

1. (5) 說明極限值 存在 或 不存在  $\lim_{(x,y)\rightarrow(1,0)} \frac{xy-y}{(x-1)^2+y^2}$

令  $x-1 = cy$  (2), 原式  $= \lim_{y\rightarrow0} \frac{cy^2}{(c^2+1)y^2} = \frac{c}{c^2+1}$  (1+1) 與  $c$  有關 (1), 故極限值不存在 (1)。

---

2. (8)  $xyz = \cos(x+y+z)$ , 以 differential 的方式得  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , 套公式不給分。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &\stackrel{d}{\Rightarrow} dx \cdot yz + x \cdot dy \cdot z + xy \cdot dz = -\sin(x+y+z)(dx+dy+dz) \quad (\text{左 } 1, \text{ 右 } 1), \\ &\Leftrightarrow (yz + \sin(x+y+z))dx + (xz + \sin(x+y+z))dy + (xy + \sin(x+y+z))dz = 0, \quad (1+1+1) \\ &\therefore \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{xz+\sin(x+y+z)}{yz+\sin(x+y+z)}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{xy+\sin(x+y+z)}{xz+\sin(x+y+z)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{xy+\sin(x+y+z)}{yz+\sin(x+y+z)} \quad (1+1+1). \end{aligned}$$


---

3. (5)  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 。以  $f$  的 linearization 估計  $f(3.02, 1.97, 5.99)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) &\approx f(3, 2, 6) + \nabla f(3, 2, 6) \cdot (x-3, y-2, z-6) \quad (1+1) = 7 + \frac{1}{7}(3, 2, 6) \cdot (x-3, y-2, z-6) \quad (2), \\ &\therefore f(3.02, 1.97, 5.99) \approx 7 + \frac{1}{7}(3, 2, 6) \cdot (0.02, -0.03, -0.01) \quad (1) = 7 - \frac{0.06}{7} = 6.99142857 \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$


---

4. (9)  $f(x, y, z) = 5x^2 - 3xy + xyz$ ,  $p$  點為  $(3, 4, 5)$ 。求:

(a) 在  $p$  點以  $v = (1, 1, -1)$  方向前進  $f$  的 微變化率

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f &= (10x - 3y + yz, -3x + xz, xy) \quad (1+1+1), \quad \nabla f(3, 4, 5) = (38, 6, 12) \quad (1), \\ D_v f(3, 4, 5) &= \nabla f(3, 4, 5) \cdot \frac{v}{\|v\|} \quad (1) = (38 + 6 - 12)/\sqrt{3} = 32/\sqrt{3} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 在  $p$  點以哪個方向前進,  $f$  的微變化率會最大?  $(38, 6, 12)$  (1)

(c) 在  $p$  點  $f$  最大的微變化率是多少?  $\|(38, 6, 12)\| = 2\sqrt{406}$  (2)

---

背面還有。以下為草稿區, 答案寫於此處不記分

# 1 原式  $= \lim_{(x,y)\rightarrow(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \quad (1) = \lim_{r\rightarrow0} \frac{r^2 \cos\theta \sin\theta}{r^2} \quad (1) = \cos\theta \sin\theta \quad (1)$  與趨近  $(1, 0)$  的角度有關 (1), 故極限值不存在 (1)。

5. (15)  $f(x, y) = y^3 + 3x^2y - 6x^2 - 6y^2 + 2$ , 依步驟求  $f$  的極值:

(a) 找出  $f$  的所有 critical points

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 6xy - 12x \stackrel{(+1)}{=} 6x(y - 2) \stackrel{(+1)}{=} 0 \\ f_y = 3y^2 + 3x^2 - 12y \stackrel{(+1)}{=} 3(x^2 + (y - 2)^2 - 4) \stackrel{(+1)}{=} 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0), (0, 4), (2, 2), (-2, 2) \stackrel{(1+1+1+1)}{\circ}$$

(b) 對 critical points 進行判別

$$f_{xx} = 6y - 12, f_{xy} = 6x = f_{yx}, f_{yy} = 6y - 12 \stackrel{(1+1+1)}{\circ}, \therefore \text{判別式 } D(x, y) := 36((y - 2)^2 - x^2) \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}$$

$$D(0, 0) > 0 \quad f_{xx}(0, 0) < 0 \therefore f(0, 0) = 2 \text{ — local max. } \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}$$

$$D(0, 4) > 0 \quad f_{xx}(0, 4) > 0 \therefore f(0, 4) = -10 \text{ — local min. } \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}$$

$$D(2, 2) < 0 \quad D(-2, 2) < 0 \therefore (2, 2) \text{ 與 } (-2, 2) \text{ 皆為鞍點 } \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}$$


---

6. (7) 求  $f(x, y, z) = xyz$  在  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6$  上的區域性極值。

令  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 6$ ,  $f$  在  $g = 0$  上極值發生處必有  $\nabla f \parallel \nabla g$ , 即  $xyz(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{z}) \parallel 2(x, 2y, 3z) \stackrel{(1+1)}{\circ}$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2y^2 = 3z^2 = 2 \stackrel{(+2)}{\circ}, \therefore |x|, |y|, |z| = \sqrt{2}, 1, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, (x, y, z) \text{ 共六組 } \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ} :$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}, 1, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) = f(+, -, -) = f(-, +, -) = f(-, -, +) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ — local max. } \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}$$

$$f(-\sqrt{2}, -1, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) = f(-, +, +) = f(+, -, +) = f(+, +, -) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ — local min. } \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}$$


---

7. (11)  $C$  為  $x + y + 2z = 2$  與  $z = x^2 + y^2$  的交集。求:  $C$  上離原點最近和最遠的點。

令  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x + y + 2z - 2$ ,  $h(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$ ,  $f$  在  $g = 0 \cap h = 0$  極值發

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{生處必有 } \det(\nabla f, \nabla g, \nabla h) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2x & 2y & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \stackrel{(1+1+1)}{\circ} \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2z+1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2x & 2y & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}, \text{ 對第一列展開} \\ \Leftrightarrow (2z+1)(2y-2x) = 0 \stackrel{(+2)}{\circ} \Leftrightarrow x = y \text{ 或 } z = -\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ} (\text{必須同時滿足 } g = 0 \text{ 與 } h = 0) \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (x, y, z) = (-1, -1, 2), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \stackrel{(1+1)}{\circ}, \sqrt{f(-1, -1, 2)} = \sqrt{6} \text{ (最遠距離)} \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}, \sqrt{f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \text{ (最近距離)} \stackrel{(+1)}{\circ}$$


---

以下為草稿區，答案寫於此處不記分