

1. 设函数  $z = f(x, y)$  的全微分  $dz = (x-2)dx + (y+1)dy$ , 则点

$(2, -1)$  ( ).

(A) 不是  $f(x, y)$  的连续点; (B) 不是  $f(x, y)$  的极值点;

(C) 是  $f(x, y)$  的极大值点; (D) 是  $f(x, y)$  的极小值点.

解 (D)

$$f_x = x - 2 = 0, \quad f_y = y + 1 = 0, \quad (2, -1) \text{ 是驻点}$$

$$A = f_{xx} = 1, \quad B = f_{xy} = 0, \quad C = f_{yy} = 1$$

$$AC - B^2 = 1 > 0, \quad A = 1 > 0 \quad \text{所以是极小值}$$

2. 设函数  $u(x, y)$  在平面有界闭区域  $D$  上有连续二阶偏导数, 在  $D$  内

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \neq 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \text{则函数 } u(x, y) \text{ ( ).}$$

(A) 最大值点和最小值点必定都在  $D$  的内部;

(B) 最大值点和最小值点必定都在  $D$  的边界上;

(C) 最大值点在  $D$  的内部, 最小值点在  $D$  的边界上;

(D) 最小值点在  $D$  的内部, 最大值点在  $D$  的边界上.

解 (B)

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \neq 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow A + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -A$$

$$AC - B^2 = -A^2 - B^2 < 0$$

3. 设函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续, 且  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(x, y)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -2$ , 则

( ).

(A)  $f_x(0, 0)$  不存在; (B)  $f_x(0, 0)$  存在但不为零;

(C)  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处取极大值; (D)  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处取极小值.

解 (C)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -2 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{由保号性 } f(x,y) < 0 = f(0,0)$$

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

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

4. 设  $f(x,y)$  与  $g(x,y)$  均为可微函数, 且  $g'_y(x,y) \neq 0$ , 已知点  $(x_0, y_0)$  是  $f(x,y)$  在约束条件  $g(x,y)=0$  下的一个极值点, 下列选项正确的是( ).

(A) 若  $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$ , 则  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ; (B) 若  $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$ , 则  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ ;

(C) 若  $f'_x(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ , 则  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ; (D) 若  $f'_x(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ , 则  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ .

解 (D)

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = f'_x(x_0, y_0) + \lambda g'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ L_y = f'_y(x_0, y_0) + \lambda g'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'_x(x_0, y_0) - \frac{f'_y(x_0, y_0)}{g'_y(x_0, y_0)} \cdot g'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot g'_y(x_0, y_0) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot g'_x(x_0, y_0)$$

5. 设函数  $f(x), g(x)$  均有二阶连续导数, 且满足  $f(0) > 0, g(0) < 0$ ,

$f'(0) = g'(0) = 0$ , 则函数  $z = f(x)g(y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处取得极小值的一个充分条件是( ).

(A)  $f''(0) < 0, g''(0) > 0$ . (B)  $f''(0) < 0, g''(0) < 0$ .

$$(C) \quad f''(0) > 0, g''(0) > 0. \quad (D) \quad f''(0) > 0, g''(0) < 0.$$

解 (A)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x)g(y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(x)g'(y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{点}(0, 0) \text{ 是驻点}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(x)g(y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f(x)g''(y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'(x)g'(y)$$

$$A = f''(0)g(0), \quad B = f'(0)g'(0) = 0, \quad C = f(0)g''(0)$$

$$\text{点}(0, 0) \text{ 处取得极小值} \quad A = f''(0)g(0) > 0 \Rightarrow f''(0) < 0$$

$$AC - B^2 = f''(0)g(0)f(0)g''(0) > 0 \Rightarrow g''(0) > 0$$

6. 已知函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的某个邻域内连续, 且

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1, \text{ 则( )}.$$

- (A) 点  $(0, 0)$  不是函数  $f(x, y)$  的极值点;
- (B) 点  $(0, 0)$  是函数  $f(x, y)$  的极大值点;
- (C) 点  $(0, 0)$  是函数  $f(x, y)$  的极小值点;
- (D) 根据所给条件无法判断点  $(0, 0)$  是否为函数  $f(x, y)$  的极值点.

解 (A)

$$\text{由 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1 \text{ 和 } f(x, y) \text{ 在点 } O(0, 0) \text{ 连续} \Rightarrow f(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\text{给定 } \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \exists \delta > 0, \quad \text{当 } (x, y) \in \overset{0}{U}(O, \delta) \text{ 时,}$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x, y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - 1 \right| < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} < \frac{f(x, y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } xy > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x, y) > xy + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^2 > 0;$$

当  $0 < |x| < \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $y = -x$  时,

$$f(x, y) < xy + \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^2 = -x^2 + 6x^4 < -x^2 + 9x^4 = -9x^2(\frac{1}{9} - x^2) < 0$$

所以点  $(0, 0)$  不是函数  $f(x, y)$  的极值点;

7. 设  $f(x, y) = (x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1)$ , 则下列说法正确的是 ( )

(A)  $f(0, 0)$  是  $f(x, y)$  的一个极小值.

(B)  $f(0, 0)$  是  $f(x, y)$  的一个极大值.

(C)  $f(1, 1)$  是  $f(x, y)$  的一个极小值.

(D)  $f(1, 1)$  是  $f(x, y)$  的一个极大值.

解 (B)

8. 设  $z = f(x, y)$  是由方程  $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$  所确定的二元函数, 求  $z = f(x, y)$  的极值和极值点。

解 方程两边同时对  $x, y$  求偏导

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6y - 2yz_x - 2zz_x = 0 \\ -6x + 20y - 2z - 2yz_y - 2zz_y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_x = \frac{x - 3y}{y + z} \\ z_y = \frac{-3x + 10y - z}{y + z} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_x = 0 \\ z_y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3y \\ z = y \end{cases}$$

可求得  $P_1(9, 3)$ ,  $z_1 = 3$ ,  $P_2(-9, -3)$ ,  $z_2 = -3$

再利用充分条件,

对  $P_1(9, 3)$ ,  $A = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ ,  $AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{36} > 0$  所以  $P_1(9, 3)$  为极小值点, 3 为

极小值。

对  $P_2(-9, -3)$ ,  $A = -\frac{1}{6} < 0$ ,  $AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{36} > 0$  所以  $P_2(-9, -3)$  为极大值

点,  $-3$  为极大值。

9. 用拉格朗日(Lagrange) 乘子法求函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4xy + y^2$  在单位圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上的最大值和最小值。

解: 令  $L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + 4xy + y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ 。

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} L_x = 2x + 4y + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 4x + 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得} \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_4 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = f\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 3, \text{ 最大值;}$$

$$f\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -1, \text{ 最小值。} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

10. 函数  $z = f(x, y)$  的全增量

$\Delta z = (2x - 3)\Delta x + (2y + 4)\Delta y + o\left(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right)$ , 且  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , 求  $z = f(x, y)$

在  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$  上的最值。

$$\text{解: 由题意, } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 3, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$z = x^2 - 3x + \varphi(y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi'(y) = 2y + 4 \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = y^2 + 4y + c$$

$$\Rightarrow z = x^2 - 3x + y^2 + 4y + c$$

$$\text{由 } f(0, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow z = x^2 - 3x + y^2 + 4y$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 3 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + 4 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{得} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{3}{2} \\ y_1 = -2 \end{cases}, \quad f\left(\frac{3}{2}, -2\right) = -6.25$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 - 3x + y^2 + 4y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25)$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} L_x = 2x - 3 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 2y + 4 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} x_2 = 3 \\ y_2 = -4 \end{cases}, \quad f(3, -4) = 0; \quad \begin{cases} x_3 = -3 \\ y_3 = 4 \end{cases}, \quad f(-3, 4) = 50$$

所以最小值-6.25，最大值50

11. 讨论函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点(0,0)处是否连续、偏

导数是否存在、是否可微？

解

$$0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \frac{(xy)^2}{(2xy)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} (xy)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0 = f(0,0), \text{连续.}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0, \quad f_y(0,0) = 0, \quad \text{偏导数存在.}$$

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\Delta z - 0 \cdot \Delta x - 0 \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(\Delta x \cdot \Delta y)^2}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^2} \stackrel{\Delta x = \Delta y}{=} \frac{1}{4} \neq 0,$$

不可微.

12. 2020 级下学期期末考试题(10 分)

通过  $\begin{cases} x = e^u \\ y = e^v \end{cases}$ , 变换方程  $2x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ .

解  $u = \ln x, v = \ln y$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$ ; (2 分)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{xy},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$2x^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \right) + xy \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \right) + y^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = 0,$$

$$2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$