

一、单项选择题

1. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{1+xy} - 1}{x+y} =$ (D)

(A) 1; (B) 0; (C) $\frac{1}{2}$; (D) 不存在.

2. 二元函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处(A).

(A) 不连续, 偏导数存在; (B) 不连续, 偏导数不存在;

(C) 连续, 偏导数存在; (D) 连续, 偏导数不存在.

3. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2), \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处的切线与直线 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-2}{0}$ 之间的夹角为(C).

(A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$; (B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$; (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$; (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

4. 已知函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{e^x}{x-y}$, 则(D).

(A) $f'_x - f'_y = 0$; (B) $f'_x + f'_y = 0$; (C) $f'_x - f'_y = f$; (D) $f'_x + f'_y = f$.

5. 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微的一个充分条件是(C).

(A) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} [f(x, y) - f(0, 0)] = 0$;

(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) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f'_x(x, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)] = 0$, 且 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [f'_y(0, y) - f'_y(0, 0)] = 0$.

二、填空题

1. 函数 $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ 连续区域是_____

答案 $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 > 1\}$.

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

答案 0.

3. 设函数 $z = \sqrt{x^4 + y^4}$, 则 $z'_x(0, 0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

答案 0.

4. 设函数 $z = e^{-x} \sin \frac{x}{y}$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(2, \frac{1}{\pi})} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

答案 $\frac{\pi^2}{e^2}.$

5. 设 $z = e^{\sin(xy)}$, 则 $dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

答案 $e^{\sin(xy)} \cos(xy)(ydx + xdy).$

三、计算题

1. 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + xy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 证明: 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 的极限不存在.

解 令 $y = x$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y=x} \frac{x^2 + x^2}{x^2 + x^2} = 1,$

令 $y = 2x$, 则 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y=2x} \frac{x^2 + 2x^2}{x^2 + 4x^2} = \frac{3}{5},$

因此, 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 的极限不存在.

2. 设 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}.$

解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -y \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{(x^2 + y^2) - y(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$

3. 设 $z = \ln \left(\tan \frac{y}{x} \right)$, 求 $dz.$

解

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{1}{\tan \frac{y}{x}} d\left(\tan \frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{y}{x}} \sec^2 \frac{y}{x} d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\tan \frac{y}{x}} \sec^2 \frac{y}{x} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2} = \frac{2}{\sin \left(\frac{2y}{x}\right)} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{x} dy\right). \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 证明: 当 $r \neq 0$ 时, 有 $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2}{r}$.

解 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - x \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{2}{r}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $f(x, y) = |x - y|\varphi(x, y)$, 其中 $\varphi(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 的邻域内连续, 问:

(1) $\varphi(x, y)$ 满足什么条件时, 才能使偏导数 $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$ 存在?

(2) 在 $\varphi(x, y)$ 满足上述条件时, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处是否可微?

解 (1) 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|\varphi(x, 0)}{x}$, 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|\varphi(x, 0)}{x} = \varphi(0, 0), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|\varphi(x, 0)}{x} = -\varphi(0, 0).$$

要使 $f_x(0, 0)$ 存在, 必须 $\varphi(0, 0) = -\varphi(0, 0)$. 因此当 $\varphi(0, 0) = 0$ 时, $f_x(0, 0)$ 存在.

同理, $\varphi_y(0, 0)$ 存在, 只需 $\varphi(0, 0) = 0$. 因此当 $\varphi(0, 0) = 0$ 时, $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$ 存在.

(2) 由(1)知 $f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} &= \frac{|\Delta x - \Delta y|\varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \\ \frac{|\Delta x - \Delta y|}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} &\leq \frac{|\Delta x|}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} + \frac{|\Delta y|}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \leq 2, \\ \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y) &= \varphi(0, 0) = 0. \\ \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.