

高等学校数学学习辅导教材

高等数学

习题全解

(下册)

同济·高等数学(三、四版)

陈小柱 陈敬佳 编著

大连理工大学出版社

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卷首赠言

著名教育家钱令希院士指出：“学习如同在硬木头上钻螺丝钉，开头先要搞正方向，锤它几下，然后拧起来就顺利了。否则钉子站得不稳不正，拧起来必然歪歪扭扭，连劲也使不上。求学之道慎起步啊！”

——摘自《中国科学院院士自述》

著名数学家北大教授姜伯驹院士指出：“高等数学最重要的概念是什么，有相当一部分同志对这个问题看法是：高等数学这个课程中最重要、最基本的概念是极限，我不是太赞成这个看法”，“你要说高等数学，那首先是微分、积分这些概念弄清楚，并且会用，我觉得高等数学的重点首先应该是这个”

——摘自《数学的实践与认识》1997.4

前 言

高等数学课的重要性是众所周知的。在高等数学的教学过程中，正面临着一个无法回避却日益突出的矛盾：一方面，高等数学课的学时普遍减少，另一方面，期末考试、后续专业课程及考研对学生学习这门课又有较高的要求。

正是为了解决这一问题，我们编写了这本具有工具书性质的《高等数学习题全解》。

对于想更进一步学好高等数学这门课程的学生是大有益处的。

由于同济四版教材只对三版教材每章末增加了总习题，其它习题基本上沿用了第三版，故本书既适合三版的读者，也适合四版的读者。每道题我们都选用了较好的解题思路，但限于篇幅，一题多解的工作只好留给读者。

为了给尽可能多的读者提供便利，本书分上、下册。下册内容为：同济大学主编《高等数学》(下册)第三版习题全解、第四版下册总习题全解及考研资料。

本书由姜乃斌教授担任主审，参加审稿的有刘晓东教授及王志平副教授。

限于编者水平，加之时间仓促，不妥之处一定存在，希望广大读者提出批评和指正。

编 者

1998年10月

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第八章 多元函数微分法及其应用

人生成功的秘诀是当机会来到时,你已经准备好了。

——迪斯累里

习题 8-1

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f(tx, ty) &= (tx)^2 + (ty)^2 - tx \cdot ty \cdot tg \frac{tx}{ty} \\ &= t^2 \left(x^2 + y^2 - xytg \frac{x}{y} \right) = t^2 f(x, y)\end{aligned}$$

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

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

证明 $F(xy, uv) = \ln(xy) \cdot \ln(uv)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= (\ln x + \ln y)(\ln u + \ln v) \\ &= \ln x \cdot \ln u + \ln x \cdot \ln v + \ln y \cdot \ln u + \ln y \cdot \ln v \\ &= F(x, u) + F(x, v) + F(y, u) + F(y, v)\end{aligned}$$

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

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

4. 求下列各函数的定义域:

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

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

$$(3) z = \frac{\sqrt{4x-y^2}}{\ln(1-x^2-y^2)};$$

$$(4) u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}};$$

$$(5) z = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}};$$

$$(6) z = \ln(y - x) + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}};$$

$$(7) u = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2}}$$

$$(R > r > 0);$$

$$(8) u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

解 (1) $y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0$, 即函数的定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0\}$$

(2) $x + y > 0, x - y > 0$, 即函数的定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x + y > 0, x - y > 0\}$$

(3) 当 $4x - y^2 \geq 0$ 和 $1 - x^2 - y^2 > 0$ 且

$1 - x^2 - y^2 \neq 1$ 时函数才有定义, 解得

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid y^2 \leq 4x, 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

(4) 该函数的定义域为:

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \mid x > 0, y > 0, z > 0\}$$

(5) $y \geq 0, x - \sqrt{y} \geq 0$ 即 $x \geq \sqrt{y}$,

亦即 $x \geq 0$ 且 $x^2 \geq y$, 函数定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^2 \geq y\}$$

(6) 解 $y - x > 0, x \geq 0, 1 - x^2 - y^2 > 0$, 函数的定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid y - x > 0, x \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

(7) 解 $R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \geq 0$, 即 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2 > 0$, 即 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > r^2$

函数的定义域为

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

(8) $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$, 即 x, y 不同时为零,

且 $\left| \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1$, 即 $z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2$, 所以函数定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \mid z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}$$

5. 求下列各极限:

- (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{1-xy}{x^2+y^2}$; (2) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$
- (3) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$; (4) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2-\sqrt{xy+4}}{xy}$
- (5) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}$; (6) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{x}$
- (7) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)x^2y^2}$

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

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

(3) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 0$

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

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

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{-1}{2+\sqrt{xy+4}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

(5) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}$

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

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

(6) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$

(7) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)x^2y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}{\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2}{4x^2y^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = +\infty$$

6. 证明 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$

证明 $\because x^2 + y^2 \geq 2|xy|$, 即 $|xy| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$,

$$\therefore \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}.$$

对于任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = 2\varepsilon$,

当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时就有

$$\left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} < \frac{\delta}{2} = \varepsilon$$

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$.

7. 证明下列极限不存在:

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

(1) 证明 如果动点 $P(x, y)$ 沿 $y = 2x$ 趋向 $(0, 0)$

则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=2x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+2x}{x-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{-x} = -3$

如果动点 $P(x, y)$ 沿 $x = 2y$ 趋向 $(0, 0)$

则 $\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ x=2y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{3y}{y} = 3,$

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ 不存在。

(2) 证明 如果动点 $P(x, y)$ 沿 $y = x$ 趋于 $(0, 0)$

则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1;$

如果动点 $P(x, y)$ 沿 $y = 2x$ 趋向 $(0, 0)$, 则

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

所以极限不存在。

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

解 为使函数表达式有意义, 需 $y^2 - 2x \neq 0$, 所以,

在 $y^2 - 2x = 0$ 处, 函数

$$z = \frac{y^2 + 2x}{y^2 - 2x} \text{ 间断.}$$

习题 8-2

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

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

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

$$(3) z = \sqrt{\ln(xy)};$$

$$(4) z = \sin(xy) + \cos^2(xy)$$

$$(5) z = \operatorname{Intg} \frac{x}{y};$$

$$(6) z = (1 + xy)^y$$

$$(7) u = x^{\frac{x}{y}};$$

$$(8) u = \arctg(x - y)^x$$

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

$$(2) \frac{\partial s}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{u}{v} + \frac{v}{u} \right) = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{v}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{u}{v} + \frac{v}{u} \right) = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{u}{v^2}$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sqrt{\ln x + \ln y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln x + \ln y}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2x \sqrt{\ln(xy)}}$$

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

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

$$= y[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)]$$

根据对称性可知:

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

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \operatorname{csc} \frac{2x}{y}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(8) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}$$

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

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

解 $\frac{\partial T}{\partial l} = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{g \cdot l}}$

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

$$\therefore l \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} + g \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = \pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} - \pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

解 $f_x(x, y) = 1 + \frac{y-1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$

$$f_x(x, 1) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

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?

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{4} = \frac{x}{2}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,4,5)} = 1 = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\text{故 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

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

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

$$(2) z = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x}; \quad (3) z = y^x$$

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \because f_x &= y^2 + 2xz, & f_{xx} &= 2z \\ f_z &= 2yz + x^2, & f_{xz} &= 2y, & f_y &= 2xy + z^2 \\ f_{xx} &= 2x, & f_{yx} &= 2x, & f_{xxx} &= 0 \\ \therefore f_{xx}(0, 0, 1) &= 2, & f_{xx}(1, 0, 2) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{yz}(0, -1, 0) = 0, \quad f_{zzz}(2, 0, 1) = 0$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y}{xy} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0$$

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

9. 验证:

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

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

(3) $z = \ln(e^x + e^y)$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \right)^2 = 0$;

(4) $u = z \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y}$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$

证明 (1) $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = e^{-kn^2 t} \cdot \sin nx \cdot (-kn^2) = -kn^2 e^{-kn^2 t} \cdot \sin nx$

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

$$k \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -kn^2 e^{-kn^2 t} \sin nx \quad \therefore \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

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

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

由于函数关于自变量的对称性, 所以

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

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

(3) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^y}$

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

同理 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{e^{x+y}}{(e^x + e^y)^2}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{e^{2(x+y)}}{(e^x + e^y)^4}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{e^{2(x+y)}}{(e^x + e^y)^4}$$

所以 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}\right)^2 = 0$

$$(4) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = z \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{yz}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \arctan \frac{x}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

所以 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + 0 = 0$

习题 8-3

1. 求下列函数的全微分。

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

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

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

所以 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$

$$= \left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right) dx + \left(x - \frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy$$

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