## 第 05 周作业解答

**练习 1.** 求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  与平面 x + y + z = 0 在 xoy 坐标面上的投影曲线方程。

解交线的一般方程是

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

现在消去变量 z. 由 (2) 式得 z = -x - y, 代入 (1) 式, 得

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + (-x - y)^{2} = 1$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $2x^{2} + 2xy + 2y^{2} = 1$ 

所以投影曲线的方程是

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 = 1\\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

**练习 2.** 分别求母线平行于 x 轴及 y 轴,而且通过曲线  $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  (1) 的柱面。

**解** 1. 母线平行于 x 轴情形。其实就是求曲线到 yoz 坐标面的投影柱面。目标是消去变量 x。由 (1) – (2) × 2 可得

$$3u^2 - z^2 = 16.$$

这就是曲线到 yoz 坐标面的投影柱面,也就是母线平行于 x 轴而且通过曲线的柱面。

2. 母线平行于 y 轴情形。其实就是求曲线到 xoz 坐标面的投影柱面。目标是消去变量 y。由 (1) + (2) 可得

$$3x^2 + 2z^2 = 16.$$

这就是曲线到 xoz 坐标面的投影柱面,也就是母线平行于 y 轴而且通过曲线的柱面。

**练习 3.** 化曲线的一般方程  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9 \\ y = z \end{cases}$  为参数方程。

**解**将(2)式代人(1)式,消去z可得

$$x^2 + 2y^2 = 9 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}y}{3}\right)^2 = 1$$

可设

$$\frac{x}{3} = \cos \theta, \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}y}{3} = \sin \theta$$

其中  $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ 。所以参数方程是

$$\begin{cases} x = 3\cos\theta \\ y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta \\ z = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \le \theta \le 2\pi).$$

## 1 多元函数微分法及其应用

练习 4. 填空

函数	定义域	类型(填: 闭集/开集, 有界集/无界集, 连通/不连通)
$z = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}}$	$D = \{(x, y)   y \ge 0, x \ge 0 \pm x^2 \ge y\}$	闭集,无界集,连通
$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-y}}$	$D = \{(x, y)   x + y > 0 \perp x - y > 0\}$	开集,无界集,连通

并分别画出上述两定义域 D, 在图上标示哪部分是内点, 哪部分是外点, 哪部分是边界。

解图以后补上:)

**练习 5.** 画出二元函数  $z=2-x^2-y^2$  的函数图形,其中函数定义域为  $D=\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2\leq 1\}$ 。

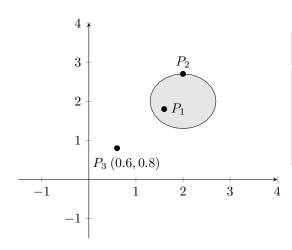
**解**这是旋转面,由 xoz 面上的抛物线  $z = 2 - x^2$   $(-1 \le x \le 1)$  绕 z 轴旋转一周得到。

**练习 6.** 设 E 是平面上一个点集,则平面上任意一点 P 只能是一下三种的一种: (1) E 的内点; (2) E 的外点; (3) E 的边界点。现假设点 Q 是 E 的聚点,则可以证明 Q 或者为 E 的内点,或者为 E 的边界点;也就是

但一般而言, {全体聚点} 未必与并集 {内点}∪{边界点} 相同。

以下是一个例子

假设点集  $E = \{(x, y) | (x - 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 \le 0.7^2\} \cup \{(0.6, 0.8)\}$  (如下图)。填写(请填上  $\checkmark$  或  $\times$ )



	内点	边界点	聚点
$P_1(1.61.8)$	✓	×	✓
$P_2(2, 2.7)$	×	✓	✓
$P_3(0.6, 0.8)$	×	✓	×

## 练习 7. 证明下列极限不存在

- 1.  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$
- 2.  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}$

 $m{k}$  (1) 设  $\delta>0$ ,取点  $P(0,\frac{\delta}{2}),\ Q(\frac{\delta}{2},\frac{\delta}{2})$ 。则点 P,Q 都在原点 (0,0) 去心  $\delta$  邻域中,且

$$f(P) = f(0, \frac{\delta}{2}) = \frac{0 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{0^2 + (\frac{\delta}{2})^2}} = -1, \qquad f(Q) = f(\frac{\delta}{2}, \frac{\delta}{2}) = \frac{\frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{(\frac{\delta}{2})^2 + (\frac{\delta}{2})^2}} = 0$$

2

$$f(P) = f(0, \frac{\delta}{2}) = 0,$$
  $f(Q) = f(\frac{\delta^2}{2}, \frac{\delta}{2}) = \frac{\frac{\delta^2}{4} \cdot (\frac{\delta}{2})^2}{\sqrt{(\frac{\delta^2}{4})^2 + (\frac{\delta}{2})^4}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

这说明: 即便令  $\delta \to 0$ , 点 (0,0) 去心  $\delta$  邻域中的点的函数值也并不会趋于相同,可知极限一定不存在。

## 练习 8. 求下列函数的偏导数

(1) 
$$s = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv}$$
; (2)  $z = \sin(xy) + \cos^2(xy)$ ; (3)  $z = (1 + xy)^y$ ; (4)  $u = \arctan(x - y)^z$ .

解(1)

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial u} = \left(\frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv}\right)_u = \frac{(u^2 + v^2)_u \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \cdot (uv)_u}{(uv)^2} = \frac{2u \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \cdot v}{u^2v^2} = \frac{u^2v - v^3}{u^2v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial v} = \left(\frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv}\right)_v = \frac{(u^2 + v^2)_v \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \cdot (uv)_v}{(uv)^2} = \frac{2v \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \cdot u}{u^2v^2} = \frac{uv^2 - u^3}{u^2v^2}.$$

(2)

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= y \cos(xy) + 2 \cos(xy) \cdot (-\sin(xy)) \cdot y = y \cos(xy) - 2y \cos(xy) \sin(xy), \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x \cos(xy) + 2 \cos(xy) \cdot (-\sin(xy)) \cdot x = x \cos(xy) - 2x \cos(xy) \sin(xy). \end{split}$$

(3)

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \left[ (1+xy)^y \right]_x = y(1+xy)^{y-1} \cdot y = y^2(1+xy)^{y-1}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \left[ (1+xy)^y \right]_y = \ln(1+xy) \cdot (1+xy)^y + y(1+xy)^{y-1} \cdot x = (1+xy)^y \left[ \ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right] \end{split}$$

(4)

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}} \cdot \left[ (x - y)^z \right]_x = \frac{z(x - y)^{z - 1}}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}} \cdot \left[ (x - y)^z \right]_y = \frac{-z(x - y)^{z - 1}}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= \frac{1}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}} \cdot \left[ (x - y)^z \right]_z = \frac{(x - y)^z \ln(x - y)}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}}. \end{split}$$

练习 9. 设 z=f(x,y), 计算 z 在某一点  $(x_0,y_0)$  处的偏导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0,y_0)$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0,y_0)$  有两种方法:

- 1. 先求出偏导函数  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y)$  及  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)$ ,再将  $(x,y)=(x_0,y_0)$  代入偏导函数,计算该点处的偏导数值。
- 2. 直接利用定义

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0,\,y_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x,\,y_0) - f(x_0,\,y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ f(x,\,y_0) \right] \Big|_{x = x_0}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0,\,y_0) &= \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_0,\,y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0,\,y_0)}{\Delta y} = \frac{d}{dy} \left[ f(x_0,\,y) \right] \Big|_{y = y_0}. \end{split}$$

现在设  $f(x, y) = x + (y - 1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 利用上述两种方法分别求  $f_x(x, 1)$ 。

解 1. 方法一, 先求出偏导数的一般形式:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 + (y-1)\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}\right)_x = 1 + (y-1)\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{y}.$$

所以  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, 1) = 1$ . 2. 方法二

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, 1) = \frac{d}{dx} [z(x, 1)] = \frac{d}{dx} [x] = 1.$$

练习 10. 设  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ . 求  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ .

**解**当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \left(\frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)_x = \frac{2xy(x^2 + y^2) - x^2 y \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2xy^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \left(\frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)_y = \frac{x^2(x^2 + y^2) - x^2 y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 - x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}. \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot 0}{(\Delta x)^2 + 0^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\frac{0 \cdot (\Delta y)^2}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0.$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}, \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4-x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}.$$

练习 11. 求下列函数的所有二阶偏导数

(1) 
$$z = \arctan \frac{y}{x};$$
 (2)  $z = y^x.$ 

解(1)

$$z_{x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)_{x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^{2}}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}},$$

$$z_{y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)_{y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}},$$

$$z_{xx} = \left(-\frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right)_{x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}},$$

$$z_{xy} = \left(-\frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right)_{y} = -\frac{(x^{2} + y^{2}) - 2y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{-x^{2} + y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}},$$

$$z_{yx} = \left(\frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right)_{x} = \frac{(x^{2} + y^{2}) - 2x^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{-x^{2} + y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}},$$

$$z_{yy} = \left(\frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right)_{y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}.$$

(2)

$$\begin{split} z_x &= (y^x)_x = y^x \ln y, \\ z_y &= (y^x)_y = xy^{x-1}, \\ z_{xx} &= (y^x \ln y)_x = y^x (\ln y)^2, \\ z_{xy} &= (y^x \ln y)_y = xy^{x-1} \ln y + y^{x-1} = y^{x-1} (1 + x \ln y), \\ z_{yx} &= (xy^{x-1})_x = y^{x-1} + xy^{x-1} \ln y = y^{x-1} (1 + x \ln y), \\ z_{yy} &= (xy^{x-1})_y = x(x-1)y^{x-2}. \end{split}$$