四川大学半期考试试题答案

(2015——2016 学年第 2 学期)

一、(4×5=20分)填空题

$$1 \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2_{-} \circ$$

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x > \sin x \Rightarrow \sin x > \sin(\sin x), \cos x < \cos(\sin x),$$

$$\therefore 1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \left(\sin x\right) dx = M,$$

$$1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos (\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos (\cos x) dx = N,$$

$$\therefore M < 1 < N$$
.

$$3, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \underline{\qquad \qquad 0 \qquad }$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2n\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + t\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + t\right)} d\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + t\right)$$

$$=\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pm \sin 2nt}{\cos t} dt = 0 (被积函数为奇函数).$$

另解:
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin 2n(\pi - t)}{\sin(\pi - t)} d(\pi - t)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin 2nt}{\sin t} dt = 0.$$

4.
$$\forall w = u^2 + uv + v^2, u = x^2, v = 2x + 1, \frac{dw}{dx} = 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x + 4$$

$$1 \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x \sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\text{ $\widehat{\mathbb{H}}$}^{2}: \quad \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{x \sin^{4} x}{\sin^{4} x + \cos^{4} x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin^{4} x}{\sin^{4} x + \cos^{4} x} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{x \sin^{4} x}{\sin^{4} x + \cos^{4} x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi + x) \sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$$

$$=2\pi \left[\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx\right]$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx \right] = \pi^2$$

$$2 \int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{4} \sqrt{x^{2}-2x}} dx$$

$$\text{ \mathbb{H}}: \quad \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{(x-1)^2 - 1}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{3} \sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{x-1})^{2}}} dx \frac{1}{x-1} = \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{t^{3}}{\sqrt{1-t^{2}}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1/4} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\int_0^{1/4} \sqrt{1 - x} dx + \int_0^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x}} dx \right] = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{3}$$

也可以使用三角函数代换。

$$3 \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} (1 + \frac{1}{xy})^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} (a \neq 0)$$

$$\overset{\text{AP}}{\underset{y \to a}{\text{HP}}} : \quad \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{xy} \right]^{\frac{x}{y(x+y)}}$$

$$=e^{1/a}$$
 o

4、若
$$z = f(x + y, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' + y f_2';$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(f_1' + y f_2' \right) = \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial y} + f_2' + y \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial y}$$

$$= \left(f_{11}'' + x f_{12}'' \right) + f_2' + y \left(f_{21}'' + x f_{22}'' \right)$$

$$= f_{11}'' + x f_{12}'' + y f_{21}'' + x y f_{22}'' + f_2'.$$
注意: $f_1' = f_1'(x + y, xy), f_2' = f_2'(x + y, xy)$ 是复合函数。

三、 (12 分) 计算曲线 $y = \int_0^{\frac{x}{n}} n \sqrt{\sin \theta} d\theta$ 的弧长 $(0 \le x \le n\pi)$ 。

解:
$$y'(x) = \sqrt{\sin \frac{x}{n}}$$
,

$$s = \int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx = \int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin \frac{x}{n}} \, dx = n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin t} \, dt = n \int_0^{\pi} (\sin \frac{t}{2} + \cos \frac{t}{2}) \, dt = 4n$$

四、 (12 分)证明由方程 f(x-az,y-bz)=0 所确定的函数 z=z(x,y)

满足方程 $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$, 其中a,b为常数。

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\text{lif:}} \quad f_1'(1-a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + f_2'(-b\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f_1'}{af_1' + bf_2'},$$

$$f_{1}^{'}(-a\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + f_{2}^{'}(1-b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f_{2}^{'}}{af_{1}^{'} + bf_{2}^{'}},$$

五、 (12 分) 设函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
, (1) 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$;

(2) 判断 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 处的可微性,若可微则求 $df|_{(0,0)}$ 。

解: (1)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x^3y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}, 根据对称性可知$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x^2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| = \left| \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x^3y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| \le 4 |x|, \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| = \left| \frac{2x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x^2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| \le 4 |y|,$$

可知一阶偏导在(0,0)处连续,从而 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 处的可微性。

$$\left| df \right|_{(0,0)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(0,0)} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \bigg|_{(0,0)} dy = 0$$

六、 (12 分) 设 $z(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$, $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le 2, -2 \le y \le 2\}$ 。

证明:函数z(x,y)在D内的极值点不是最值点。

证明:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y = 0\\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \vec{x} \not\in \mathbf{D} + \hat{\mathbf{E}} \not\subset (1,1).$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x$$
, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6y$,

在(1,1)处, $AC - B^2 > 0$,是极小值点,极小值为z(1,1) = -1。

注意到z(0,-2) = -8 < z(1,1),故(1,1)不是最值点。

七、 (12分)设函数 f(x) 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上连续,且满足: $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = 0$,

 $\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\cos x dx = 0$ 。证明:在(0,\pi)内 f(x)至少存在两个零点。

证明: (1) 若 $f(x) \equiv 0$, 结论显然成立。

(2) 若 f(x) 在 $(0,\pi)$ 内不恒为 0 且不变号,不妨假设存在一点 x_0 使得

 $f(x_0) > 0$ 。 由连续性可知存在 $U(x_0) \subset (0,\pi)$, 使得 $\forall x \in U(x_0) \subset (0,\pi)$, 有 f(x) > 0。从而有: $\int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx \ge \int_{U(x_0)} f(x) \sin x dx > 0$,矛盾。故 f(x) 必在 $(0,\pi)$ 内变号,也即在 $(0,\pi)$ 至少存在一个零点c。

(3) 若 f(x)有且仅有一个零点c,可知 $f(x)\sin(x-c)$ 保号,不妨设为 $f(x)\sin(x-c) \ge 0$ 从而有