中山大学 2020 高等数学一期末考试试题答案

$$-$$
, 1, $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} \right) \tag{1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}} \right) \tag{3 \%}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + x} \right)$$
 (5 分)

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + 2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{6 \%}$$

2、 设
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{ax-\sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \neq 0$$
,求 a 、 b 、 c

解: 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \neq 0$$
,所以 $b = 0$. (2分)

按洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_{b}^{x} \frac{\ln(1+t^{3})}{t} dt} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\frac{\ln(1+x^{3})}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^{3}/x}$$
(3 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

所以
$$a=1$$
 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} = c \neq 0$. (6分)

3, $\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$

解: 做变量替换
$$t = \sqrt{x}$$
,则 (2分)

$$\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx = \int \arctan t dt^2 = t^2 \arctan t - \int t^2 d \arctan t$$

$$= t^2 \arctan t - \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = t^2 \arctan t - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= \left(t^2 + 1\right) \arctan t - t + C = \left(x + 1\right) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C$$
(6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

4、

$$\int_0^{\mathbf{n}} (x - [x]) dx$$

$$x-[x]$$
是周期为1的函数 (2分)

$$\int_{0}^{n} (x - [x]) dx = n \int_{0}^{1} (x - [x]) dx \qquad (4\%)$$

$$= n \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{n}{2} \tag{6}$$

二、求通过直线
$$L_1$$
: $\begin{cases} x-2z-4=0\\ 3y-z+8=0 \end{cases}$ 且与直线

$L_2: x - 1 = y + 1 = z - 3$ 平行的平面方程

解: 设平面方程式
$$A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0$$

由直线的法向量可知:
$$(1,1,1) \cdot (A,B,C) = 0, A+B+C = 0$$
 (3分)

直线 1 可知:
$$(1,0,-2) \times (0,3,-1) = (6,1,3)$$
 (6分)

所以:
$$(A, B, C) \cdot (6,1,3) = 0,6A + B + 3C = 0$$
 (8分)

所以:
$$2(x-x_0) + 3(y-y_0) - 5(z-z_0) = 0$$

任取一点得到
$$2(x-2) + 3(y+3) - 5(z+1) = 0$$

故平面方程是
$$2x + 3y - 5z = 0$$
. (9分)

Ξ 、1、求函数 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 的全微分dz

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

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

2、证明函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$ 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

其中
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$i \mathbb{E}: \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \qquad (3 \, \%)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}.$$

$$(6 \, \%)$$

由函数关于自变量的对称性,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}, \ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^5} = -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3r^2}{r^5} = 0.$$
 (8 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

四、已知 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, -1 \le x \le 1$,设函数 $f(x) = \int_0^x t^2 \arctan t \ dt$,求f(x)在x = 0点的泰勒公式中 x^6 的系数

第一种方法:

$$f'(x) = x^2 \arctan x \tag{4}$$

$$=x^2(x-\frac{x^3}{3}+o(x^3))$$

$$=x^3 - \frac{x^5}{3} + o(x^5) \tag{6}$$

则
$$f(x) = \int_0^x (t^3 - \frac{t^5}{3} + o(t^5)) dt$$
 (10)

$$=\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{18} + o(x^6)$$

$$x^6$$
系数是 $-\frac{1}{18}$ (12)

第二种方法:

$$f(x) = \int_0^x t^2 \arctan t dt$$

$$\int t^2 \arctan t dt = \frac{t^3}{3} \arctan t - \int \frac{t^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \qquad (3\%)$$

$$=\frac{t^3}{3}\arctan t - \frac{1}{3}\int (t - \frac{t}{1 + t^2})dt$$

$$=\frac{t^3}{3}\arctan t - \frac{t^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\int \frac{dt^2}{1+t^2}$$
 (5\(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$= \frac{t^3}{3} \arctan t - \frac{t^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1 + t^2) + C \tag{6}$$

则
$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1 + x^2)$$
 (7分)

f在x = 0处的泰勒展开式是 (展开到 x^6)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} (x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)) - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} (x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{3} + o(x^6))$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{18} + o(x^6)$$
(10%)

所以
$$x^6$$
系数是 $-\frac{1}{18}$ (12分)

五、设函数 $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$,求(1)此函数的单调性与极值点; (2)此函数的凸凹区间; (3) 此函数的渐近线

(1)

$$y' = \frac{x(x-2)}{(x-1)^2} \tag{2 分}$$

$$y' > 0$$
 时, $x < 0$ 或 $x > 0$, 单调递增区间是 $(-\infty, 0)$, $(2, +\infty)$, (3分)

$$y' < 0$$
 时, $0 < x < 1$ 或 $1 < x < 2$,单调递减区间是 $(0, 1)$, $(1, 2)$, (4 分)

$$y' = 0$$
 时, $x = 0$ 或 2, 极值点是 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 2$ (5分)

(2)

$$y'' = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3} \tag{3 \%}$$

$$y'' > 0$$
 时, $x > 1$, 凹区间是 $(1, +\infty)$ (4分)

$$y'' < 0$$
 时, $x < 1$, 凸区间是 $(-\infty, 1)$ (5分)

(3)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{x(x-1)} = 1$$
 (3 \(\frac{\(\frac{\(\frac{\(\frac{x}}{2}\)}{x}\)}{x}\)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{x - 1} = 1 \tag{4 }$$

$$M(y) = x + 1$$
 是斜渐近线。 (5 分)

六、讨论二元函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点(0,0)处一阶偏导数和全微分是否存在?

解:
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$$
 (2分)

$$f_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta y, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

 $\therefore f(x,y)$ 在 (0,0) 处一阶偏导数存在,且 $f_x(0,0) = 0$, $f_y(0,0) = 0$. (4分)

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0,0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \cdot \Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$
(8 \(\frac{\(\Delta\)}{\(\Delta\)}\)

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta x}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0,$$
(10 \implies)

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0,0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \cdot \Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \neq 0$$

故
$$\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y] \neq o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$$
,

因此,
$$f(x,y)$$
 在(0,0) 处不可微.

(12分)

七、(1) 叙述混合积的几何意义;

(2) 设f(x)、g(x)、h(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)上可导,令 $\vec{F}(x)$ = (f(x),g(x),h(x)),由混合积定义函数

$D(x) = \vec{F}(x) \cdot (\vec{F}(a) \times \vec{F}(b))$,证明存在 $c \in (a,b)$, D'(c) = 0;

(3) 证明结论(2)是柯西中值定理的推广

(1) 向量 \vec{u} , \vec{v} , \vec{w} 的混合积的几何意义是:

$$|\vec{u}\cdot(\vec{v}\times\vec{w})|$$
 等于 \vec{u},\vec{v},\vec{w} 张成的平行六面体的体积 (4分)

(2) 向量F(a), F(a), F(b)共面,

显然 D(x)在[a,b]上连续, 在(a,b)上可导。

由罗尔定理得,
$$\exists c \in (a,b)$$
,使得 $D'(c) = 0$ (4分)

(3)

$$D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & h(x) \\ f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \end{vmatrix}$$
(1 $\stackrel{\frown}{D}$)

$$D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & 1 \\ f(a) & g(a) & 1 \\ f(b) & g(b) & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(3 \%)$$

$$= f(x)(g(a) - g(b)) - g(x)(f(a) - f(b)) + (f(a)g(b) - g(a)f(b))$$

$$D'(x) = f'(x)(g(a) - g(b)) - g'(x)(f(a) - f(b))$$
(5 分)

由结论(2)知, $\exists c$,使得D'(c) = 0即

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} \qquad (\text{如果}g'(x) \neq 0),$$

这是柯西中值定理 (6分)