北京大学数学科学学院2022-23高等数学B1期末考试

1.(10分)

设 \mathbb{R}^3 中平面x + 3y + 2z = 6与x轴交点为A,与y轴交点为B,与z轴交点为C.

- (1) (5分) 求△ABC的面积.
- (2) (5分) 求过四点A,B,C,O(0,0)的球面的方程.

Solution.

(1) 分别令x, y, z三者中两者为0可解得A(6,0,0), B(0,2,0), C(0,0,3).于是

$$a = |BC| = \sqrt{13}, b = |AC| = 3\sqrt{5}, c = |AB| = 2\sqrt{10}$$

于是
$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{18}{6\sqrt{65}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{65}}$$
,则 $\sin C = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{65}}$.于是 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C = 3\sqrt{14}$.

(2) 设球心Q(x, y, z).根据|QO| = |QA| = |QB| = |QC|有

$$\begin{cases} (x-6)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ x^2 + (y-2)^2 + z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z-3)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$x=3,y=1,z=rac{3}{2}$$
.于是球面方程为 $\Gamma:(x-3)^2+(y-1)^2+\left(z-rac{3}{2}
ight)^2=rac{49}{4}$.

2.(15分)

下面的二元函数的极限存在吗?如果存在,请求出其值;如果不存在,请说明理由.

(1) (5分)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{24\cos\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-24+12(x^2+y^2)}{\left(\tan\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)^4}.$$

(2) (5分)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x + \ln(1+y)) \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.
(3) (5分) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x \sin y}{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 y}$.

(3) (5分)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x\sin y}{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 y}$$

Solution.

(1) 置
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
,于是 $(x, y) \to (0, 0)$ 有 $z \to 0^+$.于是

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{24\cos\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - 24 + 12(x^2+y^2)}{\left(\tan\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)^4} = \lim_{z\to 0^+} \frac{24\cos z - 24 + 12z^2}{\tan^4 z}$$

$$= \lim_{z\to 0^+} \frac{24\cos z - 24 + 12z^2}{z^4} \cdot \lim_{z\to 0^+} \frac{z^4}{\tan^4 z}$$

$$= \lim_{z\to 0^+} \frac{-24\sin z + 24z}{4z^3} \cdot (1)^4$$

$$= \lim_{z\to 0^+} \frac{24 - 24\cos z}{12z^2}$$

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

$$= 1$$

(2) 我们有

$$0 < \left| (x + \ln(1+y)) \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| < |x + \ln(1+y)| < |x| + |\ln(1+y)| < |x| + |y|$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{mi}} \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} |x| + |y| = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

据夹逼定理可知
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x + \ln(1+y)) \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

(3) 令y = kx,其中 $k \neq 0$.于是

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

于是从不同路径接近(0,0)时取得的极限不同,因而原极限不存在.

3.(10分)

设 $f,g:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$ 都有连续的二阶导数.对于任意 $x,y\in\mathbb{R}$,定义 $h(x,y)=xg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$,试计算 $x^2h_{xx}(x,y)+2xyh_{yx}(x,y)+y^2h_{yy}(x,y)$.

Solution.

令
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
,则 $h(x, u) = xg(u) + f(u)$.于是

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = ()$$

4.(10分)

求 \mathbb{R}^2 中曲线 $e^{xy} + xy + y^2 = 2$ 在(0,1)处的切线方程.

Solution.

对原式求微分可得

$$xe^{xy}dy + ye^{xy}dx + xdy + ydx + 2ydy = 0$$

移项整理有

$$(xe^{xy} + x + 2y) dy = -(y + ye^{xy}) dx$$

于是

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

代入
$$x = 0, y = 1$$
有 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1+e}{2}$.
于是切线方程为 $y = -\frac{1+e}{2}x + 1$.

5.(10分)

设三元函数 $f(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{2x}{z}\right)^y, z \neq 0.$ 求f在点 $\left(\frac{1}{2},1,1\right)$ 处下降最快的方向上的单位向量.

Solution.

由题意

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^y yx^{y-1} \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{2x}{z}\right)^y \ln\left(\frac{2x}{z}\right) \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -(2x)^y yz^{-y-1}$$

将 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = 1, z = 1$ 代入可知 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -1.$ 于是 $\mathbf{grad}f = (2, 0, -1)$ 为f在该点处的梯度.

于是下降最快的方向与负梯度的方向相同,此方向的单位向量为 $\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},0,\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$.

6.(10分)

求二元函数 $f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 在点(2,2)处的二阶泰勒多项式.

Solution.

我们有

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{-(x^2 + y^2) - 2y(-y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \end{split}$$

干是

$$f(x,y) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4}(x-2) + \frac{1}{4}(y-2) + \frac{1}{16}(x-2)^2 - \frac{1}{16}(y-2)^2$$

7.(10分)

求函数 $f(x) = (\sin x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (\cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 在闭区间 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的最小值,并指明所有最小值点.

Solution.

注意到f(x)是偶函数.因此,考虑f(x)在 $\left[0,-\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的部分.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{2}{3}(\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}\cos x - \frac{2}{3}(\cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}\sin x$$
$$= \frac{2}{3}(\sin x \cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}\left((\cos x)^{\frac{4}{3}} - (\sin x)^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)$$

令 $\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0$,解得x = 0, $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 或 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.又f(0) = 1, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{4} > 1$, $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$. 于是f(x)的最小值为1,最小值点为± $\frac{\pi}{2}$,0.

8.(10分)

证明:对于任意给定的 $k\in\mathbb{R}$,存在0的开邻域U和W,存在唯一的函数 $y=f(x),x\in U,y\in W$ 满足方程 $\mathrm{e}^{kx}+\mathrm{e}^{ky}-2\mathrm{e}^{x+y}=0.$

Proof.

设 $F(x,y) = e^{kx} + e^{ky} - 2e^{x+y}$.注意到F(0) = 0. $\mathbb{Z}\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = ke^{kx} - 2e^{x+y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = ke^{ky} - 2e^{x+y}$.于是F(x,y)的一阶偏导是连续的. 注意到 $F_y(0,0) = k-2$.

9.(15分)

设r是正实数, $D = \{(x,y)|\sqrt{x^2+y^2} < r\}$,函数 $f: D \to \mathbb{R}$ 满足 $f \in C^3(D), f(0,0) = 0, f$ 在点(0,0)处的一阶全微分df(0,0) = 0.f在点(0,0)处的二阶全微分满足

$$d^{2} f(0,0) = E(\Delta x)^{2} + 2F\Delta x \Delta y + G(\Delta y)^{2}$$

其中E, F, G均为常数.

(1) (10分) 证明:存在D上的两个函数 $a,b:D\to \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\forall (x,y)\in D$ 有

$$f(x,y) = xa(x,y) + yb(x,y), a(0,0) = b(0,0) = 0$$

(2) (5分) 若E > 0, $EG - F^2 < 0$,则在 \mathbb{R}^3 中点(0,0,0)的充分小邻域中,曲面z = f(x,y)充分近似于哪一类二次曲面?画出此类二次曲面的草图. 从此类二次曲面的几何形状判断是否存在 \mathbb{R}^2 中点(0,0)的充分小邻域 D_1 ,存在 D_1 上的一一对应的 C^1 变量变换x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v)使得

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

Solution.

(1) 给定 $(x,y) \in D$,记 $\phi(t) = f(tx,ty)$,其中 $t \in [0,1]$.由于f在D上可微,因而 $\phi(t)$ 可微. 现在,令

$$a(x,y) = \int_0^1 f_x(tx,ty) dt \qquad b(x,y) = \int_0^1 f_y(tx,ty) dt$$

注意到

$$\int_0^1 \phi'(t) dt = \phi(1) - \phi(0) = f(x, y)$$

而

$$\phi'(t) = xf_x(tx, ty) + yf_y(tx, ty)$$

于是

$$xa(x,y) + yb(x,y) = \int_0^1 x f_x(tx,ty) dt + \int_0^1 y f_y(tx,ty) dt = \int_0^1 \phi'(t) dt = f(x,y)$$

又df(0,0) = 0,于是a(0,0) = b(0,0) = 0.于是这样的a,b满足题意.

(2) 考虑f(x,y)在(0,0)处的二阶泰勒多项式

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + xf_x(0,0) + yf_y(0,0) + \frac{x^2 f_{xx}(0,0) + 2xy f_{xy}(0,0) + y^2 f_{yy}(0,0)}{2} + o(\rho^2)$$

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.代入题中的f的各阶微分有

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} (Ex^2 + 2Fxy + Gy^2)$$

考虑旋转变换 $S:(x,y)\to(x\sin\theta+y\cos\theta,x\cos\theta-y\sin\theta)$ 将(x,y)绕原点逆时针旋转 $\theta.$

不妨令 $x' = x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta, y' = x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta$.于是

$$x'^2 = x^2 \sin^2 \theta + y^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2xy \sin \theta \cos \theta \qquad y'^2 = x^2 \cos^2 \theta + y^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2xy \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

设 $Ex^2 + 2Fxy + Gy^2 = Ax'^2 + By'^2$,于是有

$$\begin{cases} A\sin^2\theta + B\cos^2\theta = E \\ A\cos^2\theta + B\sin^2\theta = G \\ (A - B)\sin\theta\cos\theta = F \end{cases}$$

于是

$$EG - F^2 = (A^2 + B^2)\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta + AB(\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta) - (A^2 - 2AB + B^2)\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$$
$$= AB(\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta) + 2AB\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$$
$$= AB$$

由于 $EG - F^2 < 0$,于是AB < 0,因而这是双曲抛物面.题中所指的变换即旋转后伸缩变换,是成立的.