

## 第 05 周作业解答

### 练习 1. 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)
$z = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}}$	$D = \{(x, y)   y \geq 0, x \geq 0 \text{ 且 } x^2 \geq y\}$	闭集, 无界集, 连通
$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-y}}$	$D = \{(x, y)   x + y > 0 \text{ 且 } x - y > 0\}$	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。

(图省略)

**练习 2.** 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  $z = 2 - x^2$  ( $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ) 绕  $z$  轴旋转一周得到。(图形省略, 可利用在线画图器)

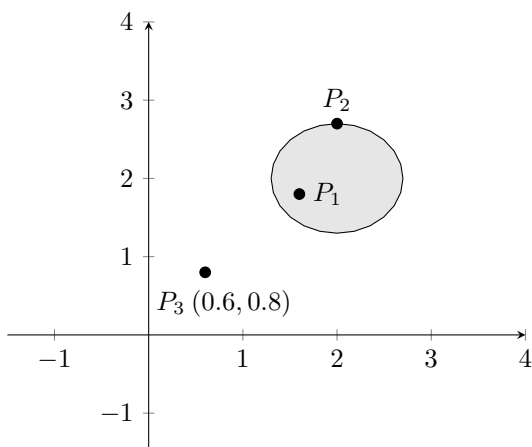
**练习 3.** 设  $E$  是平面上一个点集, 则平面上任意一点  $P$  只能是一下三种的一种: (1)  $E$  的内点; (2)  $E$  的外点; (3)  $E$  的边界点。现假设点  $Q$  是  $E$  的聚点, 则可以证明  $Q$  或者为  $E$  的内点, 或者为  $E$  的边界点; 也就是

$$\{\text{全体聚点}\} \subset \{\text{内点}\} \cup \{\text{边界点}\}$$

但一般而言,  $\{\text{全体聚点}\}$  未必与并集  $\{\text{内点}\} \cup \{\text{边界点}\}$  相同。

以下是一个例子

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



	内点	边界点	聚点
$P_1(1.6, 1.8)$	$\checkmark$	$\times$	$\checkmark$
$P_2(2, 2.7)$	$\times$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
$P_3(0.6, 0.8)$	$\times$	$\checkmark$	$\times$

### 练习 4. 证明下列极限不存在

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

2.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}$

解 (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

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

这说明: 即便令  $\delta \rightarrow 0$ , 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。

(1) 设  $\delta \in (0, 1)$ , 取点  $P(0, \frac{\delta}{2})$ ,  $Q(\frac{\delta^2}{4}, \frac{\delta}{2})$ 。则点  $P, Q$  都在原点  $(0, 0)$  去心  $\delta$  邻域中, 且

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

这说明: 即便令  $\delta \rightarrow 0$ , 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 5.** 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)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial s}{\partial u} &= \left( \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv} \right)_u = \frac{(u^2 + v^2)_u \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \cdot (uv)_u}{(uv)^2} = \frac{2u \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \cdot v}{u^2 v^2} = \frac{u^2 v - v^3}{u^2 v^2}, \\ \frac{\partial s}{\partial v} &= \left( \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv} \right)_v = \frac{(u^2 + v^2)_v \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \cdot (uv)_v}{(uv)^2} = \frac{2v \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \cdot u}{u^2 v^2} = \frac{uv^2 - u^3}{u^2 v^2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

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

(3)

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

(4)

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

**练习 6.** 现在设  $f(x, y) = x + (y - 1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 计算  $f_x(x, 1)$ 。

解

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

练习 7. 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ . 求  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ .

解当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时,

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

当  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot 0}{(\Delta x)^2 + 0^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0 \cdot (\Delta y)^2}{0^2 + (\Delta y)^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以

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

练习 8. 求下列函数的所有二阶偏导数

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

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} z_x &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)_x = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \\ z_y &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)_y = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \end{aligned}$$

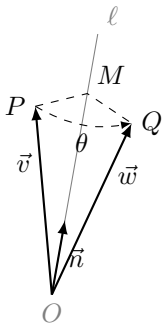
$$\begin{aligned} z_{xx} &= \left( -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)_x = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ z_{xy} &= \left( -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)_y = -\frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ z_{yx} &= \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right)_x = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ z_{yy} &= \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right)_y = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

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

下面是附加题，关于空间中的旋转，试利用前一章的知识求解。做出来的同学下周请交上来。

**练习 9.** 如图，设  $\vec{n}$  是空间中一单位向量，求向量  $\vec{v}$  绕  $\vec{n}$  转  $\theta$  角度（按右手法则方向）角度所得的向量  $\vec{w}$ 。



提示：1. 求  $\vec{v}$  在  $\ell$  上的投影向量  $\overrightarrow{OM}$ ，然后求出  $\overrightarrow{MP}$ 。2. 要求  $\vec{w}$ ，只需求出  $\overrightarrow{MQ}$ 。3. 设  $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2$  为单位向量， $\vec{e}_1$  与  $\overrightarrow{MP}$  同向， $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{n}$  两两垂直且符合右手法则，求出  $\vec{e}_2$ 。4.  $\vec{e}_1$  绕  $\vec{n}$  转  $\theta$  角度所得向量是  $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2$  的线性组合，求出此向量。

**解**  $\overrightarrow{OM} = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n})\vec{n}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{MP} = \vec{v} - (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n})\vec{n}$ ,  $\vec{e}_1 = \frac{\overrightarrow{MP}}{|\overrightarrow{MP}|} = \frac{\vec{v} - (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n})\vec{n}}{|\overrightarrow{MP}|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_2 = \vec{n} \times \vec{e}_1 = \vec{n} \times \frac{\vec{v} - (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n})\vec{n}}{|\overrightarrow{MP}|} = \frac{\vec{n} \times \vec{v}}{|\overrightarrow{MP}|}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{MQ} = |\overrightarrow{MP}|(\cos \theta \vec{e}_1 + \sin \theta \vec{e}_2) = \cos \theta (\vec{v} - (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n})\vec{n}) + \sin \theta \vec{n} \times \vec{v}$ , 所以

$$\vec{w} = \overrightarrow{OM} + \overrightarrow{MQ} = \cos \theta \vec{v} + (1 - \cos \theta)(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n})\vec{n} + \sin \theta \vec{n} \times \vec{v}.$$