



班级: 微积分

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科目: 姚远30

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1. 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时, 下列各极限是否存在? 若存在求出极限

(1) $(x^2+y^2)e^{-x-y}$ (2) $\frac{x+y}{|x|+|y|}$ (3) $\frac{x^4y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^3}$ (4) $\frac{\sin(x^2y) - \arcsin(x^2y)}{x^6y^3}$

解: (1) 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x+y = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x^2+y^2 = 0$

因此 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2+y^2)e^{-x-y} = 0$

(2) 取 $y=0$, $x=t$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{|t|}$ 不存在, 所以该极限不存在.

(3) 取 $y=0$, $x=t$ 得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^4 \cdot 0}{t^6} = 0$
取 $y=t$, $x=t^2$, 得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^8 \cdot t^4}{(2t^4)^3} = \frac{1}{8}$
不相等, 所以该极限不存在.

(4) 令 $\rho = x^2y$ 则 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \rho = 0$

同时 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \rho - \arcsin \rho}{\rho^3} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \rho - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}{3\rho^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}\rho^2 + o(\rho^2)) - (1 + \frac{\rho^2}{2} + o(\rho^2))}{3\rho^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$

因此极限存在且等于 $-\frac{1}{3}$

2. 求下列各极限

(1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+my)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ (2) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2}$ (3) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow -\infty}} (x^2+y^2)e^{y-x}$ (4) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2}\right)^{x^2}$

解: (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+my)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\ln(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (x+my))}{\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\ln 3}{3}$

(2) $\frac{2}{x^2+y^2} \geq \frac{2}{(x+y)^2} \geq \frac{2}{x^2+xy+y^2}$ 所以 $0 \leq \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2} \leq \frac{2}{|x+y|}$

令 $x = \rho \cos \theta$, $y = \rho \sin \theta$, $\rho > 0$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$, 则

$0 \leq \left| \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2} \right| = \frac{1}{\rho} \left| \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{2}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{\rho} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

因 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = +\infty$, 由夹逼原理有

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2} = 0$

(3) 令 $t = x-y$, 由 $x^2+y^2 \leq (x-y)^2$ (当 $x, y \geq 0$)

知 $0 \leq (x^2+y^2)e^{y-x} \leq t^2 e^{-t}$ 由夹逼原理

因 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow -\infty}} x-y = +\infty$, 所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow -\infty}} (x^2+y^2)e^{y-x} = 0$

$$(4) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2} = \exp \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} x^2 \ln \frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2}$$

由 $0 \leq \frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 有 $\ln \frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2} < 0 - \ln 2$

因此 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} x^2 \ln \frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2} = -\infty$

故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$

3. 讨论下列累次极限与二重极限是否存在, 若存在, 求其值

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^y}{1+x^y} \quad (2) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^y}{1+x^y} \quad (3) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow 0^+}} \frac{x^y}{1+x^y}$$

解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^y}{1+x^y} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 故极限为 $\frac{1}{2}$

(2) 对 $y > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^y}{1+x^y} = 1$, 故极限为 1

(3) 因为两个累次极限不相等, 二重极限一定不存在
 且 $x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow 0^+$ 时 x, y 均不为零

4. 判断下列函数在原点 $(0,0)$ 的连续性

$$(1) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则 $|x^2+y^2| = |\rho^2(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)| \leq 2\rho^2 = 2(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{2}{2}}$

~~当 $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 时, $x^2+y^2 \rightarrow 0$, 则 $|x^2+y^2| \rightarrow 0$~~

故 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left| \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x^2+y^2|}{x^2+y^2} \leq 1 \rightarrow 0$

取 $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$, 则 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = 0$

因此该函数在原点连续.

(2) 重反设在 $(0,0)$ 连续, 则 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} = 0$

但令 $x=t^2, y=t$, 有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 \cdot t^2}{t^4 + t^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$ 矛盾!

因此该函数在 $(0,0)$ 不连续.

5. 求下列函数的偏导数

$$(1) z = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \quad (2) z = \arcsin(1 + 2xy)$$

解: (1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

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



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$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\sinh(1+2^{xy}) \cdot 2^{xy} (y \ln 2) = -y \ln 2 \cdot 2^{xy} \sinh(1+2^{xy})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sinh(1+2^{xy}) \cdot 2^{xy} (x \ln 2) = -x \ln 2 \cdot 2^{xy} \sinh(1+2^{xy})$$

6. 考察下列函数在坐标原点的可微性

(1) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{|x|} \cos y$

(2) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

(3) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

(4) $f(x,y) = |x-y| \varphi(x,y)$

其中 φ 在原点某邻域内连续且 $\varphi(0,0)=0$

解: (1) 因为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|x|} \cos 0 - \sqrt{|0|} \cos 0}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|x|}}{x}$ 不存在

所以这一函数在原点不可微。

(2) ~~令 $y=kt, x=t$, 其中 $k \neq 0$~~ 我们有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{x-0} = 0$

同时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$

如果微分存在, 必为 $f(0,0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)y = 0$
我们来验证 $f(x,y) - 0 - 0x - 0y = f(x,y)$ 在 $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 时是否为 $o(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$.

这即考察 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}$

令 $x=kt, y=t$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2kt^2}{k^2t^2+t^2} = \frac{2k}{k^2+1}$ 随 k 改变

因此这一极限不存在, 也即这一函数在坐标原点不可微。

(3) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{x-0} = 0$, 同时 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$

如果微分存在, 必为 $f(0,0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)y = 0$

我们考察 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}$

令 $x=kt, y=t$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^2 t^4}{(k^2 t^2 + t^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{k^2}{(k^2+1)^{3/2}}$

因此这一极限不存在, 即 $\frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}$ 在坐标原点不可微

(4) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \varphi(x,0) - 0}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \varphi(x,0)$

因 φ 在原点某邻域连续, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x,0) = 0$ 而 $\frac{|x|}{x}$ 有界

因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \varphi(x, 0) = 0$, 即 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = 0$

同样, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0$

又因为 $f(0, 0) = 0$, 如果微分存在, 必须为 0.

最后, 验证 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{(x-y)\varphi(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$ 是否成立.

因为 $(x-y)^2 \leq 2(x^2+y^2)$, 所以 $0 \leq \frac{|x-y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq \sqrt{2}$ 有界

但 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \varphi(x, y) = 0$, 故 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{(x-y)\varphi(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$ 确实成立.

因此 $f(x, y)$ 在原点可微, 且微分为零.

7. 求下列函数的全微分

(1) $u = \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}$ (2) $z = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$

解: (1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}}$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}}$

因此 $du(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}} dx + \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}} dy + \frac{z}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}} dz$

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

因此 $dz(x, y) = \frac{2y}{(x+y)^2} dx - \frac{2x}{(x+y)^2} dy$

8. 求证: 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^3/y & y \neq 0 \\ 0 & y = 0 \end{cases}$ 在原点处不连续, 但沿任何方向的方向导数均存在

证明: ~~因~~ 令 $x=0, y=t, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{y} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{y} = 0$

令 $x=t, y=t^3, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{y} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{y} = 1$

因此 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在, 故它在原点不连续

同时, 对于任一归一化的方向向量 $\vec{l}_0 = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$

$\forall \sin \alpha \neq 0, \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h \cos \alpha)^3}{h \sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos^3 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot 0 = 0$, 即 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}_0}(0, 0) = 0$

$\forall \sin \alpha = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}_0}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$

因此沿任一方向的方向导数均存在



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9. 求 $z = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j$ 在 $P_0 = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ 处沿方向 $\vec{l} = (-1, -1, \dots, -1)^T$ 的方向导数

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (x_1 + \dots + x_n)^2 = 2(x_1 + \dots + x_n)$. 将 $\vec{l} = (-1, \dots, -1)^T$ 归一化得 $\vec{l}^0 = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \dots, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})^T$

故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}^0} = \sum_{i=1}^n (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) \cdot 2(x_1 + \dots + x_n)$

$= -2\sqrt{n}(x_1 + \dots + x_n)$

代入 $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 1$, 故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}} = -2n\sqrt{n}$.

10. 设 $u(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - xz + yz$, $P = (1, 1, 1)$. 求 u 在点 P 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}}(P)$ 的极值, 指出取极值的方向, 再指出沿哪一个方向的方向导数为零

解: 对单位方向向量 $\vec{l}^0 = (\cos \alpha_1, \cos \alpha_2, \cos \alpha_3)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}^0}(x, y, z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \alpha_2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \alpha_3 \\ &= (2x - y - z) \cos \alpha_1 + (2y - x + z) \cos \alpha_2 + (2z - x + y) \cos \alpha_3 \\ &= 2 \cos \alpha_2 + 2 \cos \alpha_3 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 方向导数最大时 $\vec{l}^0 = (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$; 最小时 $\vec{l}^0 = (0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

极大值为 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}$, 极小值为 $-2\sqrt{2}$

若方向导数为零, 则 $\cos \alpha_2 + \cos \alpha_3 = 0$

一般地, $(a, b, -b)$ 方向的方向导数均为零
($\forall a, b$)

11. 证明下列函数满足的相应等式

(1) $u = 2 \cos^2(x - \frac{y}{2})$ 满足 $2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$

(2) $n > 0$, $u = (\sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2})^{2-n}$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = 0$

证明: (1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2 \cdot 2 \cos(x - \frac{y}{2}) \cdot (-\sin(x - \frac{y}{2})) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = \sin(2x - y)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) = \cos(2x - y) \cdot (-1) = -\cos(2x - y)$$

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

因此 $2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$

(2) $u = (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{1-\frac{n}{2}}$

$$\forall i, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot 2x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = 2 \left[(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} + (-\frac{n}{2}) \cdot 2x_i \cdot (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1} \cdot x_i \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 - n x_i^2 \right] (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1}$$

$$\text{因此, } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = 2 [n(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - n(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)] (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1} \\ = 0$$

得证.

12. 求由变换 $\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$ ($r > 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$)

所确定的向量值函数 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(r, \theta, \varphi) \\ f_2(r, \theta, \varphi) \\ f_3(r, \theta, \varphi) \end{pmatrix}$ 的 Jacobi 矩阵和微分

解: $J_f(r, \theta, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi & r \cos \theta \cos \varphi & -r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \cos \varphi & -r \sin \theta \cos \varphi & -r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & 0 & r \cos \theta \varphi \end{pmatrix}$

故其微分为

$$d\vec{f}(r, \theta, \varphi) = J_f(r, \theta, \varphi) \begin{pmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \\ d\varphi \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi dr + r \cos \theta \cos \varphi d\theta - r \sin \theta \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ \cos \theta \cos \varphi dr - r \sin \theta \cos \varphi d\theta - r \cos \theta \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ \sin \varphi dr + r \cos \theta d\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$