北京大学数学科学学院2024-25高等数学B1期末考试

1.(10分)

求极限

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos\sqrt{|x|} - 2 + |x|}{x^2}$$

Solution.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos\sqrt{|x|} - 2 + |x|}{x^2} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{2\cos t - 2 + t^2}{t^4}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{2t - 2\sin t}{4t^3}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{2 - 2\cos t}{12t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{2\sin t}{24t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

2.(10分)

设欧氏空间 \mathbb{R}^3 中的平面P: 2x+y-3=0和平面Q: x+2y-z-2=0,直线 $l=P\cap Q$ 是P,Q的交线.求以原点O(0,0,0)为球心,与l相切的球面S的方程.

Solution.

联立P,Q有

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

解得 $l: \frac{x-6}{5} = -y = \frac{z-4}{3}$.于是l的方向向量 $\vec{u} = (5, -1, 3)$.

考虑切点T(x,y,z),则有 $\overrightarrow{OT} \perp l$,即 $\overrightarrow{OT} \cdot \overrightarrow{u} = 0$.于是

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-6}{5} = -y = \frac{z-4}{3} \\ 5x - y + 3z = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$T\left(0,\frac{6}{5},\frac{2}{5}\right)$$
.于是 S 的半径 r 满足 $r^2=0^2+\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2=\frac{8}{5}$.于是 S 的方程为
$$x^2+y^2+z^2=\frac{8}{5}$$

3.(10分)

下列函数极限是否存在?若存在,请求出其值;若不存在,请说明理由.

(1) (5分)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + \tan^2 y}$$
.

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$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + \tan^2 y}$$
.
(2) (5分) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \left(\frac{xy}{e^x - 1} + \sin y\right) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$.

Solution.

(1) 我们有

$$\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{\tan y}{y}=\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{1}{\cos^2 y}=1$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + \tan^2 y} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{ky^2}{k^2y^2 + \tan^2 y}$$
$$= \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{k}{k^2 + \left(\frac{\tan y}{y}\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{k}{k^2 + 1}$$

于是所取路径x = ky不同,得到该极限的值亦不同.于是这函数极限不存在.

(2) 我们有

$$\left|\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right| \leqslant 1$$

于是

$$0 \leqslant \left| \left(\frac{xy}{\mathrm{e}^x - 1} + \sin y \right) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leqslant \left| \frac{xy}{\mathrm{e}^x - 1} + \sin y \right| \leqslant \left| \frac{xy}{\mathrm{e}^x - 1} \right| + \left| \sin y \right|$$

我们有

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\mathrm{e}^x - 1} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0, \lim_{y\to 0} \sin y = 0$$

于是由夹逼定理可知

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \left(\frac{xy}{{\rm e}^x-1} + \sin y\right) \sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

4.(10分)

设二元函数z=z(x,y)是由方程 $F(x,y,z)=z^3+x^2z-2y^3=0$ 确定的隐函数.求z(x,y)在(1,1)处最大的方

Solution.

$$z^{3} + z - 2 = (z - 1)(z^{2} - z + 2) = 0$$

这方程有唯一的实根z = 1.在(1,1,1)处求F的各偏导有

$$F_x = 2xz = 2$$
 $F_y = -6y^2 = -6$ $F_z = 3z^2 + x^2 = 4$

根据隐函数存在定理,由 $F(x,y,z) \equiv 0$ 确定的隐函数z = z(x,y)在(1,1)处满足

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{3}{2}$$

于是z(x,y)在(1,1)处的梯度向量为 $\left(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{2}\right)$,单位化后即 $\vec{u}=\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}},\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$. 于是z(x,y)在(1,1)处的最大的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{u}} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

5.(15分)

求函数 $f(x,y) = x^{\sqrt{y}}$ 在(1,1)处的二阶泰勒多项式和带皮亚诺余项的二阶泰勒公式.

Solution.

在(1,1)处,我们有

$$f_x = \sqrt{y}x^{\sqrt{y}-1} = 1$$

$$f_y = \frac{x^{\sqrt{y}} \ln x}{2\sqrt{y}} = 0$$

$$f_{xx} = \sqrt{y}(\sqrt{y} - 1)x^{\sqrt{y}-2} = 0$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{x^{\sqrt{y}} \ln^2 x + x^{\sqrt{y}} \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}}{4y} = 0$$

$$f_{yx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \left(\sqrt{y}x^{\sqrt{y}-1} \ln x + \frac{x^{\sqrt{y}}}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

由泰勒公式可得

$$f(x,y) = f(1,1) + (x-1)f_x + (y-1)f_y + \frac{(x-1)^2 f_{xx} + 2(x-1)(y-1)f_{xy} + (y-1)^2 f_{yy}}{2}$$

于是f(x,y)在(1,1)处的二阶泰勒多项式为

$$f(x,y) = 1 + (x-1) + \frac{(x-1)(y-1)}{2}$$

带皮亚诺余项的二阶泰勒公式为

$$f(x,y) = 1 + (x-1) + \frac{(x-1)(y-1)}{2} + o(\rho^2), \sharp \Phi \rho = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2}$$

6.(15分)

设 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ 定义为

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 2xy\sin(x+y) - y^2$$

试证明:存在 \mathbb{R}^2 上(0,0)的开邻域D和D上的连续可微的可逆变换 $x,y:D\to\mathbb{R}$,使得x(0,0)=y(0,0)=0,并且对于任意 $(u,v)\in D$ 有

$$f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) = u^2 - v^2$$

Proof.

首先注意到

$$f(x,y) = (x^2 + 2xy\sin(x+y) + y^2\sin^2(x+y)) - y^2(1+\sin^2(x+y))$$

又因为

$$1 + \sin^2(x+y) \geqslant 0$$

于是作代换

$$\begin{cases} u = x + y\sin(x+y) \\ v = y\sqrt{1 + \sin^2(x+y)} \end{cases}$$

即可使得 $f(x,y) = u^2 - v^2$.为了证明这映射存在逆映射,对其在(0,0)处求偏导有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 + y\cos(x+y) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin(x+y) + y\cos(x+y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y\sin(x+y)\cos(x+y)}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2(x+y)}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \sqrt{1+\sin^2(x+y)} + \frac{y\sin(x+y)\cos(x+y)}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2(x+y)}} = 1$$

于是
$$\frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$
.因此根据逆映射存在定理,存在变换 $x(u,v),y(u,v)$ 满足题意.

7.(15分)

求欧氏空间 \mathbb{R}^3 中原点O(0,0,0)到曲面

$$(x - y)^2 - z^2 = 4$$

上的点的最短距离

Solution.

我们只需求出距离的平方的最小值即可.为此,设

$$F(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + \lambda((x - y)^{2} - z^{2} - 4)$$

由于 $F(x,y,z,\lambda)$ 是连续函数,因此其最值必在稳定点处取到.令F的各偏导为0,可得

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x + 2\lambda(x - y) = 0 \\ F_y = 2y + 2\lambda(y - x) = 0 \\ F_z = 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 \\ F_\lambda = (x - y)^2 - z^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由 $2z - 2\lambda z = 0$ 可得 $z(1 - \lambda) = 0$.

 $若1 - \lambda = 0$,则有4x - 2y = 4y - 2x = 0,于是x = y = 0.这要求 $z^2 + 4 = 0$,于是没有实根,舍去.

若z=0,则由前两个方程相加可得x+y=0.代入约束条件中可得x=1,y=-1或x=-1,y=1.

此时 $F(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$.于是所求距离的最小值为 $\sqrt{2}$.

8.(15分)

设 $f:[-1,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ 是[-1,1]上的黎曼可积函数, $A \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = A$.试证明:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx = \pi A$$

注意:本题没有假设 f(x) 在[-1.1]上连续.

Proof.

令g(x) = f(x) - A,则g(x)也是[-1,1]上的黎曼可积函数,满足 $\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = A - A = 0$.于是

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{n(g(x) + A)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx = A \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{n}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx$$

我们有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{n}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = \int_{-n}^{n} \frac{d(nx)}{1 + (nx)^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-n}^{n} = 2 \arctan n$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} A \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{n}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = A \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \pi A$$

将被积函数进行分段,有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx = \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx + \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{1} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx$$

因为g(x)是[-1,1]上的黎曼可积函数,于是其在[-1,1]上有界.不妨令 $\max_{x \in [-1,1]} g(x) = M$.于是

$$0 \leqslant \left| \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{1} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx \right|$$

$$\leqslant \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{1} \frac{n|g(x)|}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx$$

$$\leqslant \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{1} \frac{Mn}{1 + n^{2}x^{2}} dx$$

$$= M \arctan x \Big|_{\sqrt{n}}^{n}$$

$$= M \left(\arctan n - \arctan \sqrt{n}\right)$$

又因为

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} M\left(\arctan n - \arctan \sqrt{n}\right) = M\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

于是由夹逼定理可知

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{1} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

同理有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

因为 $\lim_{x\to 0}g(x)=0$,于是对于任意 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$ 使得任意 $0<|x|<\delta$ 满足 $|g(x)|<\varepsilon$. 取 $n>\frac{1}{\delta^2}$,则有 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}<\delta$.于是

$$0 \leqslant \left| \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \mathrm{d}x \right|$$

$$\leqslant \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{n|g(x)|}{1 + n^2 x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\leqslant \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{\varepsilon n}{1 + n^2 x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \varepsilon \arctan x \Big|_{-\sqrt{n}}^{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= 2\varepsilon \arctan \sqrt{n}$$

$$\leqslant \pi \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{ng(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = \pi A + 0 = \pi A$$

命题得证