

多元函数微分法作业 1

一、单项选择题

1. 不能使 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x - y$ 的解为 ().

(A) $u = x^2 y - \frac{1}{2} x y^2$

(B) $u = x^2 y - \frac{1}{2} x y^2 - 5$

(C) $u = x^2 y - \frac{1}{2} x y^2 + e^x + e^y - 5$

(D) $u = x^2 y - \frac{1}{2} x y^2 + e^{x+y} - 5$

答案: D

解析: D 选项, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy - \frac{1}{2} y^2 + e^{x+y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x - y + e^{x+y}$.

2. 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的两个偏导数存在且 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} > 0$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} > 0$, 则 ().

(A) 当 $\Delta x > 0$ 且 $\Delta y > 0$ 时, $\Delta z < 0$

(B) 当 $\Delta x > 0$ 且 $\Delta y > 0$ 时, $\Delta z > 0$

(C) 当 $\Delta x > 0$ 且 $\Delta y > 0$ 时, $dz > 0$ 且 $\Delta z > 0$

(D) 当 $\Delta x > 0$ 且 $\Delta y > 0$ 时, $dz > 0$ 但 Δz 不一定大于零

答案: D

解析: $\Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y + o(\rho)$, $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$. $o(\rho)$ 的符号不能确定, 所以选 D.

3. 若函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的两个偏导数存在, 则 ().

(A) $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 P_0 处连续

(B) $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 P_0 处存在全微分

(C) $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$ 在点 P_0 处连续

(D) 以上都不对

答案: C

解析: A 选项, 二元函数连续与偏导数存在没有任何关系.

B 选项: 二元函数偏导数连续时一定有全微分.

C 选项: 偏导数的思想即为固定一个变量时, 函数因变量对另外一个自变量的导数, 此时函数是一元函数, 对一元函数来说, 可导一定连续.

4. 已知函数 $f(x + y, x - y) = x^2 - y^2$, 则 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = ()$.

(A) $2x - 2y$

(B) $2x + 2y$

(C) $x - y$

(D) $x + y$

答案: D

解析: 首先计算出 $f(x, y)$ 的表达式, $f(x+y, x-y) = x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y) \Rightarrow f(x, y) = xy$,
所以 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = x + y$.

5. 二元函数在 (x_0, y_0) 的极限存在是函数在该点连续的 () .

- (A) 充分条件 (B) 必要条件 (C) 充要条件 (D) 都不是

答案: B

解析: 根据连续的定义可知, 当某点处极限与函数值相同时函数在该点连续. 所以连续一定有极限, 但有极限不一定连续.

6. 设 $u = f(x+y, xz)$ 有二阶偏导数, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = ()$.

- (A) $f'_2 + xf''_{11} + zf''_{12} + xf''_{12}$ (B) $f'_2 + xf''_{21} + xzf''_{22}$
(C) $xf''_{21} + xzf''_{22}$ (D) $xf''_{12} + f'_2 + xzf''_{22}$

答案: D

解析: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + zf'_2$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (f'_1 + zf'_2) = xf''_{12} + f'_2 + xzf''_{22}$.

7. 函数 $y = \ln(-x-y)$ 的定义域是 () .

- (A) $\{(x, y) | x < 0, y < 0\}$ (B) $\{(x, y) | x + y \leq 0\}$
(C) $\{(x, y) | x + y < 0\}$ (D) $\{(x, y) | x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

答案: C

解析: \ln 要求其参数大于零.

8. 偏导数存在是全微分存在的 () 条件.

- (A) 充分 (B) 必要 (C) 充分必要 (D) 以上皆不对

答案: B

解析: 见课本 73 页定理 1.

9. 二元函数的两个偏导数存在是该函数连续的 () 条件.

- (A) 充分 (B) 必要 (C) 充分必要 (D) 以上皆不是

答案: D

解析: 二元函数的偏导数存在与连续没有关系, 见课本 68-69 页.

二、 填空题

1. 函数 $z = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \arcsin \frac{y}{3}$ 的定义域为_____.

答案: $\{(x, y) | -2 \leq x \leq 2, -3 \leq y \leq 3\}$

解析: $\arcsin x$ 的定义域是 $[-1, 1]$.

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin xy}{x} =$ _____.

答案: 2

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} y = 2$.

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-xy}{x^2+y^2} =$ _____.

答案: 1

解析: 直接代入.

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2-\sqrt{xy+4}}{xy} =$ _____.

答案: $-\frac{1}{4}$

解析: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2-\sqrt{xy+4}}{xy} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2-\sqrt{u+4}}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2-\sqrt{u+4})(2+\sqrt{u+4})}{u(2+\sqrt{u+4})} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{-u}{u(2+\sqrt{u+4})} = -\frac{1}{4}$.

5. 函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{4x-y^2}}{\ln(1-x^2-y^2)}$ 的定义域为_____.

答案: $\{(x, y) | 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1 \text{ 且 } y^2 \leq 4x\}$

解析: 有三个条件需要考虑, 根号下表达式应大于等于零, 自然对数函数的参数应大于零, 分母不能为零.

6. 已知 $z = x^{y^2}$, 则 $dz =$ _____.

答案: $x^{y^2-1}y^2dx + 2x^{y^2}y \ln x dy$

解析: 求出 z 对 x, y 的偏导数后按全微分公式写出答案.

三、 计算题

1. 求 $z = x^3y - xy^3$ 的一阶偏导数.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y - y^3, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 - 3xy^2$.

2. 求 $z = \sqrt{\ln(xy)}$ 的一阶偏导数.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}$.

3. 求 $u = x^{\frac{y}{z}}$ 的一阶偏导数.

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z}x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z}x^{\frac{y}{z}}\ln x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2}x^{\frac{y}{z}}\ln x$.

4. 求 $u = \arctan(x-y)^z$ 的一阶偏导数.

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{(x-y)^z \ln(x-y)}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}$.

5. 求 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$ 的全微分.

解: $dz = (y + \frac{1}{y})dx + (x - \frac{x}{y^2})dy$.

6. 求 $w = x^{yz}$ 的全微分.

解: $dw = yzx^{yz-1}dx + x^{yz}z \ln x dy + x^{yz}y \ln x dz$.

7. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2}$.

解: 因为 $0 \leq \left| \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2} \right| \leq \left| \left(\frac{xy}{2xy} \right)^{x^2} \right| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2}$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$, 所以根据夹逼准则, 有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0.$$

8. 设 $f(x, y) = e^{-y} \cdot \sin(2x + y)$, 求 $f_x(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0)$ 和 $f_y(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0)$.

解: $f_x(x, y) = 2e^{-y} \cdot \cos(2x + y)$, $f_y(x, y) = -e^{-y} \cdot \sin(2x + y) + e^{-y} \cdot \cos(2x + y)$, 代入得 $f_x(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0) = 0$, $f_y(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0) = -1$.

9. 求 $z = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2$ 的二阶偏导数.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -16xy$.

10. 求 $z = y^x$ 的二阶偏导数.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^x \cdot \ln y$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot y^{x-1}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^x (\ln y)^2$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x(x-1)y^{x-2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (x \ln y + 1)y^{x-1}$.

11. 求 $z = f(x, \frac{x}{y})$ 的二阶偏导数.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f'_2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 \right) = \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial x} = f''_{11} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y} \left(f''_{21} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{22} \right) = f''_{11} + \frac{2}{y} f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 \right) = \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} + \left(-\frac{1}{y^2} \right) \cdot f'_2 + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f''_{12} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y} f''_{22} \right) = -\frac{x}{y^2} f''_{12} - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} f'_2 \right) = -x \left(-\frac{2}{y^3} f'_2 + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{2x}{y^3} f'_2 - \frac{x}{y^2} \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} f''_{22} \right) = \frac{x^2}{y^4} f''_{22} + \frac{2x}{y^3} f'_2 \end{aligned}$$

12. 设 $z = \sin \frac{x}{y} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{x}$, 求 $dz|_{(1,1)}$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \left(\frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x} \right) dx - \left(\frac{x}{y^2} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x} \right) dy \\ dz|_{(1,1)} &= dx - dy \end{aligned}$$