

$$一、(1). \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^x + e^y}{\cos x - \sin y} = 2$$

$$(2). \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{\frac{x}{x+y}} = e^{\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{x}{x+y} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})} = e^{\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{1}{x+y}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$(3). \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2x \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + y^2} \quad ((x,y) \neq (0,0))$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2t \ln|t| = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{2x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \quad ((x,y) \neq (0,0))$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2x \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$(4). \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2yz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz = -\frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx - \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} dz$$

$$二、\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, M > 0, \text{使得当 } 0 < |x-a| < \delta, y > M \text{ 时, } |f(x,y) - A| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{证明: } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min(\frac{\varepsilon}{6}, a), M = 2a \sqrt{\frac{2 \max(|16a^3 - 3|, 3)}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$0 < |x-a| < \delta, y > M \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{2x^5 + 3xy^2}{x+y^2} - 3a \right| = \left| 3(x-a) + \frac{x^2(2x^3-3)}{x+y^2} \right|$$

$$\leq 3|x-a| + \frac{x^2|2x^3-3|}{x+y^2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{x^2|2x^3-3|}{y^2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{4a^2 \max(|16a^3-3|, 3)}{y^2}$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

□

$$三、V = 2 \int_{-1}^{15} (x+1) dx - 2 \int_{11}^{15} (x-1)^2 dx = \frac{320}{3} 2$$

$$四、(1). E^0 = E, \partial E = [0,1) \times \{0\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}, \bar{E} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$(2). E^0 = \emptyset, \partial E = [-1,1] \times [-1,1], \bar{E} = [-1,1] \times [-1,1]$$

五、证明: (1). $F \setminus G = F \cap G^c$

由于 G 是开集, 故 G^c 是闭集, $F \setminus G$ 是闭集

(2). $G \setminus F = G \cap F^c$

由于 F 是闭集, 故 F^c 是开集, $G \setminus F$ 是开集

六、(1)、证明: 设 $u = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ 为所有方向,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(tu) - f(0,0)}{t} = \cos^3 \theta$$

(2)、不可微。证明如下:

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

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} -\frac{xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 设 } g(x,y) = -\frac{xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

取 $S_i = (\frac{1}{i}, 0)$, $t_i = (\frac{1}{i}, \frac{1}{i})$, 则 $S_i \rightarrow 0$ ($i \rightarrow \infty$), $t_i \rightarrow 0$ ($i \rightarrow \infty$), $g(S_i) = 0$, $g(t_i) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} g(x,y)$ 不存在

$\Rightarrow f(x,y)$ 于 $(0,0)$ 处不可微

七、(1)、证明: $\bar{D} = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq a\}$ 是有界闭集, 因此是紧致集

又由于 f 是 \bar{D} 上的连续函数, 故 f 在 \bar{D} 上一致连续, 则 f 在 D 上也一致连续 \square

(2)、不一致连续。证明如下:

取 $S_i = (i, \frac{2}{3i})$, $t_i = (i, \frac{2}{6i})$, 则 $\|S_i - t_i\| = \frac{2}{3i} \rightarrow 0$ ($i \rightarrow \infty$), $f(S_i) = 1$, $f(t_i) = \frac{1}{2}$,
 $|f(S_i) - f(t_i)| = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上不一致连续 \square

八、证明: (1). $S \subseteq B_{2a}(0) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \|x\| < 2a\}$

$\Rightarrow S$ 是有界集

$S^c = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \|x\| < a \text{ 或 } \|x\| > a\}$

对任意 $x \in S^c$,

若 $\|x\| < a$, 令 $r = a - \|x\|$, 对任意 $y \in B_r(x)$,

$$\|y\| \leq \|y-x\| + \|x\| < a - \|x\| + \|x\| = a$$

$\Rightarrow B_r(x) \subseteq S^c$

若 $\|x\| > a$, 令 $r = \|x\| - a$, 对任意 $y \in B_r(x)$,

$$\|y\| \geq \|x\| - \|x-y\| > \|x\| - (\|x\| - a) = a$$

$\Rightarrow B_r(x) \subseteq S^c$

$\Rightarrow S^c$ 是开集

$\Rightarrow S$ 是闭集

又由于 S 是有界集, 故 S 是紧緻集,

又由于 f 是连续的, 故 f 在 S 上可以取到最大值和最小值

□

(2). 设 $f(x) = M, f(y) = m, S = \{(x, y) \mid x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta\}$,

$x = (a \cos \theta_1, a \sin \theta_1), y = (a \cos \theta_2, a \sin \theta_2)$, 不妨设 $\theta_1 > \theta_2$ 且 $|\theta_1 - \theta_2| < 2\pi$

令 $S_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, \theta \in [\theta_2, \theta_1]\}$,

$S_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2 + 2\pi]\}$,

对 $\forall x, y \in S_1$, 设 $x = (a \cos \varphi_1, a \sin \varphi_1), y = (a \cos \varphi_2, a \sin \varphi_2)$, 不妨设 $\varphi_2 > \varphi_1$,

则存在连续映射 $\gamma = \varphi(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t), t \in [\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 并且 $\varphi(\varphi_1) = x, \varphi(\varphi_2) = y$

$\Rightarrow S_1$ 是连通集

考虑 S_1 上的连续函数 f , 则 $\exists \xi_1 \in S_1$ 使得 $f(\xi_1) = \eta \in (f(y), f(x)) = (m, M)$

同理, $\exists \xi_2 \in S_2$ 使得 $f(\xi_2) = \eta \in (m, M)$

$\Rightarrow S$ 中至少存在两个互异的点使得 f 在这两点处函数值等于 η

□