

高等学校数学教材配套辅导用书

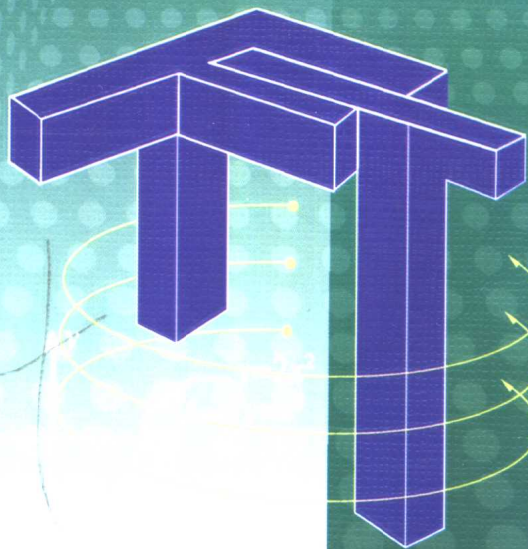
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高等数学

习题解答

同济五版《高等数学》
配套习题解答(下册)

主编：清华大学数学系 汪国柄



当代世界出版社

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前 言

同济大学应用数学系主编的《高等数学》，在全国许多高校被广泛采用，成人教育系统和高自考系统也多采用这套教材，影响较大。修改后的第五版，日臻完善。为使广大读者能更深入地理解高等数学的概念和理论，更好地掌握高等数学的解题方法，我们特聘请清华大学数学系汪国柄教授主编了这套与五版相配套的高等数学习题详解，全书与五版教材一致，也分为上、下两册。本书有以下特点：

第一，解题思路清晰，步骤详细，便于自学。

第二，对于一些难度较大的习题，先分析解题思路，再给出详细解答，这样可使读者学会怎样下手去解题。

第三，对于一些容易出错的解法，均给出点评，这样可使读者对于高等数学的概念和理论有更深入的理解。

第四，图文并茂。可使读者从几何意义出发去深入理解高等数学的概念和理论。

第五，不少习题，从不同角度出發，给出多种解法，可使读者的解题思路更为开阔。

本书是正在学习高等数学读者良师益友，希望读者在学习高等数学时，首先要独立思考，把有关概念和理论搞清楚，作题后再与本书相对照，这样就一定会有所收获，有所提高。如果不求甚解，照抄本书解答，那么，效果就会适得其反。

为了本书不断完善，欢迎广大读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

策划组

2004年1月

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第八章 多元函数微分法及其应用

习题 8-1

1. 判定下列平面点集中哪些是开集、闭集、区域、有界集、无界集？并分别指出它们的聚点所成的点集(称为导集)和边界.

$$(1) \{(x, y) | x \neq 0, y \neq 0\}; \quad (2) \{(x, y) | 1 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\};$$

$$(3) \{(x, y) | y > x^2\};$$

$$(4) \{(x, y) | x^2 + (y-1)^2 \geq 1\} \cap \{(x, y) | x^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 4\}.$$

解 (1) 是开集, 无界集; 导集为 \mathbf{R}^2 ; 边界为 $\{(x, y) | x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0\}$;

(2) 既非开集, 又非闭集; 是有界集; 导集为 $\{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$; 边界为 $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 4\}$;

(3) 是开集, 无界集; 导集为 $\{(x, y) | y \geq x^2\}$; 边界是 $\{(x, y) | y = x^2\}$; 是区域(开区域);

(4) 是闭集, 有界集; 导集为集合自身; 边界是 $\{(x, y) | x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x, y) | x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4\}$.

2. 已知函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy \tan \frac{x}{y}$, 试求 $f(tx, ty)$.

$$\text{解 } f(tx, ty) = (tx)^2 + (ty)^2 - (tx)(ty) \tan \frac{tx}{ty}$$

$$= t^2(x^2 + y^2 - xy \tan \frac{x}{y})$$

$$= t^2 f(x, y).$$

3. 试证函数 $F(x, y) = \ln x \cdot \ln y$ 满足关系式:

$$F(xy, uv) = F(x, u) + F(x, v) + F(y, u) + F(y, v).$$

证 $F(xy, uv) = \ln(xy) \cdot \ln(uv)$

$$= (\ln x + \ln y)(\ln u + \ln v)$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \ln u + \ln x \cdot \ln v + \ln y \cdot \ln u + \ln y \cdot \ln v$$

$$= F(x, u) + F(x, v) + F(y, u) + F(y, v).$$

4. 已知函数 $f(u, v, w) = u^w + w^{u+v}$, 试求 $f(x+y, x-y, xy)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f(x+y, x-y, xy) &= (x+y)^{xy} + (xy)^{(x+y)+(x-y)} \\ &= (x+y)^{xy} + (xy)^{2x}.\end{aligned}$$

5. 求下列各函数的定义域:

$$(1) z = \ln(y^2 - 2x + 1);$$

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

$$(3) z = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}};$$

$$(4) z = \ln(y-x) + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}};$$

$$(5) u = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2}} \quad (R > r > 0);$$

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

解 (1) 定义域是 $D = \{(x, y) \mid y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0\};$

(2) 定义域是 $D = \{(x, y) \mid -x < y \leq x, x > 0\};$

(3) 定义域是 $D = \{(x, y) \mid y \geq 0, x \geq \sqrt{y}\};$

(4) 定义域是 $D = \{(x, y) \mid y > x \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 < 1\};$

(5) 定义域是 $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\};$

(6) 定义域是 $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \neq x^2 + y^2 \geq z^2\}.$

6. 求下列各极限:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{xy+4}} = -\frac{1}{4};$$

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

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (\sqrt{xy+1}+1) = 2;$$

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

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,0)} x \cdot \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy} = 2 \times 1 = 2;$$

$$(6) \text{当 } (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \text{ 时, } 1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2) \sim \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{2}.$$

所以

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

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

7. 证明下列极限不存在:

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

证 (1) 当 (x,y) 沿 x 轴, 即 $y=0$ 趋于 $(0,0)$ 时

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

当 (x,y) 沿 y 轴, 即 $x=0$ 趋于 $(0,0)$ 时

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = -1.$$

由于两条路线的结果不同, 所以 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ 不存在.

(2) 当 (x,y) 沿 $y=x$ 趋于 $(0,0)$ 时

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1.$$

当 (x,y) 沿 $y=-x$ 趋于 $(0,0)$ 时

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 4x^2} = 0.$$

因为两条路线的结果不同,所以 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2}$ 不存在.

8. 函数 $z = \frac{y^2 + 2x}{y^2 - 2x}$ 在何处间断?

解 当 $y^2 - 2x = 0$ 时,即在抛物线 $y^2 = 2x$ 上,函数 $z = \frac{y^2 + 2x}{y^2 - 2x}$ 间断.

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

证 因为 $|xy| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$, 所以

$$\left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

于是, $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = 2\epsilon > 0$, 当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时, 恒有

$$\left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 0 \right| < \epsilon,$$

即

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

10. 设 $F(x, y) = f(x)$, $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续, 证明: 对任意 $y_0 \in \mathbf{R}$, $F(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续.

证 $f(x)$ 作为一元函数, 在 x_0 连续, 故 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon.$$

设 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbf{R}^2$, 对于同一 ϵ , 以上述 δ 作 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的 δ 邻域 $U(P_0, \delta)$, 则当 $P(x, y) \in U(P_0, \delta)$ 时, 显然

$$|x - x_0| \leq P(P, P_0) < \delta,$$

从而

$$|F(x, y) - F(x_0, y_0)| = |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon,$$

即 $F(x, y) = f(x)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 连续.

习题 8-2

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) z &= x^3 y - y^3 x; & (2) s &= \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv}; \\
 (3) z &= \sqrt{\ln(xy)}; & (4) z &= \sin(xy) + \cos^2(xy); \\
 (5) z &= \ln \tan \frac{x}{y}; & (6) z &= (1 + xy)^y; \\
 (7) u &= x^{\frac{x}{z}}; & (8) u &= \arctan(x - y)^z.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

由对称性知

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

(4) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos(xy) \cdot y + 2\cos(xy)[- \sin(xy) \cdot y]$
 $= y[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)],$

由对称性知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)];$$

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \csc \frac{2x}{y};$$

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

$$\ln z = y \ln(1 + xy),$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \cdot z_y = \ln(1 + xy) + y \cdot \frac{1}{1 + xy} \cdot x,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z_y = (1 + xy)^y \left[\ln(1 + xy) + \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right];$$

(7) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{x}{z}-1},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^{\frac{x}{z}} \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{x}{z}} \ln x,$$

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

$$(8) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + [(x-y)^2]^2} \cdot z(x-y)^{z-1} \cdot 1 = \frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1 + (x-y)^{2z}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + [(x-y)^2]^2} \cdot z(x-y)^{z-1} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1 + (x-y)^{2z}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{1 + [(x-y)^2]^2} \cdot (x-y)^z \ln(x-y)$$

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

2. 设 $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$, 求证 $l \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} + g \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = 0$.

证 $T = 2\pi l^{\frac{1}{2}} g^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 因为

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial l} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} l^{-\frac{1}{2}} g^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \pi(lg)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = 2\pi l^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) g^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\pi l^{\frac{1}{2}} g^{-\frac{3}{2}},$$

所以

$$l \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} + g \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = l\pi(lg)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + g(-\pi l^{\frac{1}{2}} g^{-\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$= \pi l^{\frac{1}{2}} g^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \pi l^{\frac{1}{2}} g^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 0.$$

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

证 因为

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

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

所以

$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z.$$

4. 设 $f(x, y) = x + (y-1)\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$, 求 $f_x(x, 1)$.

$$\text{解 } f_x(x, y) = 1 + (y-1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{y};$$

$$f_x(x, 1) = 1.$$

实际上, $f(x, y)$ 对 x 求导时, 将 y 看作常量, 因此, 可以先将 $y=1$ 代入, 再对 $f(x, 1)$ 求导即可. 因为

$$f(x, 1) = x,$$

所以

$$f_x(x, 1) = 1.$$

5. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处的切线与正向 x 轴所成的倾角是多少?

解 设 α 为此切线与 x 轴正向所成的倾角, 则

$$\tan\alpha = z_x \Big|_{(2,4,5)} = \frac{1}{2} x \Big|_{x=2} = 1,$$

所以

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

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

$$(1) z = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2;$$

$$(2) z = \arctan \frac{y}{x};$$

$$(3) z = y^x.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2; \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2.$$

由对称性知

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2,$$

而

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4x^3 - 8xy^2) = -16xy;$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = -\frac{(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 1 - y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}; \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^x \ln y) = xy^{x-1} \ln y + y^x \cdot \frac{1}{y} = y^{x-1} (1 + x \ln y) \\ &= y^{x-1} (1 + x \ln y). \end{aligned}$$

7. 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 $f_{xxx}(2, 0, 1)$.

解 $f_x(x, y, z) = y^2 + 2zx$, $f_{xx}(x, y, z) = 2z$, $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1) = 2$;

$$f_x(x, y, z) = 2x, f_{xz}(1, 0, 2) = 2;$$

$$f_y(x, y, z) = 2xy + z^2, f_{yz}(x, y, z) = 2z, f_{yz}(0, -1, 0) = 0;$$

$$f_{zz}(x, y, z) = 2x, f_{xxx}(x, y, z) = 0, f_{xxx}(2, 0, 1) = 0.$$

8. 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 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + x \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \cdot y = 1 + \ln(xy)$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{xy} \cdot y = \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [1 + \ln(xy)] = \frac{1}{xy} \cdot x = \frac{1}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}.$$

9. 验证:

$$(1) y = e^{-kn^2 t} \sin nx \quad \text{满足} \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2};$$

$$(2) r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \text{满足} \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2}{r}.$$

证 (1) 因为 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -kn^2 e^{-kn^2 t} \sin nx$,

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = ne^{-kn^2 t} \cos nx, \quad \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -n^2 e^{-kn^2 t} \sin nx.$$

所以, $y = e^{-kn^2 t} \sin nx$ 满足

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2};$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{r-x}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{r-x}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3},$$

由对称性, 知

$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3} + \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3} + \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3} \\ &= \frac{3r^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^3} \\ &= \frac{3r^2 - r^2}{r^3} \\ &= \frac{2}{r}. \end{aligned}$$

习题 8-3

1. 求下列函数的全微分:

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

$$(2) z = e^{\frac{y}{x}};$$

$$(3) z = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}; \quad (4) u = x^y.$$

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

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

$$(3) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \\ = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx \\ + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 1 - y \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} dy \\ = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx + \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy \\ = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (y dx - x dy);$$

$$(4) du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz \\ = yx \cdot x^{y-1} dx + x^y \cdot \ln x \cdot z dy + x^y \cdot \ln x \cdot y dz \\ = x^{y-1} (yx dx + xz \ln x dy + xy \ln x dz).$$

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

解 $dz = \frac{2x}{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{2y}{1 + x^2 + y^2} dy,$

$$dz \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{1 + 1^2 + 2^2} dx + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1 + 1^2 + 2^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} dy.$$

3. 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.

解 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = \frac{y + \Delta y}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{y}{x},$