河海大学常州校区 2004-2005 学年数学竞赛

填空题 (16×4分)

- 当x → 0 时, 3x 4 $\sin x$ + $\sin x \cos x$ 与 xⁿ 为同阶无穷小,则 n = 5
- 2. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a \ln x}{x-1}, & x > 0, x \neq 1 \\ b, & x = 1 \end{cases}$ 在 x = 1 处可导,则 $f'(1) = \frac{a}{2}$ (a = b)。
- 3. 设a > 0,且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a x}{a + x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} x e^{-4x} dx$,则 $a = \frac{f}{15}$
- 4. 设 f(u,v)具有二阶连续偏导数, $z = f\left(2x y, \frac{x}{y}\right)$,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-2 f_{i,i}'' (\frac{2x}{y^2} + \frac{y}{y}) f_{i,2}'' \frac{x}{y^3} f_{i,2}'' \frac{1}{y^2} f_{i,2}'' \frac{1}{y^2} f_{i,2}'' \frac{1}{y^2} f_{i,2}'' \frac{1}{y^2} f_{i,2}'' \frac{1}{y^3} f_{i,2}'' \frac{1}{$
- 设三角形的三条边的边长分别为a,b,c(其面积记为S),则该三角形内一点到三边距离之乘积的最大值为 $\frac{8S^2}{27abc}$ 。 27abc 27abc 27abc 27abc 27abc 27abc

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9. (x) = 0 (x) = 0

- 山。 设 f(x) 具有连续导数, f(0)=0, $\int_{C} xy^{2} dx + yf(x) dy$ 与路径无关,则 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^{2} dx + yf(x) dy = \frac{1}{2}$ 。 (963%—10)
- [12. 设 Σ 为 x + 2y + 3z = 1 在第一卦限的部分,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x}{6} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{2}\right) dS = \frac{114}{72}$
- 13. 设 Σ 为半球面 $z = -\sqrt{a^2 x^2 y^2}$ 的上侧,则 $\iint \frac{xdydz + zdxdy}{x^2 + v^2 + z^2} = \frac{-\frac{4}{3}\pi}{3}$
- \int **以 心 14.** 设有向曲线 C 为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与 x + z = a 的交线,从原点看去 C 的方向为顺时针,则 $\int_C y dx + z dy + x dz = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pi \alpha^2}{2}$



- はい 15. 微分方程 $xy'+2y=x\ln x$ 満足 $y(1)=-\frac{1}{9}$ 的解为 $y=\frac{1}{3}x\ln x-\frac{x}{9}$
- 16. 设 $y = e^x(C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数)为某二阶常系数线性齐次微分方程的通解,则该方程为______。
- 一、设 f(x)在 [-L,L]上可微,且 $f'(0) \neq 0$,1)试证: $\forall 0 < x < L$, $\exists 0 < \theta < 1$,使 $\int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt = x [f(\theta x) f(-\theta x)]; 2) \, \text{求} \lim_{x \to 0^+} \theta \cdot (9 \, \text{分}) \quad \text{ol} \ \vec{\uparrow} \ \vec{\uparrow}$
 - 1) 12 Lagrange 47 1 Th, Youxel, 30<0<1, s.t.

F(x) = F(x) - F(0) = x F(0x) = x [f(0x) - f(-0x)], sticki.

$$F'(0) = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{F'(0X) - F'(0)}{OX} = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{F(x)}{X} - F'(0)$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{F(x) - F'(0)X}{OX^{2}} = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{F(x) - F'(0)X}{X^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{F(x) - F'(0)X}{X^{2}} = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{F'(x) - F'(0)}{X^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} F'(0)$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \Theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

三、设 f(x) 具二阶连续导数,且 f(a) = f(b) = 0, $|f''(x)| \le 8$,证明: $|f(\frac{a+b}{2})| \le (b-a)^2$ 。 (9 分)

$$f(a) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2}) \cdot (a - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{f'(\frac{a}{2})}{2} (a - \frac{a+b}{2})^{2}, \quad a < \frac{a+b}{2} = 0$$

$$f(b) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2}) \cdot (b - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{a+b}{2}) \cdot (b - \frac{a+b}{2})^{2}, \quad \frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{2} < \frac{3}{2} < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{2} < \frac{3}$$

:
$$f(a) = f(b) = 0$$
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$$||f(\frac{a+b}{2})| = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{(b)} |f'(\frac{a}{2})| + f''(\frac{a}{2})| \leq \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{(b)} (||f''(\frac{a}{2})|| + ||f''(\frac{a}{2})||)|$$



四、一个高为
$$h$$
的雪堆,其侧面满足方程 $z = h - \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{h}$,求雪堆的体积与侧面积之比。(9分) $(085/4 = 3)$

五、设
$$f(x)$$
 连续且恒大于零, $F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}$, 其中 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2\}$,
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le t^2\}, \text{ 证明}: F(t) \text{ 在 } \text{ E } \text{ (0, +}\infty) \text{ 内 单 调增加. (9 分)}$$

$$\overline{F}_{(+)} = \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\sigma \int_{0}^{\pi} d\sigma \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 \text{ Sin} \Phi dr}{\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\sigma \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 \text{ d}r} = \frac{2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \text{ Sin. } \Phi d\sigma \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr}{2\pi \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr}$$

$$= \frac{2 \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr}{\int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr} \cdot \left[f(r^1) \cdot r^1 \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr - f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr \right]$$

$$= \frac{2t \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr}{\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr \right)^{1}} \cdot \left[t \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr - \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr \right]$$

$$= \frac{2t \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr}{\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr \right)^{1}} \cdot \left[t \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr - \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr \right]$$

$$= \frac{2t \int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr}{\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr \right)^{1}} \cdot \int_{0}^{t} r^1 (t^1) dr > 0 \quad \text{if } f(r^1) \cdot r^1 dr > 0$$



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