

、填空题（第1、2题各6分，第3-5题各4分，共24分）

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

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

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

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

3. 参数曲面

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

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

$$\cancel{z(y-1) + (z-1) = 0}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\cos v, \sin v, u) \\ &(-v \sin v, v \cos v, 0) \\ &= [e^{uv} \cos v, e^{uv} \sin v, u] \\ &= (0, 1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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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.

① 由参数方程: $x = -2 +$

$$y = -t$$

$$z = t$$

设 L 过 $O(-2t, -t, t)$

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \left(-\frac{9}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{15}{7} \right)$$

$$\text{取方向量 } b = \left(\frac{9}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{15}{7} \right)$$

$$b = (-3, 2, 5)$$

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

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.

解:

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

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

② $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ $y = 0$

$$f(x, y) = 4 + y^2 - x^2y^2$$

$$= 4 + y^2 - (4 - y^2)y^2$$

$$= y^4 - 3y^2 + 4$$

$$= (y^2 - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{4}$$

最小值 $\frac{7}{4}$

最大值 $4 + 4 \times 4 = 8$.

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.

设 $p = y'$

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

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

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

两边分:

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

$$\ln x + C_1 = \ln \ln p$$

$$C_1 x = \ln p$$

$$\text{代入 } x=1, p=e.$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 1$$

$$x = \ln p$$

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

$$y = e^x + C_2$$

$$\text{代入 } y(1) = e - 1$$

$$y = e^x - 1$$

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。

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

$$w \leq \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial yu} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{直接带入} \\ y = u \\ x = v \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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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

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

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.

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

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

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ &= -f'(x)g(y)\sin\theta + f(x)g'(y)\cos\theta \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f'(x)g(y) \cancel{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}} \frac{y}{x} = f(x)g'(y)$$

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

x, y

$\Rightarrow F$ 无零点, $f(x) \neq 0, g(y) \neq 0$.

x, y 为自由变量

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

以 f 为例

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

$$\frac{df}{f} = xdx$$

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

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

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

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) 单变量函数 $f(x, 0)$ 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.

由(i) $f(\alpha x, \alpha y) - f(\alpha x, 0) = f'_y(\alpha x, \alpha y) \alpha y \quad \text{对 } \alpha \in (0, 1)$

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

由(ii) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 \forall x |x| < \delta_1$
 $|f(\alpha x, 0) - f(0, 0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$



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

$$|f(\alpha x, \alpha y) - f(0, 0)| \leq |f(\alpha x, \alpha y) - f(\alpha x, 0)| + |f(\alpha x, 0) - f(0, 0)|$$

$$\leq M \cdot \alpha y + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$< M \cdot \delta + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq \varepsilon.$$

$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(\alpha x, \alpha y) = f(0, 0) \quad \text{即 } f(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 连续.}$

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 $\gamma(t) = (t^2, t^3)$ 与函数曲线 $F(x, y) = 0$ 在 U 中有且仅有 1 个交点.

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

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

$\gamma(t)$ 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, 西函数在 $(1,1)$ 有枝,

且在 $(1,1)$ 处斜率为 $2, \frac{3}{2}$

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

$$y(1+\Delta x) = 1 + y'(1+\Delta x) \Delta x. \quad \text{eg } (0,1)$$

$$g(1+\Delta x) = 1 + g'(1+\Delta x) \Delta x. \quad \text{eg } (0,1)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} y'(1, \Delta x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} g'(1, \Delta x) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

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

$$\exists \delta_1 \text{ s.t. } \forall \Delta x \in (0, \delta_1) \cup (-\delta_1, 0)$$

$$y'(1, \Delta x) > g'(1, \Delta x)$$

在邻域 $(1-\delta_1, 1+\delta_1)$

$$\Delta x > 0 \Rightarrow y(1+\Delta x) > g(1+\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x < 0 \Rightarrow y(1+\Delta x) < g(1+\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x = 0 \Rightarrow y(1+\Delta x) = g(1+\Delta x)$$

∴ 只有一个交点