

2019 年半期考试参考答案

一、 (10 分)计算 $\int_{-4}^9 x\sqrt{|x|}dx$.

$$\text{解: } \int_{-4}^9 x\sqrt{|x|}dx = \int_{-4}^4 x\sqrt{|x|}dx + \int_4^9 x\sqrt{|x|}dx \cdots \cdots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 0 + \int_4^9 x\sqrt{x}dx = \int_4^9 x^{3/2}dx = \left. \frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} \right|_4^9 = \frac{2(3^5 - 2^5)}{5} = \frac{422}{5}. \cdots \cdots (5 \text{ 分})$$

二、 (10 分)计算 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1+e^x} dx$.

$$\text{解: } I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1+e^x} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx, \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{x \sin^3 x}{1+e^x} + \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1+e^{-x}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin^3 x dx \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})$$

三、 (10 分)计算 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+2x+2x^2}} dx$.

$$\text{解: } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+2x+2x^2}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} + 2}} dx \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} + 2}} d\frac{1}{x} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 2t + 2}} dt \cdots \cdots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t+1)^2 + 1}} dt = \ln(t+1 + \sqrt{(t+1)^2 + 1}) \Big|_0^1 = \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}+2}{\sqrt{2}+1} \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{5}+2) + \ln(\sqrt{2}-1).$$

四、 (10 分)计算 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{\frac{x}{x+y}} \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e, \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \frac{x}{x+y} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \frac{1}{1+y/x} = 1, \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = e. \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})$$

五、 (12 分) 求 a, b 的值, 使得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{bx - \sin x} \int_{-x}^x \frac{(t+x)^2}{\sqrt{a+t+x}} dt = 4$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } 4 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{bx - \sin x} \int_{-x}^x \frac{(t+x)^2}{\sqrt{a+t+x}} dt \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{bx - \sin x} \int_0^{2x} \frac{u^2}{\sqrt{a+u}} du \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{8x^2}{\sqrt{a+2x} \cdot b - \cos x} \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

由于对任意的 a , $\frac{8x^2}{\sqrt{a+2x}}$ 皆为无穷小量, 故 $b=1$. $\cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$

$$\text{从而可知 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{16}{\sqrt{a+2x}} = 4 \Rightarrow a = 16. \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

六、 (12 分) 设 $F(x, y) = f(g(x+y), g(x-y))$, 其中 g 具有二阶导数, f

具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot g'(x+y) - f'_2 \cdot g'(x-y), \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot g'(x+y) + f_2' \cdot g'(x-y) \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} &= [f_{11}'' g'(x+y) - f_{12}'' g'(x-y)] \cdot g'(x+y) + f_1' \cdot g''(x+y) \\ &+ [f_{21}'' g'(x+y) - f_{22}'' g'(x-y)] \cdot g'(x-y) - f_2' \cdot g''(x-y) \end{aligned} \cdots \cdots (3 \text{ 分})$$

由于 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 故 $f_{12}'' = f_{21}''$, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} &= f_{11}'' \cdot [g'(x+y)]^2 - f_{22}'' \cdot [g'(x-y)]^2 + f_1' \cdot g''(x+y) - f_2' \cdot g''(x-y) \cdots \cdots \\ &\cdots (3 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

七、 (12 分) 已知方程 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z + e^z = 1$, (1) 证明该方程在 $(0,0)$ 点的邻域内能唯一确定连续函数 $z = z(x,y)$ 满足 $z(0,0) = 0$; (2) 在 $(0,0)$ 点的邻域内求全微分 dz ; (3) 利用二阶偏导数判断 $z = z(x,y)$ 是否在点 $(0,0)$ 处取得极值?

解: (1) 设 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z + e^z - 1$,

$$F(0,0,z) = 3z + e^z - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0 \quad (\text{唯一解}), \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分})$$

又 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 4y$, $F_z = 3 + e^z$ 皆连续, $\cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})$

$$F_z|_{(0,0,0)} = 3 + e^z|_{z=0} = 4 \neq 0,$$

故方程可在 $(0,0)$ 点的邻域内唯一确定连续隐函数 $z = z(x,y)$ 。 $\cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分})$

$$(2) z_x = \frac{-2x}{3+e^z}, z_y = \frac{-4y}{3+e^z} \cdots \cdots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$dz = -\frac{2x}{3+e^z} dx - \frac{4y}{3+e^z} dy \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$(3) z_x = \frac{-2x}{3+e^z} = 0, z_y = \frac{-4y}{3+e^z} = 0 \Rightarrow (x,y) = (0,0) \text{ 为驻点. } \cdots \cdots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$A = z_{xx}|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2x \cdot e^z \cdot z_x - 2(3+e^z)}{(3+e^z)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$B = z_{xy}|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2x \cdot e^z \cdot z_y}{(3+e^z)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0, \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$C = z_{yy}|_{(0,0)} = \frac{4y \cdot e^z \cdot z_y - 4(3+e^z)}{(3+e^z)^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = -1, \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

因为 $B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{2} < 0, A < 0$, 故在 $(0,0)$ 处取得极大值. $\dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$

八、 (12 分) 已知函数 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 的邻域内连续, 且

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} = 1$, (1) 求 $f_x(0,0)$ 和 $f_y(0,0)$; (2) 判断函数 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处是否可微?

解: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} \cdot (x^2+y^2) = f(0,0) = 0$, $\dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} \frac{f(x,0)}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} \frac{f(x,0)}{x} = 0, \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0, \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{同理可知, } f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ x=0}} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0, \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0)x - f_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0, \text{ 故函数 } f(x,y) \text{ 在点 } (0,0) \text{ 处可} \\ &\text{微.} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

九、 (12 分) 已知曲线 $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e}$ 与曲线 $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$ 有公共切点, 求: (1)

两条曲线与 x 轴围成的平面图形的面积 S ; (2) 该平面图形绕 x

轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积 V .

解：设切点横坐标为 x_0 ，故切点处切线斜率分别为 $y' = \frac{1}{2e\sqrt{x_0}}$ ，

$y' = \frac{1}{2x_0}$ ，由公切点可知 $\frac{1}{2e\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2x_0} \Rightarrow x_0 = e^2$ ，故切点为

$(e^2, 1)$.……(3 分)

$$(1) \quad S = \int_0^1 (e^{2y} - e^2 y^2) dy = \frac{e^2 - 3}{6}; \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \quad V = \pi \int_0^{e^2} y^2 dx - \pi \int_1^{e^2} y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{e^2} \frac{x}{e^2} dx - \pi \int_1^{e^2} \frac{\ln^2 x}{4} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}. \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$