

东校区 2013 学年第一学期 13 级《高等数学一》期末考试题 A

学院 \_\_\_\_\_ 专业 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 评分 \_\_\_\_\_

阅卷教师签名 \_\_\_\_\_



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条：“考试作弊不授予学士学位。”

解答下列各题（1-10 题每小题 8 分，11-14 题每小题 5 分）

1. 求极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3 - \sqrt{9+xy}}{xy}$ , 其中  $xy \neq 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{u=xy} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - \sqrt{9+u}}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3 - \sqrt{9+u})(3 + \sqrt{9+u})}{u(3 + \sqrt{9+u})} \\ & = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{9 - 9 - u}{u(3 + \sqrt{9+u})} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{3 + \sqrt{9+u}} \\ & = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

2. 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} \right)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1) - x}{x(\ln(x+1))} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - 1}{\ln(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1}} \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{(x+1)\ln(x+1) + x} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(x+1) + 1 + 1} \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算积分  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+e^x)^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t=e^{-x}}{(x=-\ln t)} \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t} dt}{(1+\frac{1}{t})^2} &= -\int \frac{t dt}{(t+1)^2} = -\int \frac{t+1-1}{(t+1)^2} dt \\ &= -\left[ \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt - \int \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} dt \right] = -\ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{t+1} + C \\ &= -\ln(1+e^{-x}) - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{或原式} &= \int \frac{1+e^x-e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1+e^x-e^x}{1+e^x} dx - \int \frac{d(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} = \int 1 dx - \int \frac{d(1+e^x)}{1+e^x} - \int \frac{d(1+e^x)}{(1+e^x)^2} \\ &= x - \ln(1+e^x) + \frac{1}{1+e^x} + C \end{aligned}$$

4. 求函数  $f(x) = xe^{-2x}$  的极值及该函数图形的拐点和渐近线.

$$f'(x) = e^{-2x} - 2xe^{-2x} = e^{-2x}(1-2x)$$

$$f''(x) = -2e^{-2x} - 2e^{-2x} + 4xe^{-2x} = e^{-2x}(4x-4)$$

因  $x < \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $x > \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ , 故  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2e}$  为函数的极大值

因  $x < 1$  时  $f''(x) < 0$ ,  $x > 1$  时  $f''(x) > 0$ , 故  $(1, \frac{1}{e^2})$  为函数的拐点.

因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ , 故函数有水平渐近线  $y=0$

因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - 0 \cdot x) = 0$ , 故斜渐近线 ~~不存在~~ 为  $y=0$  (水平)

5. 已知  $z = f(xy^2, x^2y)$ ,  $f \in C^2$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' y^2 + f_2' \cdot 2xy = y^2 f_1' + 2xy f_2'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{\partial x} = y^2 (f_{11}'' y^2 + f_{12}'' 2xy) + 2y f_2' + 2xy (f_{21}'' y^2 + f_{22}'' xy) \\ &= y^4 f_{11}'' + 2xy^3 (f_{12}'' + f_{21}'') + 4x^2 y^2 f_{22}'' + 2y f_2' \\ &= y^4 f_{11}'' + 4xy^3 f_{12}'' + 4x^2 y^2 f_{22}'' + 2y f_2' \end{aligned}$$

6. 设函数  $z(x, y)$  由方程  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$  所确定, 求在点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处的  $dz$ .

两边同时对  $x$  求偏导得:  $yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$

代入点  $(1, 0, -1)$  得  $0 + 0 + \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{\sqrt{1+1}} = 0$ , 得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$

两边同时对  $y$  求偏导得

$$xz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{2y + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$$

代入点  $(1, 0, -1)$  得

$$-1 + 0 + \frac{-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0, \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sqrt{2}. \text{ 故 } dz = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$$

7. 求  $f(x) = \ln \frac{1-2x}{1+3x}$  在  $x=0$  处的带皮亚诺余项的  $n$  阶泰勒公式, 并求  $n \geq 2$  时的  $f^{(n)}(0)$ .

$$\text{利用 } \ln(1+t) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{t^k}{k} + o(x^n)$$

$$f(x) = \ln \frac{1-2x}{1+3x} = \ln(1-2x) - \ln(1+3x)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{(-2x)^k}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{(3x)^k}{k} + o(x^n)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-3)^k - 2^k}{k} x^k + o(x^n)$$

$$= -5x + \frac{5}{2}x^2 - \frac{35}{3}x^3 + \dots + \frac{(-3)^n - 2^n}{n} x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-3)^n - 2^n}{n} \cdot n! = [(-3)^n - 2^n] (n-1)!$$

上面是通过间接方法展开, 若函数与常见的几个泰勒公式相差比较远,

那就只能用直接方法展开, 即求展开系数  $f^{(k)}(x)$ . 直接展开主要针对高阶导数有规律情况, 另外带拉格朗日余项的一般也能用直接方法展开, 因为要

8. 求过直线  $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$  且平行于直线  $L_2: \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$  的平面方程.

$$\vec{s}_1 = (1, 0, -1)$$

$$\vec{s}_2 = (2, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = (1, -3, 1)$$

$$M_0 = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$\text{点斜式: } 1 \cdot (x-1) - 3(y-2) + 1 \cdot (z-3) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x - 3y + z + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{要计算 } \frac{f^{(n+1)}(1)}{(n+1)!}$$

9. 求  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - y^3 + x^2 + y^2}{x + y}, & x + y \neq 0 \\ 0, & x + y = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $(0, 0)$  点的偏导数, 并讨论该点的可微性。

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y^3 + y^2}{y^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \frac{\Delta x^3 - \Delta y^3 - 2\Delta x\Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}(\Delta x + \Delta y)}$$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x^3 - \Delta y^3 - 2\Delta x\Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}(\Delta x + \Delta y)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(\Delta x)^2}{\sqrt{2}|\Delta x| \cdot 2\Delta x}, \text{ 不存在}$$

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不可微。

10. 求曲线  $L: \begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 45 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = z \end{cases}$  在点  $P(-2, 1, 6)$  处的切线方程。

$$\vec{n}_1 = (4x, 2y, 2z) \Big|_{(-2, 1, 6)} = (-8, 2, 12)$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = (2x, 4y, -1) \Big|_{(-2, 1, 6)} = (-4, 4, -1)$$

$$\vec{s} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = -2(25, 28, 12)$$

$$\text{切线方程: } \frac{x+2}{25} = \frac{y-1}{28} = \frac{z-6}{12}$$

11. 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2^n + 3^n + 4^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ .

方法①

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f(x) &= (2^x + 3^x + 4^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln(2^x + 3^x + 4^x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3 + 4^x \ln 4}{2^x + 3^x + 4^x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\frac{3}{4})^x \ln 2 + (\frac{3}{4})^x \ln 3 + \ln 4}{(\frac{3}{4})^x + (\frac{3}{4})^x + 1}} = e^{\ln 4} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

方法②

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \right\} \\ &= 4 \cdot e^0 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

12. 求曲线  $\begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ x^2+y^2+4z^2=1 \end{cases}$  上的点到原点的最大距离和最小距离.

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 + \lambda(x+y+z) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x + \lambda + 2x\mu = 0 & ① \\ F_y = 2y + \lambda + 2y\mu = 0 & ② \\ F_z = 2z + \lambda + 8z\mu = 0 & ③ \\ F_\lambda = x + y + z = 0 & ④ \\ F_\mu = x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 - 1 = 0 & ⑤ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } ① \text{ ② } ③ \text{ 得 } x = y = \frac{-\lambda}{2(1+\mu)}, z = \frac{-\lambda}{2(1+4\mu)}$$

$$\text{或 } \lambda = 0, \mu = -1, z = 0$$

第一组代入 ④, ⑤ 得

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}/6 \\ y = \sqrt{2}/6 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{2}/6 \\ y = -\sqrt{2}/6 \end{cases}$$

第二组代入 ④, ⑤ 得

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}/2 \\ y = -\sqrt{2}/2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ y = \sqrt{2}/2 \end{cases}$$

故得4个点  $A(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3})$ ,  $B(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3})$ ,  $C(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0)$ ,  $D(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0)$

A, B 到原点的距离最小, 最小距离 =  $\sqrt{3}/3$

C, D 到原点的距离最大, 最大距离 = 1

13. 计算  $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2 \arcsin x + 1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ .

$\arcsin x$  为奇函数, 故  $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 0$

$$\text{原式} = 0 + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

14. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上连续, 且  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = 0$ ,  $\int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = 0$ , 证明: 在  $(0, \pi)$  内至少存在两个不同的点  $\xi_1$  和  $\xi_2$ , 使得  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$ .

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx, \text{ 则 } F(0) = F(\pi) = 0, F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$0 = \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = \int_0^\pi \cos x dF(x) \stackrel{\text{分部}}{\stackrel{\text{积分}}{=}} F(x) \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi F(x) \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi F(x) \sin x dx$$

由积分中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (0, \pi)$ , 使  $0 = \int_0^\pi F(x) \sin x dx = F(\xi) \sin \xi \cdot \pi$

当  $\xi \in (0, \pi)$  时,  $\sin \xi \neq 0$ , 故  $F(\xi) = 0$

在  $[0, \xi]$  上,  $F(0) = F(\xi) = 0$ , 由罗尔定理,  $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, \xi)$ , 使  $F'(\xi_1) = 0$ , 即  $f(\xi_1) = 0$

在  $[\xi, \pi]$  上,  $F(\xi) = F(\pi) = 0$ , 由罗尔定理,  $\exists \xi_2 \in (\xi, \pi)$ , 使  $F'(\xi_2) = 0$ , 即  $f(\xi_2) = 0$