

# 2008-2009 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2008 级)

(参加竞赛的同学全做, 其他同学只做一、二大题)

## 一、填空题 (10×4 分)

1. 设  $\vec{a} = (2, -3, 1)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (1, -1, 3)$ ,  $\vec{c} = (1, -2, 0)$ , 则  $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} = (0, -8, -24)$ 。
2. 已知直线过点  $(0, 2, 4)$  且与两平面  $x + 2z = 1$  和  $y - 3z = 2$  平行, 则该直线方程为  $\frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-4}{1}$ 。
3. 球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  与平面  $x + z = 1$  的交线在  $xOy$  面上的投影方程是  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + (1-x)^2 = 9 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 。
4. 曲面  $2xy + z - e^z = 3$  在点  $M(1, 2, 0)$  处的切平面方程为  $2x + y - 4 = 0$ 。
5. 已知  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处可微, 且  $f(1, 1) = 1$ ,  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = 2$ ,  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = 3$ ,  $\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x))$ , 则  $[\varphi^3(x)]' \Big|_{x=1} = 51$ 。
6. 交换积分次序  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$ 。
7. 积分  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x^2 + y^2) dy$  的极坐标形式为  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} f(r^2) \cdot r dr$ 。
8.  $\Omega$  为  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$  所围立体域, 则  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \frac{4}{5} \pi R^5$ 。
9. 设  $L: x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$ , 则  $\oint_L (x^2 + y^2)^n ds = 2\pi a^{2n+1}$ 。
10.  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} \frac{2x(1-e^y)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \frac{e^y}{1+x^2} dy = \frac{e-1}{2}$ 。

## 二、计算题 (4×15 分)

1. 设  $f(u, v)$  具有二阶连续偏导数,  $z = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 2x + f'_2 \cdot e^{xy} \cdot y = 2xf'_1 + ye^{xy}f'_2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2x[f''_{11} \cdot (-2y) + f''_{12} \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x] + e^{xy}f'_2 + y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot xf'_2 + ye^{xy} \cdot [f''_{21} \cdot (-2y) + f''_{22} \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x] \\ &= (1+xy)e^{xy}f'_2 - 4xyf''_{11} + 2(x^2-y^2)e^{xy}f''_{12} + xy e^{2xy}f''_{22} \end{aligned}$$



2. 求  $f(x, y) = -3xy + x^3 - y^3$  的极值。

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -3y + 3x^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3x - 3y^2$$

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

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -6y$$

$$AC - B^2 = -36xy - 9$$

$$\textcircled{1} AC - B^2 \big|_{(0,0)} = -9 < 0 \quad \therefore (0,0) \text{ 不是极值点}$$

$$\textcircled{2} AC - B^2 \big|_{(-1,1)} = 27 > 0$$

$$A \big|_{(-1,1)} = -6 < 0$$

$\therefore (-1, 1)$  是极大值点

$f(x, y)$  有极大值  $f(-1, 1) = 1$

3. 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。



$$V = \int_0^h dz \iint_{D(z)} dx dy = \int_0^h \frac{\pi}{2} h(h-z) dz = \frac{\pi}{4} h^3$$

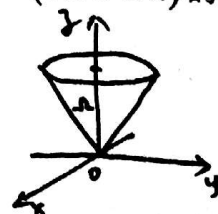
$$S = \iint_{D(z)} \sqrt{\left(-\frac{4x}{h}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{4y}{h}\right)^2 + 1} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{h}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{16}{h^2} r^2 + 1} \cdot r dr = \frac{13}{12} \pi h^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{V}{S} = \frac{3h}{13}$$

4. 计算  $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$ ，其中  $\Sigma$  为锥面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  ( $0 \leq z \leq h$ ) 的外侧。

添  $\Sigma_1: z = h, x^2 + y^2 \leq h^2$ , 上侧。



由 Gauss 公式，

$$\iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} z(x+y+z) dV$$

$$= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = 2 \int_0^h dz \iint_{D(z)} z dx dy = 2 \int_0^h z \cdot \pi z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{2} h^4$$

$$\text{又 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \iint_{D(z)} h^2 dx dy = \pi h^4$$

$$\therefore \text{所求} = \frac{\pi}{2} h^4 - \pi h^4 = -\frac{\pi}{2} h^4$$



### 三、数学竞赛加题 (4×25 分)

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

1) 确定  $a$  的值, 使  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续; 2) 求  $f'(x)$ ; 3) 讨论  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处的连续性.

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\varphi'(x) + \sin x] = \varphi'(0) = 1$$

$\therefore a=1$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

$$2) x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{[\varphi'(x) + \sin x] \cdot x - [\varphi(x) - \cos x]}{x^2} = \frac{x\varphi'(x) + x\sin x - \varphi(x) + \cos x}{x^2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi'(x) + \sin x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi''(x) + \cos x}{2} = \frac{\varphi''(0) + 1}{2} = 1$$

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

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\varphi'(x) + x\sin x - \varphi(x) + \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi'(x) + x\varphi''(x) + \sin x + x\cos x - \varphi'(x) - \sin x}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi''(x) + \cos x}{2} = \frac{\varphi''(0) + 1}{2} = f'(0) \quad \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

2. 1) 已知  $e^y + xy = e$ , 求  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0}$ ,  $\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0}$ ;

2)  $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ x \sin x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + \sqrt{\ln^2(1-x)} \right] dx$ .

①  $e^y \cdot y' + y + x y' = 0 \quad \therefore y' = -\frac{y}{e^y + x}$

又  $x=0$  时,  $y=1 \quad \therefore y'(0) = -\frac{1}{e}$

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

又  $y(0)=1, y'(0)=-\frac{1}{e}$  代入,

$$y''(0) = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

① 奇偶对称性,

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\ln^2(1-x)} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |\ln(1-x)| dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \ln(1-x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} -\ln(1-x) dx$$

$$= [x \ln(1-x)]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{x}{1-x} dx + [-x \ln(1-x)]_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$- \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{1-x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{1-x}\right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1-x}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - [\ln|x-1|]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 + [\ln|x-1|]_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2$$



3. 已知函数  $f(x)$ ,  $g(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 在  $(0,1)$  内二阶可导且存在相等的最大值, 又  $f(0)=g(0)$ ,

$f(1)=g(1)$ , 证明: 1) 存在  $\xi \in (0,1)$  使  $f(\xi)=g(\xi)$ ; 2) 存在  $\eta \in (0,1)$ , 使得  $f''(\eta)=g''(\eta)$ .

1) 设  $f(x_1)=\max f(x)$ ,  $g(x_2)=\max g(x)$ ,  $0 < x_1 < 1$ ,  $0 < x_2 < 1$ ,  $\underline{f(x_1)=g(x_2)}$

① 若  $x_1=x_2$ , 取  $\xi=x_1=x_2 \in (0,1)$ .

② 若  $x_1 \neq x_2$ , 不妨设  $x_1 < x_2$ . 令  $\varphi(x)=f(x)-g(x)$

$$\text{则 } \varphi(x_1)=f(x_1)-g(x_1)=g(x_2)-g(x_1) > 0$$

$$\varphi(x_2)=f(x_2)-g(x_2)=f(x_1)-f(x_2) < 0$$

由零点定理,  $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$  s.t.  $\varphi(\xi)=0$ . 从而  $f(\xi)=g(\xi)$  成立.  $\varphi(0)=\varphi(\xi)=\varphi(1)=0$

2) 由 Rolle Th,  $\exists x_3 \in (0, \xi)$ ,  $x_4 \in (\xi, 1)$  s.t.  $\varphi'(x_3)=\varphi'(x_4)=0$ .

再由 Rolle Th,  $\exists \eta \in (x_3, x_4)$  s.t.  $\varphi''(\eta)=0$ . 从而  $f''(\eta)=g''(\eta)$  成立.

4. 设  $f''(x) > 0$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$ , 试证:  $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}$ .

证一: 1) 由 Taylor 公式,  $f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$ ,  $\xi$  介于  $x$  与  $\frac{a+b}{2}$  之间.

$$\geq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

$f''(\xi) > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx &\geq \int_a^b \left[ f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] dx \\ &= f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot (b-a) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx \\ &= f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot (b-a) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot 0 = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot (b-a) \quad \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

2)  $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \nearrow$ , 由 Lagrange 中值定理.

$$\forall x \in (a, b), f(x) - f(a) = f'(\eta)(x-a) \leq f'(x)(x-a), \quad a < \eta < x$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b [f(a) + f'(x)(x-a)] dx = f(a)(b-a) + \int_a^b (x-a) df(x)$$

$$= f(a)(b-a) + [(x-a)f(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(a)(b-a) + f(b)(b-a) - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \cdot (b-a) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

由 ①, ②, 证毕.



证: 1) 令  $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a) f(\frac{a+x}{2})$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in (a, b], \varphi'(x) &= f(x) - f(\frac{a+x}{2}) - (x-a) f'(\frac{a+x}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= f'(\xi) (x - \frac{a+x}{2}) - f'(\frac{a+x}{2}) \cdot \frac{x-a}{2}, \quad \frac{a+x}{2} < \xi < x \\ &= \frac{x-a}{2} \cdot [f'(\xi) - f'(\frac{a+x}{2})] \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \nearrow \Rightarrow f'(\xi) \geq f'(\frac{a+x}{2}), \therefore \varphi'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \nearrow$$

$$\text{从而 } \varphi(b) \geq \varphi(a), \text{ 即 } \int_a^b f(t) dt - (b-a) f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

2) 令  $\psi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a) \cdot \frac{f(a)+f(x)}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in (a, b], \psi'(x) &= f(x) - \frac{f(a)+f(x)}{2} - (x-a) \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [f(x) - f(a)] - \frac{f'(x)}{2} (x-a) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f'(\eta) (x-a) - \frac{f'(x)}{2} (x-a), \quad a < \eta < x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq 0 \quad \therefore \psi(x) \searrow. \quad \psi(b) \leq \psi(a) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(t) dt - (b-a) \cdot \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \leq 0$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt \leq \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a)+f(b)] \quad \textcircled{2}$$

由①、②, 结论成立.

