中山大学 2020 高等数学一期末考试试题答案

$$-1 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{1 + x} \right)$$

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$$(3.47)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{1 + x}}{\ln(1 + x) + \frac{x}{1 + x}} \right) \tag{3 \%}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + x} \right) \qquad (5 \%)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + 2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 (6 分)

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$$2 \quad \text{Im} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \neq 0, \quad \text{Ra}, \quad b, \quad c$$

解: 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \neq 0$$
,所以 $b = 0$. (2分)

按洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_{b}^{x} \frac{\ln(1+t^{3})}{t} dt} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\frac{\ln(1+x^{3})}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^{3}/x}$$
 (3 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\frac{\text{fil} u^{a=1}}{\sum_{x\to 0}^{a=1}} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} = c \neq 0.$$
 (6 分)

所以b=0, a=1, $c=\frac{1}{2}$

3.
$$\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$$
 $\int \operatorname{Orctan} \sqrt{x} dx$

解: 做变量替换
$$t = \sqrt{x}$$
,则 (2分)

$$\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx = \int \arctan t dt^2 = t^2 \arctan t - \int t^2 d \arctan t$$

$$= t^2 \arctan t - \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = t^2 \arctan t - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= \left(t^2 + 1\right) \arctan t - t + C = \left(x + 1\right) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C$$
(6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x-IxJ)dx$$

$$\int_0^n (x - [x]) dx$$

$$x-[x]$$
是周期为1的函数

$$\int_0^{n} (x - [x]) dx = n \int_0^{1} (x - [x]) dx$$

$$\left(2,\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= n \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{n}{2} \tag{6\%}$$

$$(2,-3,-1)$$

$$(1,-1,3)$$
.
 $(2,0,4)$. $(1,1,12)$

2 (2,-3,-1) (1,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2,-1,-1,-1) (2

由直线的法向量可知: $(1,1,1)\cdot(A,B,C)=0,A+B+C=0$ (3分)

直线 1 可知: $(1,0,-2) \times (0,3,-1) = (6,1,3)$

(6分) 所以: $(A, B, C) \cdot (6,1,3) = 0,6A + B + 3C = 0$

所以: $2(x-x_0) + 3(y-y_0) - 5(z-z_0) = 0$

任取一点得到 2(x-2) + 3(y+3) - 5(z+1) = 0

 Ξ 、1、求函数 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{r}$ 的全微分dz

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \qquad + \frac{\chi z}{\chi^2 \epsilon \gamma^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} dy$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{y}{x^2}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} dx + \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} dy = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy$$

2/-1+30-/41)

$$(6 \text{ }) \triangle = \frac{2}{3} \text{ }$$

2、证明函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$ 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

其中
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{iif:}}{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \qquad (3 \, \cancel{/})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}.$$

$$(6 \, \cancel{/})$$

由函数关于自变量的对称性.得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}, \ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^5} = -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3r^2}{r^5} = 0.$$
 (8 \(\frac{2}{3}\))

四、已知
$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} - 1 \le x \le 1$$
,设函数 $f(x) = \int_0^x t^2 \arctan t \ dt$,求 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 点的泰勒公式中 x^6 的系数

第一种方法:

第二种方法:

$$f(x) = \int_0^x t^2 \arctan t dt$$

$$\int t^2 \arctan t dt = \frac{t^3}{3} \arctan t - \int \frac{t^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \qquad (3\%)$$

$$=\frac{t^3}{3}\arctan t - \frac{1}{3}\int (t - \frac{t}{1 + t^2})dt$$

$$= \frac{t^3}{3} \arctan t - \frac{t^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dt^2}{1+t^2}$$
 (5%)

$$=\frac{t^3}{3}\arctan t - \frac{t^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\ln(1+t^2) + C \tag{6$\%$}$$

则
$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1 + x^2)$$
 (7分)

f在x = 0处的泰勒展开式是 (展开到 x^6)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} (x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)) - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} (x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{3} + o(x^6))$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{18} + o(x^6)$$
(10%)

所以
$$x^6$$
系数是 $-\frac{1}{18}$ (12分)

五、设函数 $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$,求(1)此函数的单调性与极值点; (2)此函数的凸凹区间; (3) 此函数的渐近线

(1)

$$y' = \frac{x(x-2)}{(x-1)^2} \tag{2 分}$$

$$y' > 0$$
 时, $x < 0$ 或 $x > 0$, 单调递增区间是 $(-\infty, 0)$, $(2, +\infty)$, (3分)

$$y' < 0$$
 时, $0 < x < 1$ 或 $1 < x < 2$,单调递减区间是 $(0, 1)$, $(1, 2)$, (4 分)

$$y' = 0$$
 时, $x = 0$ 或 2, 极值点是 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 2$ (5分)

(2)

$$y'' = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3} \tag{3 \%}$$

$$y'' > 0$$
 时, $x > 1$, 凹区间是 $(1, +\infty)$ (4分)

$$y'' < 0$$
 时, $x < 1$, 凸区间是 $(-\infty, 1)$ (5分)

(3)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{x(x-1)} = 1 \tag{3 }$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{x - 1} = 1 \tag{4 }$$

所以
$$y = x + 1$$
是斜渐近线。 (5 分)

六、讨论二元函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点(0,0)处一阶偏导数和全微分是否存在?

解:
$$: f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta x} = 0$$
 (2分)

$$f_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta y, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处一阶偏导数存在,且 $f_x(0,0) = 0$, $f_y(0,0) = 0$.

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0,0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \cdot \Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$
(8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta x}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0,$$
(10 \Re)

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0,0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \cdot \Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \neq 0$$

故 $\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y] \neq o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$

因此, f(x,y) 在(0,0) 处不可微.

(12分)

(2) 设f(x)、g(x)、h(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)上可导,令 $\vec{F}(x) = (f(x), g(x), h(x))$,由混合积定义函数



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 $D(x) = \vec{F}(x) \cdot (\vec{F}(a) \times \vec{F}(b))$,证明存在 $c \in (a,b)$,D'(c) = 0;

(3) 证明结论(2)是柯西中值定理的推广

(1) 向量 \vec{u} , \vec{v} , \vec{w} 的混合积的几何意义是:

$$|\vec{u}\cdot(\vec{v}\times\vec{w})|$$
等于 \vec{u},\vec{v},\vec{w} 张成的平行六面体的体积 (4分)

(2) 向量F(a), F(a), F(b)共面,

显然 D(x)在[a,b]上连续, 在(a,b)上可导。

由罗尔定理得,
$$\exists c \in (a,b)$$
,使得 $D'(c) = 0$ (4分)

(3)

$$D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & h(x) \\ f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \end{vmatrix}$$
(1 $\stackrel{\frown}{\mathcal{D}}$)

$$D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & 1 \\ f(a) & g(a) & 1 \\ f(b) & g(b) & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(3 \stackrel{\frown}{\mathcal{D}})$$

$$= f(x)(g(a) - g(b)) - g(x)(f(a) - f(b)) + (f(a)g(b) - g(a)f(b))$$

$$D'(x) = f'(x)(g(a) - g(b)) - g'(x)(f(a) - f(b))$$
(5 分)

由结论(2)知, $\exists c$,使得D'(c) = 0即

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} \qquad (\text{如果}g'(x) \neq 0),$$

这是柯西中值定理 (6分)