

2007-2008 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2007 级)

(参加竞赛的同学全做, 其他同学只做一、二大题)

一、填空题 (10×6 分)

1. 设 $\vec{a} = (2, -3, 1)$, $\vec{b} = (1, -1, 3)$, 则 $(-2\vec{a}) \cdot (3\vec{b}) = \underline{-48}$, $\vec{a} \times (2\vec{b}) = \underline{(-16, -10, 2)}$.
2. 设 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 为单位向量, 且满足 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, 则 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = \underline{-\frac{3}{2}}$.
3. xOy 坐标面上曲线 $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ 绕 y 轴一周的旋转面名称是 双叶双曲面,
旋转面的方程是 $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$. (10 分 - 3)
4. 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 $x - 3z - 2 = 0$. (11 分 - 2)
5. 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 $\begin{cases} 17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0 \\ 4x - y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$. (12 分 - 2)
6. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{3(x^2 + y^2)^2 e^{x^2 y^2}} = \underline{\frac{1}{6}}$.
7. 设 $z = \arctan(xy^2 + 1)$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{\frac{y^2}{1 + (xy^2 + 1)^2}}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{\frac{2xy}{1 + (xy^2 + 1)^2}}$.
8. $z = z(x, y)$ 由 $F(x^2 - y^2, y^2 - z^2) = 0$ 所确定, $F(u, v)$ 可微, 则 $yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xz \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{xy}$.
9. 曲线 $x = t^2 - 1, y = t + 1, z = t^3$ 在点 $(0, 2, 1)$ 处的切线方程为 $\frac{x}{2} = y - 2 = \frac{z - 1}{3}$.
10. 设 $U = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, 则 $\text{grad} U|_{(1,1,1)} = \underline{(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})}$.

二、计算题 (2×20 分)

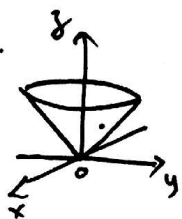
1. 设 g 具二阶导数, f 具二阶偏导, $z = g(x + y) + f\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.
(11 分 - 1)



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。

法一: (12级 = 2) Lagrange 乘数法

法二:



由圆锥面图形特点, 所求点在第一卦限,

过该点的法线通过 $(1, \sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{3})$.

设所求点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , $x_0, y_0, z_0 > 0$

法线方向向量为 $(\frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}, \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}, -1) // (x_0 - 1, y_0 - \sqrt{2}, z_0 - 3\sqrt{3})$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} = t(x_0 - 1) \\ \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} = t(y_0 - \sqrt{2}) \\ -1 = t(z_0 - 3\sqrt{3}) \\ z_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x_0 = 2 \\ y_0 = 2\sqrt{2} \\ z_0 = 2\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

\therefore 所求点为 $(2, 2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3})$

$$d_{\min} = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

三、数学竞赛加题 (5×20 分)

1. 求极限: 1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}-1}{2}\right)^n$ ($a > 0$);

法一:

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1}} \right]^{\frac{n(a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1)}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1}} = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(a^{\frac{1}{n}}-1)}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln a}{2} = \frac{\ln a}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{\frac{\ln a}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$$

法二: 考虑 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{a^x-1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

利用函数极限与数列极限关系.

- 2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+16}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+4n^2}} \right)$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{(2x)^2+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(2x + \sqrt{(2x)^2+1}) \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(2+\sqrt{5})$$



2. 设 $\varphi(x)$ 具二阶连续导数, $\varphi(0)=1$, $f(x)=\begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(x)-\cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x=0 \end{cases}$

1) 确定 a 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续; 2) 求 $f'(x)$ 并证明 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续。

(08级 21)

3. 设一质点在平面内运动, 它的坐标为 $x=t^3-t, y=t^4+t$ ($-\infty < t < +\infty$), 证明质点运动曲线在 $t=0$ 处有一拐点, 且运动速度在 $t=0$ 处有一极大值。

$$1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4t^3+1}{3t^2-1}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{12t^2(3t^2-1)-(4t^3+1) \cdot 6t}{(3t^2-1)^3} = \frac{12t^5-12t^3-6t}{(3t^2-1)^3} = \frac{6(t^5-2t^3-t)}{(3t^2-1)^3}$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{6(8t^3-4t-1)(3t^2-1)^3 - 6(t^5-2t^3-t) \cdot 3(3t^2-1)^2 \cdot 6t}{(3t^2-1)^7}$$

易见 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0} = -6 \neq 0 \quad \therefore$ 该曲线在 $t=0$ 处有一拐点。

$$2) V(t) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} = \sqrt{(3t^2-1)^2 + (4t^3+1)^2} = \sqrt{16t^6 + 9t^4 + 8t^3 - 6t^2 + 2}$$

$$V'(t) = \frac{16 \times 6t^5 + 9 \times 4t^3 + 8 \times 3t^2 - 6 \times 2t}{2\sqrt{16t^6 + 9t^4 + 8t^3 - 6t^2 + 2}} = \frac{6(8t^5 + 3t^3 + 2t^2 - t)}{\sqrt{16t^6 + 9t^4 + 8t^3 - 6t^2 + 2}}$$

$$V''(t) = \frac{6 \cdot (40t^4 + 9t^2 + 4t - 1) \cdot \sqrt{16t^6 + 9t^4 + 8t^3 - 6t^2 + 2} - 6(8t^5 + 3t^3 + 2t^2 - t) \cdot \frac{(16t^6 + 9t^4 + 8t^3 - 6t^2 + 2)'}{2\sqrt{16t^6 + 9t^4 + 8t^3 - 6t^2 + 2}}}{16t^6 + 9t^4 + 8t^3 - 6t^2 + 2}$$

易见 $V'(0) = 0, \quad V''(0) = -3\sqrt{2} < 0$.

\therefore 运动速度在 $t=0$ 处有一极大值。



4. 1) 计算: $\int \frac{2\ln x + 1}{x^3(\ln x)^2} dx$;

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2\ln x + 1}{x^3(\ln x)^2} dx &= \int \frac{d(x^2 \ln x)}{(x^2 \ln x)^2} \\ &= \int \frac{d(x^2 \ln x)}{(x^2 \ln x)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} + C \end{aligned}$$

2) 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = 1 - \cos x$, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x-t=u, \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt &= \int_x^0 (x-u) f(u) \cdot (-1) du \\ &= \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) du = x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du \\ \text{求导得: } \int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x) - x f(x) &= (1 - \cos x)' = \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x f(u) du = \sin x$$

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

5. 1) 设 $f(x)$ 可导, $f(1)=0$, 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ 使 $f(\xi) = -\xi f'(\xi)$ 。

$$\text{令 } F(x) = x f(x), \text{ 则 } F'(x) = f(x) + x f'(x)$$

$$\text{由已知, } F(0) = F(1) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{由 Rolle Th, } \exists \xi \in (0,1) \text{ s.t. } F'(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\text{此时 } f(\xi) = -\xi f'(\xi), \text{ 结论成立.}$$

2) 比较 e^π 与 π^e 大小, 并说明理由。

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0, x > e \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } [e, +\infty) \text{ 上 } \downarrow$$

$$\therefore f(\pi) < f(e)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\ln \pi}{\pi} < \frac{\ln e}{e} \Rightarrow e \ln \pi < \pi \ln e \Rightarrow \pi^e < e^\pi$$

