

2012-2013 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2012 级)

(参加竞赛的同学全做, 其他同学只做一、二大题)

一、填空题 (8×6 分)

1. 设 $|\vec{a}|=1, |\vec{b}|=2, \vec{p}=3\vec{a}-2\vec{b}, \vec{q}=4\vec{a}+\vec{b}, \vec{p} \perp \vec{q}$, 则 $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{a+c \cos \frac{2}{5}}{5}, |\vec{p} \times \vec{q}| = \frac{22}{5} \sqrt{21}$.
2. 直线 $\begin{cases} 2x-4y+z=0 \\ 3x-y-2z-9=0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 $4x-y+z-1=0$ 上的投影直线方程为 $\begin{cases} 17x+31y-37z-117=0 \\ 4x-y+z-1=0 \end{cases}$.
3. 设 $u = x^3 - y^3 + x^2y + 2xy + xy^2$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 12x + 4$.
4. 曲面 $2xy + z - e^z - 3 = 0$ 在点 $M(1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面方程为 $2x + y - 4 = 0$.
5. 设 $F(u, v)$ 可微, $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $F\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right) = 0$ 所确定, 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3$.
6. 交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{3-x} f(x, y) dy$.
7. 二次积分 $\int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$ 在极坐标系下先对 r 积分的二次积分为 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr$.
8. 已知 $f(x, y)$ 具连续二阶偏导, $L: \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ (顺时针方向), 则 $\oint_L [3y + f_x(x, y)] dx + f_y(x, y) dy = 6\pi$.

二、计算题 (4×13 分)

1. 已知 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 且 $f(1, 2) = 2, f'_x(1, 2) = 3, f'_y(1, 2) = 4$, 记 $\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, 2x))$, 计算 $\varphi'(1)$.
 $\text{设 } u = f(x, 2x). \text{ 则 } \varphi(x) = f(x, u).$
 $\text{令 } x=1, u=f(1, 2)=2.$
 $\text{又 } u' = f_1(x, 2x) + f_2(x, 2x) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow u'_1 = f_1(1, 2) + 2f_2(1, 2) = 3 + 2 \times 4 = 11$
 $\therefore \varphi'(x) = f_1(x, u) + f_2(x, u) \cdot u' \Rightarrow \varphi'_1 = f_1(1, 2) + f_2(1, 2) \cdot u'_1$
 $= 3 + 4 \times 11 = 47. \quad (13 \text{ 分} - 7)$



2. 在曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 上找一点, 使它到点 $(1, \sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{3})$ 的距离最短, 并求最短距离。

设所求点为 (x, y, z) . $|z| d = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-\sqrt{2})^2 + (z-3\sqrt{3})^2}$.

设 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x-1)^2 + (y-\sqrt{2})^2 + (z-3\sqrt{3})^2 + \lambda(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-z)$

1b)
$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2(x-1) + \frac{\lambda x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 \\ L_y = 2(y-\sqrt{2}) + \frac{\lambda y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 \\ L_z = 2(z-3\sqrt{3}) - \lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} - z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得驻点 $(2, 2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3})$ 及 $(-1, -\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$
代入 d 比较可得: $(2, 2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3})$ 到点 $(1, \sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{3})$ 距离最短, 且 $d_{\min} = \sqrt{6}$.

3. 已知 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy$.

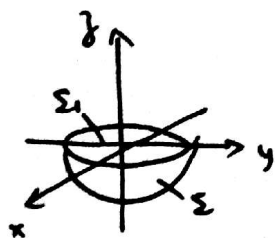
解:
$$\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy + \iint_{4 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 9} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (4 - r^2) \cdot r dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^3 (r^2 - 4) \cdot r dr$$

$$= 8\pi + \frac{25}{2}\pi$$

$$= \frac{41}{2}\pi$$

4. 设 Σ 为下半球面 $z = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ($R > 0$) 的下侧, 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy$. 10



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

用 Gauss 公式,

$$\iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{6}{5}\pi R^5$$

又: $\iint_{\Sigma_1} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy = 0$

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy = \frac{6}{5}\pi R^5 - 0 = \frac{6}{5}\pi R^5$$



三、数学竞赛加题 (5×20 分)

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x}$$

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

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

2) $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{2 \ln u}{1+u} du$, 求 $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{2 \ln u}{1+u} du \stackrel{\text{令 } u = \frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_1^x \frac{-2 \ln t}{1 + \frac{1}{t}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= \int_1^x \frac{2 \ln t}{t(t+1)} dt = \int_1^x \left(\frac{2 \ln t}{t} - \frac{2 \ln t}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \int_1^x \frac{2 \ln t}{t} dt - \int_1^x \frac{2 \ln t}{t+1} dt$$

$$= [2 \ln^2 t]_1^x - \int_1^x \frac{2 \ln u}{u+1} du$$

$$= 2 \ln^2 x - f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 2 \ln^2 x$$

2. 设 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$, 求 1) $\varphi'(x)$; 2) 讨论 $\varphi'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的连续性.

1) $x \neq 0$ 时, 令 $xt = u$, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(u) \cdot \frac{1}{x} du = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du$,

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{x f(x) - \int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} \quad \text{< 本题默认 } f(x) \text{ 连续, 否则 } \varphi'(x) \text{ 无法计算 >}$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = A \cdot 0 = 0.$$

$$\text{从而 } \varphi(0) = \int_0^1 f(0) dt = f(0) = 0.$$

$$\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x f(x) - \int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{A}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x) - \int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{注}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + x f'(x) - f(x)}{2x}$ 为常见错误. 无 $f'(x)$ 存在条件!

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2}$$

$$= A - \frac{A}{2} = \frac{A}{2} = \varphi'(0) \quad \therefore \varphi'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.}$$



3. 计算 1) 求 $\int \frac{x \cos^4 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^3 x} dx$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{x \cos^4 \frac{x}{2}}{8 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \int x d \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{x}{8} \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \int \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= -\frac{x}{8} \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cot \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

2) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x)} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x &= \frac{1}{t} \\ \text{原式} &= \int_1^0 \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t^2}(1+\frac{1}{t})} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{-t}{t+1} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{1}{t+1}) dt \\ &= 1 - [\ln|t+1|]_0^1 \\ &= 1 - \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上具有二阶导数, 且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $f'(0)f'(1) > 0$, 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, $\eta \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$, $f''(\eta) = 0$.

1) 不妨设 $f'(0) > 0$, $f'(1) > 0$,

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} > 0$ 可得, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ s.t. $x \in (0, \delta_1)$ 时, 有 $f(x) > 0$.

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} > 0$ 可得, $\exists \delta_2 > 0$ s.t. $x \in (1-\delta_2, 1)$ 时, 有 $f(x) < 0$.

从而由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ s.t. $f(\xi) = 0$.

2) 由 Rolle 定理, $\exists x_1 \in (0, \xi)$ s.t. $f'(x_1) = 0$, $\exists x_2 \in (\xi, 1)$ s.t. $f'(x_2) = 0$.

再由 Rolle 定理, $\exists \eta \in (x_1, x_2)$ s.t. $f''(\eta) = 0$.

5. 已知 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$ ($n > 1$), 证明: 1) $I_n + I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}$; 2) $\frac{1}{2(n+1)} < I_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$.

证一, 1) $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - I_{n-2}$

$$= \left[\frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore I_n + I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

2) 由 $\{I_n\} \downarrow$ 可得: $I_n + I_{n+2} < 2I_n < I_n + I_{n-2}$

$$\text{由 1), } I_n + I_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1}, I_n + I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}, \therefore \frac{1}{2(n+1)} < I_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$



法二: 令 $\tan x = t$, $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{1+t^2} dt$

$$I_n + I_{n-2} = \int_0^1 \frac{t^n + t^{n-2}}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{n-2}(t^2+1)}{t^2+1} dt = \int_0^1 t^{n-2} dt = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

2) 由 $\int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{2} dt < \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{1+t^2} dt < \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{2t^2} dt$

可得: $\frac{1}{2(n+1)} < I_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$

