

2014--2015 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2014 级)

学院	授课班号	学号	姓名	试题	一	二 1	二 2	二 3	二 4	三 1	三 2	三 3	三 4	三 5	总计
得分															

一、 填空题 (8×6 分) (参加竞赛同学做一、二、三大题, 其他同学只做一、二大题)

1. 设 $\vec{a}=(2,1,-2)$, $\vec{b}=(1,-1,-1)$, 则 $(2\vec{a}-3\vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a}+3\vec{b}) = \underline{9}$, $(2\vec{a}-3\vec{b}) \times (2\vec{a}+3\vec{b}) = \underline{(-36, 0, -36)}$
2. 过直线 $l: \frac{x-2}{5} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{4}$ 且垂直平面 $\pi: x+4y-3z+7=0$ 上的平面方程为 $\underline{22x - 19y - 18z - 27 = 0}$ 。 \checkmark 是 244
3. 直线 $l: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y+7}{2} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$ 上与点 $(3,2,6)$ 距离最近的点的坐标为 $\underline{(3, -1, 0)}$
4. 设 $u = z \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \underline{0}$
5. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2y \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, 1, 2)$ 的切线的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1+t \\ z = 2+2t \end{cases}$
6. 已知 $u = u(x, y)$ 由方程 $u = f(x, y, z, t)$ 和 $g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0$ 确定 (f, g, h 均为可微函数), 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}$ 。 注: $\begin{cases} g(y, z, t) = 0 \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = z(y) \\ t = t(y) \end{cases}$ 本题难算的是 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$
7. 交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{3-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx + \int_2^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x, y) dx$
8. 已知 $f(x, y) = xy + \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 其中 D 由 $y=0, x=0, x^2+y^2=4$ 所围在第一象限内, 则 $f(x, y) = \underline{xy + \frac{2}{1-\pi}}$

二、计算题 (4×13 分)

1. 已知 f 的二阶导数连续, g 的二阶偏导数连续, $z = f(\frac{y}{x}) + g(e^x, \sin y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2}) + g'_1 \cdot e^x = -\frac{y}{x^2} f' + e^x g'_1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot \frac{1}{x} + g'_2 \cdot \cos y = \frac{1}{x} f' + \cos y g'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} f' - \frac{y}{x^2} f'' \cdot \frac{1}{x} + e^x \cdot g''_{12} \cdot \cos y = -\frac{1}{x^2} f' - \frac{y}{x^3} f'' + e^x \cos y g''_{12}$$



2. 求函数 $z = x^3 + 4xy + y^2 + 3x - y + 3$ 的极大值点或极小值点。习题44

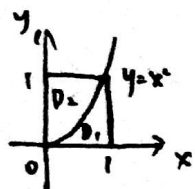
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 3x^2 + 4y + 3 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= 4x + 2y - 1 \end{aligned} \quad \text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \text{解得驻点: } (1, -\frac{3}{2}) \text{ 及 } (\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{17}{6})$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2, \quad AC - B^2 = 12x - 16$$

① $AC - B^2 \Big|_{(1, -\frac{3}{2})} < 0 \therefore (1, -\frac{3}{2})$ 不是极值点。

② $AC - B^2 \Big|_{(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{17}{6})} > 0, \quad A \Big|_{(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{17}{6})} > 0 \therefore (\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{17}{6})$ 为极小值点。

3. 已知 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D |y - x^2| dx dy$



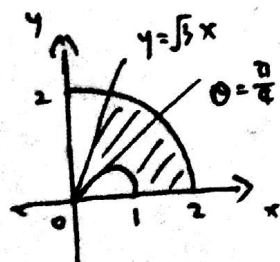
$$\iint_D |y - x^2| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 - y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (y - x^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^4 \right) dx + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^4 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{11}{30}$$

4. 已知 D 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$, 直线 $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 及 x 轴在第一象限所围的区域, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$. 习题44



$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}}^2 r^3 dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(4 - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 2\theta \right) d\theta + \frac{\pi}{12} \times 4$$

$$= \pi - \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 + \cos 4\theta) d\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \pi - \frac{\pi}{32} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{125}{96} \pi$$



三、数学竞赛加题(5×20 分)

1. 1) 设 $f(x)$ 可导, $f(0)=0$, $f'(0) \neq 0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2}$; 2) 设 $x_1=10, x_{n+1}=\sqrt{6+x_n}$, 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在

递推数列

$$1) J(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot 2x}{2x \int_0^x f(t) dt + x^2 f(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{2 \int_0^x f(t) dt + x^2 f(x)}$$

无 $f(x)$ 连续条件, 不能
再求导得 $x=0$ 代入 $f(x)$ 计算

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x}}{\frac{2 \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x}}$$

$$\left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = f'(0)$$

$$= \frac{2f'(0)}{f'(0)+f'(0)} = 1$$

2. 设 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0), \end{cases}$

试讨论 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处的连续性, 可偏导性与可微性.

① $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 = f(0,0) \therefore f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续.

(无穷小乘有界函数)

② $f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{x} = 0$ (或 $f(x,0) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f_x(0,0)=0$)

$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y-0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y \arctan \frac{1}{|y|} - 0}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{|y|} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可偏导.

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

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} - 0 - 0 \cdot \Delta x - \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

无穷小乘有界函数

$= 0 \Rightarrow f(0+\Delta x, 0+\Delta y) - f(0,0) = f_x(0,0) \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}), \Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可微.



3. 计算 1) 求 $\int \frac{x + \sin x \cos x}{(\cos x - x \sin x)^2} dx$; 2) 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = 1 - \cos x$, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \int \frac{x \sec^2 x + \tan x}{(1 - x \tan x)^2} dx \\ = \int \frac{d(x \tan x - 1)}{(x \tan x - 1)^2} \\ = -\frac{1}{x \tan x - 1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \text{ 令 } x-t=u$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt &= \int_x^0 (x-u) f(u) \cdot (-1) du \\ &= \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) du = x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du = 1 - \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{求导} \Rightarrow \int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x) - x f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^x f(u) du = \sin x$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(u) du = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

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

$$f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2. \text{ 设 } F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3, x \in [0,1].$$

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

$$\Rightarrow F'(\xi) + F'(\eta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [f'(\xi) - \xi^2] + [f'(\eta) - \eta^2] = 0$$

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

$$F'(x) = f'(x) - x^2, F(0) = F(1) = 0.$$

由 Lagrange 中值定理.

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

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

5. 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 证明: $\left[\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{t^2+x^2} dx \right]^2 \leq \frac{\pi}{2t} \int_0^1 \frac{f^2(x)}{t^2+x^2} dx (t > 0).$

由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式, $(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx, f, g \in C[a,b]$

$$\left(\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{t^2+x^2} dx \right)^2 = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+x^2}} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{t^2+x^2}} dx \right)^2$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{t^2+x^2}} \cdot \int_0^1 \left(\frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{t^2+x^2}} \right)^2 dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{t^2+x^2} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{f^2(x)}{t^2+x^2} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{t} \arctan \frac{x}{t} \right]_0^1 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{f^2(x)}{t^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{t} \arctan \frac{1}{t} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{f^2(x)}{t^2+x^2} dx$$

$$\leq \frac{\pi}{2t} \int_0^1 \frac{f^2(x)}{t^2+x^2} dx$$

