# 北京大学数学科学学院2024-25高等数学B1期末考试

1.(15分)

求极限

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

Solution.

(1) 注意到 $\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$ .于是

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\tan x} \right) \frac{1}{\tan 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\tan x - x)(1 - \tan^2 x)}{2x \tan^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{2x^3} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{\tan^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{6x^2} \cdot 1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

(2) 注意到 $\sqrt[3]{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x + o(x), \ln(1+x) = x + o(x)$ .于是

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2+x^4}-1}{\left(\ln(1+x)\right)^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1+\frac{1}{3}x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^4+o(x^2)-1}{x^2+o(x^2)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

(3) 取y = kx.注意到 $e^x = 1 + x + o(x)$ ,于是

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + (\mathrm{e}^y - 1)^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{kx^2}{x^2 + k^2x^2 + o(x^2)} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$$

于是取不同的k对应的路径所得的极限不同,因而原函数极限不存在.

2.(10分)

设欧氏空间 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 中的平面 $\Omega$ 过直线 $x+1=y-3=\frac{z}{2}$ ,且与平面3x-y-10z=4垂直.

- **(1)** (**5分**) 求Ω的标准方程.
- (2) (5分) 已知以原点为球心的球面S与 $\Omega$ 相切,求S的方程.

#### Solution.

(1) 由题意可知(3,-1,-10)与 $\Omega$ 平行.设 $\Omega: ax+by+cz+1=0$ ,于是有

$$\begin{cases} 3a - b - 10c = 0 \\ ax + b(x+4) + c(2x+2) + 1 \equiv 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $a = \frac{1}{7}, b = -\frac{2}{7}, c = \frac{1}{14}$ .于是 $\Omega$ 的方程为2x - 4y + z + 14 = 0.

(2) 设切点P(x,y,z), $\Omega$ 的法向量 $\vec{u}=(2,-4,1)$ 与其上一点M(-7,0,0).我们有

$$\left|\overrightarrow{OP}\right| = \left|\frac{\overrightarrow{OM} \cdot \overrightarrow{u}}{|\overrightarrow{u}|}\right| = \frac{14}{\sqrt{21}} = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}$$

于是S的半径为 $\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}$ ,因而其方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{28}{3}$ .

## 3.(10分)

回答下列问题.

(1) (5分) 设正整数 $n \ge 3, n$ 元函数 $u: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$u(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2\right)^{\frac{2-n}{2}}$$

其中
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2 \neq 0$$
.试求 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{x_k x_k}$ .

(2) (5分) 设常数 $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,设h(x,t) = f(x+at) + g(x-at),其中 $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ 和 $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ 均有连续的二阶导函数.试求 $h_{tt} - a^2 h_{xx}$ .

#### Solution.

(1) 对于任意给定的k,不妨令 $S = \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2$ ,令 $S - x_k^2 = S_k$ .于是

$$u_{x_k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left( S_k + x_k^2 \right)^{\frac{2-n}{2}} = \left( 1 - \frac{n}{2} \right) \left( S_k + x_k^2 \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (2x_k)$$

$$u_{x_k x_k} = (2 - n) \left( (S_k + x_k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} + x_k \cdot \left( -\frac{n}{2} \right) (S_k + x_k^2)^{-\frac{n+2}{2}} \cdot (2x_k) \right)$$

$$= (2 - n) \left( S_k + x_k^2 \right)^{-\frac{n}{2} - 1} \left( S_k + x_k^2 - nx_k^2 \right)$$

$$= (2 - n) S(S - nx_k^2)$$

于是

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{x_k x_k} = (2-n)S\left(nS - \sum_{k=1}^{n} nx_k^2\right) = 0$$

(2) 我们有

$$h_t = af'(x+at) - ag'(x-at)$$

$$h_{tt} = a^2 f''(x + at) + a^2 g''(x - at)$$

同理有

$$h_x = f'(x+at) + g'(x-at)$$

$$h_{xx} = f''(x+at) + g''(x-at)$$

于是

$$h_{tt} - a^2 h_{xx} = a^2 f''(x + at) + a^2 g''(x - at) - a^2 (f''(x + at) + g''(x - at)) = 0$$

## 4.(10分)

求函数 $f(x,y) = x^{\sqrt{y}}$ 在(1,1)处的二阶泰勒多项式.

## Solution.

在(1,1)处,我们有

$$f_x = \sqrt{y}x^{\sqrt{y}-1} = 1$$
$$f_x = \frac{x^{\sqrt{y}}\ln x}{1 + x^2} = 0$$

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

$$f_{xx} = \sqrt{y} \left(\sqrt{y} - 1\right) x^{\sqrt{y} - 2} = 0$$
$$x^{\sqrt{y}} \ln^2 x + x^{\sqrt{y}} \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

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

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

于是

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

5.(10分)

Solution.

发表的证的。
$$t = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{时对应点}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2}, \frac{a\pi}{4}\right). 又有$$
 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -R \sin t \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = R \cos t \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = a$$
 于是切线为 $-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x - \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\left(y - \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = a\left(z - \frac{a\pi}{4}\right).$  法平面为 $-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}y + az = \frac{a^2\pi}{4}.$ 

## 6.(10分)

设 $a,b,c \in \mathbb{R}$ .试证明:方程 $e^x = ax^2 + bx + c$ 的互异实根不超过三个.

#### Proof.

设 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c - e^x$ . 于是 $f'(x) = 2ax + b - e^x$ ,  $f''(x) = 2a - e^x$ ,  $f'''(x) = -e^x$ .

不妨设f(x) = 0有至少四个互异实根,设其为 $x_1, \dots, x_4$ ,满足 $x_1 < \dots < x_4$ .

对于任意 $x_k, x_{k+1}$ (其中 $1 \le k < 4$ ),有 $f(x_k) = f(x_{k+1})$ .

根据Rolle中值定理,存在 $\xi_k \in (x_k, x_{k+1})$ 使得 $f'(\xi_k) = 0$ .

于是f'(x) = 0至少有三个实根 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$ .同理可知f''(x) = 0至少有两个实根,f'''(x) = 0至少有一个实根.

而 $f'''(x) = -e^x < 0$ ,即f'''(x) = 0没有实根,这与假设不符,从而f(x) = 0至多有三个互异实根.

## 7.(10分)

证明:对于任意给定的 $k\in\mathbb{R}$ ,存在1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 $x^k-3x^2y+3xy^2-y^k=0.$ 

## Proof.

设
$$F(x,y)=x^k-3x^2y+3xy^2-y^k$$
,则有

$$F_x(x,y) = kx^{k-1} - 6xy + 3y^2$$
  $F_y(x,y) = -ky^{k-1} + 6xy - 3x^2$ 

若k = 3,则有 $x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3 = 0$ ,即 $(x - y)^3 = 0$ .这确定唯一的函数y = f(x) = x.

$$f'(x) = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{kx^{k-1} - 6xy + 3y^2}{ky^{k-1} - 6xy + 3x^2}$$

### 8.(15分)

求函数 $f(x,y,z)=x^3+y^3+z^3-4xyz$ 在 $D=\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3:x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant 1\}$ 上的最大值和最小值.

#### Solution.

我们有

$$f_x = 3x^2 - 4yz$$
  $f_y = 3y^2 - 4xz$   $f_z = 3z^2 - 4xy$ 

 $\diamondsuit f_x = f_y = f_z = 0, \text{ math } f(0,0,0) = 0.$ 

现在考虑D的边界.令 $F(x,y,z,\lambda)=f(x,y,z)-\lambda(x^2+y^2+z^2-1)$ .令F的各偏导为0,有

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 3x^2 - 4yz - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = 3y^2 - 4xz - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_z = 3z^2 - 4xy - 2\lambda z = 0 \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-y)(3x+3y+4z-2\lambda) = 0\\ (x-z)(3x+3z+4y-2\lambda) = 0\\ (y-z)(3y+3z+4x-2\lambda) = 0 \end{cases}$$

若x = y = z,不难得出 $x = y = z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 或 $x = y = z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ .此时有

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \qquad f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

若x,y,z不全相等,不妨设x=y.于是有 $(x-z)(7x+3z-2\lambda)=0$ ,即 $\lambda=\frac{7x+3z}{2}$ .代入 $F_x=0$ 有

$$x(7z + 4x) = 0$$

若
$$x=0$$
,则有 $y=0$ , $z=\pm 1$ .此时有 $f(0,0,1)=f(0,0,-1)=0$ .  
若 $7z+4x=0$ ,则有 $x^2+x^2+\frac{16}{49}x^2=1$ ,于是 $x=y=-\frac{7}{4}z=\frac{7}{\sqrt{114}}$ 或 $x=y=-\frac{7}{4}z=-\frac{7}{\sqrt{114}}$ .此时有

$$f(x, y, z) = x^3 + x^3 - \frac{64}{343}x^3 + \frac{16}{7}x^3 = \frac{1406}{343}x^3$$

于是
$$f\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{114}}, \frac{7}{\sqrt{114}}, -\frac{4}{\sqrt{114}}\right) = \frac{37}{3\sqrt{114}}, f\left(-\frac{7}{\sqrt{114}}, -\frac{7}{\sqrt{114}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{114}}\right) = -\frac{37}{3\sqrt{114}}.$$
于是 $f(x, y, z)$ 的最大值为 $\frac{37}{3\sqrt{114}}$ ,最小值为 $-\frac{37}{3\sqrt{114}}$ .

# 9.(10分)

设函数f在[0,1]二阶可微,且 $f(0)=f(1)=0, \min_{x\in[0,1]}f(x)=-1.$ 试证明:存在 $\epsilon\in(0,1)$ 使得 $f''(\epsilon)\geqslant 8.$ 

## Proof.

设f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处取到最小值.将f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处做泰勒展开有

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2}{2}, x \ge \xi \ge x_0$$

由于f(x)在[0,1]二阶可微,因而最小值点必然满足 $f'(x_0)=0.又 f(x_0)=-1$ ,于是有

$$f(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2}{2} - 1, x \ge \xi \ge x_0$$

分别取x = 0,1有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{f''(\xi_1)x_0^2}{2} \\ 1 = \frac{f''(\xi_2)(1-x_0)^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

由于 $\min \{x_0, 1-x_0\} \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$ ,于是

$$\max\left\{f''(\xi_1), f''(\xi_2)\right\} = \max\left\{\frac{2}{x_0^2}, \frac{2}{(1-x_0)^2}\right\} \geqslant \frac{2}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 8$$