

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

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

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

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(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)

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

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

类似 $f'_y(0,0) = 1$

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

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

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.

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

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0, \quad f(x,y) \text{ 在点 } (0,0) \text{ 处可微.}$$

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 $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$

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

$$= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$$

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
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(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 $f'_y(0,0)=0$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y \arctan \frac{x}{y}}{x} = -y$$

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

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

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.

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

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:

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

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

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.

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