

习题 6.2

1. (a) 原式 = $\frac{5}{2}$

(b) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left| \frac{\sin(x^3+y^3)}{x^2+y^2} \right| \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left| \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right| &\leq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left| \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right| \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2} |x| + \frac{y^3}{x^2+y^2} |y| \right) \\ &\leq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (|x| + |y|) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(c) 原式 = $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} (y-2)$
= -1

(d) 原式 = $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (1,2,0)} \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2)$
= $\frac{1}{2} \ln 5$

2. 证明: ① 当 $y = x^2$ 时 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x^2) = 0$

② 当 $y = \sqrt{2}x^2$ 时 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{-x^4}{3x^4} = -\frac{1}{3}$

此时两种情况极限不同故 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处极限不存在

2. (1)

当 $|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1$ 时 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+2y) \ln(x^2+y^2) \geq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2+y^2) \ln(x^2+y^2) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+2y) \ln(x^2+y^2) &\leq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 2(x+y) \ln(x^2+y^2) \leq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 4\sqrt{2} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 4\sqrt{2} \frac{\ln t}{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+2y) \ln(x^2+y^2) = 0$

(2) 当 $|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1$ 时 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^2}{(x^2+y^2)x^2y^2} \leq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{4x^2y^2}$
= $\frac{1}{4} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(\frac{x}{y^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{xy} \right) = +\infty$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \geq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^2}{\frac{1}{4}(x^2+y^2)^3} = \frac{2}{1} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = +\infty$

综上 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \rightarrow +\infty$

$$4. a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y = 0$$

It's all one ghetto, man, giant gutter in outer space.