

# 四川大学半期考试试卷答案

(2014—2015 年第二学期)

科目：微积分 (II) -2 课程号：201075030 考试时间：90 分钟

注：请将答案写在答题纸规定的方框内，否则记 0 分。

一、计算下列多元函数的极限。若极限不存在，请给出理由（每题 5 分，共 15 分）

1、
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^4 + y^4)}{x^2 + y^2}$$

解：
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^4 + y^4)}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$0 < \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x^2 + y^2} < x^2 + y^2, \text{ 故}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^4 + y^4)}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

2、
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^5}{x^2 + y^2}$$

解：
$$\left| \frac{x^3 + y^5}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right| + \left| \frac{y^5}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq |x| + |y^3| \rightarrow 0, \text{ 故}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^5}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

3、
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 \sin y}{x^6 + y^2}$$

解：令  $y = kx^3$ ,

$$\lim_{(x,y=kx^3) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 \sin y}{x^6 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y=kx^3) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{kx^6}{x^6 + k^2 x^6} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}, \text{ 极限不存在。}$$

二. 计算题。(每小题 5 分，共 25 分)

1、
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2+x)^2} dx.$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2+x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d\left(-\frac{1}{x+2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } &= -\frac{\ln 2}{3} + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \ln 2 - \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$2、 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)^2} dx。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)^2} dx &\stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan t \sec^4 t} dt = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\tan t} dt \\ &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{1}{\sin t} - \sin t\right) d \sin t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$3、 \text{ 设 } f(x) + x \sin x = \int_0^{\pi} f(2x) dx, \text{ 求 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx。$$

$$\text{解: 设 } A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$f(x) + x \sin x = \frac{1}{2} A \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} A dx \Rightarrow$$

$$A + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} A \Rightarrow A + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} A \Rightarrow A = \frac{4}{\pi - 4}.$$

$$4、 u = (xy)^z, \text{ 求 } du|_{(1,2,1)}。$$

$$du|_{(1,2,1)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{(1,2,1)} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{(1,2,1)} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{(1,2,1)} dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } &= \frac{du(x,2,1)}{dx}|_{x=1} dx + \frac{du(1,y,1)}{dy}|_{y=2} dy + \frac{du(1,2,z)}{dz}|_{z=1} dz \\ &= 2dx + dy + 2 \ln 2 dz. \end{aligned}$$

$$5. f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}}, & x > 1 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt.$$

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t-1}} u = \sqrt{t-1} \int \frac{2udu}{u(u^2+1)} = 2\arctan\sqrt{t-1} + C.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + 2\arctan\sqrt{x-1}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

三. (10分) 设  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处可导, 且  $f(1)=0$ ,  $f'(1)=1$ , 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x (t \int_t^1 f(u)du)dt}{(1-x)^3}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 洛必达法则} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x (t \int_t^1 f(u)du)dt}{(1-x)^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \int_x^1 f(u)du}{-3(1-x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x f(u)du}{3(1-x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{-6(1-x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{6(x-1)} = \frac{1}{6} f'(1). \end{aligned}$$

四. (10分) 设函数  $f(x)$  连续, 且  $f(0) \neq 0$ , 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(u)du} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt}{\int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(\xi)}{x[f(\xi) + f(x)]} = \frac{1}{2}, 0 < \xi < x. \text{ 最后一步不能使用洛必达法则, 利用积分中值定理。} \end{aligned}$$

五. (10分) 证明函数  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$  在点  $(0,0)$  连续、偏导数存在, 但不可微。

$$\text{解: } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{|xy|} = 0 = f(0,0), \text{ 连续。}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0, \text{ 偏导存在,}$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha = \Delta f|_{(0,0)} - [f_x(0,0)dx + f_y(0,0)dy] = \sqrt{|xy|},$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \text{ 极限不存在, 不可微.}$$

六. (10 分) 求曲线  $\begin{cases} x = 1 + t^2 \\ y = \ln t \end{cases} (1 \leq t \leq 2)$  与直线  $y = 0, x = 5$  所围成的平面图形的面积以及该

图形绕直线  $x = 6$  旋转一周所得旋转体的体积。

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{\ln 2} \pi(6-x)^2 dy \\ \text{解: } &= \pi \int_1^2 (5-t^2)^2 d \ln t = (25 \ln 2 - \frac{45}{4})\pi \end{aligned}$$

七、(10 分) 设  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $F(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}) = 0$  确定, 其中  $F$  可微, 求  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

$$\text{解: } F_1'(dx + \frac{ydz - zdy}{y^2}) + F_2'(dy + \frac{xdz - zdx}{x^2}) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$dz = \frac{\frac{z}{x^2}F_2' - F_1'}{\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x}} dx + \frac{\frac{z}{y^2}F_1' - F_2'}{\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x}} dy$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xy}{xF_1' + yF_2'} (\frac{z}{x}F_2' - xF_1' + \frac{y}{z}F_1' - yF_2') = z - xy$$

八. (10 分) 求函数  $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$  的极值, 并判断是极大值还是极小值?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f_x &= e^{2x}(2x + 2y^2 + 4y + 1), f_y = e^{2x}(2y + 2) \\ f_{xx} &= 4e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y + 1), f_{xy} = 4e^{2x}(y + 1), f_{yy} = 2e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

驻点:  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -1$

$A = 2e, B = 0, C = 2e. \Rightarrow B^2 - AC < 0, A > 0$  为极小值点, 极小值  $-e/2$ 。