

东校区 2010 学年度第一学期 10 级《高等数学一》期末考试题

专业 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____ 评分 _____



《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。”

一. 完成下列各题 (每小题 7 分, 共 70 分)

1. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

2. 求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{\sin(2xy)}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{令 } xy=t}$ $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{\sin 2t}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{洛必达法则}}$ $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+t}}{2 \cos 2t} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{洛必达法则}}$ $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}}{\frac{\sin 2t}{2t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}}}{\frac{\sin 2t}{2t}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln e}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$

3. $y = x \arccos(x^2)$, 求 y' $\xrightarrow{\text{洛必达法则}}$ $\arccos(x^2) + x \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (x^2)'$

$= \arccos(x^2) - \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{洛必达法则}}$ $dy = \arccos(x^2) dx + x d\arccos(x^2)$

$= \arccos(x^2) dx - x \cdot \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \left(\arccos(x^2) - \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}\right) dx$

$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \arccos(x^2) - \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$

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4. 设 $z + \cos(xy) = e^z$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

法(1) 由 $z + \cos(xy) = e^z$, 两边对 x 求导: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \sin(xy) = e^z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

$$(1 - e^z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin(xy)}{1 - e^z}$$

法(2) 设 $F(x, y, z) = z + \cos(xy) - e^z = 0$

则 $F_x = -y \sin(xy)$, $F_z = 1 - e^z$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{y \sin(xy)}{1 - e^z}$

5. 设 $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\frac{z}{xy}}$, 求 $df(1, 1, 1)$.

法(1) 对 $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{z} [\ln x - \ln y] = \frac{\ln x - \ln y}{z}$

$$\frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{xz}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{f}{xz} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{z}{xy}}}{xz}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{yz}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{z}{xy}}}{yz}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{\ln x - \ln y}{z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{\ln x - \ln y}{z^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{z}{xy}}$$

法(2) $f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{z}{xy}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{z}{y^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{z}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \frac{z}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 0$$

解: $df(1, 1, 1) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} dz = 1dx - 1dy - 0dz = dx - dy = 0$

6 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{1+u} d\sqrt{u}$$

$$= 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

法(2) $f_x(1, 1, 1) = (x)' \Big|_{x=1} = 1$

$$f_y(1, 1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' \Big|_{y=1} = -1$$

$$f_z(1, 1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' \Big|_{z=1} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \text{ 求 } \int x \ln(1+x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x) dx^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 \ln(1+x) - \int x^2 d \ln(1+x) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 \cdot \ln(1+x) - \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 \cdot \ln(1+x) - \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{1+x} dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{2} \int (x-1) dx - \int \frac{dx}{1+x} \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(1+x) - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} - \ln|1+x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \text{ 求 } \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + \arctan x) dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 \arctan x dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx + 0 \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\int_{-1}^1 \arctan x dx = 0$
 因为 $\arctan x$ 是奇函数.

9. 已知 $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - \vec{k}$, 求一个同时垂直于 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 的向量.

解: $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{a}$, $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{b}$, 所以 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ 即为所求向量.

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -10\vec{i} + 7\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

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10. 求 $f(x) = \ln(x-1)$ 在 $x=2$ 处的 n 阶泰勒公式。

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \ln(x-1) = \ln[1+(x-2)] \\ &= (x-2) - \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-2)^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n} + O[(x-2)^n] \end{aligned}$$

($x \rightarrow 2$)

二. 完成下列各题 (每小题 5 分, 共 30 分)

1. 求过直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+2y-z+1=0, \\ 2x-3y+z=0 \end{cases}$ 和点 $P_0(1,2,3)$ 的平面方程。

方法(1). 作过直线 L 的平面束: $x+2y-z+1+\lambda(2x-3y+z)=0$

平面过 $(1,2,3)$, 将此点代入上式得: $1+4-3+1+\lambda(2-6+3)=0$, $\lambda=3$.

所求平面为: $x+2y-z+1+3(2x-3y+z)=0$, 即 $7x-7y+2z+1=0$

方法(2). 联立方程有解 $A(1, 4, 10)$. 因为 P_0 在 L 上, L 的方向 $\vec{t} = (1, 2, 1) \times (2, -3, 1)$

$\vec{AP}_0 = (0, -2, -7)$, 所求平面的法向量 $\vec{n} = \vec{t} \times \vec{AP}_0 = (1, 2, 1) \times (0, -2, -7) = (-4, -3, -7)$

平面方程: $7(x-1) - 7(y-2) + 2(z-3) = 0$

2. 设 $u = f(x, xy, xyz)$, 其中 f 有连续的二阶偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot y + f'_3 \cdot yz = f'_1 + y \cdot f'_2 + yz \cdot f'_3$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f'_1 + y \cdot f'_2 + yz \cdot f'_3]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f'_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y \cdot f'_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (yz \cdot f'_3)$$

$$= f''_{12} \cdot x + f''_{13} \cdot xz + f'_2 + y[f''_{22} \cdot x + f''_{23} \cdot xz] + z f'_3 + yz[f''_{32} \cdot x + f''_{33} \cdot xz]$$

$$= x \cdot f''_{12} + xz f''_{13} + f'_2 + xy f''_{22} + xy z f''_{23} + z f'_3 + xy z f''_{32} + xy z^2 f''_{33}$$

$$= x \cdot f''_{12} + xz f''_{13} + f'_2 + xy f''_{22} + z f'_3 + xy z (f''_{23} + f''_{32}) + xy z^2 f''_{33}$$

3. 求函数 $z = xe^{2y}$ 在点 $P(1,0)$ 处的沿从点 $P(1,0)$ 到点 $Q(2,-1)$ 方向的方向导数。

解: $\vec{l} = \vec{PQ} = (1, -1), \quad \vec{l}^0 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = (\cos\alpha, \sin\beta)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{2y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x \cdot e^{2y}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,0)} = e^{2y}|_{(1,0)} \cdot \cos\alpha + 2x \cdot e^{2y}|_{(1,0)} \cdot \sin\beta$$

$$= e^0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2 \cdot e^0 \cdot (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

4. 求函数 $u = \sin x \sin y \sin z$ 在条件 $x+y+z = \frac{\pi}{2} (x>0, y>0, z>0)$ 下的极值和极值点。

解: 设 $F(x, y, z, \lambda) = \sin x \cdot \sin y \cdot \sin z + \lambda(x+y+z - \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = \cos x \cdot \sin y \cdot \sin z + \lambda \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ F_y = \sin x \cdot \cos y \cdot \sin z + \lambda \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ F_z = \sin x \cdot \sin y \cdot \cos z + \lambda \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ F_\lambda = x+y+z - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

从而 $\cos x \cdot \sin y \cdot \sin z = \sin x \cdot \cos y \cdot \sin z = \sin x \cdot \sin y \cdot \cos z = -\lambda$

从而 $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$, 即 $\tan x = \tan y = \tan z$

从而 $x=y=z$ 且 $x+y+z = \frac{\pi}{2}$

从而 $3x=3y=3z = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x=y=z = \frac{\pi}{6}$

极值点为 $(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6})$

极值为 $u(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = (\sin \frac{\pi}{6})^3 = (\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

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5. 证明函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

的偏导函数 $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$ 在原点 $(0, 0)$ 不连续, 但它在该点可微。

证: ① 由定义, $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x^2 + 0^2) \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + 0^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (\Delta x) \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} = 0$

② $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, $f_x(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - (x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$
 $= 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x^2 + y^2 \neq 0.$

由于 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f_x(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x \sin \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2x} \cos \frac{1}{2x^2})$ (不存在)
 $= 0 - \infty = -\infty$

所以, $f_x(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 不连续。

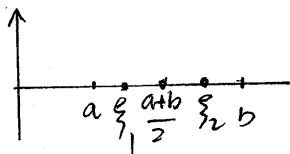
同理, $f_y(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 也不连续。

③ $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - [f_x(0, 0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y(0, 0) \cdot \Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)} - 0}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$
 $= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 0$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续, 在 (a, b) 二阶可导, 证明存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$, 使得下式成立

$$f(b) + f(a) - 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 f''(\eta).$$

证:



证: 由 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续, 在 (a, b) 二阶可导。

由拉格朗日中值定理得:

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - f(a) = f'(\xi_1) \cdot \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a\right) = f'(\xi_1) \cdot \frac{(b-a)}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$a < \xi_1 < \frac{b+a}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(b) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f'(\xi_2) \cdot \left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f'(\xi_2) \cdot \frac{(b-a)}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{b+a}{2} \leq \xi_2 < b.$$

$$(2) - (1) \text{ 得 } f(b) + f(a) - 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = [f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)] \cdot \frac{(b-a)}{2}$$

再由拉格朗日中值定理得:

$$= f''(\eta) \cdot (\xi_2 - \xi_1) \cdot \frac{(b-a)}{2} \quad \left(\frac{b+a}{2} - a \leq \xi_2 - \xi_1 \leq b - \frac{b+a}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{即 } f''(\eta) \cdot \frac{(b-a)}{2} \cdot \frac{(b-a)}{2} = f''(\eta) \cdot \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \leq \xi_2 - \xi_1 \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \right)$$