

考试题 (A卷)

一、计算下列数列或函数的极限 (请从三道题目中任选二道题, 多选的话则按照前两道题目给分。每题5分, 合计10分)

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n.$

解 (方法一)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right)^n \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{n-1}} \right]^{\frac{n(n-1)}{n^2}} = e.\end{aligned}$$

(方法二)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right)} \\&= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n^2}} = e^1 = e.\end{aligned}$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x^2},$  其中  $f(x)$  是一个连续函数.

解

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt}{x^2} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x)}{2x} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2} = \frac{f(0)}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

3. 求二元函数  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+2y) \ln(x^4+y^4)$  的极限.

**解（方法一）** 平面极坐标为  $(\rho, \theta)$ 。由于  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ ，不妨设  $|x| \leq \frac{1}{2}, |y| \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ，

于是

$$\max(|x|, |y|) \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rho,$$

$$x^4 + y^4 \geq \frac{1}{4} \rho^4,$$

$$\left| \ln(x^4 + y^4) \right| = \ln \frac{1}{x^4 + y^4} \leq \ln \frac{4}{\rho^4} = 2 \ln 2 - 4 \ln \rho,$$

所以

$$0 \leq \left| (x+2y) \ln(x^4 + y^4) \right| \leq 6(\ln 2 - 2 \ln \rho) \rho \rightarrow 0$$

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

**解（方法二）** 有界量与无穷小量之积是无穷小量，所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+2y) \ln(x^4 + y^4) \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left[ \frac{(x+2y)}{(x^4 + y^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot (x^4 + y^4)^{\frac{1}{4}} \ln(x^4 + y^4) \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

二、（8分）过原点作抛物线  $y = f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$  的切线，设  $D$  是该切线与上述抛物线及  $x$  轴围成的平面区域. 求区域  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

**解** 设切点为  $(x_0, y_0)$ ，则

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = \sqrt{x_0 - 1} \\ \frac{y_0}{x_0} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0 - 1}} \end{cases}$$

解方程组得  $(x_0, y_0) = (2, 1)$ 。

所求的旋转体是一个圆锥减去一个旋转抛物面，于是

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 2 - \int_1^2 \pi \cdot f^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} \pi - \pi \int_1^2 (x-1) dx = \frac{1}{6} \pi.。$$

三、求下列积分（共2小题，每小题5分，共10分）：

1.  $\int \frac{x^2-7}{x^2+x-2} dx.$

解

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2-7}{x^2+x-2} dx &= \int \frac{x^2+x-2-x-5}{x^2+x-2} dx \\&= \int \left( 1 - \frac{x+5}{x^2+x-2} \right) dx \\&= \int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right) dx \\&= x + \ln \frac{|x+2|}{(x-1)^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

2.  $\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx.$

解 做变量代换  $t = \sqrt{x}$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx &= \int \arctan t dt^2 \\&= t^2 \arctan t - \int t^2 d \arctan t = t^2 \arctan t - \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt \\&= t^2 \arctan t - \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = (t^2+1) \arctan t - t + C \\&= (x+1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

四、（7分）证明  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1+\cos x+\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x+\cos x} dx$ .

**解** 做变量代换  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\cos x + 1 + \sin x} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - t}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) + 1 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)} (-dt), t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - t}{\sin t + 1 + \cos t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}{\sin x + 1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin x + 1 + \cos x} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\cos x + 1 + \sin x} dx, \end{aligned}$$

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

五、（8分）求原点到直线

$$L: \begin{cases} x - z + 2 = 0 \\ -y + 2z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

的垂线方程.

**解** 直线的方向为

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -i - 2j - k,$$

设垂足为  $P(x, y, z)$ , 则  $\overrightarrow{OP}$  与  $L$  垂直, 且在直线上, 所以

$$\begin{cases} x - z + 2 = 0 \\ -y + 2z - 1 = 0, \\ -x - 2y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

解方程得  $x = -\frac{4}{3}, y = \frac{1}{3}, z = \frac{2}{3}$ 。于是垂线方程为  $\frac{x}{-\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{y}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{z}{\frac{2}{3}}$ , 即  $\frac{x}{-4} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{2}$ 。

六、（7分）设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  连续可微,  $f(0) = 0$ , 证明在  $(0, 1)$  中存在一点  $\xi$ , 满足

$$(1 - \xi)f'(\xi) = f(\xi).$$

**证明** 设  $F(x) = (1 - x)f(x)$ , 则该函数在闭区间  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  上可导, 且

$F(0) = F(1) = 0$ 。根据罗尔定理, 在  $(0, 1)$  中存在一点  $\xi$ , 满足

$$F'(\xi) = (1 - \xi)f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\xi)}{1 - \xi}.$$

七、（7分）求  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} \sin x$  在  $x=0$  点的带皮亚诺余项的3阶泰勒展式，并求  $f^{(3)}(0)$  的值.

解

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \right] \left( x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^4) \right) \\ &= \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + o(x^2) \right] \left( x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^4) \right) \\ &= x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{7}{24}x^3 + o(x^3) \\ \therefore \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!} &= -\frac{7}{24}, f^{(3)}(0) = -\frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

八、（7分）设  $2n$  次多项式  $P_{2n}(x) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k \frac{x^k}{k}$ ，分析多项式的单调性，由此证明该多项式没有零点.

解 
$$f'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k x^{k-1} = \frac{-1+x^{2n}}{1+x}, \quad f'(x) \begin{cases} < 0 & x \in (-\infty, -1) \\ < 0 & x \in (-1, 1) \\ > 0 & x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}.$$

于是

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \text{严格单调下降} & x \in (-\infty, -1] \\ \text{严格单调下降} & x \in [-1, 1] \\ \text{严格单调上升} & x \in [1, +\infty) \end{cases}, \quad f(x) \begin{cases} \text{严格单调下降} & x \in (-\infty, 1] \\ \text{严格单调上升} & x \in [1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\geq f(1) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k \frac{x^k}{k} \\ &= (1-1) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-2} - \frac{1}{2n-1}\right) + \frac{1}{2n} \\ &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

九、（7分）求由方程  $e^{xy} - \ln(x^2 + y) = 1$  所确定的隐函数  $y = y(x)$  的微分.

解

$$\begin{aligned}de^{xy} - d \ln(x^2 + y) &= 0 \\e^{xy} d(xy) - \frac{1}{x^2 + y} d(x^2 + y) &= 0 \\e^{xy} (ydx + xdy) - \frac{1}{x^2 + y} (2xdx + dy) &= 0 \\ \left( xe^{xy} - \frac{1}{x^2 + y} \right) dy &= \left( -ye^{xy} + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y} \right) dx \\ dy &= \frac{-ye^{xy} + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y}}{xe^{xy} - \frac{1}{x^2 + y}} dx = \frac{-ye^{xy}(x^2 + y) + 2x}{xe^{xy}(x^2 + y) - 1} dx.\end{aligned}$$

十、（7分）当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时， $\sin x - \tan x$  是  $x$  的多少阶无穷小量？

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

根据无穷小量阶数的定义， $\sin x - \tan x$  是  $x$  的3阶无穷小量.



十一、（8分）讨论函数  $f(x, y) = |x \sin y|$  在  $(0, 0)$  处的可微性.

解

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

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0 \quad 4\text{分}$$

$$\Delta u = |\Delta x \sin \Delta y| \quad 5\text{分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta u - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} & \quad 6\text{分} \\ &= \frac{|\Delta x \sin \Delta y|}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \\ & \rightarrow 0 \quad 8\text{分} \end{aligned}$$

按照微分的定义，该函数在  $(0, 0)$  处可微。 8分

极限趋于0，两种处理方法

（方法一：夹逼定理）

$$0 \leq \frac{|\Delta x \sin \Delta y|}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \leq \frac{|\Delta x \Delta y|}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \leq \rho \rightarrow 0$$

（方法二：无穷小量与有界量相乘是无穷小量）

$$\frac{\Delta u - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \frac{|\Delta x|}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \cdot |\sin \Delta y| \rightarrow 0$$

十二、（7分）设  $u = e^{xy} \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ ，求该函数的一阶偏导数与全微分.

**解** 用微分演算

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \sin(x^2 + y^2) de^{xy} + e^{xy} d \sin(x^2 + y^2) \\ &= \sin(x^2 + y^2) e^{xy} d(xy) + e^{xy} \cos(x^2 + y^2) d(x^2 + y^2) \\ &= \sin(x^2 + y^2) e^{xy} (xdy + ydx) + e^{xy} \cos(x^2 + y^2) (2xdx + 2ydy) \\ &= e^{xy} [x \sin(x^2 + y^2) + 2y \cos(x^2 + y^2)] dy + e^{xy} [y \sin(x^2 + y^2) + 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2)] dx \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= e^{xy} [y \sin(x^2 + y^2) + 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2)], \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= e^{xy} [x \sin(x^2 + y^2) + 2y \cos(x^2 + y^2)]. \end{aligned}$$

十三、（7分）设函数  $f(x, y)$  有连续的二阶偏导数，

$$z = f(x_0 + t(x_1 - x_0), y_0 + t(y_1 - y_0)),$$

求  $\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2}$ .

**解** 根据复合函数链式法则

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = (x_1 - x_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + (y_1 - y_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}.$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) &= (x_1 - x_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + (y_1 - y_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) &= (x_1 - x_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + (y_1 - y_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 y}\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} &= (x_1 - x_0) \left[ (x_1 - x_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + (y_1 - y_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \\ &\quad + (y_1 - y_0) \left[ (x_1 - x_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + (y_1 - y_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 y} \right] \\ &= (x_1 - x_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + 2(x_1 - x_0)(y_1 - y_0) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + (y_1 - y_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 y} \\ &= \left( (x_1 - x_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y_1 - y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 f\end{aligned}$$