

中山大学 本科生考试草稿纸 2015 21/1

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。”

南校区 2014 学年度第二学期 2014 级《高等数学一》期末考试题 A

学院_____专业_____学号_____姓名_____评分_____

阅卷老师签名_____

警示

《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。”

共 6 页十二大题，满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

一、设向量 $a=2i-j-k$, $b=i+2j+k$, $c=i+j-2k$ 。求一个和 a 垂直，并和由 b 和 c 确定的平面平行的单位向量。(5 分)

解：设所求向量为 \vec{d} , $\vec{d}=(x, y, z)$, $\vec{d}^0 = \frac{\vec{d}}{|\vec{d}|}$.

由 $\vec{d} \cdot (b \times c) = 0$ 且 $\vec{d} \cdot a = 0$ 得

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ (x, y, z) \cdot (2, -1, -1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -5x + 3y - z = 0 \\ 2x - y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = 4y \\ 2x - y - z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = 7 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}, \vec{d} = (4, 7, 1), \vec{d}^0 = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{66}}, \frac{7}{\sqrt{66}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{66}} \right)$$

二、证明不等式： $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$, ($\forall x > 0$)。 (5 分)

证：设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$

$f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi) \cdot x \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1+\xi} < \ln(1+x) - \ln 1 = \frac{x}{1+\xi} < \frac{x}{1+0}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$

三、写出函数 $f(x) = \arctan x$ 在点 $x=0$ 处的 n 阶泰勒公式，带佩亚诺余项。(6 分)

(三) $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} + O(x^{2n})$

$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_0^x [1 - t^2 + t^4 - t^6 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} t^{2n-2} + O(t^{2n})] dt$

$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + O(x^{2n+1})$

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四、求空间曲线 $r(t) = (t \cos t)i + (t \sin t)j + (\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}t^{3/2})k$, $(0 \leq t \leq \pi)$ 的弧长。(6分)

解: $\begin{cases} x(t) = t \cos t \\ y(t) = t \sin t \\ z(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}t^{3/2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x'(t) = \cos t - t \sin t \\ y'(t) = \sin t + t \cos t \\ z'(t) = \sqrt{2}t^{1/2} = \sqrt{2}t \end{cases} \quad ds = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt$
 $= \sqrt{1 + t^2 + (2t)^2} dt = \sqrt{(1+t)^2} dt$
 $S = \int_0^\pi ds = \int_0^\pi (1+t) dt = \left[t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^\pi = \pi + \frac{\pi^2}{2} = \pi(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}).$

五、求下列函数的极限, 或说明极限不存在。(24分)

(1) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} |x| + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} |x| \leq |x| + |x| = 2|x|$$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 2|x| = 0$, 由夹逼定理: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$

(2) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - y} \xrightarrow{y = -kx^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + kx^2} = \frac{1}{1+k}$

$k \in (-1, 1)$ 时极限存在, 而当 $k \geq 1$ 或 $k \leq -1$ 时, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - y}$ 无极限

(3) $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (1,0,-1)} \frac{e^{x+z}}{z^2 + \cos \sqrt{xy}} = \frac{e^{1-1}}{(-1)^2 + \cos 0} = \frac{1}{2}$ ✓

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2}}{x \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{2}}{2x}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} - 1}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{3/2}}}{1} = -\frac{1}{8}$

六、求偏导数。(18分)

(1) $s(x,y) = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y \partial x}$ 。

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot (\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - x \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \checkmark$$

(2) 已知 $w = \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2)$, $x = ue^v \sin u$, $y = ue^v \cos u$, $z = ue^v$, 求在点 $(u,v) = (-2,0)$ 处的偏导数 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$ 。

$$w = \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) = \ln(u^2 e^{2v} \sin^2 u + u^2 e^{2v} \cos^2 u + u^2 e^{2v}) = 2 \ln u e^v$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 2 \cdot \frac{e^v}{u e^v} = \frac{2}{u} \checkmark$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right|_{(-2,0)} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

(3) 隐函数 $z = f(x,y)$ 由方程 $F(xy+z, \cos(y^2+z^2)) = 0$ 确定, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

$$F_z = F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot (-\sin(y^2+z^2) \cdot 2z) = F'_1 - 2z \sin(y^2+z^2) F'_2$$

$$F_y = F'_1 \cdot x + F'_2 \cdot [-\sin(y^2+z^2) \cdot 2y] = x F'_1 - 2y \sin(y^2+z^2) \cdot F'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{x F'_1 - 2y \sin(y^2+z^2) \cdot F'_2}{F'_1 - 2z \sin(y^2+z^2) F'_2} \checkmark$$

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七、设函数 $g(x, y, z) = xe^y + z^2$, 求 g 在点 $P_0 = (1, \ln 2, \frac{1}{2})$ 处函数值增加最快和减少最快的方向, 并求出相应的方向导数。(6分)

$$\text{grad } g = (\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}) = (e^y, xe^y, 2z)$$

$$\text{grad } g(P_0) = (e^{\ln 2}, 1 \cdot e^{\ln 2}, 2 \times \frac{1}{2}) = (2, 2, 1) \text{ 或 } (-2, -2, -1)$$

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = (\pm \frac{2}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} \right|_{(1, \ln 2, \frac{1}{2})} = e^{\ln 2} \cdot (\pm \frac{2}{3}) + 1 \cdot e^{\ln 2} (\pm \frac{2}{3}) + 1 \cdot (\pm \frac{1}{3}) = \pm \frac{4}{3} \pm \frac{4}{3} \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3 & \frac{9}{10} R \\ -3 & \frac{9}{10} R \end{cases}$$

八、求函数 $f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y$ 在原点处的二阶泰勒公式 (带拉格朗日余项), 并由

此给出当 $|x| \leq 0.1$ 和 $|y| \leq 0.1$ 时的误差的一个上界。(6分)

$$f_x = \cos x \sin y, \quad f_{xx} = -\sin x \sin y, \quad f_{xy} = \cos x \cos y, \quad f_{xxx} = -\cos x \sin y$$

$$f_y = \sin x \cos y, \quad f_{yy} = -\sin x \sin y, \quad f_{xy} = -\sin x \cos y, \quad f_{xyy} = -\sin x \sin y$$

$$f_{xyy} = -\sin x \cos y,$$

$$f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y = f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0) \cdot x + f_y(0, 0) \cdot y + \frac{1}{2!} \left[f_{xx}(0, 0) \cdot x^2 + 2f_{xy}(0, 0) \cdot xy + f_{yy}(0, 0) \cdot y^2 \right] + \frac{1}{3!} \left[-x^3 \sin 0 \sin 0 - 3x^2 y \sin 0 \cos 0 - 3xy^2 \sin 0 \cos 0 - y^3 \sin 0 \cos 0 \right]$$

$$= xy + R_3(x, y), \quad |R_3(x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{6} |x^3 + 3x^2 y + 3xy^2 + y^3| \leq \frac{8}{6} \times (0.1)^3 = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{750}$$

九、求函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ 的极值点和极值。(6分)

$$f_x = 3x^2 - 3y, \quad f_{xx} = 6x$$

$$f_y = 3y^2 - 3x, \quad f_{xy} = -3, \quad f_{yy} = 6y$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 3(x^2 - y) = 0 \\ f_y = 3(y^2 - x) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = y \\ y^2 = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^4 = x, \quad x(x^3 - 1) = 0, \quad x(x-1)(x^2+x+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} A &= f_{xx} = 6x \\ B &= f_{xy} = -3 \\ C &= f_{yy} = 6y \end{aligned}$$

	A	B	C	
(0, 0)	0	-3	0	$B^2 = 9 > AC = 0$, (0, 0) 不是极值点
(1, 1)	6	-3	6	$B^2 = 9 < AC = 36$, $A > 0$, (1, 1) 是极小值点, 极小值 $f(1, 1) = -1$

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十、求函数 $y = \frac{x^2 - 3\ln x}{2x - 4}$ 的所有渐近线。(6分)

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 3\ln x}{x(2x - 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - \frac{3}{x}}{4x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3}{4x^2 - 4x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x}{8x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x^2 - 3\ln x}{2x - 4} - ax \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x^2 - 3\ln x}{2x - 4} - \frac{x}{2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 6\ln x - 2x^2 + 4x}{4x - 8}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-6\ln x + 4x}{4x - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{6}{x} + 4}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

渐近线: $y = ax + b = \frac{x}{2} + 1$ (斜渐近线) $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$x = 2$ (铅直渐近线) $x \rightarrow 2$

$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

十一、设 L 是两平面 $y + 2z = 12$ 和 $x + y = 6$ 的交线，用拉格朗日乘数法求直线 L 上到原点距离最短的点。(6分)

解: 求 $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在 $\begin{cases} y + 2z - 12 = 0 \\ x + y - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$ 下的极值

构造 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda_1(y + 2z - 12) + \lambda_2(x + y - 6)$

$$F_x = 2x + \lambda_2 \stackrel{\sim}{=} 0 \quad \lambda_2 = -2x$$

$$F_y = 2y + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \stackrel{\sim}{=} 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -2y$$

$$F_z = 2z + 2\lambda_1 \stackrel{\sim}{=} 0 \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -y, \quad \lambda_2 = z - 2y$$

$$F_{\lambda_1} = y + 2z - 12 \stackrel{\sim}{=} 0$$

$$F_{\lambda_2} = x + y - 6 \stackrel{\sim}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 2y + z = 0 \\ y + 2z - 12 = 0 \\ x + y - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = 6 \\ y + 2(2y - 2x) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = 6 \\ 4y - 4x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x + 4y = 24 \\ 4x - 5y = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5y = 36, y = \frac{36}{5} \\ x = 6 - y = \frac{6}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$z = 2y - 2x = 8 - \frac{6}{5} = \frac{34}{5}$$

所求点: $(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{36}{5}, \frac{34}{5})$

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(1) $0 \leq \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \cdot |x| \leq |x|$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |x| = 0$
 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$
 十二 设 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$

(1) $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处是否连续?

(2) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(0+\alpha, 0+\beta) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 \cos^3 \alpha}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cos^3 \alpha = 0$

(2) $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处哪些方向的方向导数存在? $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\alpha, 0+\beta) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 \cos^3 \alpha}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cos^3 \alpha = 0$

(3) $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处是否可微? 若可微, 求出全微分. (6分)

$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi$

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

$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$

$\Delta z - [f_x(0,0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \cdot \Delta y] = \frac{\Delta x^3}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} - [1 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y] = \frac{(\Delta x)^3 - (\Delta x)(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-(\Delta x) \cdot (\Delta y)^2}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } y=kx} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{-kx^3}{x^2+k^2x^2} = \frac{-k^2}{1+k^2} \neq 0$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \neq 0$ 故不可微