

1. 將  $x$  視為常數, 對  $y$  微分, 並根據乘法規則以及對數函數的微分公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(x, y) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[3xy^2] \cdot \ln(x-y) + 3xy^2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[\ln(x-y)] \\ &= 6xy \ln(x-y) + 3xy^2 \left( \frac{1}{x-y} \right) (-1) \\ &= 6xy \ln(x-y) - \frac{3xy^2}{x-y} \end{aligned}$$

再將上式對  $x$  微分, 視  $y$  為常數, 並根據乘法規則, 除法規則以及對數函數的微分公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} f_{yx}(x, y) &= 6y \ln(x-y) + \frac{6xy}{x-y} \\ &\quad - \frac{3y^2(x-y) - 3xy^2(1)}{(x-y)^2} \\ &= 6y \ln(x-y) + \frac{6xy}{x-y} + \frac{3y^3}{(x-y)^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. 首先, 求臨界點, 相當於解

$$f_x(x, y) = y - x^3 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$f_y(x, y) = x - y^3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 式, 得

$$y = x^3$$

代入 (2) 式, 得

$$x - (x^3)^3 = x - x^9 = x(1 - x^8) = 0$$

故,

$$x = -1, 0, 1$$

對應的

$$y = (-1)^3 = -1, 0^3 = 0, 1^3 = 1$$

以及三個臨界點

$$(-1, -1), (0, 0), (1, 1)$$

接著, 需根據二階偏導函數檢定法驗證. 由二階偏導函數

$$f_{xx} = -3x^2, f_{yy} = -3y^2, f_{xy} = 1$$

得判別式

$$\begin{aligned} d(x, y) &= f_{xx}(x, y)f_{yy}(x, y) - [f_{xy}(x, y)]^2 \\ &= (-3x^2)(-3y^2) - 1^2 \\ &= 9x^2y^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

代入臨界點  $(-1, -1)$ , 得

$$d(-1, -1) = 9(-1)^2(-1)^2 - 1 = 8 > 0$$

又

$$f_{xx}(-1, -1) = -3(-1)^2 = -3 < 0$$

圖形下凹, 故在  $(-1, -1)$  有相對最大值

$$f(-1, -1) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

代入臨界點  $(0, 0)$ , 得

$$d(0, 0) = 9(0)^2(0)^2 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

故在  $(0, 0)$  無相對極值,

$$(0, 0, f(0, 0)) = (0, 0, 0)$$

爲一鞍點.

代入臨界點  $(1, 1)$ , 得

$$d(1, 1) = 9(1)^2(1)^2 - 1 = 8 > 0$$

又

$$f_{xx}(1, 1) = -3(1)^2 = -3 < 0$$

圖形下凹, 故在  $(1, 1)$  有另一個相對最大值

$$f(1, 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$