共13道大题

一、求极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$
 (8分)

解: 该极限是" $\infty$ - $\infty$ "型,故通分化商。当 $x \to 0$ 时,  $e^{-x} - 1 \sim -x$ 

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x + x^2 - 1 + e^{-x})' \text{ "A"}}{(x^2)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 + 2x - e^{-x})'}{(2x)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1+x}{1-e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(1+x) - (1-e^{-x})}{x(1-e^{-x})} \stackrel{\text{"A"}}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+x^2-1+e^{-x})!}{(x(1-e^{-x}))!} \stackrel{\text{"A"}}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+2x-e^{-x})!}{(1-e^{-x}+xe^{-x})!}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 + e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + e^{-x} - xe^{-x}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

二、求极限 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^2 + 2n - 1}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^3 + 2}}$$
 (8分)

解:该极限是"
$$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$$
"型。

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n^2 + 2n - 1}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^3 + 2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n^4}}} = 3$$

三、求方程 
$$y \sin x - \cos(x^2 + y) = 3$$
 所确定的隐函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  。 (8分)

解: 方程两边对 
$$x$$
 求导,得  $\frac{dy}{dx}\sin x + y\cos x + \sin\left(x^2 + y\right)\cdot\left(2x + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$ ,

化简,得 
$$\left[\sin x + \sin\left(x^2 + y\right)\right] \frac{dy}{dx} = -y\cos x - 2x\sin\left(x^2 + y\right),$$

解得 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y\cos x + 2x\sin(x^2 + y)}{\sin x + \sin(x^2 + y)}.$$

四、求不定积分 
$$\int \sqrt{e^x - 2} dx$$
 。 (8分)

解: 令 
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 2}$$
,则 $e^x - 2 = t^2$ ,  $x = \ln(t^2 + 2)$ ,  $dx = d\ln(t^2 + 2) = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 2}dt$ .

$$\int \sqrt{e^x - 2} dx = \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 + 2} dt = 2 \int \frac{(t^2 + 2) - 2}{t^2 + 2} dt = 2 \left( \int dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 2} dt \right)$$
$$= 2 \left( t - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C = 2 \left( \sqrt{e^x - 2} - \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{e^x - 2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C .$$

五、求定积分  $\int_0^{2\pi} x \cos^2 x dx$  (8分)

解: 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x (1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos 2x dx$$

根据分部积分法,得

$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cdot d \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0,$$

$$\text{id} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos 2x dx = \pi^2.$$

六、求极坐标系下的封闭曲线  $\rho = a \sin^3 \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)$ 的全长,其中 a > 0. (8 分)

解: 令由
$$\rho = a \sin^3\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right) \ge 0$$
,  $a > 0$ , 得 $\sin^3\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right) \ge 0$ ,  $0 \le \frac{\theta}{3} \le \pi$ ,  $0 \le \theta \le 3\pi$ .

$$\frac{d\rho}{d\theta} = 3a\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)\frac{1}{3} = a\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \left(\frac{d\rho}{d\theta}\right)^2}d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(a\sin^3\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)\right)^2 + \left(a\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)\right)^2}d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{\sin^6\frac{\theta}{3} + \sin^4\frac{\theta}{3}\cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}d\theta}$$

$$t = \frac{\theta}{3}$$
,  $\mathbb{M}\theta = 3t$ ,  $d\theta = 3dt$ .  $\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \theta = 0$   $\mathbb{H}$ ,  $t = 0$ ;  $\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \theta = 3\pi$   $\mathbb{H}$ ,  $t = \pi$ .

$$s = a \int_0^{3\pi} \sqrt{\sin^6 \frac{\theta}{3} + \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{3} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{3}} d\theta$$

$$= a \int_0^{3\pi} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{3} d\theta = 3a \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{3}{2} a \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} a \left[ \int_0^{\pi} 1 dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2t d(2t) \right] = \frac{3}{2} \left( a\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \pi a$$

七. 求原点到曲面 $(x-y)^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的最短距离. (8分)

解: 设 P(x, y, z) 是  $(x-y)^2 + z^2 = 1$  上任意一点,则问题就是在条件

$$\phi(x, y, z) = (x - y)^2 + z^2 - 1$$
 (1)下,求函数  $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  的最小值.即

 $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  最小值。作拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z) = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + \lambda[(x - y)^{2} + z^{2} - 1]$$

求其对 $x, y, z, \lambda$ 的一阶偏导数,并使之为零,得到

$$\begin{cases} \dot{L_x}(x,y,z) = 2x + \lambda(2x - 2y) = 0 \\ \dot{L_y}(x,y,z) = 2y + \lambda(-2x + 2y) = 0 \\ \dot{L_z}(x,y,z) = 2z + \lambda 2z = 0 \\ \dot{L_z}(x,y,z) = x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\lambda(x - y), & (1) \\ y = \lambda(x - y), & (2) \\ z(1 + \lambda) = 0, & (3) \\ (x - y)^2 + z^2 = 1, & (4) \end{cases}$$

因为x, y, z都不为零,由(2)式可得

1) 当
$$\lambda = 0$$
时,由(1)(2)(3)式可得  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $z = 0$  不在 $(x - y)^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上,

故舍去x = 0, y = 0, z = 0。

2) 当
$$\lambda = -1$$
 或 $x = y$ 时,由(1)(2)式可得  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ , 由(4)式可得  $z = \pm 1$ ,

$$d_1 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 1$$

3) 当 
$$\lambda \neq 0$$
,  $\lambda \neq -1$ ,  $x \neq y$  时,  $z=0$ . 由(1)÷(2)式可得  $x = -y$ , 由(4)式可得  $4x^2 = 1$ ,

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$
,  $y = \mp \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $d_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 。 因此,原点到曲面 $(x - y)^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的最短

距离
$$d_{\text{nix}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
。

八. 求函数  $f(x) = x^3 e^{-x}$  的极值点与极值、拐点和渐近线. (8 分)

解: (1) 函数 f(x)的定义域( $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ )。

(2) 求单调区间和极值。

$$f'(x) = (x^3 e^{-x})' = 3x^2 e^{-x} - x^3 e^{-x} = x^2 (3-x) e^{-x}$$

令
$$f'(x) = x^2(3-x)e^{-x} = 0$$
,解得 $x = 0$ , $x = 3$ ;  $f(3) = 3^3 e^{-3} = \frac{27}{e^3}$ 

极值可疑点 x = 0, x = 3 将函数 f(x) 的定义域  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  分成三个区间,列表讨论如

$$\mathbb{F} \diamondsuit f'(x) = x^2 (3-x)e^{-x} = 0,$$

X	$(-\infty,0)$	0	(0,3)	3	(3,+∞)
f'(x)	+	0	+	0	-
f(x)	1	不是 极值	1	极大值 $\frac{27}{e^3}$	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \

f(x)在 $(-\infty, 3)$ 上是单调递增的,在 $(3, +\infty)$ 上是单调递减的,没有极值小值,极大值  $f(3) = 3^3 e^{-3} = \frac{27}{e^3}$ 。

(3) 求凹凸区间和拐点。

$$f''(x) = ((3x^2 - x^3)e^{-x})' = (6x - 3x^2)e^{-x} - (3x^2 - x^3)e^{-x} = x(x^2 - 6x + 6)e^{-x}$$

令
$$f''(x) = x(x^2 - 6x + 6)e^{-x} = 0$$
, 解得 $x = 0, x = 3 \pm \sqrt{3}$ 

X	$(-\infty,0)$	0	$(0.3 - \sqrt{3})$	$3-\sqrt{3}$	$(3-\sqrt{3},3+\sqrt{3})$	3+√3	$(3+\sqrt{3},+\infty)$
f "(x)	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
f(x)	Ω	拐点	U	拐点	$\cap$	拐点	U

f(x) 在  $(-\infty,0)$  上 是 凸 的 , 在  $(0,+\infty)$  上 是 凹 的 , 拐 点  $x=0,x=3\pm\sqrt{3}$  或 (0,0),

$$(3\pm\sqrt{3},(3\pm\sqrt{3})^3e^{-(3\pm\sqrt{3})})$$

(4) 求渐近线。

1) 
$$\boxtimes \exists \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^3 e^{-x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x} = 0,$$

所以y = 0是 $f(x) = x^3 e^{-x}$ 的一条水平渐近线。

定义: 如果  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = b$  (b 为常数),

那么y=b就是y=f(x)的一条水平渐近线。

注:  $将x \to x \to \infty$ 换成 $x \to +\infty$ , 或 $x \to -\infty$ 也成立。

2) 因为f(x)定义域是 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ ,所以y = f(x)无铅直渐近线.

定义: 如果f(x)在 $x_0$ 处无定义,且  $\lim_{x\to x} f(x) = \infty$  (或+ $\infty$ , 或- $\infty$ ),

那么 $x = x_0$ 是y = f(x)的一条铅直渐近线.

注: 将 $x \to x_0$ 换成 $x \to x_0^-$ 或 $x \to x_0^+$ 也成立。

3) : 
$$k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = 0$$

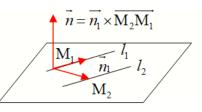
故无斜渐近线.

定义: 如果  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = k \neq 0$ ,  $\lim_{x\to\infty} [f(x) - kx] = b$ , (k, b) 为常数),

那么 y = kx + b是 y = f(x)的一条斜直渐近线。

注: 将 $x \to x \to \infty$ 换成 $x \to +\infty$ , 或 $x \to -\infty$ 也成立。

九. 求通过两直线  $l_1: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{1}$  和  $l_2: \frac{x+2}{-4} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z}{-2}$  的平面方程. (8 分)



解: 直线 
$$l_1$$
:  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{1}$  的方向向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2, -1, 1\}, \not \square M_1(1, -1, -1);$$

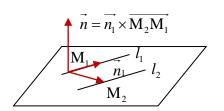
直线 
$$l_2: \frac{x+2}{-4} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z}{-2}$$
 的方向向量为

$$\vec{n}_2 = \{-4, 2, -2\}, \not \square M_2(-2, 2, 0);$$

$$\therefore \frac{-4}{2} = \frac{2}{-1} = \frac{-2}{1}, \ \vec{n}_1 \parallel \vec{n}_2$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{M}_2\mathbf{M}_1} = \{-2-1, 2+1, 0+1\} = \{-3, 3, 1\}$$

取所求平面的法向量为



$$\vec{n} = \vec{n_1} \times \vec{M_2} \vec{M_1} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \{-1 - 3, -(2 + 3), 6 - 3\} = \{-4, -5, 3\}$$

所求平面的方程为-4(x+2)-5(y-2)+3(z-0)=0

即 4x + 5y + 3z - 2 = 0。

十、求函数  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{yz}{x^2}$  在  $M(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  处沿曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$  的外法线的方向导数。
(8 分)

解: 令 
$$G(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1$$
, 则

$$G_x'(x, y, z) = 2x$$
,  $G_y'(x, y, z) = 4y$ ,  $G_x'(x, y, z) = \frac{z}{2}$ 

$$G_x'(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1) = 2x\Big|_{x=1/2} = 1, G_y'(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1) = 4y\Big|_{y=1/2} = 2, G_x'(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1) = \frac{z}{2}\Big|_{z=1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$  在  $M(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  处的切平面的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ G'_{x}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1), G'_{y}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1), G'_{z}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1) \right\} = \left\{ 1, 2, \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \quad \left| \vec{n} \right| = \sqrt{1^{2} + 2^{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2$$

$$\vec{n}^0 = \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} = \left\{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\right\} = \left\{\frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}\right\},\,$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}, \cos \beta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}.$$

$$F_x'(x, y, z) = yz(\frac{1}{x^2})_x' = -\frac{2yz}{x^3}, \ F_y'(x, y, z) = \frac{z}{x^2}, \ F_z'(x, y, z) = \frac{y}{x^2},$$

$$F_{x}'(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1) = -\frac{2yz}{x^{3}}\bigg|_{(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1)} = -8, \ F_{y}'(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1) = \frac{z}{x^{2}}\bigg|_{(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1)} = 4, \ F_{z}'(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1) = \frac{y}{x^{2}}\bigg|_{(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1)} = 2,$$

所以,函数  $F(x,y,z) = \frac{yz}{x^2}$  在  $M(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1)$  处沿曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$  的外法线的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{n}}\Big|_{(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}\cos\gamma\right)\Big|_{(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},1)} = -8\cdot\frac{2}{\sqrt{21}} + 4\cdot\frac{4}{\sqrt{21}} + 2\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}.$$

十一、讨论函数 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{|xy|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
 在(0,0)处的连续性、偏导函数的存在

性以及 f(x, y) 在(0,0)处的可微性。

解: (1) 讨论函数 f(x,y) 在(0,0)处的连续性.

∴ 
$$0 \le \frac{|xy|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2} \le 2\sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \to 0$$
,  $(x, y) \to (0, 0)$  根据夹逼定理,得

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$

因此,函数 f(x,y) 在(0,0)处连续。

(2) 讨论函数 f(x, y) 的偏导函数的存在性.

1)
$$\pm(x, y) = (0, 0)$$
 时,  $f(0, 0) = 0$ 

$$f_{x}'(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\left|\Delta x \cdot 0\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left(\Delta x\right)^{2} + 0^{2}} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0}{\left(\Delta x\right)^{3}} = 0$$

$$f_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\frac{\left|\Delta y \cdot 0\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left(\Delta y\right)^{2} + 0^{2}} - 0}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0}{\left(\Delta y\right)^{3}} = 0$$

2)当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时,

$$f(x,y) = \frac{|xy|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{(xy)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2}, & xy > 0, \\ -\frac{(xy)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2}, & xy < 0. \end{cases}$$

(i)当xy > 0时,

$$f_{x}'(x,y) = y^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right)_{x}' = y^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{(x^{\frac{3}{2}})_{x}'(x^{2} + y^{2}) - x^{\frac{3}{2}}(x^{2} + y^{2})_{x}'}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = y^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2} - 1}(x^{2} + y^{2}) - x^{\frac{3}{2}}(2x + 0)}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= y^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} [3(x^2 + y^2) - 4x^2]}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{(xy^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3y^2 - x^2)}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{(x^3 y)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3x^2 - y^2)}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

(ii) 
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} xy < 0 \text{ iff}, \quad f(x, y) = -\frac{(xy)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$f_x'(x,y) = -y^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2} \right)' = -\frac{(xy^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3y^2 - x^2)}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2} \frac{1}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_x'(x,y) = -y^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2} \right)_x' = -\frac{(xy^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3y^2 - x^2)}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = -\frac{(x^3 y)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3x^2 - y^2)}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_x'(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{|xy^3|^{\frac{1}{2}}(3y^2 - x^2)}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

$$f_{y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x^{3}y|^{\frac{1}{2}}(3x^{2} - y^{2})}{2(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

(3) 讨论函数 f(x, y) 在(0,0)处的可微性.

因为当取 
$$\Delta y = k\Delta x$$
 时, 
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y = k\Delta x} \left[ \frac{\left| \Delta x \cdot \Delta y \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta y)^{2}}} \right]^{3} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[ \frac{\left| k \right|^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| \Delta x \right|}{\left| \Delta x \right| \sqrt{1 + k^{2}}} \right]^{3} = \frac{\left| k \right|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{(1 + k^{2})^{3}}}$$

取不同的k,则极限值不同。

所以,

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

因此,函数 f(x,y) 在(0,0)处不可微。

十二. 求 $(1+\cos x)^2$ 在点x=0的带皮亚诺余项的 n 阶泰勒展式, 并求 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 的值. (6分)

解法一: 
$$f(x) = (1 + \cos x)^2 = 1 + 2\cos x + \cos^2 x = 1 + 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) = \frac{3}{2} + 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(x) = (\frac{3}{2})^{(n)} + 2(\cos x)^{(n)} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x)^{(n)} = 2\cos(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^n \cos(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$=2\left[\cos(x+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{2})+2^{n-2}\cos(2x+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{2})\right]$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(0) = 2 \left[ \cos(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) + 2^{n-2} \cos(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) \right] = 2(1 + 2^{n-2}) \cos(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = \begin{cases} (-1)^m 2(1 + 2^{n-2}), n = 2m, \\ 0, n = 2m - 1, \end{cases} m = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\operatorname{Ell} f(0) = (1 + \cos 0)^2 = 4, \quad f'(0) = 0, \quad f''(0) = -4, \quad f'''(0) = 0, \quad f^{(4)}(0) = 10,$$

$$\cdots, f^{(n)}(0) = 2(1+2^{n-2})\cos(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = \begin{cases} (-1)^m 2(1+2^{2m-2}), n = 2m, \\ 0, n = 2m-1, \end{cases} m = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

根据函数 f(x) 的带有佩亚诺余项的 n 阶麦克劳林公式

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^{k} + o(x^{n}), (x \to 0), \ \ \text{(4)}$$

$$f(x) = (1 + \cos x)^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k + o(x^n) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \frac{(-1)^k 2(1 + 2^{2k-2})}{(2k)!} x^{2k} + o(x^{2m+1}), (x \to 0)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[f(x)] = 4 - \frac{4}{2!}x^2 + \frac{10}{4!}x^4 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^m 2(1 + 2^{2m-2})}{(2m)!}x^{2m} + o(x^{2m+1}), (x \to 0)$$

解法二: 
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + o(x^{2m+1}), (x \to 0)$$

$$\therefore \cos 2x = 1 - \frac{2^2 x^2}{2!} + \frac{2^4 x^4}{4!} - \frac{2^6 x^6}{6!} + \frac{2^8 x^8}{8!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{2^{2m} x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + o(x^{2m+1}), \quad (x \to 0)$$

 $f(x) = (1 + \cos x)^2 = 1 + 2\cos x + \cos^2 x = 1 + 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) = \frac{3}{2} + 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$ 

$$=4-\frac{4}{2!}x^2+\frac{10}{4!}x^4+\cdots+\frac{(-1)^m2(1+2^{2m-2})}{(2m)!}x^{2m}+o(x^{2m+1}),(x\to 0)$$

十三. 设 f(x) 在区间 [a,b] 上连续,且 f(x) > 0。 令  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt$ ,

证明: 1、 $F'(x) \ge 2$ ;

2、方程F(x) = 0在区间(a,b)内有且仅有一个根. (6 分)

证明: 1、 
$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt + \frac{d}{dx} \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \ge 2\sqrt{f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} = 2$$

2、证明 (1) 先证方程 F(x) = 0 在区间 (a,b) 内至少有一个根.

由 f(x) 在区间 [a,b] 上连续,且 f(x) > 0。得函数 F(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续.且

$$F(a) = \int_{a}^{a} f(t) dt + \int_{b}^{a} \frac{1}{f(t)} dt = -\int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{f(t)} dt < 0,$$

$$F(b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt + \int_{b}^{b} \frac{1}{f(t)} dt = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt > 0,$$

根据零点定理,知方程F(x)=0在区间(a,b)内至少有一个根。

(2) 再证方程 F(x) = 0 在区间 (a,b) 内至多有一个根.

反证法: 假如方程 F(x) = 0 在区间 (a,b) 内至少有两个不同的根,则由罗尔定理,在 (a,b) 内 F'(x) 至少存在一个零点,这与  $F'(x) \ge 2$  矛盾.这说明该方程在 (a,b) 内至多有一个根.

综合(1)(2)得,方程F(x)=0在区间(a,b)内有且仅有一个根.