

四川大学半期考试试题答案

(2017-2018 学年第 2 学期)

课程号: 201075030 课序号: 课程名称: 微积分(II)-2 任课教师: 成绩:
适用专业年级: 学生人数: 印题份数: 学号: 姓名:

考生承诺

我已认真阅读并知晓《四川大学考场规则》和《四川大学本科学生考试违纪作弊处分规定(修订)》,郑重承诺:

- 1、已按要求将考试禁止携带的文具用品或与考试有关的物品放置在指定地点;
- 2、不带手机进入考场;
- 3、考试期间遵守以上两项规定,若有违规行为,同意按照有关条款接受处理。

考生签名:

一、(8×6=48 分) 计算题

1、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - x}{\sin x - x}.$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - x}{\sin x - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - 1}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 2.$

2、 $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx.$

解: $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx,$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

3、 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{xy^2+1}-1}{xy}.$

解: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{xy^2+1}-1}{xy} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2/2}{xy} = 0.$

4、求 $z = f(x^2y, \frac{y}{x})$ 的一阶偏导数.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xyf'_1 - \frac{y}{x^2}f'_2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2f'_1 + \frac{1}{x}f'_2.$

5、 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx.$

解: 令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$, 有 $x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1}, dx = \frac{2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt,$

$I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt,$ 再令 $t = \tan u,$

$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2 \tan^2 u}{\sec^4 u} \sec^2 u du = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\tan^2 u}{\sec^2 u} du = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 u du = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

6、 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n+1}).$

解: $S_n = \frac{1}{n} [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}) + \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n+1}) + \cdots + \ln(1 + \frac{n}{n+1})],$

$\frac{1}{n+1} [\ln 1 + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}) + \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n+1}) + \cdots + \ln(1 + \frac{n}{n+1})] < S_n$
 $< \frac{1}{n} [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n}) + \cdots + \ln(1 + \frac{n}{n})]$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx = \ln 4 - 1.$

二、 (14 分) 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由 $z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 = 1$ 确定的隐函数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)}.$

解: 由已知条件可知 $z(0,0) = 1,$ (2 分)

$z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 = 1 \Rightarrow 5z^4 z_x - z^4 - 4xz^3 z_x + 3yz^2 z_x = 0 \Rightarrow$

$z_x(0,0) = \frac{z^4}{5z^4 - 4xz^3 + 3yz^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{5}.$ (4 分)

$z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 = 1 \Rightarrow 5z^4 z_y - 4xz^3 z_y + z^3 + 3yz^2 z_y = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$z_y(0,0) = \frac{-z^3}{5z^4 - 4xz^3 + 3yz^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{5}. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{又 } 20z^3z_xz_y + 5z^4z_{xy} - 4z^3z_y - 12xz^2z_xz_y - 4xz^3z_{xy} + 3z^2z_x + 6yzz_xz_y + 3yz^2z_{xy} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{4}{5} + 5z_{xy}(0,0) + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow z_{xy}(0,0) = -\frac{3}{25}. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

三、 (14 分) 设函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x-y)\sqrt{\frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$ (1) 判断 $f(x,y)$

在 $(0,0)$ 处的连续性; (2) 判断 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处的可微性。

解: (1) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x-y)\sqrt{\frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2}},$

因为 $0 < |(x-y)\sqrt{\frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2}}| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|x-y|, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

故 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x-y)\sqrt{\frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2}} = 0, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

所以 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 的连续。

(2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{df(x,0)}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \quad (2 \text{ 分}) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{df(0,y)}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} = 0, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\Delta f \Big|_{(0,0)} = (\Delta x - \Delta y)\sqrt{\frac{|\Delta x \Delta y|}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}},$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta f \Big|_{(0,0)} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} \Delta x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} (\Delta x - \Delta y) \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

令 $\Delta y = k\Delta x, k > 0, \Delta x > 0$, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = k\Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta f \Big|_{(0,0)} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} \Delta x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-k)\sqrt{k}}{(1+k^2)}, \text{ 极限不存在, 不可微. } (4 \text{ 分})$$

四、 (14 分) 求心脏线 $\rho = 1 - \cos \theta, (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$ 的长度 L , 及其与 x 轴所围封闭

图形的面积 S .

$$\text{解: } L = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\theta = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{(1 - \cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2 - 2\cos \theta} d\theta = 2 \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 4. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \rho^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^\pi \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t dt = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \pi. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

五、 (10 分) 设 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$. 证明: (1) 若 $F(x) = (x-1) \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则存在

$\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$; (2) 若 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$, 则存在 $\eta \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$\int_0^\eta f(x) dx = \frac{f(\eta)}{\eta}.$$

证: (1) 显然, $F(0) = F(1) = 0$, (2 分)

使用 Rolle 中值定理 (1) 的结论成立。(2 分)

$$(2) \text{ 令 } F(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \int_0^x f(t) dt,$$

显然, $F(0) = F(1) = 0$. (2 分)

$$\text{且 } F'(x) = -xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \int_0^x f(t) dt + e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot f(x). \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

利用 Rolle 中值定理有: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$. 即

$$F'(\xi) = -\xi e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} \int_0^\xi f(t) dt + e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} \cdot f(\xi) = 0. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$