

中山大学 本科生考试草稿纸 2011/4-25

警示

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条：“考试作弊者不授予学士学位。”

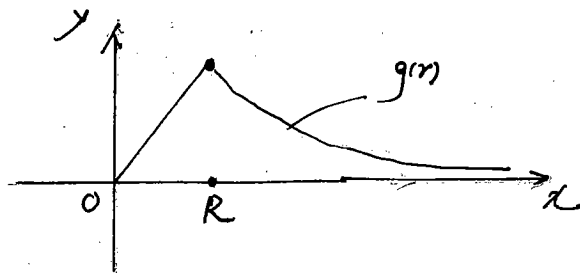
P.75.6
$$g(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{GM}{R^3} r, & r < R, \\ \frac{GM}{r^2}, & r \geq R \end{cases}$$

(1) $g(r)$ 是否连续? $g(R) = \frac{GM}{R^2}$; $r < R$ 时, $g(r) = \frac{GM}{R^3} r$ 连续;
 $r > R$ 时, $g(r) = \frac{GM}{r^2}$ 连续.

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow R-0} g(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow R-0} \frac{GM}{R^3} r = \frac{GM}{R^2}, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow R+0} g(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow R+0} \frac{GM}{r^2} = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow R-0} g(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow R+0} g(r) = \frac{GM}{R^2} = g(R), \text{ 从而 } g(r) \text{ 在 } r=R \text{ 也连续.}$$

(2) 作 $g(r)$ 的草图;



(3) $g(r)$ 是否可导?

$$r < R \text{ 时, } g'(r) = \frac{GM}{R^3}, \quad g(r) \text{ 可导};$$

$$r > R \text{ 时, } g'(r) = \frac{-2GM}{r^3}, \quad g(r) \text{ 可导};$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(R+0) &= \lim_{r \rightarrow R+0} \frac{g(r) - g(R)}{r - R} = \lim_{r \rightarrow R+0} \frac{\frac{GM}{r^2} - \frac{GM}{R^2}}{r - R} = \lim_{r \rightarrow R+0} \frac{GM \frac{R^2 - r^2}{r^2 R^2}}{r - R} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow R+0} \frac{-GM(r+R)}{r^2 R^2} = -\frac{2GM}{R^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(R-0) &= \lim_{r \rightarrow R-0} \frac{g(r) - g(R)}{r - R} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow R-0} \frac{\frac{GM}{R^3} r - \frac{GM}{R^2}}{r - R} = \lim_{r \rightarrow R-0} \frac{GM \frac{r - R}{R^3}}{r - R} = \frac{GM}{R^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(R+0) \neq g'(R-0), \text{ 从而 } g(r) \text{ 在 } r=R \text{ 不可导.}$$

P.75.7 求二次函数 $p(x)$, 已知: 点 $(1, 3)$ 在曲线 $p(x)$ 上, 且 $p'(0) = 3, p'(2) = 1$.

解: 设 $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.
$$\begin{cases} p(1) = 3 \\ p'(0) = 3 \\ p'(2) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b + c = 3 \\ b = 3 \\ c = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = 3 \\ c = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } p'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$p(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + \frac{1}{2}.$$