

3月4日

$$3.(1) y \rightarrow \pm \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow x^2+y^2-\frac{z^2}{4}=1, \text{单叶双曲面}$$

$$(3) x \rightarrow \pm \sqrt{x^2+z^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9}+\frac{y^2}{4}+\frac{z^2}{9}=1, \text{椭球面}$$

4.  所成锥面的锥点为 $P(0,1,1)$

被转直线 l_1 的方向向量为 $\vec{l}_1 = (0, 2, 1)$

转轴直线 l_2 的方向向量为 $\vec{l}_2 = (0, 1, 1)$

设所成曲面上的点为 (x, y, z) , 则 $\vec{PQ} = (x, y-1, z-1)$

$$\text{则 } \frac{|\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{l}_2|}{|\vec{PQ}| \cdot |\vec{l}_2|} = |\cos \theta'| = |\cos \theta| = \frac{|\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2|}{|\vec{l}_1| \cdot |\vec{l}_2|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{|y+z-2|}{\sqrt{x^2+(y-1)^2+(z-1)^2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow 9x^2+4y^2+4z^2-10yz+2y+2z-2=0$$

Rmk. 对一般曲线, 还可设 $\exists R = (0, 2t-1, t)$, st $\vec{RQ} \cdot \vec{l}_2 = 0$

且 $|\vec{PR}| = |\vec{PQ}|$, 再消去 t 即可.

$$9. \begin{cases} x^2+y^2+4z^2=1 \\ x^2=y^2+z^2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } z} \text{曲面交线在 } x=0 \text{ 的投影落在 } \frac{x^2+y^2}{4(x^2-y^2)}=1$$

$$\text{即 } 5x^2-3y^2=1 \quad (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$11. \text{消去 } z \text{ 得曲线方程 } \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{(x+3)^2}{5 \cdot 4} = 1 \\ z=0 \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x^2+20y^2-24x-116=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$$

8.4.4 (2) 令 $x=r\cos\theta, y=r\sin\theta, z=z$

得柱面坐标系方程为 $r^2+4z^2=10$

球面：令 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$, $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $z = r \cos \theta$

得 $r^2(1 + 3\cos^2 \theta) = 10$

(5) 同上直角系方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2 = 4$, 再同上

得球面系方程 $r^2(1 + \cos^2 \theta) = 4$

(9) $r^2 = 2r \sin \theta \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2y$

(11) $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, $\sin \varphi = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{y^2 z^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1 - y^2$

8.4.6 所生成曲面为 $2(x^2 + y^2) - z^2 = 2$

令 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, $z = z$ 得 $2r^2 - z^2 = 2$

8.4.9 $\begin{cases} x = a \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = b \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = c \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$

8.4.11 利用 $\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - \tan^2 \theta = 1$ 得参数表示

单叶: $\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{\cos \theta} \cos \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ y = \frac{b}{\cos \theta} \sin \varphi & \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \\ z = c \tan \theta \end{cases}$

双叶: $\begin{cases} x = a \tan \theta \cos \varphi & \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \\ y = b \tan \theta \sin \varphi & \varphi \in [0, 2\pi] \\ z = \frac{c}{\cos \theta} \end{cases}$

3月6日

9.1.2. 设 A_1, A_2 均为开集, $\forall x \in A_1 \cap A_2$

$\exists r_1, r_2 > 0$, st $B(x, r_1) \subset A_1$, $B(x, r_2) \subset A_2$

取 $r_0 = \min\{r_1, r_2\}$, 则 $B(x, r_0) \subset A_1 \cap A_2 \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2$ 为开集

$\forall x \in A_1 \cup A_2$, 不妨设 $x \in A_1$, 则 $\exists r > 0$, st $B(x, r) \subset A_1 \subset A_1 \cup A_2$

故 $A_1 \cup A_2$ 也为开集

设 B_1, B_2 均为闭集, 则 $(B_1)^c, (B_2)^c$ 均为开集 (用上述结论)

故 $B_1 \cup B_2 = ((B_1)^c \cap (B_2)^c)^c$ 为闭集

$B_1 \cap B_2 = ((B_1)^c \cup (B_2)^c)^c$ 也为闭集

9.1.4. 依题意, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(M_n, M_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(M'_n, M'_0) = 0$

结合 $0 \leq |\rho(M_n, M'_n) - \rho(M_0, M'_0)| \leq |\rho(M_n, M'_n) - \rho(M'_n, M_0)| + |\rho(M'_n, M_0) - \rho(M_0, M'_0)|$

$\leq \rho(M_n, M_0) + \rho(M'_n, M_0) \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow +\infty$)

可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(M_n, M'_n) = \rho(M_0, M'_0)$

9.1.5 设收敛点列为 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 且收敛于 x , 则对 $\varepsilon = 1$

$\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+$, st $\forall n > n_0$, $\rho(x_n, x) < 1$

故 $\forall n > n_0$, $\rho(x_n, o) < \rho(x_n, x) + \rho(x, o) < 1 + \rho(x, o) \triangleq \rho_0$

记 $R = \max\{\rho(x_1, o), \dots, \rho(n_0, o), \rho_0\}$

则 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $x_n \in B(o, R)$, 即 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有界

$$9.1.11 \sin t \leq \cos t \Leftrightarrow t \in \left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right], k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

故 $F(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \in \left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right], k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 1 & t \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right], k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

$$9.1.13. f[\psi(x,y), \psi(x,y)] = (x+y)^{x-y}$$

$$\psi[f(x,y), \psi(x,y)] = x^y + x - y; \psi[\psi(x,y), f(x,y)] = x + y - x^y$$

3月8日

$$9.1.14 (1) \text{由 } 0 \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{|x|+|y|} \leq |x|+|y| \rightarrow 0 \text{ 知 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{|x|+|y|} = 0$$

$$(5) \text{由 } 0 \leq \left| \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{|x+y||x^2+y^2-xy|}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{3}{2}(|x|+|y|) \text{ 知 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

$$(6) \text{由 } 0 \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4} \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} \text{ 知 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4} = 0$$

$$(7) \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } e^{x+y} \geq \frac{1}{4!} (x+y)^4 \geq \frac{1}{4!} (x^4+y^4)$$

$$\text{故 } 0 \leq (x^2+y^2) e^{-(x+y)} \leq 4! \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4} \xrightarrow{(6)} \text{利用} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{e^{x+y}} = 0$$

$$(10) \text{先证明 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x+y} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\text{令 } y = x^2-x, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x^2-x)}{x+x^2-x} = -1$$

$$\text{令 } y = x, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x}{x+x} = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}{x+y} = \frac{xy}{x+y} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy+1}+1} \text{ 利用反证法知其无极限}$$

$$(11) (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{x+y}} = e^{\frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x+y}}$$

$$\text{令 } y = x^2-x, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1+x^2-x^2)}{x^2}} = e^{-1} \text{ 从而极限不存在}$$

$$\text{令 } y = x, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{2x}} = 1$$

$$9.1.15 (1) e^{\frac{1}{x^2-y^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{\rho^2(\cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi)}} = e^{\frac{1}{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi}}$$

当且仅当 $\cos 2\varphi < 0$ 时, 即 $\varphi \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}) \cup (\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4})$ 时, $\rho \rightarrow 0$ 有极限

9.1.17 (4) 当 $x+y \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{x-y}{x+y}$ 显然连续

$\forall (a, -a) \in$ 直线 $x+y=0$, 沿过该点且斜率为 k 的直线趋近

$(a, -a)$ 时, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow -a}} \frac{x-y}{x+y} = \infty \neq 0$ ($a \neq 0$) $\Rightarrow f$ 在 $(a, -a)$ 处不连续

当 $a=0$ 时, 沿 $y=kx$ 趋近于 $(0,0)$ 的极限为 $\frac{1-k}{1+k}$ 不一致 \Rightarrow 也不连续
综上可知, f 在除 $x+y=0$ 以外的点上连续

$$9.1.18 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 \cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t^4 \cos^4 \alpha + t^2 \sin^2 \alpha} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t \cos^4 \alpha + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{t}}$$

$= 0 = f(0,0)$ 即沿斜率 $k = \tan \alpha$ 的直线极限为 0

而当以 $x=k\sqrt{y}$ 趋近时, $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(k\sqrt{y}, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^2 y^2}{(k^4+1)y^2} = \frac{k^2}{k^4+1}$

与 k 有关, 从而 f 在 $(0,0)$ 不连续

9.1.20. $f(x, y) = x$ 为初等函数显然连续, $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 的图像为 \mathbb{R}^2 中闭集, 而 $f(G) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ 为 \mathbb{R} 中开集

9.1.23 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$ 为初等函数复合显然在 $xy \neq 1$ 处连续

取 $P_1 = (\frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n})$, $P_2 = (\frac{n}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n+1})$, 则 $|P_1 P_2| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n(n+1)} \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

而 $|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| = \left| \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{n-1}{n})^2} - \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{1}{n+1})^2} \right| = \frac{2n^2-1}{4n^2-1} \geq \frac{1}{3}$

从而 f 在其上不一致连续