

考研题目本

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1 微积分

1.1 一元函数微分

Example 1.1. 设 $f'(x)$ 连续, $f(0) = 0, f'(0) \neq 0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(x^2 - t) dt}{x^3 \int_0^1 f(xt) dt}$

令 $x^2 - t = u, xt = u$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(x^2 - t) dt}{x^3 \int_0^1 f(xt) dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\int_{x^2}^0 f(u) du}{x^3 \int_0^x f(u) \frac{du}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(u) du}{x^2 \int_0^x f(u) du} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xf'(x^2)}{2x \int_0^x f(u) du + x^2 f(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x^2)}{2 \int_0^x f(u) du + xf(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4xf'(x^2)}{3f(x) + xf'(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4f'(x^2)}{3 \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + f'(x)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.2. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin x^2}$

利用泰勒展开, $\sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^4)$, $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$, $e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2)$, 因此

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{(\cos x - e^{x^2}) \sin x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)}{-\frac{3}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

Example 1.3. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^n(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n})$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = A$

Example 1.4. suppose $y_n = \left[\frac{(2n)!}{n!n^n} \right]^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$. Compute $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln y_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} \ln \frac{(2n)!}{n!n^n} = \frac{1}{n+1} \ln \frac{(2n)(2n-1) \dots (n+1)}{n^n} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n}) = \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \right) \\ &= 1 \cdot \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx \\ &= \ln 2 - 1 + \ln 2 = \ln \frac{4}{e}\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.5. 已知 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $e^{-x^4} - \cos(\sqrt{2}x^2)$ 与 ax^n 是等价无穷小, 试求 a, n

$$\begin{aligned}e^{-x^4} &= 1 - x^4 + \frac{x^8}{2} + o(x^8) \\ \cos(\sqrt{2}x^2) &= 1 - x^4 + \frac{x^8}{6} + o(x^8)\end{aligned}$$

Hence $a = \frac{1}{3}, n = 8$

Example 1.6. 设 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x} - (\alpha + \beta \sin x)}{\sin^2 x}$, 且点 $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点, 求 α, β

由极限存在可知, $\alpha = 1$, 泰勒展开

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x} - (\alpha + \beta \sin x)}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \sin^2 x) - \frac{1}{8}(\sin x + \sin^2 x)^2 - (1 + \beta \sin x) + o(\sin^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{2} - \beta) \sin x + \frac{3}{8} \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x}\end{aligned}$$

故 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$

Example 1.7. let $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^n - 3x^{-n}}{x^n + x^{-n}} \sin \frac{1}{x}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x < -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{x} & x = -1 \\ -3 \sin \frac{1}{x} & -1 < x < 0 \\ -3 \sin \frac{1}{x} & 0 < x < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{x} & x = 1 \\ 2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$x = 0$ 是第二类间断点, $x = \pm 1$ 是第一类间断点

Example 1.8. 设 $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = a$, 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2f(e^{x^2})} - \sqrt{1+f(1+\sin^2 x)}}{\ln \cos x}$

由 $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = a$ 可知, $f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+t)}{t} = a$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2f(e^{x^2})} - \sqrt{1+f(1+\sin^2 x)}}{\ln \cos x} &= \frac{2f(e^{x^2}) - f(1+\sin^2 x)}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 \left[\sqrt{1+2f(e^{x^2})} + \sqrt{1+f(1+\sin^2 x)} \right]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\sin^2 x) - f(e^{x^2})}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(1+\sin^2 x) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} - \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - f(1)}{e^{x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} \right] \\ &= -a \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.9. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的某邻域内二阶可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0, f''(0) \neq 0$,

$0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^\alpha - \sin x} = \beta (\beta \neq 0)$, 求 α, β

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0, f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$, 因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha - \sin x = 0$, 因此 $\alpha > 0$

1. 若 $0 < \alpha < 1$

2. 若 $\alpha > 1$

3. 若 $\alpha = 1$

$$\beta = f''(0)$$

Example 1.10. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有定义, 且 $f'(0) = 1, f(x+y) = f(x)e^y + f(y)e^x$, 求 $f(x)$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+y) - f(x)}{y} \\
&= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)e^y + f(y)e^x - f(x)}{y} \\
&= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left[f(x) \frac{e^y - 1}{y} + e^x \frac{f(y) - f(0)}{y} \right] \\
&= f(x) + e^x f'(0) = f(x) + e^x
\end{aligned}$$

即 $f'(x) - f(x) = e^x$, 因此 $f(x) = e^x(x+C)$, 又 $f(0) = 0, C = 0, f(x) = xe^x$

Example 1.11. 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{n} & \frac{1}{n+1} < x \leq \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{x} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} < x \leq \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

而 $1 \leq \frac{1}{n} < \frac{n+1}{n}$, 由夹逼准则得 $f'_+(0) = 1$, 因此 $f'(0) = 1$

Example 1.12. 设 $f(x)$ 是可导的偶函数, 它在 $x = 0$ 的某邻域内满足

$$f(e^{x^2}) - 3f(1 + \sin x^2) = 2x^2 + o(x^2)$$

求曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(-1, f(-1))$ 处的切线方程

由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - 3f(1 + \sin x^2) - 2x^2}{x^2} = 0$$

得

$$f(0) - 3f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

变形

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(e^{x^2})}{e^{x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} - \frac{3f(1 + \sin x^2)}{\sin x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} - 2 \right) = 0$$

有 $f'(1) - 3f'(1) - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow f'(1) = -1$

Example 1.13. 若 $y = f(x)$ 存在单值反函数, 且 $y' \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$

根据反函数的求导法则 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$, 于是

$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) \frac{dx}{dy}$$

因为 $\frac{1}{y'}$ 是以 x 为变量的函数

Example 1.14. 设函数 $f(x) = \arctan x - \frac{x}{1+ax^2}$, 且 $f'''(0) = 1$, 求 a 泰勒展开

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \arctan x - \frac{x}{1+ax^2} = \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots \right) - x(1 - ax^2 + \dots) \\ &= (a - \frac{1}{3})x^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f'''(0)/3! = a - 1/3, a = 1/2$

Example 1.15. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且 $f(x) > 0$, 证明存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$\int_a^\xi f(x)dx = \int_\xi^b f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt - \int_x^b f(t)dt$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且

$$F(a)F(b) = - \left[\int_a^b f(t)dt \right]^2 < 0$$

故由连续函数的零点定理知: 在 (a, b) 内存在 ξ 使得 $F(\xi) = 0$, 即 $\int_a^\xi f(x)dx = \int_\xi^b f(x)dx$

Example 1.16. 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$g(\xi) \int_a^\xi f(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_\xi^b g(x)dx$$

令 $F'(x) = g(x) \int_a^x f(x)dx - f(x) \int_x^b g(x)dx = (\int_a^x f(t)dt \int_b^x g(t)dt)'$, 可取辅助函数 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt \int_x^b g(t)dt$. 则 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$

Example 1.17. 设实数 a_1, \dots, a_n 满足关系式 $a_1 - \frac{a_2}{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_n}{2n-1} = 0$, 证明方程 $a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 3x + \dots + a_n \cos(2n-1)x = 0$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内至少有一实根

令 $f(x) = a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 3x + \dots + a_n \cos(2n-1)x$, 但 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 内不满足零点定理, 因此考虑 $f'(x) = a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 3x + \dots + a_n \cos(2n-1)x$, 则 $f(x) = a_1 \cos x + \frac{a_2}{3} \sin 3x + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x$, 则 $f(0) = f(\pi/2) = 0$

Example 1.18. 试确定方程 $e^x = ax^2 (a > 0)$ 的根的个数, 并指出每个根所在的范围

若直接令 $f(x) = e^x - ax^2$, $f'(x)$ 的符号不易判断。又 $x = 0$ 不是方程的根, 于是方程可化为等价方程 $\frac{e^x}{x^2} = a$

令 $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^2} - a$, 由 $f'(x) = \frac{x-2}{x^3}e^x = 0$ 得 $x = 2$

Example 1.19. 已知方程 $\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} = k$ 在区间 $(0, 1)$ 内有实根, 确定常数 k 的取值范围

令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} - k$, $x \in (0, 1]$, 则

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2}{x^2(1+x)\ln^2(1+x)}$$

因为 $x^2(1+x)\ln^2(1+x) > 0$, 因此只讨论 $g(x) = (1+x)\ln^2(1+x) - x^2$.

$$g'(x) = \ln^2(1+x) + 2\ln(1+x) - 2x$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{2\ln(1+x)}{1+x} + \frac{2}{1+x} - 2 = \frac{2\ln(1+x) - 2x}{1+x}$$

因此当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $g''(x) < 0$, 而 $g'(0) = 0$, 因此 $g(x)$ 递减

Example 1.20. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 3)$ 内可导, 且 $f(0) + f(1) + f(2) = 3, f(3) = 1$, 证明存在 $\xi \in (0, 3)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上连续, 所以在 $[0, 2]$ 内必有最大值 M 和最小值 m , 于是 $m \leq f(0) \leq M, m \leq f(1) \leq M, m \leq f(2) \leq M$, 故

$$m \leq \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} \leq M$$

由介值定理, 至少存在一点 $\eta \in [0, 2]$ 使

$$f(\eta) = \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} = 1$$

因此 $f(\eta) = f(3) = 1$, 由罗尔定理知, 必存在 $\xi \in (\eta, 3) \subset (0, 3)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

Example 1.21. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 2)$ 内具有二阶导数且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x)}{\cos \pi x} = 0, 2 \int_{1/2}^1 f(x)dx = f(2)$, 证明存在 $\xi \in (0, 2)$ 使得 $f''(\xi) = 0$

$f(0.5) = 0$, 因此

$$f'(0.5) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0.5} \frac{f(x) - f(0.5)}{x - 0.5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0.5} \frac{f(x)}{\cos \pi x} \frac{\cos \pi x}{x - 0.5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0.5} \frac{f(x)}{\cos \pi x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0.5} \frac{\cos \pi x}{x - 0.5} = 0$$

再由 $2 \int_{0.5}^2 f(x) dx = f(2)$, 用积分中值定理 $\exists \xi_1 \in [0.5, 1]$ 使得 $2f(\xi_1)0.5 = f(2)$, 即 $f(\xi) = f(2)$, 在 $[\xi_1, 2]$ 上应用罗尔定理, $\exists \xi_2 \in (\xi_1, 2)$ 使 $f'(\xi_2) = 0$
 再在 $[0.5, \xi_2]$ 上对 $f'(x)$ 应用罗尔定理, 知 $\exists \xi \in (0.5, \xi_2)$, 使 $f''(\xi) = 0$

Example 1.22. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且

$$f(1) = k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} x e^{1-x} f(x) dx, k > 1$$

证明: 在 $(0, 1)$ 内至少存在一点 ξ 使 $f'(\xi) = (1 - \xi^{-1})f(\xi)$

1. ξ 换为 x , $f'(x) = (1 - x^{-1})f(x)$
2. 变形 $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 1 - x^{-1}$
3. 两边积分 $\ln f(x) = x - \ln x + \ln C$
4. 分离常数 $\ln \frac{x f(x)}{e^x} = \ln C$, 即 $x e^{-x} f(x) = C$, 可令辅助函数 $F(x) = x e^{-x} f(x)$

由积分中值定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in [0, \frac{1}{k}]$ 使得 $f(1) = \xi_1 e^{1-\xi_1} f(\xi_1)$, 即 $1 \times e^{-1} f(1) = \xi_1 e^{-\xi_1} f(\xi_1)$ 。因此 $F(x)$ 满足在 $[\xi_1, 1]$ 内的罗尔定理, 因此存在 ξ 使得 $f'(\xi) = (1 - \xi^{-1})f(\xi)$

Example 1.23. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = \lambda$, 证明存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = \lambda$

1. ξ 换为 x , $f'(x) + f(x) = \lambda$ 这是关于 $f(x)$ 的一阶线性微分方程
2. 解微分方程 $f(x) = e^{-x}(\lambda e^x + C)$
3. 分离常数 $[f(x) - \lambda]e^x = C$, 可令辅助函数 $F(x) = [f(x) - \lambda]e^x$
 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$, 因此存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$ 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$

Example 1.24. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, 求证: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f(b) - f(a) = \xi \ln \frac{b}{a} f'(\xi)$

可变形为

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \xi f'(\xi)$$

令 $F(x) = \ln x$, 由柯西中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)} = \xi f'(\xi)$$

Example 1.25. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上具有三阶连续导数, 且 $f(-1) = 0, f(1) = 1, f'(0) = 0$, 证明: 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内存在一点 ξ 使得 $f'''(\xi) = 3$

泰勒展开 $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\xi)x^3, \xi \in (0, x)$, 则

$$0 = f(-1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(0) - \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi_1), -1 < \xi_1 < 0$$

$$1 = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(0) + \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi_2), 0 < \xi_2 < 1$$

两式相减得

$$\frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3$$

由介值定理可证存在 $\xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 有 $f'''(\xi) = \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3$

Example 1.26. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, $0 < a < b$, 求证存在 $\xi, \eta \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta}(a+b)$

根据拉格朗日中值定理至少存在一个 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

只要再证存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$ 使得 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta}(a + b)$ 即

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{2\eta}$$

只要用柯西中值定理

Example 1.27. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$, 证明

1. 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = 1 - \xi$
2. 存在两个不同的点 $\eta, \zeta \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $f'(\eta)f'(\zeta) = 1$

令 $F(x) = f(x) - 1 + x$, 则 $F(0) = -1, F(1) = 1$

对 $[0, \xi], [\xi, 1]$ 分别用拉格朗日中值定理, 则

$$f'(\eta)f'(\zeta) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(0)}{\xi - 0} \frac{f(1) - f(\xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{1 - f(\xi)}{1 - \xi} = \frac{1 - \xi}{\xi} \frac{\xi}{1 - \xi} = 1$$

Example 1.28. 求证 $\frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{x}{\sin x}, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f(x) = \sin x \tan x - x^2$$

$$f'(x) = \sin x + \tan x \sec x - 2x$$

$$f''(x) = \cos x + \sec^3 x + \tan^2 x \sec x - 2$$

$$f'''(x) = -\sin x + 5 \sec^3 x \tan x + \tan^3 x \sec x = \sin x(5 \sec^4 x - 1) + \tan^3 x \sec x > 0$$

Example 1.29. 设 $a > 0, b > 0$, 证明不等式

$$a \ln a + b \ln b \geq (a+b)[\ln(a+b) - \ln 2]$$

令 $f(x) = x \ln x$, 则 $f'(x) = \ln x + 1, f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$, 即曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 是凹的, 故对任意 $a > 0, b > 0$, 有

$$\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \geq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

代入得

$$\frac{a \ln a + b \ln b}{2} \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \ln \frac{a+b}{2}$$

Example 1.30. 证明: 对任意正整数 n , 都有 $\frac{1}{n+1} \leq \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$

由拉格朗日定理, 存在 $\xi \in (n, n+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) &= \ln(n+1) - \ln n = \frac{1}{\xi} \\ \frac{1}{n+1} &< \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.31. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0, f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的最小值等于 -1 , 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使 $f''(\xi) \geq 8$

存在 $a \in (0, 1), f'(a) = 0, f(a) = -1$, 将 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 泰勒展开

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-a)^2 = -1 + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-a)^2 (\xi \in (a, x) \text{ or } (x, a))$$

令 $x = 0, x = 1$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) = 0 &= -1 + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}a^2, 0 < \xi_1 < a \\ f(1) = 0 &= -1 + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(1-a)^2, a < \xi_2 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

若 $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $f''(\xi_1) > 8$

若 $\frac{1}{2} < a < 1$, 则 $f''(\xi_2) > 8$

Example 1.32. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$, 则当 $f''(x) > 0$ 时

$$f(x) = f(0.5) + f'(0.5)(x-0.5) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-0.5)^2$$

积分

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= f(0.5) + f'(0.5) \int_0^1 (x-0.5)dx + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \int_0^1 (x-0.5)^2 dx \\ &= f(0.5) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) \int_0^1 (x-0.5)^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f(0.5) < 0$

Example 1.33. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 可导, 且 $f(0)=0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\cos x)}{\tan^2 x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\cos x)}{\tan^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\cos x) - f(0)}{1-\cos x} \cdot \frac{1-\cos x}{\tan^2 x} \\ &= f'(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.34. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f(a) \cdot f(b) > 0$, $f(a) \cdot f(\frac{a+b}{2}) < 0$, 证明: 对任意实数 k , 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $(f'(\xi) = kf(\xi))$

Example 1.35. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 1$, 证明: 存在两点 $\xi, \eta \in (a, b)$ 使

$$(e^{2a} + e^{a+b} + e^{2b})[f(\xi) + f'(\xi)] = 3e^{3\eta-\xi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (e^{2a} + e^{a+b} + e^{2b})[f(\xi) + f'(\xi)] &= 3e^{3\eta-\xi} \\ \Leftrightarrow (e^{2a} + e^{a+b} + e^{2b})[f(\xi) + f'(\xi)]e^\xi &= 3e^{3\eta} \\ \Leftrightarrow (e^{2a} + e^{a+b} + e^{2b})[e^x f(x)]'|_{x=\xi} &= e^{3x}|_{x=\eta} \end{aligned}$$

令 $g(x) = e^{3x}$, 则由拉格朗日中值定理

$$g'(\eta) = \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{b - a}$$

即 $3e^{3\eta} = \frac{e^{3b} - e^{3a}}{b - a}$. 令 $f(x) = e^x f(x)$, 由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$\frac{e^b f(b) - e^a f(a)}{b - a} = e^\xi [f(\xi) + f'(\xi)] = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a}$$

两边同乘 $e^{2a} + e^{a+b} + e^{2b}$ 得

$$\frac{e^{3b} - e^{3a}}{b - a} = (e^{2a} + e^{a+b} + e^{2b})e^\xi [f(\xi) + f'(\xi)]$$

1.2 一元函数积分

Example 1.36. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{2^x \cdot 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2^x \cdot 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \int \frac{d\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x\right]}{\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x}\right] - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left| \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x - 1}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x + 1} \right| \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.37. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x \sqrt{\sin x}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\cos x \sqrt{\sin x}} &= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{(1 - \sin^2 x) \sqrt{\sin x}} = 2 \int \frac{d(\sqrt{\sin x})}{1 - (\sqrt{\sin x})^4} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{1 - t^4} \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{1 + t^2} + \frac{1}{1 - t^2} \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.38. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} = \int \frac{2d(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{4-x}} = 2 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + C$$

Example 1.39. 求 $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{e^x(1+e^x)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^x+1} \right) de^x$$

Example 1.40. 求 $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{e^x-1} = t, x = \ln(1+t^2)$$

$$\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} = 2 \int \ln(1+t^2) dt$$

Example 1.41. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^4(1+x^2)}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4(1+x^2)} = \int \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{x^4(1+x^2)} dx$$

Example 1.42. 求 $\int \frac{3x^2 - x + 4}{x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2} dx$
 $x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2 = (x^2 + 2)(x - 1)$, 令

$$\frac{3x^2 - x + 4}{x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2}$$

Example 1.43. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$$

Example 1.44. 求 $I_n = \int \tan^n x dx$ 的递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.45. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx$

对于 $0 \leq x \leq 1$, 有 $0 \leq \frac{x^n}{1+x} \leq x$, 则

$$0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

因此由夹逼定理, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0$

Example 1.46. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{1+n^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2+n^2} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{1+n^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2+n^2} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{(\frac{1}{n})^2 + 1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(\frac{n}{n})^2 + 1} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.47. 证明下列不等式

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{80} \pi^2 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \sqrt{\tan x} dx < \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $0 < x < \tan x < 1$, 则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x^{3/2} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \sqrt{\tan x} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx$$

Example 1.48. 求 $\int_2^3 \frac{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}}{(x-1)^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_2^3 \frac{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}}{(x-1)^2} dx &= \int_2^3 \frac{\sqrt{4-(x-1)^2}}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t}}{4\sin^2 t} 2\cos t dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc^2 t - 1) dt = -\cot t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.49. 求 $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx$

令 $e^{-x} = \sin t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin t} dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt \\ &= -\ln(\csc t + \cot t) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.50. 求 $\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx$

令 $\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} = t$, 则 $\sin^2 u = \frac{x}{1+x}$, $x \cos^2 u = \sin^2 u$, $x = \tan^2 u$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} u d(\tan^2 u) = (u \cdot \tan^2 u) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 1 \cdot \tan^2 u du \\ &= \pi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2 u - 1) du = \pi - \tan u \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \frac{\pi}{3} \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.51. 求 $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx$

令 $x = -t$, 则 $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^x} dx$ 。因此

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+e^x} \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1+e^{-x}+1+e^x}{(1+e^{-x})(1+e^x)} \right) \cos^2 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Remark. 一般地, 有如下结论: 作变换 $x = a + b - t$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - t)dt$$

从而 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a + b - x)]dx$

Example 1.52. 求 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) dx = \frac{\pi - 1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Remark. 要求 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x, \cos x) dx$, 可作变换 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$, 则 $I =$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x, \sin x) dx$$

Example 1.53. 求 $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$

令 $x = \pi - t$, 则

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - t) \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt - I$$

Remark. 一般地, $I = \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - I$

Example 1.54. 求 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx, a, b > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx, a, b > 0 &= \int_0^1 [f_a^b x^t dt] dx = \int_a^b \left[\int_0^1 x^t dx \right] dt \\ &= \ln \frac{b+1}{a+1} \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.55. 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$, 求 $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi f(x)dx &= \int_0^\pi f(x)d(x-\pi) \\
&= (x-\pi)f(x)|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (x-\pi)f'(x)dx \\
&= -\int_0^\pi (x-\pi)\frac{\sin x}{\pi-x}dx = 2
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.56. 证明 $\int_1^a f(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2})\frac{dx}{x} = \int_1^a f(x + \frac{a^2}{x})\frac{dx}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^a f(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2})\frac{dx}{x} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{a^2} f(t + \frac{a^2}{t})\frac{dt}{t} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^a f(t + \frac{a^2}{t})\frac{dt}{t} + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{a^2} f(t + \frac{a^2}{t})\frac{dt}{t}
\end{aligned}$$

令 $t = \frac{a^2}{u}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2} \int_a^{a^2} f(t + \frac{a^2}{t})\frac{dt}{t} &= \int_a^1 f(\frac{a^2}{u} + u)\frac{u}{a^2} \left(-\frac{a^2}{u^2}\right) du \\
&= \int_1^a f(u + \frac{a^2}{u})\frac{1}{u} du
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.57. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有二阶连续导数, 又 $f(a) = f'(a) = 0$, 证明:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(x)(x-b)^2 dx$$

利用分部积分

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_a^b f(x)dx &= \int_a^b f(x)d(x-b) = -\int_a^b f'(x)(x-b)d(x-b) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(x)d(x-b)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(x)(x-b)^2 dx
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.58. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有二阶连续导数且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0, M = \max_{[a,b]} |f''(x)|$, 证明 $\left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} M$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_a^b f(x)dx &= \int_a^b f(x)d(x-a) = -\int_a^b f'(x)(x-a)d(x-b) \\
&= \int_a^b f''(x)(x-a)(x-b)dx + \int_a^b f'(x)(x-b)dx \\
&= \int_a^b f''(x)(x-a)(x-b)dx + \int_a^b (x-b)df(x) \\
&= \int_a^b f''(x)(x-a)(x-b)dx - \int_a^b f(x)dx
\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(x)(x-a)(x-b)dx$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| &\leq \frac{1}{2}M \int_a^b (x-a)(b-a)dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4}M \int_a^b (x-a)^2dx = \frac{(b-a)^3}{12}M
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.59. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且严格单调增, 证明:

$$(a+b) \int_a^b f(x)dx < 2 \int_a^b xf(x)dx$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = (a+x) \int_a^x f(t)dt - 2 \int_a^x tf(t)dt, (a < x \leq b)$$

Example 1.60. 求 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}}dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}}dx &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-x}}dx \\
&= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x-\frac{1}{2})^2}}dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}}}dx \\
&= \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \ln \left[(x-\frac{1}{2}) + \sqrt{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right] \Big|_1^{\frac{3}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.61. 求 $\int e^x \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x}dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int e^x \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx &= \int e^x (1 + \sin x) \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int e^x d \tan \frac{x}{2} + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.62. 设 $f(x)$ 为非负连续函数, 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 有 $\int_0^x f(x)f(x-t)dt = e^{2x} - 1$, 求 $f(x)$

$f(x) \int_0^x f(u)du = e^{2x-1}$, 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则有 $F'(x)F(x) = e^{2x-1}$, $F(0) = 0$, 两边积分, 得

$$\frac{1}{2}F^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - x + C$$

由 $F(0) = 0$ 得, $C = -\frac{1}{2}$. 因此 $F^2(x) = e^{2x} - x - 1$, 故

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 2x - 1}}$$

Example 1.63. 设 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt (x > 0)$, $g(x)$ 连续, 且 $f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_0^1 g(xt)dt$, 求 $g(x)$

$$\int_0^1 g(xt)dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x g(t)dt, \text{ 又}$$

$$f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt = \int_0^x \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u}}{1+\frac{1}{u}} (-\frac{1}{u^2}) du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln u}{u(1+u)} du$$

因此 $f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt$, 于是 $\int_0^x g(t)dt = x \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt$,

$$g(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt + \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + \ln x$$

Example 1.64. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续且单调增加, 证明: 对任意 $a, b > 0$, 恒有

$$\int_a^b xf(x)dx \geq \frac{1}{2} \left[b \int_0^b f(x)dx - a \int_0^a f(x)dx \right]$$

令 $F(x) = x \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}F(b) - F(a) &= \int_a^b F'(x)dx = \int_a^b \left[\int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) \right] dx \\ &\leq \int_a^b [xf(x) + xf(x)]dx = 2 \int_a^b xf(x)dx\end{aligned}$$

1.3 多元函数微积分学

Example 1.65. 求极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$x^2 y^2 \leq (\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2})^2$, 因而

$$0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Example 1.66. 讨论极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$ 的存在性

当点 $P(x, y)$ 沿曲线 $x = ky^2$ 趋于点 $(0, 0)$ 时

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{ky^4}{k^2 y^4 + y^4} = \frac{k}{k^2 + 1}$$

不是一个确定的常数, 因此极限不存在

Example 1.67. 讨论函数

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

在 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性

令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则

$$0 \leq |f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{r^2 \sin 4\theta}{4} \right| \leq \frac{r^2}{4}$$

因此连续

Example 1.68. 设 $z = (s \in y^3 + x^3)(x + y^4)^{\frac{y}{x} + e^{y^3 x^2}}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,0)}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,0)} = \frac{\partial z(x, 0)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} = (x^4)' \Big|_{x=1} = 4$$

Example 1.69. 已知函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的某邻域内有定义, 且 $f(0, 0) = 0$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处

由于 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) = 0$, 于是 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$, 又

$f(0, 0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处极限存在且连续, 又由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$, 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0)}{x^2} = 1, \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y)}{y^2} = 1$$

所以

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0)}{x^2} x = 0$$

同理 $f'_y(0,0) = 0$, 故 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处偏导数存在

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - [f'_x(0,0)\Delta x + f'_y(0,0)\Delta y]}{\rho} &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可微

Remark. 讨论二元函数 $f(x,y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 的可微性, 可从如下几个方面考虑

1. 若二元函数 $f(x,y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 的偏导数至少有一个不存在, 则函数不可微
2. 若二元函数 $f(x,y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 不连续, 则函数不可微
3. 若二元函数 $f(x,y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 连续, 两个偏导数存在, 则考虑

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - [f'_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y]}{\rho}, \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

若极限为 0, 则函数在 (x_0, y_0) 可微, 否则不可微

Example 1.70. 设 $z = (\frac{y}{x})^{\frac{x}{y}}$, 求 $dz|_{(1,2)}$

取对数, 有

$$\ln z = \frac{x}{y} \ln \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y \ln z = x(\ln y - \ln x)$$

Example 1.71. 设 $u = f(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}), u = f(s, t)$ 有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $du, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z}$

$$\begin{aligned} du &= f'_1 d(\frac{x}{y}) + f'_2 d(\frac{y}{z}) = f'_1 \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + f'_2 \frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{y} f'_1 dx + (-\frac{x}{y^2} f'_1 + \frac{1}{z} f'_2) dy - \frac{y}{z^2} f'_2 dz \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.72. 已知 $(axy^3 - y^2 \cos x)dx + (1 + by \sin x + 3x^2 y^2)dy$ 为某一函数 $f(x,y)$ 的全微分, 求 a, b

由题意知, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = axy^3 - y^2 \cos x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 1 + by \sin x + 3x^2 y^2$, 从而有 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 3axy^2 - 2y \cos x, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = by \cos x + 6xy^2$, 显然 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ 均连续, 所以 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$, 即 $by \cos x + 6xy^2 = 3axy^2 - 2y \cos x$, 因此 $a = 2, b = -2$

Example 1.73. 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2x$, $f(x, 1) = 0$, $\frac{\partial f(x, 0)}{\partial y} = \sin x$, 求 $f(x, y)$

$f(x, y) = xy^2 + \varphi(x)y + \psi(x)$, 从 $\frac{\partial f(x, 0)}{\partial y} = \sin x$, 即 $[2xy + \varphi(x)]\Big|_{y=0} = \sin x$, 得 $\varphi(x) = \sin x$

Example 1.74. 设函数 $u = f(\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$, 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}$, 求函数 f 的表达式

设 $t = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $x^2 + y^2 = e^{2t}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= f'(t) \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(t) \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= f''(t) \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + f'(t) \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= f''(t) \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + f'(t) \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

代入得 $f''(t) = (x^2 + y^2)^{5/2} = e^{5t}$, 因此有

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{25}e^{5t} + C_1 t + C_2$$

Example 1.75. 已知函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的某个邻域内连续, 且 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1$, 则

1. 点 $(0, 0)$ 不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点
2. 点 $(0, 0)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的极大值点
3. 点 $(0, 0)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的极小值点
4. 根据所给条件无法判断点 $(0, 0)$ 是否为 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点

分子的极限为 0, 从而有 $f(0, 0) = 0$, 且由极限的性质知, $\frac{f(x, y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1 + \alpha(x, y)$, 这里 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \alpha(x, y) = 0$, 因而 $f(x, y) = xy + (x^2 + y^2)^2[1 + \alpha(x, y)]$,

在点 $(0, 0)$ 的某充分小去心邻域内, 取 $y = x$ 且 $|x|$ 充分小时, $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4x^4[1 + \alpha(x, x)] > 0 = f(0, 0)$, 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的某充分小去心邻域内, 取 $y = -x$ 且 $|x|$ 充分小时, $f(x, y) = -x^2 + 4x^4[1 + \alpha(x, -x)] < 0 = f(0, 0)$, 故点 $(0, 0)$ 不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点

Example 1.76. 讨论二元函数 $z = x^3 + y^3 - 2(x^2 + y^2)$ 的极值

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 4x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 4y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $(0, 0), (4/3, 0), (0, 4/3), (4/3, 4/3)$. 进而

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x - 4, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial xy} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6y - 4$$

$$AC - B^2 = 16 + 36xy - 24(x + y)$$

在点 $(0, 0)$ 时 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 $A < 0$ 有极大值

在点 $(4/3, 4/3)$ 时 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 $A > 0$ 有极小值

Example 1.77. 求椭圆 $x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 8y = 0$ 与直线 $x + y = 8$ 之间的最短距离

椭圆上任意一点 $P(x, y)$ 到直线 $x + y = 8$ 的距离的平方为

$$d^2 = \frac{(x + y - 8)^2}{2}$$

令 $F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x + y - 8)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 8y)$ 则有方程组

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = x + y - 8 + (2\lambda x + 2\lambda y) = 0 \\ F'_y = x + y - 8 + \lambda(2x + 6y - 8) = 0 \\ x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 8y = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} x = -2 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} x = -2 - 2\sqrt{2} \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

且 $d_1 = 4\sqrt{2} - 2, d_2 = 4\sqrt{2} + 2$, 所以所求最短距离为 $4\sqrt{2} - 2$

Example 1.78. 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\}$ 上的最大值和最小值

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x - 2xy^2 = 0 \\ f'_y = 4y - 2x^2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得开区域内的可能极值点为 $(\pm\sqrt{2}, 1)$, 其对应函数值为 $f(\pm\sqrt{2}, 1) = 2$

当 $y = 0$ 时, $f(x, y) = x^2$ 在 $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ 上的最大值为 4, 最小值为 0

当 $x^2 + y^2 = 4, y > 0, -2 < x < 2$ 时, 构造拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 4)$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2x - 2xy^2 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = 4y - 2x^2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得可能极值点: $(0, 2), \left(\pm\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\right)$, 其对应函数值为 $f(0, 2) = 8, f\left(\pm\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\right) = \frac{7}{4}$

因此 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最大值为 8, 最小值 0

Example 1.79. 设 $f(x, y)$ 有二阶连续偏导数, $g(x, y) = f(e^{xy}, x^2 + y^2)$, 且

$$f(x, y) = 1 - x - y + o(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2})$$

证明 $g(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 取得极值, 判断此极值是极大值还是极小值, 并求出此极值

由 $f(x, y) = -(x-1) - y + o(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2})$, 由全微分的定义得

$$f(1, 0) = 0, f'_x(1, 0) = f'_y(1, 0) = -1$$

计算得 $g'_x = f'_1 \cdot e^{xy}y + f'_2 \cdot 2x, g'_y = f'_1 \cdot e^{xy}x + f'_2 \cdot 2y$, 有

$$g'_x(0, 0) = 0, g'_y(0, 0) = 0$$

再求二阶导数

$$\begin{aligned} g''_{xx} &= (f''_{11} \cdot e^{xy}y + f''_{12} \cdot 2x)e^{xy}y + f'_1 \cdot e^{xy}y^2 + (f''_{21} \cdot e^{xy}y + f''_{22} \cdot 2x)2x + 2f'_2 \\ g''_{xy} &= (f''_{11} \cdot e^{xy}x + f''_{12} \cdot 2y)e^{xy}y + f'_1 \cdot (e^{xy}xy + e^{xy}) + (f''_{21} \cdot e^{xy}x + f''_{22} \cdot 2y)2x \\ g''_{yy} &= (f''_{11} \cdot e^{xy}x + f''_{12} \cdot 2y)e^{xy}x + f'_1 \cdot e^{xy}x^2 + (f''_{21} \cdot e^{xy}x + f''_{22} \cdot 2y)2x + 2f'_2 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $A = g''_{xx}(0, 0) = 2f'_2(1, 0) = -2, B = g''_{xy}(0, 0) = f'_1(1, 0) = -1, C = g''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2f'_2(1, 0) = -2$, 进而 $AC - B^2 > 0$, 因此 $g(0, 0) = f(1, 0) = 0$ 是极大值

Example 1.80. 已知 x, y, z 为实数, 且 $e^x + y^2 + |z| = 3$, 求证 $e^x y^2 |z| \leq 1$

证明 1。在 $e^x + y^2 + |z| = 3$ 约束条件下求函数 $u = e^x y^2 |z|$ 的最值问题, 转化为无条件极值 $u = e^x y^2 (3 - e^x - y^2)$

证明 2。可化为以下等价问题: 已知 $X > 0, Y \geq 0, Z \geq 0$, 且 $X + Y + Z = 3$, 求 $XYZ \leq 1$ 。因此用拉格朗日乘数法

Example 1.81. 设闭区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq y, x \geq 0$, $f(x, y)$ 为 D 上的连续函数, 且

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(u, v) du dv$$

求 $f(u, v)$

设 $\iint_D f(u, v) du dv = A$, 在已知等式两边求区域 D 的二重积分

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy - \frac{8A}{\pi} \iint_D dx dy$$

$$A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy - A$$

$$2A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \theta} \sqrt{1 - r^2} r dr = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

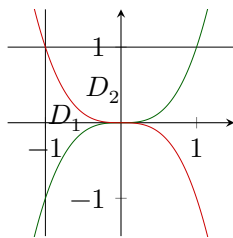
Example 1.82. 设区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, $f(x)$ 为 D 上的正值连续函数, a, b 为常数, 求 $\iint_D \frac{a\sqrt{f(x)} + b\sqrt{f(y)}}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)}} d\sigma$

由轮换对称性

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{a\sqrt{f(x)} + b\sqrt{f(y)}}{\sqrt{f(y)} + \sqrt{f(x)}} d\sigma &= \iint_D \frac{a\sqrt{f(y)} + b\sqrt{f(x)}}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)}} d\sigma \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left[\frac{a\sqrt{f(x)} + b\sqrt{f(y)}}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)}} + \frac{a\sqrt{f(y)} + b\sqrt{f(x)}}{\sqrt{f(y)} + \sqrt{f(x)}} \right] \\ &= \frac{a+b}{2} \iint_D d\sigma = \frac{a+b}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.83. 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy$, 其中积分区域 D 为 $y = x^3, y = 1, x = -1$ 所围成的平面区域, f 连续

补充曲线 $y = -x^3$, 拆分积分区域 D 分别关于 x, y 坐标轴对称



$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_D = \iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2} \\
 &= \iint_{D_1} [x + xyf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy \\
 &= \iint_{D_1} x dx dy = 2 \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{-x^3} x dy \\
 &= -\frac{2}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.84. 设平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 计算

$$\iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy$$

由轮换对称性

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy + \iint_D \frac{y \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 r \sin \pi r dr \\
 &= -\frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.85. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

记 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, (x, y) \in D\}$, $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 > 1, (x, y) \in D\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma &= - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy \\
&= -2 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy + \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.86. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, $F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t f(x) dx$, 求 $F'(2)$
 交换积分次序得

$$F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t f(x) dx = \int_1^t \left[\int_1^x f(x) dy \right] dx = \int_1^t f(x)(x-1) dx$$

因此 $F'(2) = f(2)(2-1) = f(2)$

Example 1.87. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D r^2 \sin \theta \sqrt{1-r^2 \cos 2\theta} dr d\theta$, 其中 $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \sec \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$

直角坐标系下 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$

Example 1.88. 已知函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且 $f(1, y) = 0, f(x, 1) = 0$, $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$, 计算二重积分

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_D xy f''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy \\
&\iint_D xy f''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^1 y f''_{xy}(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^1 y df'_x(x, y) \right) dx \\
&\int_0^1 y df'_x(x, y) = y f'_x(x, y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy = - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \\
&\int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^1 y df'_x(x, y) \right) dx = - \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \right) dx = - \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 x f'_x(x, y) dx \right) dy \\
&\int_0^1 x f'_x(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 x df(x, y) = x f(x, y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \\
&\iint_D xy f''_{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = a
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1.89. 求积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{x} - e^{y^2} \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{x} - e^{y^2} \right) dx &= \int_0^1 dx f_0^x \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{x} - e^{y^2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 (e^{x^2} - \int_0^x e^{y^2} dy) dx \\&= \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx - \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x e^{y^2} dy \right) dx \\&= \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx - x \int_0^x e^{y^2} dy \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{x^2} \cdot x dx \\&= \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx - \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy + \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 \\&= \frac{e-1}{2}\end{aligned}$$