

高 等 院 校 教 材

理工农林专业通用教材

高等数学

(第二版) 下册

习题解答

高等数学编写组 编

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$

 中国人民大学出版社

高 等 院 校 教 材

理工农林专业通用教材

高等数学

(第二版) 下册

习题解答

高等数学编写组 编

编者 张义侠 丁茂震 牛玉玲 陈凡红 邵泽军

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$

中国人民大学出版社

• 北京 •

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高等数学 (第二版) (下册) 习题解答/高等数学编写组编. —2 版. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2011. 11

高等院校教材. 理工农林专业通用教材

ISBN 978-7-300-14753-6

I. ①高… II. ①高… III. ①高等数学-高等学校-题解 IV. ①O13-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 227504 号

高等院校教材

理工农林专业通用教材

高等数学 (第二版) (下册) 习题解答

高等数学编写组 编

Gaodeng Shuxue Xiti Jieda

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242(总编室)

010-62511398(质管部)

010-82501766(邮购部)

010-62514148(门市部)

010-62515195(发行公司)

010-62515275(盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.ttrnet.com>(人大教研网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

版 次 2010 年 4 月第 1 版

规 格 170 mm×228 mm 16 开本

2011 年 11 月第 2 版

印 张 14.5 插页 1

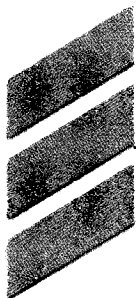
印 次 2011 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 264 000

定 价 23.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

印装差错 负责调换



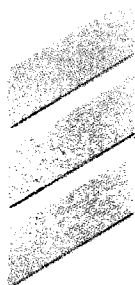
前 言

本书是由中国人民大学出版社出版、高等数学编写组编写的《高等数学(第二版)》下册的配套习题解答。书中选入了覆盖面较全的不同深度的习题。每章后所附习题分(A)、(B)两部分。为了保证教学的基本要求,我们认为,习题(A)的大部分应作为学生作业;习题(B)可以根据不同层次、不同的教学要求选用其中少部分或大部分。

演算习题,一是为了熟练和巩固所学的基本知识;二是训练逻辑思维、分析、推理的能力;三是培养综合运用数学工具分析解决实际问题的能力。演算足够数量和深度的习题,是十分必要的,但是应注意,要首先把学过的数学内容充分复习,在对其概念理论和思维方法有较好的理解的前提下,再演算习题,这样,才能达到演算习题的上述目的。课后不复习,立刻做作业,不是正确有效的学习方法。面对习题,首先应尽可能独自分析、思考去求解这一问题,然后与解答核对运算结果正确与否,再加以认定或修正。只有在找不到思路、无法入手的情况下,才可以借助解答。在对所学基本内容没有理解的情况下抄袭解答,这对学习知识毫无裨益,是自误的做法。

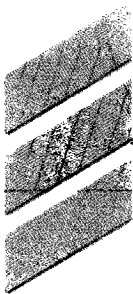
编写解答过程中,我们参考、借鉴了国内部分优秀的传统教材,如同济大学数学系主编的《高等数学》及中国人民大学赵树嫄教授主编的《微积分》等书,在此谨致谢忱。

编者



目 录

第九章 多元函数微分法及其应用.....	1
第十章 重积分	47
第十一章 无穷级数	92
第十二章 微分方程.....	121
续篇第一章 傅里叶级数.....	173
续篇第二章 曲线积分与曲面积分.....	188



第九章

多元函数微分法及其应用

习题九 (A)

1. 指出下列平面点集中, 哪些是开集、闭集、有界集、开区域以及闭区域? 并求其边界点.

(1) $\{(x, y) | 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$;

(2) $\{(x, y) | xy \neq 0\}$;

(3) $\{(x, y) | x \leq 2, y \leq 2, x + y \geq 2\}$.

【解】 (1) 有界开区域, 边界点为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上所有点与点 $(0, 0)$;

(2) 无界开集, 不是连通集, 边界点为两坐标轴上所有的点;

(3) 有界闭区域, 边界点为以点 $(2, 0)$, $(0, 2)$ 和 $(2, 2)$ 为顶点的三角形三边上所有点.

2. 已知函数 $f(u, v) = u^v$, 试求 $f(xy, x+y)$.

【解】 $f(xy, x+y) = (xy)^{(x+y)}$.

3. 求下列函数的定义域并画出定义域的图形.

(1) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}}$;

(2) $f(x, y) = \ln(1 - |x| - |y|)$;

$$(3) f(x, y) = \arcsin \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} + \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

【解】 (1) 定义域为 $\begin{cases} x - \sqrt{y} \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$, 即 $\{(x, y) | x^2 \geq y \geq 0 \text{ 且 } x \geq 0\}$, 定义域的图形如图 9—1 阴影部分所示;

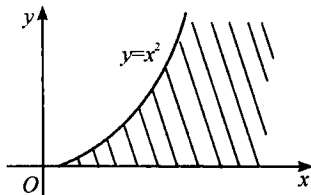


图 9—1

(2) 定义域为 $1 - |x| - |y| > 0$ 即 $\{(x, y) | |x| + |y| < 1\}$, 图形如图 9—2 所示;

(3) 定义域为 $\begin{cases} \left| \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \right| \leq 1 \\ x^2 - y^2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$, 即 $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \text{ 且 } x \neq \pm y\}$, 图形如图 9—3 所示.

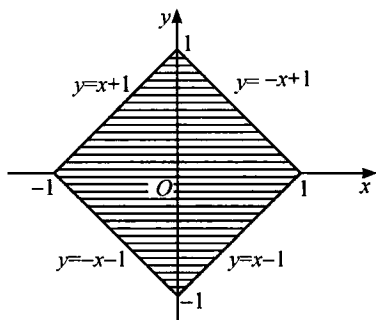


图 9—2

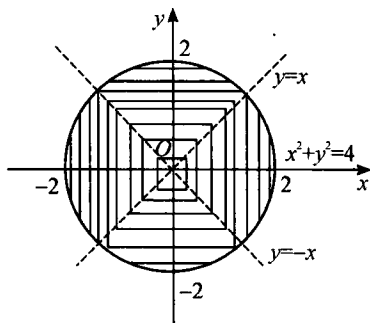


图 9—3

4. 求下列各极限.

$$(1) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 1)} \frac{1 - xy}{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$(2) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (1, 0)} \frac{\ln(x + e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}};$$

$$(3) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}}{xy};$$

$$(4) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy + 1} - 1};$$

$$(5) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (2, 0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y};$$

$$(6) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)e^{x^2 y^2}};$$

$$(7) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}};$$

$$(8) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} (1 + xy)^{\frac{1}{x}}.$$

【解】 (1) $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 1)} \frac{1 - xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1 - 0}{0 + 1} = 1.$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2-\sqrt{xy+4}}{xy} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4-(xy+4)}{xy(2+\sqrt{xy+4})} \\
 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-1}{2+\sqrt{xy+4}} = -\frac{1}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy(\sqrt{xy+1}+1)}{(xy+1)-1} \\
 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (\sqrt{xy+1}+1) = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy} \cdot x = 1 \cdot 2 = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)e^{x^2y^2}} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2}{e^{x^2y^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad \text{因为 } 2|xy| \leq x^2+y^2, \text{ 所以 } \frac{2|xy|}{x^2+y^2} \leq 1.$$

$$\text{即 } \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0),$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0.$$

$$(8) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} [(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}}]^y = e^0 = 1.$$

5. 证明下列极限不存在.

$$(1) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}; \quad (2) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y}.$$

【解】 (1) 当动点 (x, y) 沿直线 $y = mx$ 趋于定点 $(0, 0)$ 时, 由于此时

$$f(x, y) = f(x, mx) = \frac{m}{1+m^2}, \text{ 因而有}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) = \frac{m}{1+m^2}.$$

这一结果说明动点沿不同斜率 m 的直线趋于原点时, 对应极限值不同, 故本题所讨论的极限不存在.

$$(2) \quad \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=kx}} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{(1+k)x} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=x^2-x}} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x^2-x)}{x^2} = -1,$$

故极限不存在.

6. 讨论下列函数的连续性.

$$(1) f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x+y};$$

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

【解】 (1) $f(x, y)$ 在直线 $x+y=0$ 上间断, 在其余点处均连续;

(2) 因为 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \neq f(0, 0)$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处间断, 在其余点处均连续.

7. 求下列函数的偏导数.

$$(1) z = x^3 y - y^3 x;$$

$$(2) z = e^{xy} + yx^2;$$

$$(3) s = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv};$$

$$(4) z = \sqrt{\ln(xy)};$$

$$(5) z = \ln \tan \frac{x}{y};$$

$$(6) u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2};$$

$$(7) u = e^{x^2 y^3 z^5}.$$

【解】 (1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 y - y^3, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 - 3y^2 x;$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy} + 2xy, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy} + x^2;$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial s}{\partial u} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial u}(u^2 + v^2) \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}(uv)}{(uv)^2} = \frac{2uv - (u^2 + v^2)v}{u^2 v^2} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{v}{u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial v} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial v}(u^2 + v^2) \cdot uv - (u^2 + v^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial v}(uv)}{(uv)^2} = \frac{2uv^2 - (u^2 + v^2)u}{u^2 v^2} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{u}{v^2};$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln(xy)}} \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \cdot y = \frac{1}{2x \sqrt{\ln(xy)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln(xy)}} \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \cdot x = \frac{1}{2y \sqrt{\ln(xy)}};$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cot \frac{x}{y} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{y} \csc \frac{2x}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cot \frac{x}{y} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \csc \frac{2x}{y};$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}};$$

$$(7) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy^3z^5e^{x^2y^3z^5}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2y^2z^5e^{x^2y^3z^5}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 5x^2y^3z^4e^{x^2y^3z^5}.$$

$$8. \text{ 设 } z = e^{-(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y})}, \text{ 求证 } x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z.$$

【证明】 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y})}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y^2} e^{-(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y})}$,

$$\text{所以 } x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2e^{-(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y})} = 2z.$$

$$9. \text{ 已知 } z = f(x, y) = \sin(xy) + y^2, \text{ 试用定义求偏导数 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \text{ 和 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

【解】
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[(x + \Delta x)y] + y^2 - [\sin(xy) + y^2]}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos \frac{2xy + y\Delta x}{2} \sin \frac{y\Delta x}{2}}{\Delta x} \\ &= y \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{2xy + y\Delta x}{2} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{y\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{y\Delta x}{2}} = y \cos(xy), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[x(y + \Delta y)] + (y + \Delta y)^2 - [\sin(xy) + y^2]}{\Delta y} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos \frac{2xy + x\Delta y}{2} \sin \frac{x\Delta y}{2} + 2y\Delta y + (\Delta y)^2}{\Delta y} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos \frac{2xy + x\Delta y}{2} \sin \frac{x\Delta y}{2}}{\Delta y} + \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2y\Delta y}{\Delta y} + \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta y)^2}{\Delta y} \\ &= x \cos(xy) + 2y. \end{aligned}$$

10. 利用偏导数定义和求导公式求函数

$$f(x, y) = x + (y - 1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$$

在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数 $f'_x(2, 1)$.

【解】 (方法一) 利用求导公式求 $f'_x(2, 1)$.

先求出偏导数 $f'_x(x, y)$,

$$f'_x(x, y) = 1 + (y-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{y-1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y-x}}$$

所以 $f'_x(2, 1) = 1$

(方法二) 利用定义直接求 $f'_x(2, 1)$

$$f'_x(2, 1) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+\Delta x, 1) - f(2, 1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+\Delta x-2}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1,$$

所以 $f'_x(2, 1) = 1$.

11. 求函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^4 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^4 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的偏导数.

$$\text{【解】 } f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot 0}{(\Delta x)^4 + 0^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+\Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0^2 \cdot \Delta y}{0^4 + (\Delta y)^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = 0.$$

12. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处的切线对于 x 轴的倾角是多少?

【解】 按偏导数的几何意义, $f_x(2, 4)$ 就是曲线在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处的切线对于 x 轴的斜率, 而 $f_x(2, 4) = \frac{1}{2}x|_{x=2} = 1$, 即 $k = \tan \alpha = 1$, 于是倾角 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

13. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} z = 1 + \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, 1, \sqrt{3})$ 处的切线与 y 轴正向所成角度.

$$\text{【解】 设所成的角度为 } \theta, \text{ 则 } \tan \theta = z_y(1, 1) = \left. \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} \right|_{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

14. 求下列函数的 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$(1) z = x \ln(x+y); \quad (2) z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}; \quad (3) z = y^x.$$

$$\text{【解】 } (1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(x+y) + \frac{x}{x+y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x+y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{x+y-x}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{x+2y}{(x+y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-x}{(x+y)^2},$$

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

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

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

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^x \ln y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^x \cdot \ln^2 y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy^{x-1}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x(x-1)y^{x-2},$$

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

15. 设 $f(x, y) = x + y - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 求 $f_x(3, 4)$.

【解】 因为 $f_x(x, y) = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$,

$$\text{所以 } f_x(3, 4) = 1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

16. 设 $u = e^{-x} \sin \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ 在点 $(2, \frac{1}{\pi})$ 处的值.

【解】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -e^{-x} \sin \frac{x}{y} + e^{-x} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = e^{-x} \left(\frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y} - \sin \frac{x}{y} \right),$
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{-x} \left[-\frac{1}{y^2} \cos \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \sin \frac{x}{y} \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) - \cos \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) \right],$
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{\pi})} = e^{-2} (-\pi^2 \cos 2\pi + 2\pi^3 \sin 2\pi + 2\pi^2 \cos 2\pi) = \left(\frac{\pi}{e} \right)^2.$

17. 设 $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2$, 求 $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1)$, $f_{xz}(1, 0, 2)$, $f_{yz}(0, -1, 0)$ 及 $f_{zx}(2, 0, 1)$.

【解】 因为 $f_x = y^2 + 2xz$, $f_{xx} = 2z$, $f_{xz} = 2x$, $f_y = 2xy + z^2$, $f_{yz} = 2z$, $f_z = 2yz + x^2$, $f_{zx} = 2y$, $f_{zz} = 0$.

所以 $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1) = 2$, $f_{xz}(1, 0, 2) = 2$, $f_{yz}(0, -1, 0) = 0$, $f_{zx}(2, 0, 1) = 0$.

18. 设 $z = x \ln(xy)$, 求 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}$.

【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + x \cdot \frac{y}{xy} = \ln(xy) + 1$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y}{xy} = \frac{1}{x}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0$,
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{x}{xy} = \frac{1}{y}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$.

19. 求下列函数的全微分.

(1) $z = x^2 y$; (2) $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$; (3) $u = \frac{s+t}{s-t}$;
 (4) $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$; (5) $z = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$; (6) $u = \ln(3x - 2y + z)$;
 (7) $z = \arcsin \frac{x}{y}$; (8) $u = x^x$.

【解】 (1) 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2$,

所以 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = 2xy dx + x^2 dy$.

(2) 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + \frac{1}{y}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{x}{y^2}$,

所以 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = (y + \frac{1}{y}) dx + (x - \frac{x}{y^2}) dy$.

(3) 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{s-t-(s+t)}{(s-t)^2} = \frac{-2t}{(s-t)^2}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{s-t+(s+t)}{(s-t)^2} = \frac{2s}{(s-t)^2}$,

所以 $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} ds + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dt = \frac{2}{(s-t)^2} (s dt - t ds)$.

(4) 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$,

所以 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}} (y dx - x dy)$.

(5) 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{-xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - y \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}},$$

所以 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} (x dy - y dx)$.

(6) 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{3x - 2y + z}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-2}{3x - 2y + z}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{3x - 2y + z}$,

所以 $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz = \frac{1}{3x - 2y + z} (3dx - 2dy + dz)$.

$$(7) \text{ 因为 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}} = \frac{y}{|y|\sqrt{y^2-x^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-\frac{x}{y^2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}} = -\frac{x}{|y|\sqrt{y^2-x^2}}$$

$$\text{所以 } dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{y dx - x dy}{|y|\sqrt{y^2-x^2}}.$$

$$(8) \text{ 因为 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yzx^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = zx^y \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = yx^y \ln x,$$

$$\text{所以 } du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz = yzx^{y-1} dx + zx^y \ln x dy + yx^y \ln x dz.$$

20. 求函数 $z = \frac{y}{x}$ 当 $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=-0.2$ 时的全增量和全微分.

$$\text{【解】 } \Delta z = \frac{y+\Delta y}{x+\Delta x} - \frac{y}{x}, \quad dz = -\frac{y}{x^2} \Delta x + \frac{1}{x} \Delta y.$$

当 $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=-0.2$ 时,

$$\text{全增量 } \Delta z = \frac{1+(-0.2)}{2+0.1} - \frac{1}{2} \approx -0.119,$$

$$\text{全微分 } dz = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-0.2) = -0.125.$$

21. 求函数 $z=e^{xy}$ 当 $x=1, y=1, \Delta x=0.15, \Delta y=0.1$ 时的全增量和全微分.

$$\text{【解】 } \Delta z = e^{(x+\Delta x)(y+\Delta y)} - e^{xy}$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y = ye^{xy} \Delta x + xe^{xy} \Delta y.$$

当 $x=1, y=1, \Delta x=0.15, \Delta y=0.1$ 时,

$$\text{全增量 } \Delta z = e^{(1.15) \cdot 1.1} - e = e^{1.265} - e,$$

$$\text{全微分 } dz = e \cdot 0.15 + e \cdot 0.1 = 0.25e.$$

22. 求函数 $z = \ln(1+x^2+y^2)$ 当 $x=1, y=2$ 时的全微分.

$$\text{【解】 因为 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{1+x^2+y^2},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } dz \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} dy.$$

23. 求函数 $z = \ln(2x+y^3)$ 在点 $(1, 2)$ 处的全微分.

$$\text{【解】 因为 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{2x+y^3}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3y^2}{2x+y^3},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{6}{5},$$

所以 $dz \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{5}(dx + 6dy)$.

24. 求下列各式的近似值.

$$(1) \sqrt{(1.02)^3 + (1.97)^3}; \quad (2) (10.1)^{2.03}.$$

【解】 (1) 设 $z = \sqrt{x^3 + y^3}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(x+\Delta x)^3 + (y+\Delta y)^3} &= \sqrt{x^3 + y^3} + \Delta z \approx \sqrt{x^3 + y^3} + dz \\ &= \sqrt{x^3 + y^3} + \frac{3x^2 \Delta x + 3y^2 \Delta y}{2\sqrt{x^3 + y^3}}. \end{aligned}$$

取 $x=1, y=2, \Delta x=0.02, \Delta y=-0.03$, 可得

$$\sqrt{(1.02)^3 + (1.97)^3} \approx \sqrt{1+2^3} + \frac{3 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.02 + 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot (-0.03)}{2\sqrt{1+2^3}} = 2.95.$$

(2) 设 $z = x^y$, 则 $(x+\Delta x)^{y+\Delta y} = x^y + \Delta z \approx x^y + dz = x^y + yx^{y-1}\Delta x + x^y \ln x \cdot \Delta y$.

取 $x=10, y=2, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=0.03$, 可得 $(10.1)^{2.03} \approx 10^2 + 2 \cdot 10^1 \cdot 0.1 + 10^2 \cdot \ln 10 \cdot 0.03 \approx 108.9$

25. 已知边长为 $x=6\text{ m}$ 与 $y=8\text{ m}$ 的矩形, 如果 x 边增加 5 cm 而 y 边减少 10 cm , 问这个矩形的对角线的近似变化怎样?

【解】 矩形的对角线的长为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\Delta z \approx dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}(x\Delta x + y\Delta y)$.

当 $x=6, y=8, \Delta x=0.05, \Delta y=-0.1$ 时, $\Delta z \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}}(6 \cdot 0.05 - 8 \cdot 0.1) = -0.05$, 即这个矩形的对角线的长减少大约 5 cm .

26. 设有直角三角形, 测得其两直角边的长分别为 $7 \pm 0.1\text{ cm}$ 和 $24 \pm 0.1\text{ cm}$, 试求利用上述两值来计算斜边长度时的绝对误差.

【解】 设两直角边长分别为 x 和 y , 则斜边长度为

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ |\Delta z| &\approx |dz| = \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y \right| \leq \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right| |\Delta x| + \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right| |\Delta y| \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}(x|\Delta x| + y|\Delta y|) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}(x\delta_x + y\delta_y), \end{aligned}$$

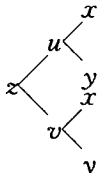
使得 $\delta_z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}(x\delta_x + y\delta_y)$.

当 $x=7$, $y=24$, $\delta_x=0.1$, $\delta_y=0.1$ 时,

$$\delta_z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7^2+24^2}}(7 \cdot 0.1 + 24 \cdot 0.1) = 0.124,$$

即计算斜边长度 z 的绝对误差约为 0.124 cm.

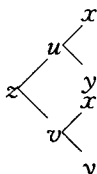
27. 设 $z=u^2+v^2$, 而 $u=x+y$, $v=x-y$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

【解】 分析复合路径 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \cdot 1 + 2v \cdot 1 = 2(u+v) = 4x,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \cdot 1 + 2v \cdot (-1) = 2(u-v) = 4y.$$

28. 设 $z=u^2 \ln v$, 而 $u=\frac{x}{y}$, $v=3x-2y$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

【解】 分析复合路径 

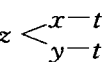
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \ln v \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \frac{u^2}{v} \cdot 3$$

$$= \frac{2x}{y^2} \ln(3x-2y) + \frac{3x^2}{(3x-2y)y^2},$$

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

$$= -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} \ln(3x-2y) - \frac{2x^2}{(3x-2y)y^2}.$$

29. 设 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, 而 $x=\sin t$, $y=\cos t$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dt}$.

【解】 分析复合路径 

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{dy}{dt} \\ &= \sin t \cos t + \cos t (-\sin t) = 0.\end{aligned}$$

30. 设 $z=x^2+xy+y^2$, 而 $x=t^2$, $y=t$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dt}$, $\frac{d^2z}{dt^2}$.

【解】 分析复合路径 $z < \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ y \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} t \\ t \end{smallmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = (2x+y)2t + (x+2y) \\ &= (2t^2+t)2t + t^2 + 2t = 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t, \\ \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} &= 12t^2 + 6t + 2.\end{aligned}$$

31. 设 $z=\arctan(xy)$, 而 $y=e^x$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

【解】 分析复合路径 $z < \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ y \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ e^x \end{smallmatrix}$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{1+x^2y^2} + \frac{x}{1+x^2y^2} \cdot e^x = \frac{(1+x)e^x}{1+x^2e^{2x}}.$$

32. 设 $z=xe^y$, 而 y 为 x 的可微分函数, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

【解】 分析复合路径 $z=f < \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ y \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ y \end{smallmatrix}$

令 $z=f(x, y)=xe^y$,

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} = e^y + xe^y \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

33. 求下列复合函数的一阶偏导数:

(1) $z=u^2 \ln v$, $u=\frac{x}{y}$, $v=3x-2y$;

(2) $z=\arccos(u-v)$, $u=xe^y$, $v=y^2$;

(3) $u=e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}$, $z=x^2 \sin y$.

【解】 (1) 复合路径为

