

湛江雅托培训中心 2024 年考研数学 (二) 全真模拟试题第四章多元函数微积分学

一、选择题 (1—10 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 50 分, 下列媒体给出的四个选项中, 只有一个选项是最符合题目要求的。)

1 C.

解 由已知, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处取得极大值, 由极值的必要条件, 知

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0.$$

2 A.

解 由
$$\begin{cases} f'_x = e^{2x}(2x + 2y^2 + 4y + 1) = 0, \\ f'_y = e^{2x}(2y + 2) = 0, \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $P\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$. 由于 $A = f''_{xx}(P) = 2e$, $B = f''_{xy}(P) = 0$, $C = f''_{yy}(P) = 2e$, 故

$$AC - B^2 = 2e \cdot 2e - 0 > 0, A = 2e > 0,$$

所以 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = -\frac{e}{2}$ 为极小值, A 正确.

3 D.

解 $f'_x = \frac{e^x(x-y) - e^x}{(x-y)^2}$, $f'_y = \frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2}$, 故 $f'_x + f'_y = \frac{e^x}{x-y} = f$, D 正确.

4 A.

解 利用保号性和极值的定义.

由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{e^{x^2+y^2} - 1} = 1$, 知 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$. 又由保号性, 知在点 $(0, 0)$ 的去心邻域内有 $f(x, y) > 0 = f(0, 0)$. 由极值的定义, 知 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处取得极小值, A 正确.

5 B.

解 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的去心邻域内有 $|x| + y^4 > 0$, 则由保号性, 可知 $f(x, y) - f(0, 0) < 0$, 再由极值的定义, 可知 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处取得极大值, 故 B 正确.

6 C.

解 由 $\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ 有界, 知

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 = f(0, 0),$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

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

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{|y|} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta f - df}{\rho} &= \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - [f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y]}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \left[0 \cdot x + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot y\right]}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\left| \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq 1$, 故

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta f - df}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0,$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 故 C 正确.

7 A.

解 由 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} > 0$, 知 $f(x,y)$ 关于 x 单调增加; 由 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} < 0$, 知 $f(x,y)$ 关于 y 单调减少, 故当 $x_1 < x_2, y_1 > y_2$ 时, 有 $f(x_1, y_1) < f(x_2, y_1), f(x_2, y_1) < f(x_2, y_2)$, 即 $f(x_1, y_1) < f(x_2, y_1) < f(x_2, y_2)$.

8 A.

解 由 $F'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 得 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} = -\frac{F'_x(x_0, y_0)}{F'_y(x_0, y_0)} = 0$, 故 $x = x_0$ 是 $y = y(x)$ 的驻点.

方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 两边同时对 x 求导, 得 $F'_x(x, y) + F'_y(x, y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$. 再对 x 求导, 得

$$F''_{xx}(x, y) + F''_{xy}(x, y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \left[F''_{yx}(x, y) + F''_{yy}(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_y(x, y) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0.$$

将 (x_0, y_0) 代入上式, 解得 $\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=x_0} = -\frac{F''_{xx}(x_0, y_0)}{F'_y(x_0, y_0)} > 0$, 故 $y = y(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处取得极小值, A 正确.

9 D

解 对于 D: 当 D 中条件成立时, 有

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\Delta x} \cdot (\Delta x)^2 \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} \right] = 0,$$

$$f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\Delta y} \cdot (\Delta y)^2 \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta y)^2} \right] = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta f - df}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

10 C.

解 令 $F(x, y, z) = xy - z \ln y + e^{xz} - 1$, 则 $F(0, 1, 1) = 0$.

$F(x, y, z)$ 对 x, y, z 分别求偏导, 得

$$F'_x = y + e^{xz} \cdot z, F'_y = x - \frac{z}{y}, F'_z = -\ln y + e^{xz} \cdot x,$$

故 $F'_x(0, 1, 1) = 2 \neq 0, F'_y(0, 1, 1) = -1 \neq 0, F'_z(0, 1, 1) = 0$,

根据隐函数存在定理, 知 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1, 1)$ 的某个邻域内能确定隐函数 $x = x(y, z)$ 和 $y = y(x, z)$, 故 C 正确.

二、填空题 (11-16 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 30 分。)

11. $\frac{-ze^{-(x^2+y^2)}}{(1+z)^3}.$

解 已知方程两边同时对 x, y 求偏导数, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{-x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + e^{-y^2} = 0.$$

上两式解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{ze^{-x^2}}{1+z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-ze^{-y^2}}{1+z}$. 故

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{e^{-x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot (1+z) - ze^{-x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(1+z)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{-x^2}}{(1+z)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-ze^{-y^2}}{1+z} \right) = \frac{-ze^{-(x^2+y^2)}}{(1+z)^3}.\end{aligned}$$

12. $f'_1 - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + xy f''_{11} - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g''.$

解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2} g',$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f'_1 + y \left(x f''_{11} - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{12} \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + \frac{1}{y} \left(x f''_{21} - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{22} \right) - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g'' \\ &= f'_1 - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + xy f''_{11} - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g''.\end{aligned}$$

【注】 此题 g' 不能写成 g'_x .

13. 2.

解 令 $P = \frac{x+ky}{(x+y)^2}$, $Q = \frac{y}{(x+y)^2}$, 依题意

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

故 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 则

$$\frac{0 - y \cdot 2(x+y)}{(x+y)^4} = \frac{k(x+y)^2 - (x+ky) \cdot 2(x+y)}{(x+y)^4},$$

比较两边分子, 得 $-2y = (k-2)x - ky$, 解得 $k = 2$.

14. $y^2 + xy + 1.$

解 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$ 两边同时对 y 积分, 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \int 2dy + \varphi(x) = 2y + \varphi(x).$

由 $z'_y(x, 0) = x$, 得 $\varphi(x) = x$, 故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + x$, 再两边同时对 y 积分, 得

$$z = \int (2y + x) dy + \varphi_1(x) = y^2 + xy + \varphi_1(x).$$

又由 $z(x, 0) = 1$, 得 $\varphi_1(x) = 1$, 于是 $z(x, y) = y^2 + xy + 1.$

15. $\frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + x + y^2.$

解 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = x + y$ 两边同时对 x 积分, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \int (x + y) dx + \varphi(y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy + \varphi(y),$$

由 $z(0, y) = y^2$, 有 $\frac{d(y^2)}{dy} = \varphi(y)$, 故 $\varphi(y) = 2y$.

又由 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy + 2y$, 两端同时对 y 积分, 得

$$z = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + y^2 + \varphi_1(x),$$

由于 $z(x, 0) = x$, 故 $\varphi_1(x) = x$, 所以 $z(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + x + y^2$.

16. $n! \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} \right]$.

解 $z = \frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{1}{x+y} - \frac{1}{y-x}$, 利用 $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$, 有

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

故 $\left. \frac{\partial^n z}{\partial y^n} \right|_{(2,1)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{3^{n+1}} - (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(-1)^{n+1}} = n! \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} \right]$.

三、解答题（17—22 小题，共 70 分，解答写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。）

17. (本题满分 10 分)

解 (1) $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \cdot \varphi(x, 0),$

由 $\varphi(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 及 $\varphi(0, 0) = 0$, 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x, 0) = \varphi(0, 0) = 0$, 故 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0$.

同理可求得 $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$.

(2) 由于 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta f - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \varphi(x, y) - 0}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \varphi(x, y) = \varphi(0, 0) = 0,$

故由可微的定义, 知 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 且全微分

$$df \Big|_{(0,0)} = f'_x(0, 0)dx + f'_y(0, 0)dy = 0.$$

18. (本题满分 12 分)

解 由
$$\begin{cases} f'_x = (1 - x^2)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = 0, \\ f'_y = -xye^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得驻点为 $(1, 0), (-1, 0)$. 又由

$$A = f''_{xx} = x(x^2 - 3)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}},$$

$$B = f''_{xy} = y(x^2 - 1)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}},$$

$$C = f''_{yy} = x(y^2 - 1)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}},$$

可知在点 $(1, 0)$ 处, 有 $AC - B^2 = 2e^{-1} > 0$, $A = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 0$, 故 $f(1, 0) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 为极大值.

在点 $(-1, 0)$ 处, 有 $AC - B^2 = 2e^{-1} > 0$, $A = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} > 0$, 故 $f(-1, 0) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 为极小值.

综上所述, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(-1, 0)$ 处取得极小值 $-e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 在点 $(1, 0)$ 处取得极大值 $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

19. (本题满分 12 分)

(1) 当 $k \neq -1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x(0,0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+k) \sqrt{x^2} + o(x)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1+k) \frac{|x|}{x} + \frac{o(x)}{x} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+k) \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在, 故 $f'_x(0,0)$ 不存在, 同理 $f'_y(0,0)$ 不存在, 因此 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处不可微(偏导数存在是可微的必要条件).

(2) 当 $k = -1$ 时, $f(x,y) = o(\rho)$, 故

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x)}{x} = 0.$$

同理, $f'_y(0,0) = 0$, 故 $df|_{(0,0)} = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y$, 则

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta f - df}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - 0}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0,$$

故 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处可微.

20. (本题满分 12 分)

解 方程组等号两边同时对 y 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} F'_1 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{dx}{dy}\right) + F'_2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{dz}{dy}\right) = 0, \\ G'_1 \cdot \left(x + y \frac{dx}{dy}\right) + G'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{z}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{dz}{dy}\right) = 0, \end{cases}$$

整理, 得

$$\begin{cases} F'_1 \frac{dx}{dy} + F'_2 \frac{dz}{dy} = F'_1 + F'_2, \\ yG'_1 \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y} G'_2 \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{z}{y^2} G'_2 - xG'_1, \end{cases}$$

解此方程组, 得

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F'_1 + F'_2 & F'_2 \\ \frac{z}{y^2} G'_2 - xG'_1 & \frac{1}{y} G'_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F'_1 & F'_2 \\ yG'_1 & \frac{1}{y} G'_2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\frac{1}{y} F'_1 G'_2 + x F'_2 G'_1 + \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{z}{y^2}\right) F'_2 G'_2}{\frac{1}{y} F'_1 G'_2 - y F'_2 G'_1}.$$

同理, 可得

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = -\frac{(x+y)F'_1 G'_1 + yF'_2 G'_1 - \frac{z}{y^2} F'_1 G'_2}{\frac{1}{y} F'_1 G'_2 - y F'_2 G'_1}.$$

21. (本题满分 12 分)

解 分段函数, 用偏导数的定义进行求解.

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

同理, $f'_y(0,0) = 0$. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(0+x,0+y) - f(0,0) - [f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y]}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ 有界, $\sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ 有界, 故 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处可微.

$$f'_x(x,y) = y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{yx^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}},$$

(2)

取 $y=x$, 则 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|x|} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x} \right)$ 不存在, 故 $f'_x(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处不连续.

同理, $f'_y(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处不连续.

22. (本题满分 12 分)

(1) **解** 已知方程两边同时对 x, y 求偏导数, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6y - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, & (1) \\ -6x + 20y - 2z - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0. & (2) \end{cases}$$

令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 得 $\begin{cases} x - 3y = 0, \\ -3x + 10y - z = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $x = 3y, z = y$, 代入原方程解得 $x = 9, y = 3, z = 3$ 或 $x = -9, y = -3, z = -3$.

①② 式两边同时对 x, y 求偏导数, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2 - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 - 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0, \\ -6 - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \\ 20 - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - 2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 - 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0, \end{cases}$$

将 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, x = 9, y = 3, z = 3$ 代入上方程组, 得

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(9,3,3)} = \frac{1}{6}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(9,3,3)} = -\frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(9,3,3)} = \frac{5}{3},$$

故 $AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{36} > 0, A = \frac{1}{6} > 0$, 所以 $z(9,3) = 3$ 为极小值.

同理, 得

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(-9,-3,-3)} = -\frac{1}{6}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(-9,-3,-3)} = \frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(-9,-3,-3)} = -\frac{5}{3},$$

故 $AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{36} > 0, A = -\frac{1}{6} < 0$, 所以 $z(-9,-3) = -3$ 为极大值.

(2) 证 由 $z = f(x)\ln f(y)$, 得 $z'_x = f'(x)\ln f(y)$, $z'_y = f(x) \cdot \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)}$.

由已知, $f'(0) = 0$, 故 $z'_x(0,0) = f'(0)\ln f(0) = 0$, $z'_y(0,0) = f(0) \cdot \frac{f'(0)}{f(0)} = 0$. 又

$$z''_{xx}(x,y) = f''(x)\ln f(y),$$

$$z''_{xy}(x,y) = f'(x) \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)},$$

$$z''_{yy}(x,y) = f(x) \frac{f''(y)f(y) - [f'(y)]^2}{f^2(y)},$$

所以

$$A = z''_{xx}(0,0) = f''(0)\ln f(0), B = z''_{xy}(0,0) = 0, C = z''_{yy}(0,0) = f''(0),$$

又 $f''(0) > 0, f(0) > 1$, 故

$$AC - B^2 = f''(0)\ln f(0) \cdot f''(0) - 0^2 = [f''(0)]^2 \ln f(0) > 0,$$

$$A = f''(0)\ln f(0) > 0,$$

所以 $z = f(x)\ln f(y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处取得极小值.