一、填空题(每题4分,共20分).

1. 极限 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【解析】答案是 0. 利用有界量乘无穷小量仍为无穷小量.

2. 设 
$$z = e^{\sin xy}$$
,则  $dz =$  .

【解】  $dz = e^{\sin xy} \cdot \cos xy \cdot (ydx + xdy)$ .

3. 设 
$$z = z(x, y)$$
可微,且满足  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$ ,且  $z(x, x^2) = 1$ ,则  $z(x, y) = _____$ 

【解析】 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y \Rightarrow z = x^2y + y^2 + \varphi(x)$$
,又 $z(x, x^2) = 1$ ,得 $\varphi(x) = 1 - 2x^4$ ,则

$$z(x, y) = x^2y + y^2 + 1 - 2x^4$$
.

4. 设 
$$f(x,y,z) = e^x yz^2$$
, 其中  $z = z(x,y)$  是由  $x + y + z + xyz = 0$  确定的隐函数,则  $f_x'(0,1,-1) = _____$ .

【解析】 
$$f'_x = e^x yz^2 + e^x y \cdot 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
; 下只要求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  即可;

方程 x+y+z+xyz=0 两边对 x 求偏导,得  $1+z'_x+yz+xyz'_x=0$  ,代值得  $z'_x\big|_{(0,1,-1)}=0$  ,进而得  $f'_x\big(0,1,-1\big)=1$ .

5. 函数 
$$z = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2$$
 的极值是\_\_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】按照无条件极值的计算方法,计算得极值为0.

二、选择题(每小题4分,共20分).

6. 设 
$$z = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 则函数  $z$  在点  $(0,0)$  处( ).

(B)连续, 但偏导数 $z_{x}'(0,0)$ 和 $z_{x}'(0,0)$ 不存在

(C)连续且偏导数 $z_{x}'(0,0)$ 和 $z_{y}'(0,0)$ 都存在,但不可微 (D)可微

【解析】答案选 C. 上课作为例题详细讲解过.

7. 考虑二元函数 f(x,y) 下面 4 条性质:

① 
$$f(x,y)$$
在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处连续 ②  $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处的两个偏导数连续

③ 
$$f(x,y)$$
在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处可微

③ 
$$f(x,y)$$
在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处可微 ④  $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处的两个偏导数存在

若用" $P \Rightarrow Q$ "表示可由性质 P 推出性质 Q ,则有 ( ).

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

$$(B)$$
  $\otimes$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$ 

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

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

【解析】答案选择 A. 上课讲解过之间关系图

8. 已知函数  $f(x+y,x-y)=x^2-y^2$  对任何 x 与 y 成立,则  $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y}$  等于 ( ).

$$(A) 2x-2y$$

$$(B) 2x + 2y$$

$$(C) x+y \qquad (D) x-y$$

$$(D) x - y$$

【解析】由题意可知 f(x,y)=xy, 得答案选 C.

9. 曲线  $\begin{cases} z = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2) \\ v = 4 \end{cases}$  在  $P_0(2,4,5)$  点的法平面方程为( ).

$$(A)x+y-7=0$$
  $(B)x+z-7=0$   $(C)x-y+7=0$   $(D)x-z-7=0$ 

$$(B)x + z - 7 = 0$$

$$(C)x-y+7=0$$

$$(D)x-z-7=0$$

【解析】方程组两边分别对x求导,得  $\begin{cases} z'_x = \frac{1}{4}(2x + 2y \cdot y'_x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z'_x = \frac{1}{2}x \\ y'_x = 0 \end{cases}, 则切向量 \vec{T} = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{2}x\right),$ 

切向量坐标为 $\vec{T}\Big|_{(2.4.5)} = (1,0,1)$ , 进而法平面方程为(x-2)+(z-5)=0, 化简得x+z-7=0, 答案选 B.

10. 函数 
$$f(x,y) = x^2 - ay^2(a > 0)$$
 在 $(0,0)$ 处 ( ).

$$(B)$$
取极小值

$$(C)$$
取极大值

$$(A)$$
不取极值  $(B)$ 取极小值  $(C)$ 取极大值  $(D)$ 是否取极值依赖于  $a$ 

【解析】由极值的定义可知正确答案选 A.

三、解答题(每小题10分,共60分)。

11. 设
$$z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$$
, 求 $dz$ ,  $\frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

【解析】(1) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{-\arctan\frac{y}{x}} + (x^2 + y^2) \cdot e^{-\arctan\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \right] \cdot \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right) = (2x + y)e^{-\arctan\frac{y}{x}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2y - x)e^{-\arctan\frac{y}{x}};$$

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

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ (2x+y)e^{-\arctan\frac{y}{x}} \right] = e^{-\arctan\frac{y}{x}} + (2x+y)e^{-\arctan\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{y^2 - x^2 - xy}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot e^{-\arctan\frac{y}{x}}.$$

12. 设 $u = xy, v = \frac{x}{v}, z = z(u,v)$ 对每个变量有二阶连续偏导数, 计算 $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 

【解析】(1) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z_1' \cdot y + z_2' \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z_1' \cdot x + z_2' \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = z_1' \cdot x - \frac{x}{y^2} z_2'$ ;

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y \cdot \left( z_{11}'' \cdot y + z_{12}'' \cdot \frac{1}{y} \right) + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \left( z_{21}'' \cdot y + z_{22}'' \cdot \frac{1}{y} \right) = y^2 \cdot z_{11}'' + 2z_{12}'' + \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot z_{22}''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x \cdot \left[ z_{11}'' \cdot x + z_{12}'' \cdot \left( -\frac{x}{y^2} \right) \right] + \frac{2x}{y^3} \cdot z_2' - \frac{x}{y^2} \left[ z_{21}'' \cdot x + z_{22}'' \cdot \left( -\frac{x}{y^2} \right) \right] = x^2 \cdot z_{11}'' - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} z_{12}'' + \frac{2x}{y^3} \cdot z_2' + \frac{x^2}{y^4} \cdot z_{22}'' ;$$

(3) 
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4x^2 \cdot z_{12}'' - \frac{2x}{y} \cdot z_2'$$
.

13. 设 
$$z = f(2x - y) + g(x, xy)$$
, 其中  $f(t)$  二阶可导,  $g(u, v)$  具有连续二阶偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x \partial y}$ 

【解析】(1) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot 2 + g'_1 \cdot 1 + g'_2 \cdot y = 2f' + g'_1 + yg'_2$$
;

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(2f' + g'_1 + yg'_2\right)'_y = 2f'' \cdot (-1) + g''_{12} \cdot x + g'_2 + yg''_{22} \cdot x = -2f'' + xg''_{12} + g'_2 + xyg''_{22}.$$

【解析】方程组两边同时取微分,得 
$$\begin{cases} 2udu - dv = 3dx + dy \\ 2udu - 4vdv = dx - 2dy \end{cases}$$
 (1)

$$(1) \times 4v - (2) \ \ \mathcal{H}(8uv - 2u)du = (12v - 1)dx + (4v + 2)dy \Rightarrow du = \frac{12v - 1}{8uv - 2u}dx + \frac{4v + 2}{8uv - 2u}dy \ , \quad$$
 则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{12v - 1}{8uv - 2u}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{4v + 2}{8uv - 2u}.$$

(1) - (2) 得 
$$(4v-1)dv = 2dx + 3dy \Rightarrow dv = \frac{2}{4v-1}dx + \frac{3}{4v-1}dy$$
 , 则

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{4v - 1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{4v - 1}.$$

15. 设曲面 F(x,y,z) = 0 在点 P(1,1,1) 处法向量为  $\vec{n} = \{1,2,3\}$  , 求曲面  $F(x,y^2,z^3) = 0$  在点 P(1,1,1) 处的法线与切平面方程.

【解析】(1)  $F'_x(1,1,1) = 1, F'_v(1,1,1) = 2, F'_z(1,1,1) = 3$ ,

(2) 
$$\vec{n} = (F'_x \cdot 1, F'_y \cdot 2y, F'_z \cdot 3z^2)$$
,  $||\vec{n}||_p = (1, 4, 9)$ ;

(3) 法线方程为: 
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-1}{9}$$
;

(4) 切平面方程为: (x-1)+4(y-1)+9(z-1)=0, 化简得 x+4y+9z-14=0.

16. 在第一卦限内作椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的切平面,使该切平面与三个坐标平面围成四面体体积最小,求切点坐标.

【解析】(1)设 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 为椭球面上任一点, $x_0,y_0,z_0$ 均大于零.

在  $P_0$  处法向量为  $\left(F'_x, F'_y, F'_z\right)\Big|_{P_0} = \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}\right)$ , 则切平面方程为

$$\frac{x_0}{a^2}(x-x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b^2}(y-y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c^2}(z-z_0) = 0 ,$$

化简为:  $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{z_0}{c^2}z = 1$ ,所以切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距分别为 $\frac{a^2}{x_0}$ , $\frac{b^2}{y_0}$ , $\frac{c^2}{z_0}$ ,于是由该切平面与三坐标轴围

成四面体体积为 $V = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6x_0v_0z_0}$ .

(2) 要使得 $V = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6xvz}$  取得最小值,只要u = xyz 取得最大值即可,故原问题转化为求u = xyz 在 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下 最大值.

构建拉格朗日辅助函数  $L = xyz + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$ ,则

$$\begin{cases} L'_{x} = yz + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^{2}} = 0 & (1) \\ L'_{y} = zx + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^{2}} = 0 & (2) \\ L'_{z} = xy + \frac{2\lambda z}{c^{2}} = 0 & (3) \\ L'_{\lambda} = \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} - 1 = 0 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$L'_{\lambda} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$$
 (4)

由(1)(2)(3) 联立,得 
$$-xyz = \frac{2\lambda x^2}{a^2} = \frac{2\lambda y^2}{b^2} = \frac{2\lambda z^2}{c^2}$$
,则  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ ,代入(4)中,得 
$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$$
,

所以 u = xyz 在  $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$  处取最大值,故切点坐标为  $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ ,  $V_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}abc$ .