

2006-2007 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2006 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 $\vec{a} = (1, 1, 1)$, $\vec{b} = (1, 2, -1)$, 则 $(-2\vec{a}) \cdot (3\vec{b}) = \underline{-12}$, $\vec{a} \times (2\vec{b}) = \underline{(-6, 4, 2)}$.
2. 已知平面过直线 $\begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ x-y+z=2 \end{cases}$ 且与另一直线 $x=y=z$ 平行, 则该平面方程为 $\underline{x-3y+2z-4=0}$.
3. 曲线 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$ 绕 y 轴一周的旋转面的方程是 $\underline{\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1}$.
4. 曲面 $2xy + z - e^z = 3$ 在点 $M(1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面方程为 $\underline{2x+y-4=0}$. (08级-4)
(12级-4)
5. 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 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 $\left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1} = \underline{51}$. (08级-5)
6. 交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_0^{y+1} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$
7. 积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x^2 + y^2) dy$ 的极坐标形式为 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} f(r^2) \cdot r dr$. (08级-7)
8. Ω 为 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 所围立体域, 则 $\iiint_{\Omega} x dv = \underline{0}$.
9. 设 $L: x^2 + y^2 = 2$, 则 $\oint_L (x^2 + y^2) ds = \underline{4\sqrt{2} \pi}$. (10级)
10. 设 $f(0) = 0$, $\int_C xy^2 dx + yf(x) dy$ 与路径无关, 则 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 dx + yf(x) dy = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$. (10级)

二、计算题 (4×15 分)

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f'_1 - \frac{x}{y^2} f'_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2 \left[f''_{11} \cdot (-1) + f''_{12} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) \right] - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + \frac{1}{y} \left[f''_{21} \cdot (-1) + f''_{22} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) \right] \\ &= -2f''_{11} - \left(\frac{2x}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y}\right) f''_{12} - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 \end{aligned}$$



2. 求 $z = 3axy - x^3 - y^3$ 的极值 (其中 $a \neq 0$).

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3ay - 3x^2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3ax - 3y^2$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得驻点 } (0,0), (a,a)$$

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} AC - B^2|_{(a,a)} = 27a^2 > 0, \quad A|_{(a,a)} = -6a$$

$\therefore A < 0$, 即 $a > 0$ 时, 有极大值

$$f(a,a) = a^3;$$

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$$f(a,a) = a^3.$$

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.

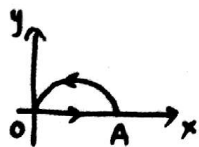
(08级二.3)

体积也可用柱坐标计算.

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{h}{\sqrt{2}}} dr \int_0^{h - \frac{2r^2}{h}} r dz$$

4. 求 $\int_L (e^x \sin y - b(x+y)) dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$, 其中 a, b 为正的常数, L 为从点 $A(2a, 0)$ 沿曲线

$y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ 到点 $O(0,0)$ 的弧. (10)



沿 \overrightarrow{OA} , $y=0, x: 0 \rightarrow 2a$

由 Green 公式,

$$\oint_{L \cup \overrightarrow{OA}} (e^x \sin y - b(x+y)) dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$$

$$= \iint_D (b-a) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 (b-a)$$

$$\int_{\overrightarrow{OA}} (e^x \sin y - b(x+y)) dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy = \int_0^{2a} -bx dx = -2a^2 b$$

$$\therefore \int_L = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 (b-a) - (-2a^2 b) = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 (b-a) + 2a^2 b$$



三、数学竞赛加题 (4×25 分)

1. 设 $0 < x_1 < \pi$, $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$), 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x_n}}$.

① $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n < x_n$ 且 $0 < x_n \leq 1, n=2, \dots$

\therefore 由单调有界准则, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 在 $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$ 两边同时取极限, 得 $a = \sin a \therefore a = 0$.

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

考虑 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 利用函数极限与数列极限的关系求.

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

($\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\sin x - x}} = e, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{2x} = 0$)

$\therefore (*) = 1$.

2. 设 $f(x)$ 具二阶连续导数, $f(a) = 0$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x-a}, & x \neq a \\ f'(a), & x = a \end{cases}$, 求 $g'(x)$, 并证明 $g'(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处连续.

1) $x \neq a$ 时, $g'(x) = \frac{f'(x)(x-a) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2}$,

$g'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{f(x)}{x-a} - f'(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f'(a)(x-a)}{(x-a)^2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{2(x-a)} = \frac{1}{2} f''(a)$

$\therefore g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f'(x)(x-a) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2}, & x \neq a \\ \frac{1}{2} f''(a), & x = a \end{cases}$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)(x-a) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x)(x-a) + f'(x) - f'(x)}{2(x-a)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(a)}{2} = g'(a)$

$\therefore g'(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处连续.



3. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 证明 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$, 并求 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx$.

$$1) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$\text{其中 } \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx \stackrel{\text{令 } x=-t}{=} \int_a^0 f(-t) \cdot (-1) dt = \int_0^a f(-t) dt = \int_0^a f(-x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$$

$$2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{1}{1+\sin x} + \frac{1}{1+\sin(-x)} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{1-\sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \sec^2 x dx = 2 \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2.$$

4. 1) 比较 π^e , e^π 大小, 并说明理由; 2) 证明: $e^x = ax^2 + bx + c$ 的根不超过三个.

1) 07级 35 2)

2) 令 $f(x) = e^x - (ax^2 + bx + c)$, 方程的根为 $f(x)$ 的零点.

若 $f(x)$ 至少有 4 个零点, 则由 Rolle Th,

$f'(x)$ 至少有 3 个零点, $f''(x)$ 至少有 2 个零点,

从而 $f'''(x)$ 至少有 1 个零点. (*)

而 $f'''(x) = e^x > 0$. 与 (*) 矛盾.

$\therefore f(x)$ 至多有 3 个零点. 即方程的根不超过 3 个.

