

2005-2006 学年第二学期高等数学期中测试及数学竞赛试卷 (2005 级)

(参加竞赛的同学全做, 其他同学只做一、二大题)

一、填空题 (8×5 分)

1. 设 $\vec{a} = (3, -1, -2)$, $\vec{b} = (1, 2, -1)$, 则 $(-2\vec{a}) \cdot (3\vec{b}) = \underline{-18}$, $\vec{a} \times (2\vec{b}) = \underline{(10, 2, 14)}$.
2. 平面过直线 $\begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ x-y+z=2 \end{cases}$ 且平行另一直线 $x=y=z$, 则该平面方程为 $\underline{x-3y+2z-4=0}$. (06 级 - 2)
3. 设 $U = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, 则 $\text{grad}U|_{(1,1,1)} = \underline{(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})}$. (07 级 - 10)
4. 设 $F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$, F 偏导存在, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{\frac{zF_1'}{xF_1' + yF_2'}}$. (12 级 - 5)
5. 曲面 $2xy + z - e^z = 3$ 在点 $M(1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面方程为 $\underline{2x + y - 4 = 0}$. (06 级 - 4)
(08 级 - 4)
(12 级 - 4)
6. 交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_0^{y+1} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$. (06 级 - 6)
7. $\int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x^2 + y^2) dy$ 的极坐标形式为 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} f(r^2) \cdot r dr$. (11 级 - 8)
8. 设 Ω 由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 所围, 则 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \underline{\frac{4}{5}\pi}$. (08 级 - 8)

二、计算题 (4×15 分)

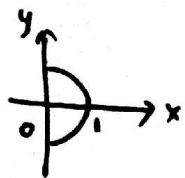
1. 设 f 具二阶偏导, g 具二阶导数, $z = g(xy) + f(xy, \frac{x}{y})$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yg' + yf_1' + \frac{1}{y}f_2'$$

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



2. 设 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0\}$, 求 $I = \iint_D \frac{1+xy}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$.



$\because D$ 关于 y 轴对称 $\therefore \iint_D \frac{xy}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy = 0$

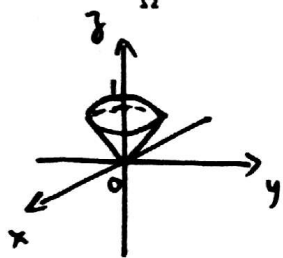
$$I = \iint_D \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_+} \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r}{1+r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+r^2) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

3. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x+z) dv$, Ω 为 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 所围立体域。



$\because \Omega$ 关于 yoz 面对称 $\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} x dv = 0$

$$\text{则 } I = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^1 r^3 dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{或 } \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dz \iint_{D_1(z)} z dx dy + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 dz \iint_{D_2(z)} z dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} z \cdot \pi z^2 dz + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 z \cdot \pi (1-z^2) dz = \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

4. 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。

(07 级 = 2)

(12 级 = 2)



三、数学竞赛加题 (5×20 分)

1. 已知两曲线 $y = f(x)$, $y = \int_0^{\arctan x} e^{-t^2} dt$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处的切线相同, 写出此切线方程, 并求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$ 。

$$\textcircled{1} y'(0) = e^{-(\arctan x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 1$$

\therefore 切线为 $y = x$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\frac{2}{n}} = 2.$$

$$\textcircled{1} f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \quad \text{可得} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\frac{2}{n}} = 1$$

2. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0 \\ x^2 g(x), & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $g(x)$ 是有界函数, 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导。

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

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x g(x) = 0$$

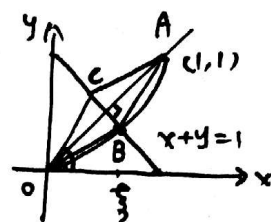
$\therefore f'(0) = 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导。

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

(07 级 三 421)



4. 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可导, $f(0)=0$, $f(1)=1$, 证明: 1) 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ 使 $f(\xi)=1-\xi$; 2) 存在两个不同的点 $\eta, \zeta \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\eta)f'(\zeta)=1$.



几何意义

1) $y=f(x)$ 与 $y=1-x$ 有交点.

2) $k_{OB} \cdot k_{BA} = 1$ (OBAC 为菱形且关于 $y=x$ 对称)

1) 设 $F(x) = f(x) + x - 1$

由已知, $F(0) = -1$, $F(1) = 1$

\therefore 由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ s.t. $F(\xi) = 0$.

从而 $f(\xi) = 1 - \xi$, 结论成立.

2) 由 Lagrange 中值定理.

$\exists \eta \in (0, \xi)$ s.t. $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(0)}{\xi - 0} = \frac{1 - \xi}{\xi}$

$\exists \zeta \in (\xi, 1)$ s.t. $f'(\zeta) = \frac{f(1) - f(\xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{1 - (1 - \xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{\xi}{1 - \xi}$

从而 $f'(\eta) \cdot f'(\zeta) = 1$, 结论成立.

5. 已知 $f(x)$ 单调增加且连续, 求证: $\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$. ($a \leq b$)

设 $F(x) = \int_a^x t f(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $x \in [a, b]$

$F'(x) = x f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} \cdot f(x)$

$= \frac{x-a}{2} \cdot f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt$

$= \frac{x-a}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2} f(\xi) \cdot (x-a)$, $a \leq \xi \leq x$

$= \frac{x-a}{2} [f(x) - f(\xi)]$ $\because f(x) \uparrow \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(\xi)$

≥ 0

$\therefore F(x) \uparrow$, $F(b) \geq F(a)$, $\therefore \int_a^b t f(t) dt - \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt \geq 0$

从而结论成立.

