

、填空题（第1、2题各6分，第3-5题各4分，共24分）

1. 设连续函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} \frac{f(x,y) - 3x + 2y - 2025}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} = 0.$$

则

$$f(0,1) = \underline{2023}, \quad dz|_{(0,1)} = \underline{+3dx - 2dy}$$

2. 设平面点集 $E = \{(x,y) : (x^2 + y^2)(y^2 - x^2 + 1) \leq 0\}$, 则集合 E 的内部和边界分别为

$$E^\circ = \underline{\{(x,y) | y^2 - x^2 + 1 < 0\}} \quad \partial E = \underline{\{(0,0)\} \cup \{(x,y) | y^2 - x^2 + 1 = 0\}}$$

3. 参数曲面

$$\mathbf{r}(u,v) = (0, 1, 1) + (u \cos v, u \sin v, u^2),$$

在点 $(u,v) = (1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 处的切平面方程为

$$\underline{2(y-1) + (z-1) = 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\cos v, \sin v, 2u) \times \\ & (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 0) \\ & = (u^2 \cos v, u^2 \sin v, u) \\ & (0, 2, 1) \end{aligned}$$

4. 函数 $f(x,y) = \frac{\cos y}{x}$ 在点 $(1,0)$ 处的带皮亚诺余项的二阶Taylor公式为

$$f(x,y) = \underline{1 - (x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2} + o((x-1)^2 + y^2), \quad (x,y) \rightarrow (1,0).$$

5. 设 D 为由 $x=2, y=x, x=\frac{1}{y}$ 围成的有界区域, 则

$$\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy = \underline{\frac{3}{2} - \ln 2}$$

8

二、计算题 (每题各8分, 共40分)

6. 设直线 L 满足下列条件:(i) L 过点 $P(1, 2, 1)$;(ii) L 与直线 $L_1: \frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z}{1}$ 相交;(iii) L 与直线 $L_2: \frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z+1}{1}$ 垂直.求直线 L 的一个方程.

$$\text{① 参数方程: } \begin{aligned} x &= -2t \\ y &= -t \\ z &= t \end{aligned}$$

设 L 过 $O(-2t, -t, t)$

$$\vec{OP} = (1+2t, 2+t, 1-t)$$

$$\vec{OP} \cdot (3, 2, 1) = 0$$

$$t = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$\vec{OP} = (-\frac{9}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{15}{7})$$

$$\text{取方向向量 } \vec{l} = (-9, 6, 15)$$

$$\vec{l} = (-3, 2, 5)$$

$$L: \frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-1}{5}$$

7. 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\}$ 上的最值.

内部:

$$f'_x = 2x - 2xy^2 = 0$$

$$f'_y = 4y - 2x^2y = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$y=0$$

$$f(0, 0) = 0.$$

边界: $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ $y=0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= 4 + y^2 - x^2y^2 \\ &= 4 + y^2 - (4 - y^2)y^2 \\ &= y^4 - 3y^2 + 4 \\ &= (y^2 - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

最小值 $\frac{7}{4}$

最大值 $y^2=4$ 时: 8.

综上, 最小值 0. $f(0, 0)$

最大值 8.

$$f(\pm 2, \pm 2)$$

$$f(0, \pm 2)$$

8. 求微分方程 $xy'' = y' \ln y'$ ($x > 0$) 满足初始条件 $y(1) = e-1, y'(1) = e$ 的特解.

$$\text{设 } p = y'$$

$$x \frac{dp}{dx} = p \ln p$$

$$\frac{x}{p} = \frac{p \ln p}{dp}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dp}{p \ln p}$$

两边积分:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{1}{p \ln p} dp$$

$$\ln x + C_0 = \ln \ln p$$

$$C_1 x = \ln p$$

$$\text{代入 } x=1, p=e.$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 1$$

$$x = \ln p$$

$$e^x = p = y'$$

$$y = e^x + C_2$$

$$\text{代入 } y(1) = e-1$$

$$y = e^x - 1$$

9. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 并满足方程

$$y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{x}.$$

令 $w = xz - y$, 并作变换 $u = \frac{x}{y}, v = x$. 将上述方程变为 w 关于 u, v 的方程.

$$z = \frac{w}{x} + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot 0 \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{变换} \quad y &= \frac{v}{u} \\ x &= v \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial u}$$

$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) + \frac{1}{x} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right)\right) \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{2}{y^3} + 0.$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \frac{x}{y^4} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{2}{y^3}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \frac{x}{y^4} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{2}{y^3} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{x}{y^4} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{u^3}{v^2} = 0$$

10. 求平面上由极坐标曲线 $r = 3 \sin(2\theta)$ 所围成图形的面积。

$$\sin 2\theta \geq 0.$$

$$\text{不妨设 } \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{8} \pi$$

2

三、综合题 (每题各8分, 共16分)

11. 设 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. 根据 α 的值讨论二重极限

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^\alpha \cdot \sin(x^2 y)}{x^4 + y^4}$$

是否存在, 并证明你的结论.

设 $x = r \cos \theta$

12. 设二元可微函数 F 在直角坐标系下可写为 $F(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$, 在极坐标系下可写为 $F(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = h(r)$. 且 $F(x, y)$ 无零点. 求 $F(x, y)$ 的表达式.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = f'(x)g(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = f(x)g'(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial h(r)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}$$

$$= -f'(x)g(y)\sin\theta + f(x)g'(y)\cos\theta$$

$$\therefore f'(x)g(y)\sin\theta = f(x)g'(y)\cos\theta$$

$$f'(x)g(y) \frac{y}{x} = f(x)g'(y)$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{x} \cdot g(y) = f(x) \cdot \frac{g'(y)}{y}$$

$$\forall x, y.$$

$$\text{又: } F \text{ 无零点, } f(x) \neq 0, g(y) \neq 0.$$

$$x, y \text{ 为自由变量}$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{x} = f(x) \quad \frac{g'(y)}{y} = g(y)$$

以 f 为例

$$\frac{df}{dx} = xf$$

$$\frac{df}{f} = x dx$$

$$\ln f = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$f(x) = A_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\text{同理 } g(y) = A_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} \quad F(x, y) = f(x)g(y) = A e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2}$$

四. 证明题 (每题各10分, 共20分)

13. 设二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 的邻域 U 有定义, 且满足

(i) 单变元函数 $f(x, 0)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续;

(ii) 偏导数 $f'_y(x, y)$ 在 U 上存在且有界.

证明 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

对于 $R \subset U$ 有 $(\Delta x, \Delta y)$
 由(ii) $f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(\Delta x, 0) = f'_y(\theta x, \theta y) \Delta y \quad \theta \in (0, 1)$

$$|f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(\Delta x, 0)| \leq M \Delta y$$

取 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1(\varepsilon) \quad |x| < \delta_1$
 $f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1(\varepsilon), \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}\} \quad \forall |x| < \delta \quad \forall |y| < \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)| &\leq |f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(\Delta x, 0)| + |f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)| \\ &\leq M \cdot \Delta y + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &< M \cdot \delta + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(0, 0)$ 证毕.

14. 设二元函数 $F(x, y)$ 具有连续的偏导数, 满足 $F(1, 1) = 0$ 及 $(\nabla F)(1, 1) = (2, -1)$. 证明: 存在点 $(1, 1)$ 的某邻域 U , 使得参数曲线 $\gamma(t) = (t^2, t^3)$ 与隐函数曲线 $F(x, y) = 0$ 在 U 中有且仅有 1 个交点.

$$F(x, y) = 0.$$

$$(1, 1) \text{ 处: } y'(x)|_{x=1} = -\frac{F_x(1, 1)}{F_y(1, 1)} = -\frac{2}{-1} = 2$$

$\gamma(t)$ 在 $(1, 1)$ 附近可视为:

$$y = g(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(1, 1) \text{ 处: } g'(x)|_{x=1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

所以, 两函数在 $(1, 1)$ 有交点.

且在 $(1, 1)$ 处斜率分别为 $2, \frac{3}{2}$

$$y(1+\Delta x) - y(1) = y'(\theta_1 \Delta x) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$y(1+\Delta x) = 1 + y'(\theta_1 \Delta x) \Delta x. \quad \theta_1 \in (0, 1)$$

$$g(1+\Delta x) = 1 + g'(\theta_2 \Delta x) \Delta x. \quad \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} y'(\theta_1 \Delta x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} g'(\theta_2 \Delta x) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Delta x \in (1-\delta, 1+\delta)$$

$$\therefore \exists \delta_1 \text{ s.t. } \forall \Delta x \in (1-\delta_1, 1+\delta_1) \quad \theta_1 \in (0, 1) \quad \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$$

$$y'(\theta_1 \Delta x) > g'(\theta_2 \Delta x)$$

在邻域 $(1-\delta_1, 1+\delta_1)$

$$\therefore \Delta x > 0 \text{ 时 } y(1+\Delta x) > g(1+\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x < 0 \text{ 时 } y(1+\Delta x) < g(1+\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } y(1+\Delta x) = g(1+\Delta x)$$

\therefore 只有一个交点.