东校区 2011 学年第一学期 11 级《高等数学一》期末试题 A 卷

学院 专业	学号	姓名	
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	•	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。"

- 单项选择题(每小题2分,共计12分)
 - 1. $f(x) = x^2$ 在闭区间 [0,1] 上满足拉格朗日中值定理,则定理中的 $\xi = (5)$.
- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- 2. 若函数 f(x) 在点 $x = x_0$ 处取得极值,且 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,则必有 (A).

- (A) $f'(x_0) = 0$ (B) $f'(x_0) > 0$ (C) $f''(x_0) > 0$ (D) $f'(x_0)$ 的值不确定
- 3. 下列平面中通过坐标原点的平面是()

$$(A) x=1 \qquad (B) \quad x$$

- (A) x=1 (B) x+2y+3z+4=0 (C) 3(x-1)-y+(z+3)=0 (D) x+y+z=1

4. 下列极限存在的是 (D)

(A)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x}{x + y}$$

(B)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{1}{x + y}$$

(C)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y}$$

(A)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{x}{x+y}$$
 (B) $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{1}{x+y}$ (C) $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y}$ (D) $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} x \sin(\frac{1}{x+y})$

- 5. 函数 f(x,y) 在点 P 处可微的充分条件是 (C)
- (A) f(x,y) 的全部一阶偏导数在点 P 处均存在。
- (B) f(x,y) 在点 P 处连续。
- (S) f(x,y) 的全部一阶偏导数在点 P 处连续。
- (D) f(x,y) 在点 P 处连续且全部一阶偏导数在点 P 处均存在。

6. 设
$$x = 3t^2$$
, $y = 4t^3$, 则 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = (A)$.

$$(A)^{\prime} \frac{1}{3t}$$

(A)
$$\frac{1}{3t}$$
 (B) $3t$ (C) 2 (D) $-\frac{1}{2t^2}$

填空题(每空2分,共计8分)

1. 设
$$F(x)$$
, $G(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的两个原函数,则 $F'(x) = G'(x) = f(x)$, $[F(x) - G(x)]' = 0$ 。

3. 一直线与三坐标轴间的夹角分别为
$$\alpha$$
、 β 、 γ ,则 $\sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta + \sin^2\gamma = 2$ ___。

解答下列各题(1-10 题每小题 7 分, 11-12 题每小题 5 分)

1. 求函数 $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + 2$ 在点 $P_0(3,1)$ 处沿从 P_0 到 P(6,5) 方向的方向导数

及在P₀点的梯度。
$$\int_{X} = 3x^{2} - 6xy + 3y^{2}, \quad \int_{Y} = -3x^{2} + 6xy, \quad \int_{X} (f_{0}) = 2 - (8+3) = 12. \quad \int_{Y} (f_{0}) = -2 + (8+3) = 12. \quad \int_{Y} (f_{0})$$

2. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (2-t)e^{-t}dt}{x^2} = \lim_{\chi\to 0} \frac{(2-\chi^2)\cdot e^{-\chi^2}\cdot 2\chi}{2\chi}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi\to 0} (2-\chi^2)\cdot e^{-\chi^2} = 2.$$

3. 求函数 $y = xe^{-5x}$ 的凹凸区间、拐点和渐近线。

4. 计算不定积分
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sqrt[3]x)\sqrt{x}}$$
. $\int \int \int \int \int \int \int \int \int \int \partial x = t$ $\int \int \int \int \int \int \partial x = t$ $\int \int \int \int \int \partial x = t$ $\int \partial$

5. 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} \chi \operatorname{elen} \chi$$

$$= -\left[\chi \cdot \operatorname{cn} \chi \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{en} \chi \, d\chi$$

$$= -\left[\chi \cdot \operatorname{cn} \chi \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{en} \chi \, d\chi$$

$$= -\left[\chi \cdot \operatorname{cn} \chi \right]_0^{\pi}$$

7. 求函数 $y = \frac{2}{2-x}$ 在点 x = 0处的 n阶泰勒公式。

$$y = \frac{2}{2-x} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + (\frac{x}{2})^{2} + (\frac{x}{2})^{3} + \cdots + (\frac{x}{2})^{n} + O(x^{n})$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot x + \frac{1}{2^{2}} x^{2} + \frac{1}{2^{3}} x^{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n}} x^{n} + O(x^{n})$$

8. 已知直线
$$L_1: \begin{cases} 2x+y-1=0\\ 3x+z-2=0 \end{cases}$$
 和 $L_2: \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3}$,

证明 L_1 和 L_2 平行,并求过这两条直线的平面方程。

の 学紀
$$L_1$$
 が 就式: $\frac{a-1}{-1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z+1}{3}$, $S_1 = (-1, 2, 3)$
 $\vec{S}_1 = \vec{S}_2$, 即 $L_1 \parallel L_2$

①
$$L_{2} \stackrel{!}{=} \stackrel{!}{P_{1}}(1,-1,1)$$
, $L_{2} \stackrel{!}{=} \stackrel{!}{P_{2}}(1,-1,2)$, $\overrightarrow{P_{1}P_{2}} = (0,0,3)$

3 Militarization
$$\vec{n} = \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \times \vec{s}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{p} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-2\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 0 \cdot \vec{p})$$

(4)
$$4\sqrt{1+2}$$
: $-2(x-1)+(-1)\cdot(y+1)+0\cdot(2-2)=0$
 $2x+y-1=0$

9. 求曲线
$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \end{cases}$$
 在点 M_0 (1,-2,1)) 处的切线方程。

$$\begin{cases}
 dx + dy = -dz \\
 \chi dx + y dy + z dz = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 dx + dy = -dz \\
 \chi dx + y dy = -z dz
\end{cases}$$

27 mo(1,-2,1) = 20/1) = [dx, dy, dz) = (dx, o, -dx) \$ (1, 0, -1)

$$2\pi 3\frac{x}{1}$$
: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{7-1}{-1}$

10. 设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$ 证明: $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续,且在 $(0,0)$ 处两个一阶偏导数均存在,但 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不可微。

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{(0+\alpha\chi, 0)} - \int_{0}^{(0,0)}}{\Delta \chi} = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{\lambda + 0} - 0}{\Delta \chi} = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{(0,0+\alpha\chi)} - \int_{0}^{(0,0)} - \int_{0}^{(0,0)} - 0}{\Delta \chi} = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{\lambda + 0} - 0}{\Delta \chi} = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\lambda + 0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - 0 = 0$$

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11. 求函数
$$f(x, y, z) = xyz$$
 在条件 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r}$ $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, r > 0)$ 下的极小值。

$$\frac{2}{4} F(\alpha, y, t) = xyt + \lambda(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{\xi} - \frac{1}{r})$$

$$\frac{2}{4} F(\alpha, y, t) = xyt + \lambda(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{\xi} - \frac{1}{r})$$

$$\frac{2}{4} F(\alpha, y, t) = xyt + \lambda(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{\xi} - \frac{1}{r})$$

$$\begin{cases}
F_{\chi} = x + \frac{\lambda}{x^{2}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \\
F_{\chi} = x + \frac{\lambda}{y^{2}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \\
F_{\chi} = \frac{\lambda}{x} + \frac{\lambda}{y} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{r} \stackrel{?}{=} 0
\end{cases}$$

$$2P \quad \chi = y = t \qquad 4\sqrt{\lambda} \quad F_{\lambda} = 0$$

$$3\frac{9}{1} \quad \frac{3}{\gamma} = \frac{3}{y} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\chi = y = \xi = 3r$$

机小便。(3r, 3r, 3r), 机炉的f(3r, 3r, 3r)=27·23

12. 设 f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且 f(0)=f(1)=0, $f(\frac{1}{2})=1$ 。

证明: (1)存在一点
$$c \in \left(\frac{1}{2},1\right)$$
, 使得 $f(c) = c$;

(2) 存在一点 $d \in (0,c)$, 使得 f'(d)=1.

$$\sqrt{2}$$
: $\sqrt{3}$ $\varphi(x) = f(x) - \chi$

也由fax在信,1)上连续,从中fax也在信,1)上连续

$$f(1) = f(1) - 1 = 0 - 1 < 0$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

的建筑是数心零点定理,至3百在一点 C←[=1],使4CC)=0,印f(c)=C.

(2) 由
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[0,1]$ 遊鎮,在 $(0,1)$ 听 f , $C \in [\frac{1}{2},1]$ 从中 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,C]$ 遊鎮 ,在 $(0,C)$ 内听 f

$$y = f(0) - 0 = 0 - 0 = 0$$

 $f(0) = f(0) - 0 = 0$

由罗尔连绝,到有在一点多(10,0),健中的)=0,