

1. 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $O(0, 0)$  处可微的一个充分条件是( ).

(A)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$ ;

(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)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$ ;

(D)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'_x(x, 0) = f'_x(0, 0)$  且  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f'_y(0, y) = f'_y(0, 0)$ .

$$\left( \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_x(x, y) = f'_x(0, 0), \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_y(x, y) = f'_y(0, 0) \right)$$

解 (C)

由  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{|x|} = 0$

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

同理  $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$

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

2. 设  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) + 2x - y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$  , 则  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处

( )

(A) 不连续; (B) 连续, 但两个偏导数不存在;

(C) 两个偏导数存在, 但不可微; (D) 可微.

解 (D)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) + 2x - y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0) + 2x}{|x|} = 0$$

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0) + 2x}{|x|} \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} - 2 \right) = -2,$$

类似  $f'_y(0,0) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) + 2x - y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

3. 设  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 讨论  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  的

连续性、可偏导性与可微性.

解 (1)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$ ,  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处连续.

$$(2) f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{|y|} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处可偏导.

$$\begin{aligned} (3) & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left( \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0, \quad f(x,y) \text{ 在点 } (0,0) \text{ 处可微.} \end{aligned}$$

4. 下列条件成立时能够推出  $z = f(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  点可微, 且全微分  $dz = 0$  的是( ).

(A) 在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的两个偏导数  $f'_x = 0$ ,  $f'_y = 0$  ;

(B)  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的全增量  $\Delta z = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$  ;

(C)  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的全增量  $\Delta z = \frac{\sin((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$ ;

(D)  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的全增量  $\Delta z = ((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right)$ .

解 (D)  $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

同理  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0,0)\Delta x - f'_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

5. 如果函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续, 那么下列命题正确的是 ( ).

(A) 若极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{|x|+|y|}$  存在, 则  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微;

(B) 若极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2}$  存在, 则  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微;

(C) 若  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微, 则极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{|x|+|y|}$  存在;

(D) 若  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微, 则极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2}$  存在.

解 (B)

由函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续和  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2}$  存在

$$\Rightarrow f(0,0)=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0)-f(0,0)}{x^2} \text{ 存在}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0)-f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0)-f(0,0)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{1} = 0$$

类似  $f'_y(0,0)=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-f'_x(0,0)x-f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(A) \quad f(x,y)=|x|+|y|, \quad (C) \quad f(x,y)=1, \quad (D) \quad f(x,y)=1$$

6. 设函数  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x^2 \arctan \frac{y}{x} - y^2 \arctan \frac{x}{y}, & xy \neq 0 \\ 0, & xy = 0 \end{cases}$ , 求  $f_{xy}(0,0)$  和  $f_{yx}(0,0)$

解  $f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,\Delta y) - f_x(0,0)}{\Delta y}$

当  $y \neq 0$  时

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(0,y) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,y)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \arctan \frac{y}{x} - y^2 \arctan \frac{x}{y}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y \arctan \frac{x}{y}}{\frac{x}{y}} = -y \end{aligned}$$

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

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

类似得  $f_{yx}(0,0)=1$

7. 设  $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n$  , 其收敛域为  $(-1,1)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{n-1} = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1} \right)'' = \left( \frac{x^2}{1-x} \right)'' = \left[ \frac{2x-x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right]' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3}$$

11. 将函数  $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  展为  $x$  的幂级数, 并求数项级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$  的

和.

解:  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}, -1 < x < 1$

左端点  $x = -1$  时, 级数为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1}$ , 由莱布尼兹判别法收敛.

收敛域  $[-1,1)$ . 由于  $f(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 所以:

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad [-1,1)$$

当  $x = -1$  时,  $0 = f(-1) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}, \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

12. 已知  $f_n(x)$  满足

$$f'_n(x) = f_n(x) + x^{n-1}e^x \quad (n \text{ 为正整数})$$

且  $f_n(1) = \frac{e}{n}$ , 求函数项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$  的和.

解  $f'_n(x) - f_n(x) = x^{n-1}e^x$  是一阶线性微分方程

$$f_n(x) = e^{\int dx} \left( \int x^{n-1} e^x e^{\int -dx} dx + c \right) = e^x \left( \frac{x^n}{n} + c \right), \quad \text{由 } f_n(1) = \frac{e}{n} \Rightarrow c = 0$$

所以  $f_n(x) = e^x \frac{x^n}{n}$ , 则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) = e^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

由书中例 5.4.15  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x)$  ,  $x \in [-1, 1)$ .

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) = e^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -e^x \ln(1-x) , \quad x \in [-1, 1).$$

**13.** 将函数  $f(x) = xe^x$  展为  $x-1$  的幂级数.

解 
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= xe^x = (x-1+1)e \cdot e^{x-1} = (x-1+1)e \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!} \\ &= e \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!} \right) \\ &= e \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{(n-1)!} + 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!} \right) \\ &= e \left[ 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \frac{1}{n!} \right) (x-1)^n \right] , \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

**14.** 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{4-x}$  在  $x_0=1$  处展为幂级数, 并求  $f^{(n)}(1)$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4-x} &= \frac{1}{3-(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x-1}{3} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^{n+1}}, \quad \left| \frac{x-1}{3} \right| < 1, \text{ 即 } |x-1| < 3 \\ f(x) &= \frac{x-1}{4-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n}, \quad |x-1| < 3 \\ \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} &= \frac{1}{3^n} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(1) = \frac{n!}{3^n} \end{aligned}$$

15. 将  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  展成  $(x-2)$  的幂级数.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f(x) &= \frac{1}{x^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\left(\frac{1}{x-2+2}\right)' = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{2}}\right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{2^n} (x-2)^{n-1}, \quad 0 < x < 4\end{aligned}$$

16. 将  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$  展成  $x$  的幂级数.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)' &= \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2nx^{2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2nx^{2n-1} \\ f(x) &= \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{x}{2}\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)' = -\frac{x}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2nx^{2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} nx^{2n}, \\ |x| &< 1\end{aligned}$$