1. 讨论
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{xy}{x+y}$$
是否存在?

解 选路径
$$y = kx (k \neq -1)$$
, $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y=kx}} \frac{kx^2}{(1+k)x} = 0$
选路径 $y = x^2 - x$, $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y=x^2}} \frac{x(x^2-x)}{x^2} = -1$

- 2. 设 k 为不等于零常数,则极限 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2 \sin ky}{x^2+y^4}$ ().
- (A) 等于0; (B) 等于 $\frac{1}{2}$; (C) 不存在; (D) 存在与否与k 的取值有关.

$$(A) \quad 0 \le \left| \frac{xy^2 \sin ky}{x^2 + y^4} \right| \le \frac{\left| xy^2 \right|}{x^2 + y^4} \left| ky \right| \le \frac{\frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^4)}{x^2 + y^4} \left| ky \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| ky \right|$$

- 3. 设k 为不等于零常数,则极限 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2 \sin ky}{x^4 + y^2}$ ().
- (A) 等于0; (B) 等于 $\frac{1}{2}$; (C) 不存在; (D) 存在与否与k 的取值有关.

$$\text{ proof } \text{ (C)} \quad \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2 \sin ky}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)}} \frac{x^2 ky}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0 \\ y=mx^2}} \frac{kmx^4}{(1+m^2)x^4} = \frac{km}{1+m^2}$$

4. 以下四个函数中,在点O(0,0)处连续的是().

(A)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
; (B) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$;

(C)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
; (D) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$.

$$\text{ (C) } 0 \le \left| \frac{\sin(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \le \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

由夹逼法则
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 = f(0,0)$$

(A)
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y=kx}} \frac{x^2-k^2x^2}{x^2+k^2x^2} = \frac{1-k^2}{1+k^2},$$

(B)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y = kx^2}} \frac{x^2 k x^2}{x^4 + k^2 x^4} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$$

(D)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\ln(1+x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = 1$$

5. 设函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 , 则 $f(x,y)$ ().

- (A) 处处有极限,但不连续; (B) 处处连续;
- (C) 除(0,0) 点外处处连续; (D) 仅在(0,0) 点连续.

解 (B)

当
$$x^2 + y^2 = 0$$
时 $0 \le \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

6. 二元函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 $(0,0)$ 处 ().

- (A) 连续, 偏导数存在;
- (B) 连续, 偏导数不存在:
- (C) 不连续,偏导数存在; (D) 不连续,偏导数不存在.

解 (C)

$$f_x'(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0$$

$$f_y'(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{y} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y = kx}} \frac{kx^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$$

7. 设函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{xy} \sin x^2 y, & xy \neq 0 \\ 0, & xy = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 则 $f'_x(0,1) = ($).

- (A) 3; (B) 2;
- (C)1;
- (D) 0.

解 (C)

$$f_x'(0,1) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,1) - f(0,1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \sin x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

- 8. 设函数 $f(x,y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^4}}$,则(
- (A) $f'_x(0,0)$ 存在, $f'_y(0,0)$ 不存在;(B) $f'_x(0,0)$ 不存在, $f'_y(0,0)$ 存在;
- (C) $f'_x(0,0)$ 和 $f'_v(0,0)$ 都存在; (D) $f'_x(0,0)$ 和 $f'_v(0,0)$ 都不存在.

解 **(B)**

9. 设函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy & |x| \ge |y| \\ -xy & |x| < |y| \end{cases}$, 求 $f_{xy}(0,0)$ 和 $f_{yx}(0,0)$.

解 当 y ≠ 0 时

$$f_x(0,y) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,y)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-xy}{x} = -y$$

当
$$y = 0$$
 时, $f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0$

总之有
$$f_x(0,y) = -y$$
, 类似得 $f_y(x,0) = x$

从而得

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f_x(0,y) - f_x(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-y - 0}{y} = -1$$

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f_y(x,0) - f_y(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x - 0}{x} = 1$$