

数学分析习题: 第 12 周

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说明: 只有习题是必须写在作业本上交的, 思考题做好后可以交给我,
但必须是严格独立完成的.

习题:

1. 研究下列函数在原点的可微性:

$$(1) f(x, y) = |xy|, (2) f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}, (3) f(x, y) = \sqrt{x} \cos y,$$

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

$$(5) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

2. 计算下列映射在指定点的微分:

$$(1) f(x, y) = (xy^2 - 3x^2, 3x - 5y^2), (x, y) = (1, -1);$$

$$(2) f(x, y, z) = (xyz^2 - 4y^2, 3xy^2 - y^2z), (x, y) = (1, -2, 3);$$

$$(3) f(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta), (r, \theta) = (r_0, \theta_0);$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = (\sin x + \cos y, \cos(x + y)), (x, y) = (0, 0).$$

3. 求复合映射 $f \circ g$ 在指定点的 Jacobi 矩阵:

$$(1) f(x, y) = (xy, x^2y), g(s, t) = (s + t, s^2 - t^2), (s, t) = (2, 1);$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = (e^{x+2y}, \sin(y + 2x)), g(u, v, w) = (u + 2v^2 + 3w^3, 2v - u^2), \\ (u, v, w) = (1, -1, 1);$$

$$(3) f(x, y, z) = (x+y+z, xy, x^2+y^2+z^2), g(u, v, w) = (e^{v^2+w^2}, \sin uw, \sqrt{uv}), \\ (u, v, w) = (2, 1, 3).$$

4. 求复合偏导数:

- (1) $z = h(u, x, y)$, $y = g(u, v, x)$, $x = f(u, v)$, 求 z'_u, z'_v ;
- (2) $z = f(u, x, y)$, $x = g(v, w)$, $y = h(u, v)$, 求 z'_u, z'_v, z'_w .

5. 计算下列函数的全微分:

- (1) $z = x^2y^2 + 3xy^3 - 2y^4$,
- (2) $z = \frac{xy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$,
- (3) $z = \log(x^4 - y^3)$,
- (4) $z = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$,
- (5) $z = \cos(x + \log y)$,
- (6) $z = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$,
- (7) $z = \arctan(x+y)$,
- (8) $z = x^y$,
- (9) $z = e^{x+2y} + \sin(y+2x)$.

6. 证明, 如果 $f(x, y)$ 关于变量 x 连续, 且 f'_y 有界, 则 f 为二元连续函数.

7. 证明, 如果 $u(x, y)$ 满足方程

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

则 $v(x, y) = u(x^2 - y^2, 2xy)$ 和 $w(x, y) = w(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2+y^2})$ 也满足此方程.

8. 证明, 函数

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}}$$

满足如下方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

9. 设 f 为多元函数, 其偏导数均连续, 求在给定的任何一点处方向导数的最大值和最小值.

思考题:

1. 设二元函数 f 的 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 存在, $f'_y(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 附近连续, 证明 f 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微.
2. 设 f'_x 和 f'_y 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 证明

$$f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f''_{yx}(x_0, y_0).$$