



$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{2-e^{xy}}-1}; \\
 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy(\sqrt{2-e^{xy}}+1)}{1-e^{xy}} \\
 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy \cdot 2}{-xy} \\
 &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)e^{x^2+y^2}}; \\
 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^2}{(x^2+y^2)e^{x^2+y^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{2} (x^2+y^2) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{x-y}; \text{ 设由 } kx \text{ 趋近 } 0 \\
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+kx}{x-kx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+k}{1-k} \text{ (不同 } k \text{ 不同值)} \\
 & \text{不存在}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2}; \\
 & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 \cdot x^2}{x^2 x^2 + (x-x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1 \\
 & \text{若 } y=x \\
 & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 4x^2} = 0 \neq 1 \\
 & \text{若 } y=-x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \text{ (由夹逼)} \\
 & 0 \leq \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{xy} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算下列偏导数

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & z = \ln \tan \frac{x}{y} \\
 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{y \sin \frac{2x}{y}} \\
 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left( -\frac{x}{y^2} \right) = -\frac{x}{y^2 \sin \frac{2x}{y}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) u = x^{\frac{y}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{y}{2} x^{\frac{y}{2}-1} \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= x^{\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \ln(x^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= x^{\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \ln(x^{\frac{y}{2}}) \cdot -\frac{1}{2z}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算下列各题

$$(1) \text{ 设 } z = e^{\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)}, \text{ 则 } x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{2z}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } f(x, y) = x + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}, \text{ 则}$$

$$f_x(x, 1) = \underline{1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)} \cdot \left[ -\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)} \\
 & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y^2} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)} \\
 & \text{所以 } x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 + (y-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{y-1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y-x}}$$

$$\text{代入 } y=1 \Rightarrow f_x(x, 1) = 1$$





4. 设  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2$ , 求  $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1)$ ,  $f_{xz}(1, 0, 2)$ ,  $f_{yz}(0, -1, 0)$  及  $f_{zxx}(2, 0, 1)$ .

$$f_x = y^2 + 2zx, \quad f_{xx} = 2z = 2, \quad f_y = 2xy + z^2, \quad f_{yz} = 2z = 0$$

$$f_{xz} = 2x = 2, \quad f_z = 2yz + x^2, \quad f_{zz} = 2y, \quad f_{zxx} = 0$$

5. 设  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3}$$

$$\text{结论} = \frac{2}{r}$$

6. 求下列函数的全微分

(1)  $z = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$$dz = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (y dx - x dy)$$

(2)  $u = x^{yz}$

$$du = yz \cdot x^{yz-1} dx + x^{yz} \cdot \ln x \cdot z dy + x^{yz} \cdot \ln x \cdot y dz$$

(3) 设  $z = \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$ , 则  $dz|_{(1,2)} = \underline{\frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} dy}$

7. 求函数  $z = \frac{y}{x}$  当  $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=0.2$  时的全增量和全微分.

$$\text{全增量: } \Delta z = \frac{y+\Delta y}{x+\Delta x} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1+0.2}{2+0.1} - \frac{1}{2} \approx 0.119$$

$$\text{全微分: } dz = -\frac{y}{x^2} \Delta x + \frac{1}{x} \Delta y = -0.125$$

8. (02-1) 考虑二元函数  $f(x, y)$  的下面四条性质

①  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  连续;

②  $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  连续;

③  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  可微分;

④  $f(x_0, y_0), f_x(x_0, y_0)$  存在.

连续  $\Rightarrow$  可微  $\Rightarrow$  连续

若用  $P \Rightarrow Q$ , 表示可由性质  $P$  推出性质  $Q$ , 则下列四个选项中正确的是 ( ).

(A) ②  $\Rightarrow$  ③  $\Rightarrow$  ①

(B) ③  $\Rightarrow$  ②  $\Rightarrow$  ①

(C) ③  $\Rightarrow$  ④  $\Rightarrow$  ①

(D) ③  $\Rightarrow$  ①  $\Rightarrow$  ④





9. (08-3) 已知  $f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ , 则

(A)  $f'_x(0,0), f'_y(0,0)$  都存在.

(B)  $f'_x(0,0)$  不存在,  $f'_y(0,0)$  存在.

(C)  $f'_x(0,0)$  存在,  $f'_y(0,0)$  不存在.

(D)  $f'_x(0,0), f'_y(0,0)$  都不存在.

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x-0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{|x|} - 1}{x} \quad (\text{不存在})$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y-0}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{y^2} - 1}{y} = 0$$

10. (07-2) 二元函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处可微的一个充分条件是

(A)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} [f(x,y) - f(0,0)] = 0$ .  $\Rightarrow$  连续

(B)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$ ,

且  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0$ .

(C)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$ . C. 充分  $\Rightarrow f'_x(0,0) = 0$  和  $f'_y(0,0) = 0$

(D)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f'_x(x,0) - f'_x(0,0)] = 0$ ,

且  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [f'_y(0,y) - f'_y(0,0)] = 0$ .

只解出  $f'_x(0,0)$  和  $f'_y(0,0)$  存在