

(2009) 设 $z = (x + e^y)^x$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

(2011) 设函数 $z = \left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}}$, 则 $dz|_{(1,1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2019) 已知函数 $u(x, y)$ 满足 $2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 3\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 3\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, 求 a, b 的值, 使得在变换

$u(x, y) = v(x, y)e^{ax+by}$ 下, 上述等式可化为 $v(x, y)$ 不含一阶偏导数的等式。

(2010)

设函数 $u = f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足等式 $4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 12\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 5\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

确定 a, b 的值, 使等式在变换 $\xi = x + ay, \eta = x + by$ 下简化 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$

(2009) 设 $z = f(x+y, x-y, xy)$, 其中 f 具有 2 阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.