

# 2013-2014 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2013 级)

(参加竞赛的同学全做, 其他同学只做一、二大题)

## 一、填空题 (8×5 分)

1. 设  $\vec{a} = (2, 1, -2)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (1, -1, -1)$ , 则  $(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \underline{6}$ ,  $(3\vec{a} - 5\vec{b}) \times (5\vec{a} - 8\vec{b}) = \underline{(-3, 0, -3)}$ .
2. 过三点  $A(0, 4, -5)$ ,  $B(-1, -2, 2)$ ,  $C(4, 2, 1)$  的平面方程为  $\underline{11x - 17y - 13z + 3 = 0}$ .
3. 直线  $L: \begin{cases} x - y - 1 = 0 \\ y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$  在平面  $\pi: x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$  上的投影直线  $L_0$  的方程为  $\begin{cases} x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 \\ x - y + 2z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ .
4.  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} (a \neq 0) = \underline{e^{\frac{1}{a}}}$ .
5. 设  $z = (1 + xy)^y$ , 则  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = \underline{1}$ ,  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = \underline{2 \ln 2 + 1}$ .
6. 曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与平面  $2x + 4y - z = 0$  平行的切平面方程是  $\underline{2x + 4y - z - 5 = 0}$ .
7. 已知  $f(x, y)$  可微, 且  $f(1, 2) = 2$ ,  $f'_x(1, 2) = 3$ ,  $f'_y(1, 2) = 4$ , 记  $\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, 2x))$ ,  $\varphi'(1) = \underline{47}$ .
8. 由  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$  所确定的函数  $z = z(x, y)$ , 则  $dz|_{(1,0,-1)} = \underline{dx - \sqrt{2} dy}$ .

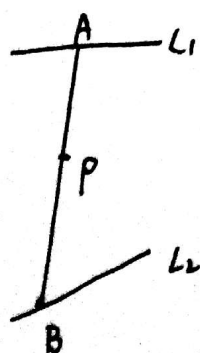
## 二、计算题 (4×15 分)

1. 设直线通过点  $P(-3, 5, -9)$ , 且和两直线  $L_1: \begin{cases} y = 3x + 5 \\ z = 2x - 3 \end{cases}$ ,  $L_2: \begin{cases} y = 4x - 7 \\ z = 5x + 10 \end{cases}$  相交, 求此直线方程.

$L_1$  过点  $M_1(0, 5, -3)$ ,  $\vec{s}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1, 3, 2)$ ;  $L_2$  过点  $M_2(0, -7, 10)$ ,  $\vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1, 4, 5)$

由  $\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 \cdot \vec{M_1M_2} \neq 0$  可知  $L_1$  与  $L_2$  异面. 易知  $P \in L_1, P \in L_2$

法一:



设所求直线交  $L_1$  于点  $A(m, 3m+5, 2m-3)$ , 交  $L_2$  于点  $B(n, 4n-7, 5n+10)$

由  $A, P, B$  共线可得:  $\vec{AP} = t \vec{PB}$

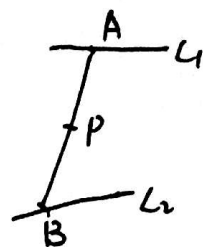
$$\vec{P}(-3-m, -3m, -6-2m) = t(n+3, 4n-12, 5n+19)$$

$$\begin{cases} -3-m = t(n+3) \\ -6-2m = t(5n+19) \end{cases} \quad \text{易得 } 5n+19 = 2(n+3), n = -\frac{13}{3}$$

从而  $\vec{PB} = -\frac{4}{3}(1, 22, 2)$ .  $\therefore$  所求直线为  $x+3 = \frac{y-5}{22} = \frac{z+9}{2}$



法二：设所求直线为  $\begin{cases} x = -3 + mt \\ y = 5 + nt \\ z = -9 + pt \end{cases}$ ,  $A(-3 + mt_1, 5 + nt_1, -9 + pt_1)$ .



$B(-3 + mt_2, 5 + nt_2, -9 + pt_2)$ . 由  $A \in L_1, B \in L_2$ .

可得：  $\begin{cases} 5 + nt_1 = 3(-3 + mt_1) + 5 & ① \\ -9 + pt_1 = 2(-3 + mt_1) - 3 \end{cases}$  及  $\begin{cases} 5 + nt_2 = 4(-3 + mt_2) - 7 & ② \\ -9 + pt_2 = 5(-3 + mt_2) + 10 \end{cases}$

①  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (3m - n)t_1 = 9 \\ (2m - p)t_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow p = 2m$ ; ②  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (4m - n)t_2 = 24 \\ (5m - p)t_2 = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{4m - n}{5m - p} = -6$

又  $p = 2m$ ,  $\therefore n = 22m$ . 从而所求直线方向向量为  $(1, 22, 2)$ .

直线方程为  $x + 3 = \frac{y - 5}{22} = \frac{z + 9}{2}$ .

法三：设过  $P$  及  $L_1$  的平面为  $\pi_1$ , 过  $P$  及  $L_2$  的平面为  $\pi_2$ .

易见所求直线为  $\pi_1$  与  $\pi_2$  的交线.

设  $\pi_1: 2x - z - 3 + m(3x - y + 5) = 0$ , 将  $P(-3, 5, -9)$  代入,  $m = 0$ .

$\therefore \pi_1: 2x - z - 3 = 0$ .

设  $\pi_2: 5x - z + 10 + n(4x - y - 7) = 0$ , 将  $P(-3, 5, -9)$  代入,  $n = \frac{1}{6}$ .

$\therefore \pi_2: 34x - y - 6z + 53 = 0$

$\therefore$  所求直线为  $\begin{cases} 2x - z - 3 = 0 \\ 34x - y - 6z + 53 = 0 \end{cases}$



无 \$g\$-阶偏导连续条件, 不需合并 \$g'\_{12}, g'\_{21}\$

2. 设 \$f\$ 具二阶导数, \$g\$ 具二阶偏导, \$z = f(2x+3y) + g(xy, x+y)\$, 求 \$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\$。

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot 2 + g'_1 \cdot y + g'_2 \cdot 1 = 2f' + yg'_1 + g'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot 3 + g'_1 \cdot x + g'_2 \cdot 1 = 3f' + xg'_1 + g'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2f'' \cdot 3 + g'_1 + y(g''_{11} \cdot x + g'_{12} \cdot 1) + g'_{21} \cdot x + g'_{22} \cdot 1$$

$$= 6f'' + g'_1 + xyg''_{11} + yg'_{12} + xg'_{21} + g'_{22}$$

3. 设在 \$xOy\$ 面上, 各点的温度 \$T\$ 与点的关系为 \$T = 4x^2 + 9y^2\$, 点 \$P\_0(9, 4)\$, 求 1) \$\text{grad} T|\_{P\_0}\$; 2) 在点 \$P\_0\$ 处沿极角为 \$\frac{7}{6}\pi\$ 的方向 \$\vec{l}\$ 的温度变化率; 3) 在何方向上点 \$P\_0\$ 处的温度变化率取得最大值并求之。

$$1) \text{grad} T|_{P_0} = (8x, 18y)|_{(9, 4)} = (72, 72)$$

$$2) \vec{l} = (\cos \frac{7}{6}\pi, \sin \frac{7}{6}\pi) = (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial l}|_{P_0} = \text{grad} T|_{P_0} \cdot \vec{l} = -36(\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

$$3) \text{在 } \text{grad} T|_{P_0} \text{ 方向上有 } \max \frac{\partial T}{\partial l}|_{P_0} = |\text{grad} T|_{P_0}| = 72\sqrt{2}.$$

4. 求二元函数 \$f(x, y) = x^2(2+y^2) + y \ln y\$ 的极值 (需判定极大、极小)。

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x(2+y^2), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^2y + \ln y + 1$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 可得驻点 } (0, \frac{1}{e})$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2(2+y^2), \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2x^2 + \frac{1}{y}$$

$$AC - B^2|_{(0, \frac{1}{e})} = 2e(2 + \frac{1}{e^2}) > 0, \quad A|_{(0, \frac{1}{e})} = 2(2 + \frac{1}{e^2}) > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{有极小值 } f(0, \frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e}$$



### 三、数学竞赛加题 (5×20 分)

1. 已知函数  $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x}$ , 记  $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ , 1) 求  $a$ ; 2) 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x) - a$  与  $x^k$  是同阶无穷小, 求常数  $k$ .

$$1) a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - (x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3))}{x^2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = 1$$

$$2) x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}, f(x) - a = \frac{1+x}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x - x \sin x}{x \sin x} \\ = \frac{x + x^2 - (x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)) - x(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3))}{x(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3))} = \frac{\frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)}{x^2 + o(x^2)} \sim \frac{x}{3!}$$

$$\therefore k=1$$

2. 设  $F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq 0 \\ f'(0), & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 其中  $f(x)$  具有连续导数且  $f(0)=0$ ,  $f''(0)$  存在, 1) 求  $F'(x)$ ; 2)  $F'(x)$

在  $x=0$  处是否连续 (要有过程).

12.  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  邻域内存在,

无  $f''(x)$  在  $x=0$  邻域内存在条件.

$$1) F'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot x - f(x) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}, x \neq 0$$

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x} - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f'(0)x}{x^2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x-0} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0)$$

注:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{2x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{2}$  为常数  
 错误, 无  $f''(x)$  存在条件!

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

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x[f'(x) - f'(0)] + x f'(0) - f(x)}{x^2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x-0} + \frac{x f'(0) - f(x)}{x^2} \right] = f''(0) - \frac{1}{2} f''(0) = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) = F'(0)$$

$\therefore F'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.



3. 1)  $\begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = t \sin t + \cos t \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ ;

1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\sin t + t \cos t - \sin t}{\cos t} = t$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{\cos t} = \sec t$

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

$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 f(x) d(2\sqrt{x})$

$= [2\sqrt{x} f(x)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2\sqrt{x} f'(x) dx$

2) 计算  $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ , 其中  $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} dt$ .

$= 2f(1) - \int_0^1 \frac{2\ln(x+1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$= 0 - \int_0^1 4\ln(x+1) d\sqrt{x}$

$= -4[\sqrt{x} \ln(x+1)]_0^1 + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx \quad (\text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t)$

$= -4\ln 2 + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{t}{t^2+1} \cdot 2t dt$

$= -4\ln 2 + 8 \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{1}{t^2+1}) dt$

$= -4\ln 2 + 8 - 8[\arctan t]_0^1$

$= -4\ln 2 + 8 - 2\pi$

4. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 在  $(0,1)$  内可微, 且  $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ ,  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$ , 求证: 1) 在  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$  内

至少有一点  $\xi$ , 使得  $f(\xi) = \xi$ ; 2) 在  $(0, \xi)$  内至少有一点  $\eta$ , 使得  $f'(\eta) = f(\eta) - \eta + 1$ .

1) 设  $F(x) = f(x) - x$

则  $F(x) \in C[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  且  $F(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ ,  $F(1) = f(1) - 1 = -1 < 0$

$\therefore$  由零点定理,  $\exists \xi \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$  s.t.  $F(\xi) = f(\xi) - \xi = 0$ , 即  $f(\xi) = \xi$ , 结论成立.

2) 设  $G(x) = e^{-x} \cdot (f(x) - x)$ , 则  $G(x) \in C[0, \xi]$ ,  $G'(x) = -e^{-x} [f(x) - x - f'(x) + 1]$ ,

$G(x) \in D(0, \xi)$  且  $G(0) = G(\xi) = 0$ . 由 Rolle 定理,  $\exists \eta \in (0, \xi)$  s.t.  $G'(\eta) = 0$

从而  $f'(\eta) = f(\eta) - \eta + 1$ , 结论成立.

5. 1) 比较  $\int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt$  与  $\int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ ) 的大小, 说明理由;

2) 记  $u_n = \int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ ), 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ .

1)  $0 < t \leq 1$  时,  $\ln(1+t) < t$ , 上题 13 题

又  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} |\ln t| \cdot [\ln(1+t)]^n = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} |\ln t| \cdot t^n = 0$

$\therefore$  令  $f(t) = \begin{cases} |\ln t| \cdot [\ln(1+t)]^n, & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 0, & t=0 \end{cases}$ ,  $g(t) = \begin{cases} t^n \cdot |\ln t|, & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 0, & t=0 \end{cases}$

可得  $f(t), g(t) \in C[0, 1]$  且  $f(t) \leq g(t)$ ,  $f(t) \neq g(t)$ ,  $t \in [0, 1]$ .

$\therefore \int_0^1 f(t) dt < \int_0^1 g(t) dt$ , 即  $\int_0^1 |\ln t| \cdot [\ln(1+t)]^n dt < \int_0^1 t^n \cdot |\ln t| dt$ ,  $n=1, 2, \dots$



$$2) \text{ 由 } 1), 0 < u_n < \int_0^1 t^n | \ln t | dt$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^1 t^n | \ln t | dt = - \int_0^1 t^n \ln t dt = - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln t}{n+1} d t^{n+1}$$

$$= - \left[ \frac{t^{n+1} \ln t}{n+1} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{n+1} dt \quad (\text{下限 } 0 \text{ 不能直接代入原函数, 应计算右极限})$$

$$= 0 + \left[ \frac{t^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore 0 < u_n < \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{由夹逼准则, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$$

