

2010-2011 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2010 级)

(参加竞赛的同学全做, 其他同学只做一、二大题)

一、填空题 (10×6 分)

1. 设 $\vec{a} = (2, 1, -2)$, $\vec{b} = (1, -1, -1)$, 则 $(2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) = \underline{3}$, $(3\vec{a} - 5\vec{b}) \times (5\vec{a} - 8\vec{b}) = \underline{(-3, 0, -3)}$. (13 分)
2. 已知平面 π 过直线 $l_1: x=1, y=1+t, z=2+t$, 且平面 π 平行另一直线 $l_2: x=y=z$, 则平面 π 的方程为 $\underline{y-z+1=0}$.
3. 设曲面为 xOy 坐标面上曲线 $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ 绕 y 轴一周所得, 则曲面名称是 旋转单叶双曲面, 曲面的方程是 $\underline{\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1}$.
4. 直线 $L: \begin{cases} 2x-y+z-1=0 \\ x+y-z+1=0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 $\pi: x+2y-z=0$ 上的投影直线 L_0 的方程为 $\begin{cases} 3x-y+z-1=0 \\ x+2y-z=0 \end{cases}$. (11 分)
5. 设 $z = (1+xy)^y$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = \underline{1}$, $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = \underline{2\ln 2 + 1}$. (13 分)
6. 曲线 $x=1, z=\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}$ 在点 $(1, 1, \sqrt{3})$ 处的切线方程为 $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y-\sqrt{3}z+2=0 \end{cases}$. (11 分)
7. 设 F 可微, $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $F(x-z, y-z) = 0$ 所确定, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{1}$.
8. f 连续且 $f(x, y) = xy + \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, $D: y=0, y=x^2, x=1$ 所围, 则 $f(x, y) = \underline{xy + \frac{1}{8}}$.
9. 交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$.
10. $\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dy \int_0^y e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx = \underline{\frac{\pi}{8} (1 - \frac{1}{e})}$. (11 分)

二、计算题 (4×10 分)

1. 设 $z = f(xy, g(x))$, f 具二阶连续偏导, $g(x)$ 可导, 且在 $x=1$ 处取得极值 $g(1)=1$, 求 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{x=1, y=1}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot y + f'_2 \cdot g'(x) = y f'_1(xy, g(x)) + g'(x) f'_2(xy, g(x))$$

$$\text{法一, 令 } x=1, \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{x=1} = y f'_1(y, 1) \quad (g(1)=1, g'(1)=0)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1(y, 1) + y \cdot f''_{11}(y, 1) \Big|_{y=1} = f'_1(1, 1) + f''_{11}(1, 1)$$

$$\text{法二, } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1(xy, g(x)) + y \cdot [f''_{11}(xy, g(x)) \cdot x + f''_{12}(xy, g(x)) \cdot 0] + g'(x) [f''_{21}(xy, g(x)) \cdot x + f''_{22}(xy, g(x)) \cdot 0]$$

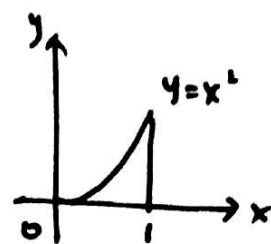
$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{x=1, y=1} = f'_1(1, 1) + f''_{11}(1, 1)$$

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- 8. $f(x, y) = xy + \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a$$



$$(2) \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D (xy + a) dx dy = a$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (xy + a) dy = a$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{12} + \frac{a}{3} = a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{8}$$



2. 求二元函数 $f(x, y) = x^2(2 + y^2) + y \ln y$ 的极值。 (13分 = 4)

3. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 dx dy$, 其中 D 由曲线 $x = \sqrt{1+y^2}$ 与直线 $x + \sqrt{2}y = 0$ 及 $x - \sqrt{2}y = 0$ 围成。
(11分 = 3)

4. 设 Σ 为下半球面 $z = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的下侧 ($R > 0$), 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 z^2 dy dz + z dx dy$ 。 (10分)

添 $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq R^2$, 上侧

由 Gauss 公式, $\iiint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1} y^2 z^2 dy dz + z dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3$

又 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} y^2 z^2 dy dz + z dx dy = 0$

$\therefore \int_{\Sigma} = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3 - 0 = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3$



三、数学竞赛加题 (5×20 分)

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

$$\text{令 } y = \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{e^x-1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln |\ln(1+x)| - \ln |x|}{e^x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln |\ln(1+x)| - \ln |x|}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x(1+x)\ln(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x) - 1}{2x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}. \quad \therefore \text{原式} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

2. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $g(x)$ 具二阶连续导数, 且 $g(0)=1$, $g'(0)=-1$, $g''(0)=3$,

1) 求 $f'(x)$; 2) 讨论 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的连续性.

1) $x \neq 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{(g'(x) + e^{-x}) \cdot x - (g(x) - e^{-x})}{x^2} = \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} \\ &= \frac{g''(0) - 1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg'(x) + (x+1)e^{-x} - g(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + xg''(x) + e^{-x} - (x+1)e^{-x} - g'(x)}{2x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = f'(0)$$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 从而 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续.

2) 求导: $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \int_0^{t^2} \ln(1+u) du \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\ln(1+t^2) \cdot 2t}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = (1+t^2) \ln(1+t^2)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t \ln(1+t^2) + (1+t^2) \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}$$

$$= (1+t^2) [\ln(1+t^2) + 1]$$



3. 计算 1) 设 $\int xf(x)dx = \arcsin x + C$, 求 $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$; 2) $\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx$.

$$1) xf(x) = (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \int x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

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

$$2) \text{ 令 } \sqrt{x} = t$$

$$\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} 2t^2 \cos t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} 2t^2 d \sin t$$

$$= [2t^2 \sin t]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} 4t \sin t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} 4t d \cos t$$

$$= [4t \cos t]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} 4 \cos t dt$$

$$= -4\pi$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上具有连续导数, 且 $f(0)=0$, $f(1)=\frac{1}{3}$, 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, $\eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, 使得

$$f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2. \quad (14 \text{ 分} \equiv 4)$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$\text{则 } F(0) = F(1) = 0, F'(x) = f'(x) - x^2$$

由 Lagrange 中值定理,

$$\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ s.t. } F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(0) = F'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad ①$$

$$\exists \eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \text{ s.t. } F(1) - F(\frac{1}{2}) = F'(\eta) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad ②$$

$$①+②: 0 = \frac{1}{2} [F'(\xi) + F'(\eta)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [f'(\xi) - \xi^2 + f'(\eta) - \eta^2]$$

$$\therefore f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2.$$

证毕.

5. 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可导, 且 $0 < f'(x) < 1$, $f(0)=0$, 求证: $[\int_0^1 f(x) dx]^2 > \int_0^1 [f(x)]^3 dx$.

$$\text{证 } F(x) = \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2 - \int_0^x f^3(t) dt$$

$$\text{则 } F'(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt \cdot f(x) - f^3(x) = f(x) \left[2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x) \right]$$

$$\text{证 } G(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x)$$

$$\text{则 } G'(x) = 2f(x) - 2f(x)f'(x), \text{ 由 } 0 < f'(x) < 1 \text{ 得 } f(x) \nearrow, \underline{f(x) > f(0) = 0, x > 0} \quad ①$$

$$\text{从而 } G'(x) > 0, x > 0 \therefore G(x) \nearrow, \underline{G(x) > G(0) = 0, x > 0} \quad ②$$

$$\text{由 } ①, ②, F'(x) > 0, x > 0. \therefore F(x) \nearrow, F(1) = \left(\int_0^1 f(t) dt \right)^2 - \int_0^1 f^3(t) dt > F(0) = 0$$

$$\text{从而 } \left(\int_0^1 f(t) dt \right)^2 > \int_0^1 f^3(t) dt. \text{ 证毕.}$$

