

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															

(参加竞赛的同学做一、二、三大题, 其他同学做一、二大题)

一、填空题 (8×5 分)

1. 设 $|\vec{a}|=|\vec{b}|=2$, $\vec{p}=3\vec{a}-2\vec{b}$, $\vec{q}=4\vec{a}+\vec{b}$, $\vec{p}\perp\vec{q}$, 则 $|\vec{p}\times\vec{q}| = \frac{22}{5}\sqrt{21}$. $\begin{cases} x-3-1=0 \\ x-y+3-2=0 \end{cases} (\vec{s}=(1,2,1))$
2. 直线 $l: \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+2}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 在平面 $\pi: x-y+z-2=0$ 上的投影直线方程为 $\begin{cases} x-3-1=0 \\ x-y+3-2=0 \end{cases}$ 过点 $(1, -1, 0)$
3. 直线 $l_1: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 与 $l_2: \frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z+1}{-1}$ 间的距离为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.
4. 设 $f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处的梯度等于 $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$.

(5) 曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 的平行于平面 $x+4y+6z=0$ 的切平面为 $x+4y+6z \pm 21 = 0$.

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6. 设 $u = x^2 y z^3$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$ 确定, $z(1, 1) = 1$ 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=1, y=1} = -2$.
7. 交换积分次序 $\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_2^{1-x} f(x, y) dy = - \int_1^2 dy \int_{-y}^0 f(x, y) dx = \int_1^2 dy \int_0^{-y} f(x, y) dx$
8. $\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dy \int_0^y e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} (1 - e^{-1})$.

二、计算题 (4×15 分)

1. 已知函数 f 具二阶导数, g 具二阶连续偏导数, $z = e^x f(xy) + g(2x-y, x+3y)$, 求 dz 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x f(xy) + y e^x f' + 2g'_1 + g'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x e^x f' - g'_1 + 3g'_2$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = [e^x f(xy) + y e^x f' + 2g'_1 + g'_2] dx + [x e^x f' - g'_1 + 3g'_2] dy$$

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

$$= (x+1) e^x f' + x y e^x f'' - 2g''_{11} + 5g''_{12} + 3g''_{22}$$



2. 求函数 $f(x, y) = xe^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$ 的极大值与极小值。

$$f_x = (1-x^2)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$f_y = -xye^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 解得驻点 } (1, 0), (-1, 0)$$

$$A = f_{xx} = x(x^2-3)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$B = f_{xy} = y(x^2-1)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$C = f_{yy} = x(y^2-1)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

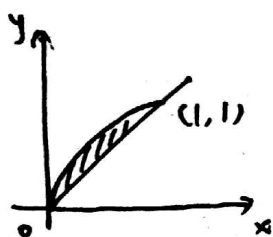
$$(1, 0) \text{ 点: } \begin{aligned} A-C &= 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} > 0 \\ A &= -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(-1, 0) \text{ 点: } \begin{aligned} A-C &= 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} > 0 \\ A &= 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{极大值 } f(1, 0) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{极小值 } f(-1, 0) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

3. 已知 D 由 $y^2 = x$ 与 $y = x$ 所围，计算二重积分 $\iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} dx dy$

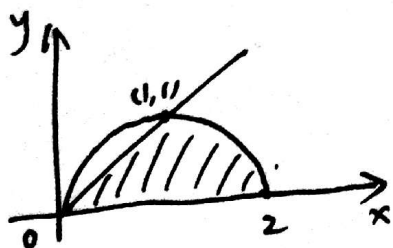


$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-y) \sin y dy$$

$$= 1 - \sin 1$$

4. 已知 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq x, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$ ，计算二重积分 $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ 。



$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{8}{3} \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{8}{3} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{10}{9} \sqrt{2}$$



三、数学竞赛加题(5×20分)

1. 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $0 < x_1 < \pi$, $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$), 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n^2}}$ 06级改题

① 由题, $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n \leq x_n$, $\{x_n\} \downarrow$ 有下界。

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在。

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n^2}} \quad (*)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} \right]^{\frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\therefore (*) = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

2. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$, 讨论 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性与一阶偏导函数连续性。

$$\textcircled{1} f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} = 0$$

由对称性, $f_y(0, 0) = 0$ 。

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

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$$

$$\therefore f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = 0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}), \Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0.$$

$f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点可微。

$$\textcircled{2} f_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \\ y=0}} f_x(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \bar{\exists}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f_x(x, y) \bar{\exists}. \quad \text{从而 } f_x(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 点间断.}$$

由对称性, $f_y(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点间断。



3. 1) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx$; 0/级数题

2) 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt$. 13级考题

$\frac{1}{2} I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx$

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

$\frac{1}{2} I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{1+e^t} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^x} dx$

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

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^x} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx \right)$

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

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 x dx$

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

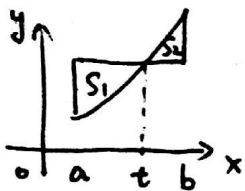
$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$

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

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

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $f'(x) > 0$, 证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $y = f(x)$, $y = f(\xi)$, $x = a$ 所围面积 S_1

是 $y = f(x)$, $y = f(\xi)$, $x = b$ 所围面积 S_2 的 3 倍, 且 ξ 惟一. 88 年数学一



① 存在性: 由题, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上严格单增.

设 $F(t) = \int_a^t [f(t) - f(x)] dx - 3 \int_t^b [f(x) - f(t)] dx$

易知 $F(t) \in C[a, b]$ 且有:

$F(a) = -3 \int_a^b [f(x) - f(a)] dx < 0, F(b) = \int_a^b [f(b) - f(x)] dx > 0.$

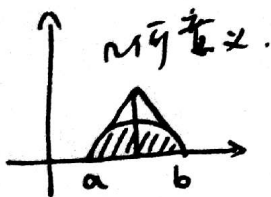
\therefore 由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ s.t. $F(\xi) = 0$. 此时 $S_1 - 3S_2 = 0$.

② 唯一性: $F(t) = f(t)(t-a) - \int_a^t f(x) dx - 3 \int_t^b f(x) dx + 3f(t)(b-t)$

$F'(t) = f'(t) [(t-a) + 3(b-t)] > 0, t \in (a, b).$

$\therefore F(t)$ 严格单增, 零点存在惟一.

5. 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上具一阶连续导数, 且 $|f'(x)| \leq M, f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 证明: $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \frac{M(b-a)^2}{4}$.



由题, $f(x) = f(x) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(x-a)$

$\Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq M(x-a), \forall x \in [a, b].$

同理, $|f(x)| \leq M(b-x), \forall x \in [a, b].$

从而 $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} M(x-a) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b M(b-x) dx$

$= \frac{M(b-a)^2}{4}$

