

资源与地球科学学院2019~2020学年

第二学期高等数学A3多元微分单元基础题测试(1)

有时候就调侃,一个人思维逻辑能力如何,看看多元微分能不能理清

1 已知
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
,则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ ______.

- 设二元函数 $z = xe^{x+y} + (x+1)\ln(1+y)$,则全微分 $dz\Big|_{(0,1)} =$ 2
- 设函数 f 和 g 都可微, 令 u = f(x, xy), v = g(x + xy), 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \underline{\qquad}$. 3
- 4 设 $z = \int_{0}^{x^2 y} f(t, e^t) dt$, 其中函数 f 具有连续的一阶偏导数,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$
- 设 $z = \frac{1}{r} f(xy) + y\varphi(x+y)$, 其中函数 f, φ 有二阶连续导数,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} =$
- 设函数 $u = e^z yz^2$, 其中z = z(x, y)是由方程x + y + z + xyz = 0确定的隐函 6 数,则当 x = 0、y = 1、z = -1 时 $u'_{y} =$ ______.
- 若函数 f, g 均可微, 设 $z = f[xy, \ln x + g(xy)]$, 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$
 - (A) f_1' ; (B) f_2' ; (C) 0;
- (D) 1.
- 设二元函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (1, 1) 的某个邻域内有连续偏导数,且满足
 - $f(x, x^3) = c$ (这里 c 为某一常数),若 $f'_v(1, 1) = -1$,则 $f'_x(1, 1) = ($).
 - (A) 1
- (B) -1
- (C) 3
- (D) -3
- 设函数 $u(x, y) = \varphi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) + \int_{x-y}^{x+y} \psi(t) dt$, 其中函数 $\varphi(u)$ 有二阶



导数、 $\psi(t)$ 有一阶导数,则必有(

(A)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2}$$
 (B) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2}$ (C) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2}$ (D) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

(B)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

(C)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

(D)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

- 函数 $z(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 在点 (0, 0) 处(
 - (A) 连续且偏导数存在;

- (B) 连续但是不可微;
- (C) 不连续且偏导数不存在;
- (D) 不连续但是偏导数存在.
- 设函数 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 则在点 (0, 0) 处函数 f(x, y) (5
 - (A) 可微;

- (B) 偏导数存在,但不可微;
- (C) 连续, 但偏导数不存在;
- (D) 不连续且偏导数不存在.
- 设 f(x, y)、 $\varphi(x, y)$ 均为可微函数,且 $\varphi'_{v}(x, y) \neq 0$. 已知点 $P(x_{0}, y_{0})$ 是函数 f(x, y) 在约束条件 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 下的一个极值点,下列选项中正确的是(
 - (A) <math><math>f'_{v}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = 0 , <math><math>f'_{v}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = 0 ;
 - (B) 若 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$,则 $f'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$;
 - (C) $<math> f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) \neq 0$, $<math> y_{0}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = 0$;
- 1 设函数 f(x, y) 在点(1, 1) 处可微,且 f(1, 1) = 1, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1, 1)} = 2$,

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = 3$$
,设函数 $\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x))$,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \varphi^3(x) \Big|_{x=1}$.

设函数 $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{v}) + g(\frac{y}{x})$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, g



具有二阶连续导数,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

- 3 设二元函数 u(x, y) 的所有二阶偏导数都连续,且满足 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$, u(x, 2x) = x, $u'_1(x, 2x) = x^2$, 求 $u''_1(x, 2x)$.
- 4 设函数 $z = f[x^2 y, \varphi(xy)]$, 其中 f(u, v) 具有二阶连续偏导数, $\varphi(u)$ 有二阶导数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.
- 5 设函数 u = f(x, y, z), 而 x, y, z满足 $\varphi(x^2, y, z) = 0$ 及 $y = \sin x$, 其中函数 f, φ 都具有连续的一阶偏导数,且 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \neq 0$,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$.
- 6 已知方程 $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$ 定义了函数z = z(x, y),求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.
- 2 设函数 $f(x, y) = |x y| \varphi(x, y)$, 其中函数 $\varphi(x, y)$ 在点 O(0, 0) 的一个邻域内连续, 证明函数 f(x, y) 在点 O(0, 0) 处可微的充分必要条件是 $\varphi(0, 0) = 0$.



注: 幂指函数求导数,取对数,用隐函数求导法。

解: 改写函数为 $z = e^{y \ln(1+xy)}$,则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln(1+xy)} \left[\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right] = (1+xy)^y \left[\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right].$$

注:考察全微分的概念和运算。

解: 因为
$$dz = e^{x+y} dx + xe^{x+y} (dx + dy) + \ln(1+y) dx + \frac{x+1}{1+y} dy$$
,所以
$$dz\Big|_{(0,1)} = edx + \ln 2dx + \frac{dy}{2} = (e + \ln 2)dx + \frac{dy}{2}.$$

注:考察多元抽象复合函数求偏导。

解: 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' + y f_2'$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = g' \cdot (1 + y)$, 所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = (1 + y)(f_1' + y f_2')g'$.

注:考察求高阶混合偏导运算。

$$\mathbf{\tilde{H}}: \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xyf(x^{2}y, e^{x^{2}y}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2xf(x^{2}y, e^{x^{2}y}) + 2xy[x^{2}f'_{1}(x^{2}y, e^{x^{2}y}) + x^{2}e^{x^{2}y}f'_{2}(x^{2}y, e^{x^{2}y})]$$

$$= 2xf(x^{2}y, e^{x^{2}y}) + 2x^{3}y[f'_{1}(x^{2}y, e^{x^{2}y}) + e^{x^{2}y}f'_{2}(x^{2}y, e^{x^{2}y})].$$

注:考察符合函数求高阶偏导。

解:由于函数 f, φ 有二阶连续导数,所以 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 与求导次序无关,先对 y 求导,有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} f'(xy)x + \varphi(x+y) + y\varphi'(x+y) = f'(xy) + \varphi(x+y) + y\varphi'(x+y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = yf''(xy) + \varphi'(x+y) + y\varphi''(x+y).$$



注:复合函数、隐函数求导,先代后求,比较简单。

解: 方程x + y + z + xyz = 0两边同时对y求导(将z看作x、y的函数),有

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x(z + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}y) = 0, \quad \text{if } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy}.$$

$$u'_y = e^z z^2 + y(e^z z^2 + 2ze^z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^z [z^2 - yz(z+2) \frac{1+xz}{1+xy}], \quad u'_y = e^{-1}(1+1) = \frac{2}{e}.$$

注:考察求偏导的运算。

解: 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf_1' + (\frac{1}{x} + yg')f_2'$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf_1' + xg'f_2'$, 所以

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xyf_1' + (1 + xyg')f_2' - xyf_2' - xyg'f_2' = f_2', \quad \text{\'e. (B)}.$$

注:考察求偏导的运算。

解: 等式
$$f(x, x^3) = c$$
 两边同时对 x 求导,有 $f'_x(x, x^3) + 3x^2 f'_y(x, x^3) = 0$,用 $x = 1$ 代

入,有
$$f'_{\nu}(1, 1) + 3f'_{\nu}(1, 1) = 0$$
,所以 $f'_{\nu}(1, 1) = -3f'_{\nu}(1, 1) = 3$,故选(C).

注:考察求偏导的运算。

$$\mathbf{M}: \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x+y) + \varphi'(x-y) + \psi(x+y) - \psi(x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) - \varphi'(x-y) + \psi(x+y) + \psi(x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi''(x+y) + \varphi''(x-y) + \psi'(x+y) - \psi'(x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} = \varphi''(x+y) + \varphi''(x-y) + \psi'(x+y) - \psi'(x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi''(x+y) - \varphi''(x-y) + \psi'(x+y) + \psi'(x-y),$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
. 只有 (B) 可选.



注:考察多元函数连续(沿任意方向)、偏导存在的定义。

解: 沿
$$y = 0$$
 取极限, $\lim_{\substack{y=0 \ x \to 0}} z(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{y=0 \ x \to 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{y=0 \ x \to 0}} 0 = 0$;

沿
$$y = x$$
 取极限, $\lim_{\substack{y=x\\ y \to 0}} z(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{y=0\\ x \to 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{y=0\\ x \to 0}} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$,

因为 $\lim_{\substack{y=0\\x\to 0}} z(x, y) \neq \lim_{\substack{y=x\\x\to 0}} z(x, y)$,于是极限 $\lim_{\substack{(x, y)\to(0,0)}} z(x, y)$ 不存在,所以函数 z(x, y) 在

点(0,0)处不连续,从而也不可微.(A)、(B)被排除.

又因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{z(x, 0) - z(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} 0 = 0$$
、 $\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{z(0, y) - z(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{x\to 0} 0 = 0$, 所以

函数 z(x, y) 在点 (0, 0) 处的两个偏导数都存在,且 $z'_x(0, 0) = z'_y(0, 0) = 0$,选(D)同时排除(C).

注:考察多元函数连续、偏导存在、可微的概念。

解: 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} 0 = 0$$
、 $\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{x\to 0} 0 = 0$,所以

函数 f(x, y) 在点 (0, 0) 处的两个偏导数都存在,且 $f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0$.

若函数
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$$
 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微,则

$$\Delta z = f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y + o(\rho) = o(\rho) \ (\sharp + \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}),$$

而
$$\Delta z = \sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|}$$
 , 因为 $\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z}{\rho} = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0, 0)} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$ 不存在(沿 $\Delta y = 0$ 取极限,

其值为 0; 沿 $\Delta y = \Delta x$ 取极限, 其值为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$), 与 $\Delta z = o(\rho)$ 矛盾, 所以函数 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$

在点(0,0)处不可微,只有选(B).

注:考察偏导数的应用。

解: 在 $\varphi'_{y}(x,y) \neq 0$ 时,若点 $P_{0}(x_{0},y_{0})$ 是函数f(x,y)在约束条件 $\varphi(x,y) = 0$ 下的一个极值点,则函数f(x,y)及 $\varphi(x,y)$ 在 $P_{0}(x_{0},y_{0})$ 满足关系

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) - \frac{\varphi'_x(x_0, y_0)}{\varphi'_y(x_0, y_0)} f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0.$$



(D) 是正确的, 事实上, 若 $f'_{v}(x_{0},y_{0})=0$, 根据上式得

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) - \frac{\varphi'_x(x_0, y_0)}{\varphi'_y(x_0, y_0)} f'_y(x_0, y_0) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0,$$

与条件 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ 矛盾. 同时将(C)否定.

(A) 否定的理由为: 当 $f'_x(x_0,y_0)=0$ 时,可以是 $\varphi'_x(x_0,y_0)=0$,未必必须是 $f'_y(x_0,y_0)=0$,如 $f(x,y)=x^2+y$, $\varphi(x,y)=y-x^2$ 在点 $P_0=O(0,0)$ 处;

(B) 否定的理由为: 当 $f_x'(x_0,y_0)=0$ 时, 如果 $\varphi_x'(x_0,y_0)\neq 0$, 应有 $f_y'(x_0,y_0)=0$, 如 f(x,y)=xy , $\varphi(x,y)=x-y$ 在点 $P_0=O(0,0)$ 处.

注:考察求偏导运算。

解: 因为
$$\frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) = 3\varphi^2(x) \{f_1'(x, f(x, x)) + f_2'(x, f(x, x))[f_1'(x, x) + f_2'(x, x)]\}$$
,而
$$\varphi(1) = f(1, f(1, 1)) = f(1, 1) = 1, 所以$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x)|_{x=1} = 3\{f_1'(1, 1) + f_2'(1, 1)[f_1'(1, 1) + f_2'(1, 1)]\} = 3[2 + 3(2 + 3)] = 51.$$

注:考察求偏导运算。

 $\mathbf{M}: \ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf_1' + \frac{1}{v}f_2' - \frac{y}{v^2}g',$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y(yf_{11}''' + \frac{1}{y}f''') + \frac{1}{y}(yf_{21}''' + \frac{1}{y}f''') + \frac{2y}{x^3}g' + \frac{y^2}{x^4}g''$$

$$= y^2 f_{11}''' + 2f_{12}''' + \frac{1}{y^2}f_{22}'' + \frac{2y}{x^3}g' + \frac{y^2}{x^4}g''.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y(xf_{11}''' - \frac{x}{y^2}f''') - \frac{1}{y^2}f_2' + \frac{1}{y}(xf_{21}'' - \frac{x}{y^2}f_{22}'') - \frac{1}{x^2}g' - \frac{y}{x^3}g''$$

$$= f_1' - \frac{1}{y^2}f_2' + xyf_{11}'' - \frac{x}{y^3}f_{22}'' - \frac{1}{x^2}g' - \frac{y}{x^3}g''.$$



注:考察多元复合函数求导。

解: 等式u(x, 2x) = x两边同时对x求导,有 $u'_1(x, 2x) + 2u'_2(x, 2x) = 1$,再两边同时对x求导,有

$$u_{11}''(x, 2x) + 2u_{12}''(x, 2x) + 2u_{21}''(x, 2x) + 4u_{22}''(x, 2x) = 0$$

由
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
,有 $u''_{11}(x, 2x) = u''_{22}(x, 2x)$ 及 $u''_{12}(x, 2x) = u''_{21}(x, 2x)$,得

$$5u_{11}''(x, 2x) + 4u_{12}''(x, 2x) = 0, (1)$$

等式 $u_1'(x, 2x) = x^2$ 两边同时对x求导,有

$$u_{11}''(x, 2x) + 2u_{12}''(x, 2x) = 2x,$$
 (2)

(1) 减去 (2) 式的 2倍,得 $3u_{11}''(x, 2x) = -4x$,所以 $u_{11}''(x, 2x) = -\frac{4x}{3}$.

注:考察多元复合函数求偏导。

$$\mathbf{PF}: \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot (2x) + f_2' \cdot (\varphi' \cdot y) = 2xf_1' + y\varphi'f_2';$$

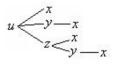
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot (-1) + f_2' \cdot (\varphi' \cdot x) = -f_1' + x\varphi'f_2';$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x [f_{11}'' \cdot (-1) + f_{12}'' \cdot (\varphi' \cdot x)] + \varphi' f_2' + y \cdot \varphi'' \cdot x f_2' + y \varphi' [f_{21}'' \cdot (-1) + f_{22}'' \cdot (\varphi' \cdot x)]$$

$$= (\varphi' + xy \varphi'') f_2' - 2x f_{11}'' + (2x^2 - y) \varphi' f_{12}'' + xy \varphi'^2 f_{22}''.$$

注:考察复合函数、隐函数求偏导,先代后求。

解: (方法 1) 函数关系如图所示,最终 u 是 x 的一元函数,其中 z=z(x,y) 为隐函数部分,它由方程 $\varphi(x^2,y,z)=0$ 确定,根据隐



函数求导法则,设
$$F(x, y, z) = \varphi(x^2, y, z)$$
,贝

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = -\frac{2x\varphi_1'}{\varphi_3'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = -\frac{\varphi_2'}{\varphi_3'},$$

又 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$. 按复合函数链式求导法则,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right) = f_1' + f_2' \cdot \cos x - \frac{2x\varphi_1' + \varphi_2' \cdot \cos x}{\varphi_3'}f_3'.$$



(方法 2) 先将 $y = \sin x$ 代入到 u = f(x, y, z)、 $\varphi(x^2, y, z) = 0$ 之中,分别有

 $u = f(x, \sin x, z)$ 及 $\varphi(x^2, \sin x, z) = 0$. 这时函数关系如图所示,



其中隐函数部分为z = z(x),由方程 $\varphi(x^2, \sin x, z) = 0$ 确定.

方程 $\varphi(x^2,\sin x, z) = 0$ 两边同时对x求导,有 $2x\varphi_1' + \cos x \cdot \varphi_2' + \varphi_3' \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0$,解得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x\varphi_1' + \varphi_2'\cos x}{\varphi_3'}$$
. 对 $u = f(x, \sin x, z)$ 再按复合函数链式求导法则,

$$\frac{du}{dx} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot \cos x + f_3' \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot \cos x - \frac{2x\varphi_1' + \varphi_2' \cdot \cos x}{\varphi_3'} f_3'.$$

注:考察隐函数求高阶偏导。

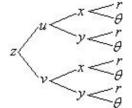
解: 方程
$$\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$$
 改写为 $x = z(\ln z - \ln y)$, 两边同时对 x 求导, 有 $1 = (\ln \frac{z}{y} + 1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, 即

$$1 = \frac{x+z}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
,得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{z+x}$,所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(z+x) - (1+\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})z}{(z+x)^2} = \frac{xz - z(z+x)}{(z+x)^3} = -\frac{z^2}{(z+x)^3}.$$

注:考察复合函数求偏导运算。

解: 设 $u = x^2 - y^2$, $v = \cos(xy)$, 则函数关系如图所示:



$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos \theta, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos \theta, \quad \vec{n}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (2x\cos\theta - 2y\sin\theta) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} [-y\sin(xy)\cos\theta - x\sin(xy)\sin\theta]$$

$$=2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}(x\cos\theta-y\sin\theta)-\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\sin(xy)(y\cos\theta+x\sin\theta).$$



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(-2xr\sin\theta - 2yr\cos\theta \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left[y\sin(xy)r\sin\theta - x\sin(xy)r\cos\theta \right]$$

$$= -2r\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} r\sin(xy) (y\sin\theta - x\cos\theta).$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cos\theta - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cot\theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \sin\theta$$

$$= \left[2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (x\cos\theta - y\sin\theta) - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \sin(xy) (y\cos\theta + x\sin\theta) \right] \cos\theta$$

$$+ \left[2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta) - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \sin(xy) (y\sin\theta - x\cos\theta) \right] \sin\theta$$

$$= 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \sin(xy).$$

注:考察可微的概念。

证明:

充分性 因为
$$\frac{|x-y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \le \frac{|x|+|y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \le 2$$
 (该不等式放缩是关键),有函数 $\frac{|x-y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ 有界,

而由函数 $\varphi(x,y)$ 在点O(0,0)连续,且 $\varphi(0,0)=0$,有 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\varphi(x,y)=0$,根据无穷

小与有界变量之积为无穷小,得 $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0,0)} \frac{|x-y|\varphi(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$,于是

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

这表明 $\Delta z = 0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y + o(\rho)$ (其中 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$),所以函数

$$f(x, y) = |x - y| \varphi(x, y)$$
 在点 $O(0, 0)$ 处可微.

必要性 由函数 f(x, y) 在点 O(0, 0) 处可微,有 $f'_x(0, 0)$ (与 $f'_y(0, 0)$) 存在,即极限

$$f'_{x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x - 0|\varphi(x, 0) - 0 \cdot \varphi(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|\varphi(x, 0)}{x}$$
 存在,

但是,
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{|x|\varphi(x,0)}{x} = \varphi(0,0)$$
、 $\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{|x|\varphi(x,0)}{x} = -\varphi(0,0)$, 要使 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{|x|\varphi(x,0)}{x}$ 存在,

必须 $\varphi(0, 0) = -\varphi(0, 0)$, 得 $\varphi(0, 0) = 0$.