

6.2

1. 若可微, 则 $\exists A, B$ 使 $\lim_{(s,t) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{s^2+t^2} - As - Bt}{\sqrt{s^2+t^2}} = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}$

由 $\lim_{(s,t) \rightarrow (0,0)}$ 的定义知 (s,t) 按任意方式趋于 $(0,0)$ 时极限都存在且为 0

故可令 $t=0$ (即在 s 轴上趋于 $(0,0)$), 即 $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - As - 0}{\sqrt{s^2}} = 0$, 即 $A \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{|s|} = 0$ ($\frac{s}{|s|} = \begin{cases} -1, & s < 0 \\ 1, & s > 0 \end{cases}$)

因此必有 $A=0$, 同理 $B=0$

但 (s,t) 沿 $s=kt$ 直线趋于 $(0,0)$ 时有: $\frac{\sqrt{k^2t^2+t^2} - 0 - 0}{\sqrt{k^2t^2+t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+k^2}}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$
不同的 k 此值不同, 与 $\textcircled{1}$ 中极限的存在性矛盾

2. (1) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(3,4) = \frac{2}{5}$

(2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos(x^2y) \cdot 2xy$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,\pi) = -2\pi$

(3) (注意到 $f(x,y)$ 是对称的) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-\sqrt{xy})^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+\sqrt{xy})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

(4) 还是对称的, 且令 $g(t) = \ln(t + \sqrt{1+t^2})$ 则 $f(x,y) = g(xy^2 + yx^2)$
 $g'(t) = \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{1+t^2}} \left(1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = g'(xy^2 + yx^2) (y^2 + 2xy)$

3. (1) $z_x = \frac{e^y}{y^2}$ $z_y = -2 \frac{x}{y^3} e^y + x \frac{e^y}{y^2}$ (2) $z_x = 3^{-\frac{x}{y}} \ln 3 \cdot (-\frac{1}{y})$ $z_y = 3^{-\frac{x}{y}} \ln 3 \cdot \frac{x}{y^2}$

(3) $z_x = \frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \sin \frac{x}{y} \cdot (-\sin \frac{y}{x} \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2}))$ z_y 同理

(4) $z_x = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, $z_y = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

(5) $u_x = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x+y}{x-y})^2} \cdot \frac{-2y}{(x-y)^2}$, u_y 同理

(6) $u_x = e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)} \cdot (3x^2+y^2+z^2)$, $u_y = e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)} \cdot 2xy$, u_z 与 u_y 同理

(7) $u_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$ (8) $u = e^{z(\ln x + \ln y)}$, $u_z = u \cdot (\ln x + \ln y)$, $u_x = u \cdot \frac{z}{x}$

(9) $u_x = y^2 \cdot x^{y^2-1}$, $u_y = x^{y^2} \ln x \cdot (2y^{2-1})$, $u_z = x^{y^2} \ln x \cdot y^2 \ln y$

4. 设 $g(u) = \int_1^u \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 则 $g'(u) = \frac{\sin u}{u}$, $g(1) = 0$

$f(x, y) = g(x^2 y)$, 则 $f_x = g'(x^2 y) \cdot 2xy = 2xy \frac{\sin x^2 y}{x^2 y} = \frac{2}{x} \sin x^2 y$

$f_y = g'(x^2 y) \cdot x^2 = \frac{1}{y} \sin x^2 y$

5. $f(0, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{y^2}$, $f(x, 0) = 0$

$f_y(0, 0) = (y \sin \frac{1}{y^2})'|_{y=0}$ 不存在, $f_x(0, 0) = 0'|_{x=0} = 0$

6. $z(0, 0) = 0$, 而 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则 $(x, y) \in B(0, \delta) = \{(a, b) | \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} < \delta\}$ 时 $|z(x, y) - 0| < \varepsilon$
 $\therefore \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} z(x, y) = 0$, $\therefore z$ 连续

$z(x, 0) = |x|$ 不可导, $\therefore z_x(0, 0)$ 不存在

7. 令 $x = t$, 则线上 $y = 4$, $z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} = \frac{x^2}{4} + 4$, 即 $\vec{r} = (t, 4, 4 + \frac{t^2}{4})$

$\vec{r}'(t) = (1, 0, \frac{t}{2})$, 而 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处 $t = 2$, $\vec{r}'(2) = (1, 0, 1)$, 即与 x 轴夹角 45°

8. 令 $y = t$, 则线上 $x = 1$, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} = \sqrt{t^2 + 2}$, 即 $\vec{r} = (1, t, \sqrt{t^2 + 2})$

$\vec{r}'(t) = (0, 1, \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 2}})$, 而 $(1, 1, \sqrt{3})$ 处 $t = 1$, $\vec{r}'(1) = (0, 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$

即与 x 轴夹 90° , y 轴 30° , z 轴 60°

9. 这种题 ~~要套公式~~ 本质是求偏导! (2)(3)与(1)同理, 求偏导再套公式即可

(1) $z_x = 2xy^3$, $z_y = 3x^2y^2$, 故 $(2, -1)$ 处 $z_x = -4$, $z_y = 12$

$\therefore dz = -4dx + 12dy$, $\Delta z = -4\Delta x + 12\Delta y = -0.2$

10. 与 9 一样

(1) $z_x = 4x^3 - 8xy^2$, $z_y = 4y^3 - 8x^2y$

$\therefore dz = (4x^3 - 8xy^2)dx + (4y^3 - 8x^2y)dy$, 代入 $(0, 0)$ 、 $(1, 1)$ 即可

(2) 同理

11.

$$11. (1) z_x = \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}, z_y = \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}, \therefore dz = \frac{2(xdx+ydy)}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$(2) z_x = \frac{y(x^2+y^2) - 2x^2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y(y^2-x^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, z_y = \frac{x(x^2-y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, dz = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}(xdy-ydx)$$

$$(3) u_s = -\frac{2t}{(s-t)^2}, u_t = \frac{2s}{(s-t)^2}, \therefore \frac{2}{(s-t)^2}(sdt - tds) = du$$

$$(4) u_x = \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, u_y = \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\therefore du = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$(5) z_x = y \cos xy, z_y = x \cos xy, \therefore dz = (ydx + xdy) \cos xy$$

$$(6) z = x^{yz} = e^{yz \ln x}$$

$$\therefore z'_x = (e^{yz \ln x})'_x = e^{yz \ln x} (yz'_x \ln x + yz \cdot \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\text{即 } z'_x = \frac{yz}{x(x^{yz} - y \ln x)} x,$$

$$z'_y = (x^{yz})'_y = x^{yz} \ln x \cdot (z + yz'_y)$$

$$\text{即 } z'_y = \frac{zx^{yz} \ln x}{1 - yx^{yz} \ln x}$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{yz}{x(x^{yz} - y \ln x)} dx + \frac{zx^{yz} \ln x}{1 - yx^{yz} \ln x} dy$$

$$13. \text{连续显然: } f(x, y) = g(x^2+y^2), g(t) = t \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}, \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t)$$

$$f(x, 0) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{|x|}, \text{ 而 } x^2 \sin \frac{1}{|x|} \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导 } \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{|x|}}{x} \text{ 存在} \right)$$

$$\therefore f'_x(0, 0) \text{ 存在}$$

$$x > 0 \text{ 时 } f(x, 0) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, f'_x(x, 0) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时 } f(x, 0) = -x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, f'_x(x, 0) = -2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore f'_x(x, 0) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处不连续 } \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{x} \text{ 不存在} \right)$$

$$\text{要证 } f \text{ 可微, 需证 } \exists A, B \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 使 } f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = Ax + By + o(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \quad ((x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0))$$

$$\text{而取 } A=B=0, \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = p \sin \frac{1}{p}, \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} p \sin \frac{1}{p} = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = o(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \quad ((x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0))$$

$$\therefore f \text{ 可微 (在 } (0, 0) \text{)}$$

12. $|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = \frac{|x^2y|}{x^2+y^2} \leq |y|$, 而 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |y| \rightarrow 0$, $\therefore f$ 连续

$f(x,0)=0$, 当然对 x 可导, $f(0,y)=0$, 当然对 y 可导

$\therefore f_x(0,0), f_y(0,0)$ 存在

假设 f 可微, 则 $\exists A, B$ 使 $f(x,y) - f(0,0) = Ax + By + o(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \dots \textcircled{1}$

把 $y=0$ 代入 $\textcircled{1}$ 得: $f(x,0) - f(0,0) = Ax + o(x)$, 则 $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0$

同理, $B = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$

$\therefore f(x,y) = o(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$, 即 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$

但 (x,y) 沿着 $y=kx$ 趋于 $(0,0)$ 时, $\frac{x^2y}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k}{(1+k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
 k 不同的时候 $\frac{k}{(1+k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 也不同, 且不一定为 0, 矛盾!

14. $u_t = -\frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{3}{2}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} + t^{-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{4t^2} = (-\frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}t^{-\frac{5}{2}})e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$

$u_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} \cdot (-\frac{x}{2t}) = -\frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{3}{2}}xe^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$

$u_{xx} = -\frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{3}{2}}(e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} + xe^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} \cdot \frac{-x}{2t}) = (-\frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}t^{-\frac{5}{2}})e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$

15. (1) $z_x = -\frac{2x}{(x+y)^2}$, $z_y = \frac{2y}{(x+y)^2}$

~~$z_{xx} = -4\frac{y}{(x+y)^3}$, $z_{yy} = 4\frac{x}{(x+y)^3}$, $z_{xy} = \frac{2(x-y)}{(x+y)^3}$~~

(2) $z_x = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$, $z_y = \frac{1}{y^2+1}$, $z_{xx} = -\frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$, $z_{yy} = -\frac{2y}{(y^2+1)^2}$, $z_{xy} = 0$

(3) $z_x = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, $z_y = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

$z_{xx} = -\frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, $z_{xy} = -\frac{y}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, $z_{yy} = \frac{x^3 + (x^2 - y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2})^2}$

(4) $z_x = 2\sin(ax+by) \cdot a \cdot \cos(ax+by) = a\sin(2ax+2by)$, $z_y = b\sin(2ax+2by)$
 $z_{xx} = 2a^2\cos(2ax+2by)$, $z_{xy} = 2ab\sin(2ax+2by)$, $z_{yy} = 2b^2\sin(2ax+2by)$

(5) $z = e^{\ln y \cdot \ln x}$, $z_x = \frac{\ln y}{x} e^{\ln y \cdot \ln x}$, $z_y = \frac{\ln x}{y} e^{\ln y \cdot \ln x}$

$z_{xx} = (\frac{\ln y}{x})^2 e^{\ln y \cdot \ln x} - \frac{\ln y}{x^2} e^{\ln y \cdot \ln x} = \frac{(\ln y - 1)\ln y}{x^2} e^{\ln y \cdot \ln x}$, $z_{xy} = \frac{1}{xy} e^{\ln y \cdot \ln x} + \frac{\ln x \ln y}{xy} e^{\ln y \cdot \ln x}$

(6) $z_x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}$, $z_y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}}$, $z_{xx} = \frac{xy^3}{(1-x^2y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, $z_{yy} = \frac{x^3y}{(1-x^2y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
 $z_{xy} = \frac{1}{(1-x^2y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$$16. u = e^{xyz}, \quad u_x = yze^{xyz}, \quad u_{xy} = ze^{xyz} + yz \cdot xze^{xyz} = z(1+xyz)e^{xyz}$$

$$u_{xyx} = (1+xyz)e^{xyz} + z \cdot xy \cdot e^{xyz} + z(1+xyz)xye^{xyz}$$

$$u_{xyy} = z \cdot xz \cdot e^{xyz} + z(1+xyz) \cdot xze^{xyz}$$

$$17. (1) r_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}, \quad r_{xx} = \frac{y^2+z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{r^2-x^2}{r^3}$$

$$\text{由对称性, } r_{yy} = \frac{r^2-y^2}{r^3}, \quad r_{zz} = \frac{r^2-z^2}{r^3}$$

$$(2) \ln r = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2), \quad \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2+z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ln r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2+z^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2} = \frac{r^2-2x^2}{r^4}$$

$$\text{由对称性, } \frac{\partial^2 \ln r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{r^2-2y^2}{r^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ln r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{r^2-2z^2}{r^4}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } u = \frac{1}{r}, \quad u_x = -\frac{r_x}{r^2} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \quad u_{xx} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + 3 \frac{x r_x}{r^4} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5} = \frac{3x^2-r^2}{r^5}$$

$$\text{由对称性, } u_{yy} = \frac{3y^2-r^2}{r^5}, \quad u_{zz} = \frac{3z^2-r^2}{r^5}$$

$$18. (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \text{ 时 } f'_x(x, y) = y \frac{x^4+4x^2y^2-y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad f'_y(x, y) = x \frac{x^4-4x^2y^2-y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0$$

$$f'_x(x, 0) = 0, \quad f'_x(0, y) = -y, \quad f'_y(x, 0) = x, \quad f'_y(0, y) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{可知 } f''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0, \quad f''_{xy}(0, 0) = -1, \quad f''_{yx}(0, 0) = 1, \quad f''_{yy}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\text{又算得 } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \text{ 时}$$

$$f''_{xx}(x, y) = -\frac{4xy^3(x^2-3y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^3}, \quad f''_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{x^6+9x^4y^2-9x^2y^4-y^6}{(x^2+y^2)^3}$$

$$f''_{yx}(x, y) = f''_{xy}(x, y), \quad f''_{yy}(x, y) = \frac{4x^3y(y^2-3x^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^3}$$

$$19. \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos \theta, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos \theta$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$