

題1: $-2x+y-x^2+y^2+z+\sin z = 0$ $\text{附近 } z = f(x,y)$

考点: 隐函数定理、隐函数求导、二元泰勒公式

$$F(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow z = f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0,0) \text{ 附近}$$

- $F(x,y,z) = -2x+y-x^2+y^2+z+\sin z$

① ✓ ② ✓ ③ $\partial_z F = 1 + \cos z \Rightarrow \partial_z F(0,0,0) = 2 \neq 0$

由隐函数定理, $F(x,y,z)=0$ 在点 $(0,0,0)$ 附近唯一确定隐函数 $z = f(x,y)$

写出 $z = f(x,y)$ 展开到一次的泰勒公式 (在 $(0,0,0)$ 附近)

$$Q = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + \boxed{\partial_x f(0,0)} \cdot (x-0) + \boxed{\partial_y f(0,0)} \cdot (y-0) + o(Q)$$

$Q = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \rightarrow (0,0)$

$$\partial_x f(0,0) = -\frac{\partial_x F(0,0,0)}{\partial_z F(0,0,0)} = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1$$

$$\partial_y f(0,0) = -\frac{\partial_y F(0,0,0)}{\partial_z F(0,0,0)} = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

代入 $f(x,y) = 0 + 1 \cdot x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot y + o(Q) = x - \frac{y}{2} + o(Q)$

是 2. a)

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

考点：泰勒公式
展开到最低阶非零项

$$\sin x^2 \approx x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x^2} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2 \cdot (\cos x - e^{x^2})}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos x - e^{x^2} &= \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4)\right] - \left[1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)\right] \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{11}{24}x^4 + o(x^4) = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\end{aligned}$$

↑ 最低次非零项

分子 $\boxed{x^2(\cos x - e^{x^2}) = -\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)}$

$$CH x^4 = 1 + 2x + \frac{2(2-1)}{2}x^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2(\cos x - e^{x^2})} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} - \left[1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)\right]}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)} = \frac{\frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)}$$

分子 $\boxed{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2(\cos x - e^{x^2})} = \frac{\frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$C2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

考点：洛必达法则

$$\frac{\infty}{0} - \frac{1}{0} = \infty - \infty \text{ : 通分}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \sin x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - e^x + 1}{\sin x (e^x - 1)}$$

$\sin x \sim x \sim e^x - 1$
(等价无穷小)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \sin x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - e^x + 1}{x^2}$$

(洛必达)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \cos x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt + e^x \sin x - e^x}{2x}$$

$\frac{1+1 \cdot 0 + 0 - 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$
(洛必达)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x - \sin x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt + e^{x^2} \cos x + e^x \cos x - 2x e^x \sin x - e^x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-0 - 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot -2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

题3 ①

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=3 \\ x-2y-z+2=0 \end{cases}$$



过点(1,2,3)且垂直于L
求平面几何：逆方程

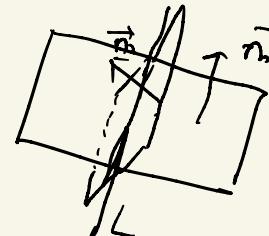
设待求平面 Σ 法向量为 \vec{n} , 则 $\vec{n} \parallel L$

计算L的方向向量

$$\vec{t} = (1, 1, 1) \times (1, -2, -1)$$

$$= C \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (1, 2, -3)$$

平面：一个点(1,2,3) + 法向量 \vec{n}



一般方程
$x+2y-3z=4$

$$\vec{n} = (1, 2, -3) \Rightarrow (1, 2, -3) \cdot (x-1, y-2, z-3) = 0$$

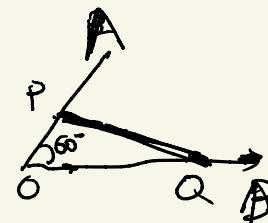
② $\langle \vec{OA}, \vec{OB} \rangle = \frac{\pi}{3}$ $|\vec{OA}| = |\vec{OB}| = 2$ $\vec{OP} = \lambda \vec{OA}$ $\vec{OQ} = \lambda \vec{OB}$

求 $|\vec{PQ}|$ 最值 时 λ

$$|\vec{PQ}| = |\vec{OQ} - \vec{OP}| = \sqrt{(\vec{OQ} - \vec{OP})^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{PQ}|^2 &= |\vec{OQ}|^2 + |\vec{OP}|^2 - \vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OQ} - \vec{OQ} \cdot \vec{OP} \\ &= (2\lambda)^2 + (2\lambda)^2 - 2\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OQ} \\ &= 4\lambda^2 + (1-\lambda)^2 - 2(1-\lambda) \cdot 2\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4\lambda^2 + (1-\lambda)^2 - 2(1-\lambda) \cdot 2\lambda \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 4\lambda^2 + (1-\lambda)^2 - 2\lambda(1-\lambda) \\ &= 7\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$g(\lambda) = 7\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1: \text{开口向上抛物线}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{7} \text{ 时 } g(\lambda) = 7\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 \text{ 最小}$$

题4 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{x+y} & y \neq 0 \\ 1 & y=0 \end{cases}$ 考点: 可微性、分段函数求偏导

分段函数可微性
证不可微 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{①不可微} \\ \text{②不连续} \\ \text{③用定义} \end{array} \right.$

① 偏导数

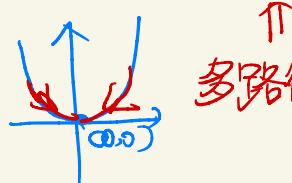
$$\partial_x f(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|-|}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\partial_y f(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(\Delta y)^2}{\Delta y + (\Delta y)^2} - 1}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{|-1|}{\Delta y} = 0$$

两个偏导数均有且

② 可微性 证 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 不连续, 即证 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \neq f(0,0)$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 取 } y=0 \ x \rightarrow 0 \ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 \\ \text{② 取 } y=x^2 \ x \rightarrow 0 \ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$



因此 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 不存在, $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 不连续

$$题5: f(x,y) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 6xy(x-y-1)$$

考点: 二元极值问题

① 定义域 \mathbb{R}^2

② 找“极值点候选人”

$$\partial_x f = 6x^2 - 6x - 12xy + 6y(x-y+1) = 6(x-y)^2 - 6(x-y) \quad ①$$

$$\partial_y f = -6x^2 + 12xy + 6x \quad ②$$

$$\text{令 } \partial_x f = \partial_y f = 0 \quad ① \text{ 与 } x-y=0 \text{ 或 }$$

$$(i) x-y=0$$

$$\text{代入 } ② \quad -6x^2 + 12x^2 + 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 或 } 1$$

$$(ii) x-y=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入 } ① \quad & -6x^2 + 12x(x-1) + 6x \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 或 } 1 \\ & = 6x^2 - 6x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

综上, 找到四个候选点:

$$(0,0), (1,1), (1,0), (0,-1)$$

极大值点 $(-1, -1)$
极小值点 $(1, 0)$

③ 用二阶条件判定稳定点
是否为极值点。

$$A = \partial_{xx} f \quad B = \partial_{xy} f \quad C = \partial_{yy} f$$

	$(0,0)$	$(1,1)$	$(1,0)$	$(0,-1)$
A	-1	-1	1	1
B	1	1	-1	-1
C	0	-2	2	0
$B^2 - AC$	1	-1	-1	1
类型	不是	极大	极小	不定

$$\text{题6: } a^y - a^x > a^x \ln a (\cos x - \cos y) \quad a > e$$

考点: 中值定理

柯西中值定理

$$\frac{a^y - a^x}{\cos x - \cos y} = \frac{a^y - a^x}{(\cos y) - (\cos x)} = \frac{a^{\xi} \ln a}{\sin \xi} \quad \xi \in (x, y)$$

$$\frac{a^{\xi} \ln a}{\sin \xi} > a^x \ln a > a^x / a$$

~~$\cos y < \cos x$~~

$$\Leftrightarrow \xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$0 < \sin \xi < 1$$

$$题7: f(x) = x \sin(x^2 - 2x)$$

考点: 泰勒公式 (待定!)

$x=1$ 处泰勒展开

$$\text{令 } y = x - 1$$

$$y^2 - 1 \rightarrow -1$$

$$cy \rightarrow 0$$

$$g(y) = [cy + 1] \sin(y^2 - 1)$$

对 $g(y)$ 在 $y=0$ 写麦克劳林公式

非 $x=0$ 处泰勒公式,

优先换元处理

$$g(y) = [cy + 1] [\sin(y^2) \cos| - \cos(y^2) \sin|]$$

$$= [cy + 1] \left[\cos| \cdot \left(y^2 - \frac{y^6}{6} \dots + (-1)^n \frac{y^{4n+2}}{(2n+1)!} \right) - \sin| \cdot \left(1 - \frac{y^4}{2} + \frac{y^8}{24} \dots + (-1)^n \frac{y^{4n}}{(2n)!} \right) + cy^{4n+3} \right]$$

$$= \left[\sin| + y^3 \cos| + \frac{\sin|}{2} y^4 - \frac{\cos|}{6} y^6 \dots - (-1)^n \frac{y^{4n} \sin|}{(2n)!} + (-1)^n \frac{y^{4n+2} \cos|}{(2n+1)!} \right]$$

$$+ \left[-y \sin| + y^3 \cos| + \frac{\sin|}{2} y^5 - \frac{\cos|}{6} y^7 \dots - (-1)^n \frac{y^{4n+1} \sin|}{(2n)!} + (-1)^n \frac{y^{4n+3} \cos|}{(2n+1)!} \right]$$

$$= -\sin| - \sin| (x-1) + \cos| (x-1)^2 + \cos| (x-1)^3 + \frac{\sin|}{2} (x-1)^4 + \frac{\sin|}{2} (x-1)^5 - \frac{\cos|}{6} (x-1)^6 - \frac{\cos|}{6} (x-1)^7 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin|}{(2n)!} (x-1)^{4n} + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin|}{(2n)!} (x-1)^{4n+1} + (-1)^n \frac{\cos|}{(2n+1)!} (x-1)^{4n+2} + (-1)^n \frac{\cos|}{(2n+1)!} (x-1)^{4n+3}$$

$$\text{余项} = o((x-1)^{4n+3})$$

计算高阶导数

$$f^{(4n)}(1) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sin|}{(2n)!} (4n)!$$

$$f^{(4n+1)}(1) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sin|}{(2n)!} (4n+1)!$$

$$f^{(4n+2)}(1) = (-1)^n \frac{\cos|}{(2n+1)!} (4n+2)!$$

$$f^{(4n+3)}(1) = (-1)^n \frac{\cos|}{(2n+1)!} (4n+3)!$$

題 8. $y = f(x)$

$$f''(x) > 0$$

凹函数

- A $(a, f(a))$
 B $(b, f(b))$
 C $(c, f(c))$

$$a < b < c$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{|BL|}{2} \cdot (c-a)$$

$$= \frac{c-a}{2} \times \left| \frac{b-a}{c-a} (f(c)-f(a)) + f(a) - f(b) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} | (b-a)(f(c)-f(a)) + (c-a)(f(a)-f(b)) |$$

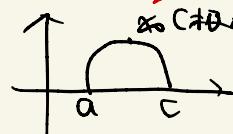
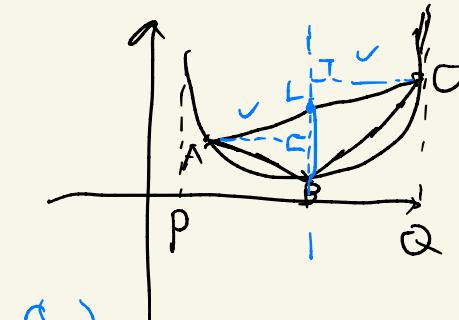
面積

不妨固定 a, c , 令 b 在 (a, c) 任取, 將 S_{ABC} 面積看作關於 b 的函數

$$\text{令 } T(x) = (x-a)(f(c)-f(a)) + (c-a)(f(a)-f(x))$$

$$\text{則 } T(a) = T(c) = 0 \quad |T''(x)| = -(c-a)f''(x) \leq -(c-a) \Rightarrow T \text{ 为凸的}$$

我們希望借此了解 T 极大值點



$$T(c) > 0$$

$$P(a)=T(a)=0 \quad T''(x) \leq a-c \quad \forall x \in [a, c)$$

设 $T(x)$ 在 $[a, c]$ 的极值点为 $x_0 \Rightarrow T'(x_0) = 0$

\Rightarrow 在 x_0 处做对 $\forall x \in [a, c]$ 带拉格朗日余项的泰勒展开

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= P(x_0) + T'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{T''(s)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 \\ &= P(x_0) + \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{2} T''(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$|P(x) - P(x_0)| \geq \frac{|x - x_0|^2}{2} \cdot (c-a) \quad \forall x \in [a, c] \text{ 成立}$$

$$\begin{cases} P(x_0) \geq \frac{|a-x_0|^2}{2} (c-a) \\ P(x_0) \geq \frac{|b-x_0|^2}{2} (c-a) \end{cases}$$

$$P(x_0) \geq \max \left\{ \frac{|a-x_0|^2}{2}, \frac{|b-x_0|^2}{2} \right\} (c-a)$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{a-c}{2} \right)^2 \cdot (c-a) = \frac{(c-a)^3}{8}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} a=P \quad c=Q \\ b=x_0 \end{array}}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |P(b)| = \frac{1}{2} |P(x_0)| \geq \frac{(c-a)^3}{16}$$