

2011-2012 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2011 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 $\vec{a} = (2, 1, -2)$, $\vec{b} = (1, -1, -1)$, 则 $(\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) = \underline{-3}$, $(\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) = \underline{(-12, 0, -12)}$.
2. 过直线 $L_1: x = 2t - 1, y = 3t + 2, z = 2t - 3$ 和 $L_2: x = 2t + 3, y = 3t - 1, z = 2t + 1$ 的平面方程为 $\underline{x - y - z = 0}$.
3. 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 $\begin{cases} 3x - y + z - 1 = 0 \\ x + 2y - z = 0 \end{cases}$.
4. 在点 $(4, 2, 1)$ 处, $U = z\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$ 沿方向 $\vec{l} = (2, 1, -1)$ 的方向导数 $\left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial l} \right|_{(4, 2, 1)} = \underline{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$.
5. 曲线 $x = 1, z = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $(1, 1, \sqrt{3})$ 处的切线方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y - \sqrt{3}z + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$.
6. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$ 确定 (F 为任意可微函数), 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{z}$.
7. 交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{3-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx + \int_2^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x, y) dx$ (14分-7)
8. $\int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x^2 + y^2) dy$ 的极坐标形式为 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} f(r^2) \cdot r dr$.

二、计算题 (4×13 分)

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = g' + y f_1' + \frac{1}{y} f_2'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= g'' + f_1' + y [f_{11}'' \cdot x + f_{12}'' \cdot (-\frac{x}{y})] - \frac{1}{y} f_2' + \frac{1}{y} [f_{21}'' \cdot x + f_{22}'' \cdot (-\frac{x}{y})] \\ &= g'' + f_1' - \frac{1}{y} f_2' + xy f_{11}'' - \frac{x}{y} f_{12}'' + \frac{x}{y} f_{21}'' - \frac{x}{y^3} f_{22}'' \end{aligned}$$



2. 将长为 a 的线段分为三段，分别围成圆、正方形和等边三角形，问怎样分使它们的面积之和最小，并求出最小值。

设圆半径为 x ，正方形边长为 y ，等边三角形边长为 z 。

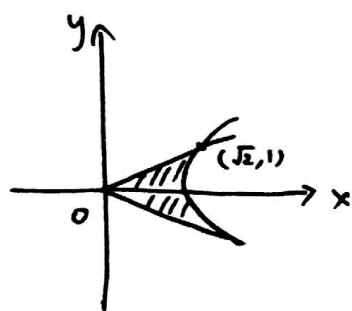
$$12. | S = \pi x^2 + y^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} z^2, \quad 2\pi x + 4y + 3z = a.$$

$$\text{设 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \pi x^2 + y^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} z^2 + \lambda(2\pi x + 4y + 3z - a)$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} L_x = 2\pi x + 2\pi\lambda = 0 \\ L_y = 2y + 4\lambda = 0 \\ L_z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} z + 3\lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 2\pi x + 4y + 3z - a = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得驻点处 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2\pi + 8 + 6\sqrt{3}} \\ y = 2x \\ z = 2\sqrt{3}x \end{cases}$$

从而圆、正方形、等边三角形边长依次为 $\frac{\pi a}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{4a}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{3\sqrt{3}a}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$ 时，面积之和最小。 $S_{\min} = \frac{a^2}{4(\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3})}$ 。

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。



$\because D$ 关于 x 轴对称

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \iint_D (x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3) dx dy$$

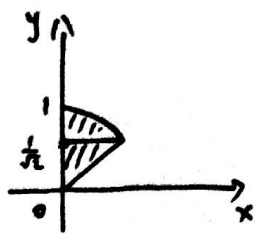
$$= 2 \iint_{D_+} (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{9}{4}y^4 + 2y^2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{14}{15}$$

4. 计算二重积分 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dy \int_0^y e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx$ 。



$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$



三、数学竞赛加题 (5×20 分)

1. 1) 求极限: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - x}{\ln x - x + 1}$;

2) 求导: $y = y(x)$ 由方程组 $\begin{cases} x + t(1-t) = 0 \\ te^y + y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定, 求 $\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=0}$.

$$(x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} x = t^2 - t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = 2t - 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 求导: } e^y + t \cdot e^y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{e^y}{te^y + 1} = -\frac{e^y}{y}$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^y}{y(2t-1)}$$

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

$$\text{在 } t=0 \text{ 时, } y=-1, \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{e} \quad (*)$$

$$= -2$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{e^y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} y(2t-1) - e^y \left[\frac{dy}{dt} (2t-1) + 2y \right]}{y^2 (2t-1)^3} \bigg|_{t=0}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{2}{e^2} (1-e)$$

2. 设 $F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x t f(t) dt, & x \neq 0 \\ c, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $f(x)$ 具有连续导数且 $f(0)=0$, $f'(0)=a$, 1) 试确定 c 使 $F(x)$

连续: 2) 在 1) 的结果下问 $F'(x)$ 是否连续 (要求过程)。

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

$\therefore c=0$ 时, $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 从而处处连续.

$$2) x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } F'(x) = \frac{x f(x) \cdot x^2 - \int_0^x t f(t) dt \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x)}{3x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{3} = \frac{f'(0)}{3} = \frac{a}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x f(x) + x^2 f'(x) - 2x f(x)}{3x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{3} = \frac{f'(0)}{3} = \frac{a}{3} = F'(0) \end{aligned}$$

从而 $F'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续. 第 3 页 共 6 页

$F'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内处处连续.



3. 积分 1) $\int \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx$;

令 $\sqrt{x} = t$

原式 = $\int 2t^2 \cos t dt$

= $\int 2t^2 d \sin t$

= $2t^2 \sin t - \int 4t \sin t dt$

= $2t^2 \sin t + \int 4t d \cos t$

= $2t^2 \sin t + 4t \cos t - \int 4 \cos t dt$

= $2t^2 \sin t + 4t \cos t - 4 \sin t + C$

= $2x \sin \sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} - 4 \sin \sqrt{x} + C$

2) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi + \cos x}{x^2 - \pi x + 2012} dx$.

法一: 令 $x = \pi - t$

原式 = $\int_{\pi}^0 \frac{\pi - \cos t}{(\pi - t)^2 - \pi(\pi - t) + 2012} \cdot (-1) dt$

= $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi - \cos t}{t^2 - \pi t + 2012} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi - \cos x}{x^2 - \pi x + 2012} dx$

\therefore 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2\pi}{x^2 - \pi x + 2012} dx$

= $\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 + 2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}$

= $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 4 \theta \arctan \theta$

4. 设 $f'(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内二阶可导, $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 求证: 1) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}}$

在 (a, b) 内至少有一点 ξ , 使得 $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$; 2) 在 (a, b) 内至少有一点 η , $\eta \neq \xi$, 使得 $f''(\eta) = f(\eta)$.

① 若 $f(x) \equiv 0$, 结论显然成立.

② 若 $f(x) \not\equiv 0$, 令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$

由 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ 可得 $F(b) = 0$
又 $F(a) = 0$ \therefore 由 Rolle Th.

$\exists c \in (a, b)$ s.t. $F'(c) = f(c) = 0$.

或者由 $f(x) \geq 0$, $f(x) \not\equiv 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$

$f(x) \leq 0$, $f(x) \not\equiv 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx < 0$

可得 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 (a, b)

内变号, 由零点定理, $\exists c \in (a, b)$ s.t. $f(c) = 0$

5. 已知 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$, 求证: $\frac{1}{2(n+1)} < I_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$, $n \geq 2$. (12分)

3 2) 法二: 令 $x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t$

原式 = $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi + \cos(t + \frac{\pi}{2})}{(t + \frac{\pi}{2})^2 - \pi(t + \frac{\pi}{2}) + 2012} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - \sin t}{t^2 + 2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}} dt$

= $2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi}{t^2 + 2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}} dt$ (奇函数对称性) = $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

= $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \arctan \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2012 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}}$

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由 扫描全能王 扫描创建