北京大学高等数学D期末考试参考答案

2023-2024第一学期

本试卷共7道大题,满分100分

求极限(每题4 分,总共20分)

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin^2 \frac{k\pi}{n}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2y+y^4)}{x^2+y^2}$$
 (4) $\lim_{x\to\infty,y\to\infty} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}\right)^{x^2}$

$$(4) \lim_{x \to \infty, y \to \infty} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2}$$

解.

(1)

$$\begin{split} \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) &= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1 - \ln x}{(x - 1) \ln x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \; \underline{\Xi} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\ln x + \frac{x - 1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{x \ln x + x - 1} \left(\frac{0}{0} \; \underline{\Xi} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{\ln x + 2} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{split}$$

(2) 将区间分成n个小区间,每个区间每个区间均为1/n.根据定积分的定义看待 极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n\sin^2\frac{k\pi}{n}$.把k/n看做一个变量整体u,k/n的取值范围是[1/n,n/n], 当 $n \to \infty$,也就是[0,1],因此: 原式 = $\int_0^1 \sin^2(\pi u) du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^2(x) dx$. 注意: $\int \sin^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos(2x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + C$,因此原式 = $\frac{1}{2}$.

(3) 当 $(x,y) \to (0,0)$ 时, $\sin(x^2y + y^4) \to 0$, 本题是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型. 注意到对任意变量z,总有

$$\left| \frac{\sin(x^2y + y^4)}{\sin(x^2y + y^4)} \right| < \left| \frac{x^2y + y^4}{\sin(x^2y + y^4)} \right|$$

$$0 \leqslant \left| \frac{\sin(x^2y + y^4)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leqslant \left| \frac{x^2y + y^4}{x^2 + y^2} \right|.$$

上述不等式的左端为零, 如再能说明不等式右端的极限也是零, 即能快定我 们所讨论的函数的极限为零. 又注意

$$\left|\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}\right|\leqslant 1,\quad \left|\frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}\right|\leqslant 1,$$

因此有:

$$\left| \frac{x^2y + y^4}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \le |y| + |y^2|, \quad \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} (|y| + |y^2|) = 0.$$

根据极限存在准则就得

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2y + y^4)}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

或者,根据等价无穷小代换:

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2y+y^4)}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2y+y^4}{x^2+y^2}
= \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} y \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} y^2 \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$$

当 $(x,y) \to (0,0)$ 时, y和 y^2 均为无穷小量,

$$\left|\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}\right| \leqslant 1, \quad \left|\frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}\right| \leqslant 1,$$

根据无穷小量的性质,可得:

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2y+y^4)}{x^2+y^2} = 0.$$

(4)
$$(|x| - |y|)^2 \ge 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \ge 2|xy| \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} < \frac{1}{2}$$
,由于:
$$\lim_{x \to \infty, y \to \infty} (-\frac{1}{2})^{x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty, y \to \infty} (\frac{1}{2})^{x^2} = 0$$
.由夹逼定理可知原式 = 0.

(5) 利用洛必达法则,分子分母分别求导,则:

原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x e^{-(\cos x)^2}}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x e^{-(\cos x)^2}}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} e^{-(\cos x)^2} = -\frac{1}{2e}$$

二、 求积分(每题4分,总共20分)

$$(1) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx$$

(4)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}(2+x)}$$

$$(5) \int_{-\infty}^{0} x e^{x} dx$$

解.

(1) 使用三角函数的二倍角公式, $\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$,

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

或者使用二倍角公式 $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$,

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) dx$$
$$= -\cot x - \tan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = \int \frac{2dx}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$$
$$= \int \frac{2d\sqrt{x}}{1+x}$$
$$= \int \frac{2d\sqrt{x}}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2}$$
$$= 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

(3) 作换元 $x = u^2$,dx = 2udu,使用分部积分方法求解

$$\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} u(\cos u)(2u) du = \int_0^{\pi} 2u^2 \cos u du$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} 2u^2 d\sin u = 2u^2 \sin u \Big|_0^{\pi} - 4 \int_0^{\pi} u \sin u du$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi} u d\cos u = 4u \cos u \Big|_0^{\pi} - 4 \int_0^{\pi} \cos u du$$

$$= 4\pi \cos \pi - 4 \sin u \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -4\pi$$

(4) 使用待定系数方法对 $\frac{1}{x^2(2+x)}$,设有系数a, b, c.

$$\frac{1}{x^2(2+x)} = \frac{ax+b}{x^2} + \frac{c}{2+x} = \frac{(a+c)x^2 + (2a+b)x + 2b}{x^2(2+x)}$$

得到方程,

$$\begin{cases} a+c=0, \\ 2a+b=0, \\ 2b=1. \end{cases}$$
解出
$$\begin{cases} a=-\frac{1}{4}, \\ b=\frac{1}{2}, \\ c=\frac{1}{4}. \end{cases}$$

因此, 定积分求解结果是

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}(2+x)} = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2x^{2}} - \frac{1}{4x} + \frac{1}{4(2+x)} \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x} \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{4} \ln x \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{4} \ln(x+2) \Big|_{2}^{+\infty}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x} \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{4} \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x}\right) \Big|_{2}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 - \ln 2),$$

其中 $\lim_{x\to +\infty}\ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x}\right)=\ln\left(\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{x+2}{x}\right)=\ln 1=0.$ 或者使用变量代换,令 $t=\frac{1}{x}$,则 $x=\frac{1}{t}$,d $x=-\frac{1}{t^2}$ dt

$$\begin{split} \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}(2+x)} &= \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{t}{2t+1} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2t+1) - \frac{1}{2}}{2t+1} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1/2} \mathrm{d}t - \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{1}{2t+1} \mathrm{d}(2t+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t \Big|_{0}^{1/2} - \frac{1}{4} \ln|2t+1| \Big|_{0}^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1 - \ln 2). \end{split}$$

(5) 使用分部积分方法求解,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x e^x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} x de^x$$
$$= x e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} - \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^x dx$$
$$= 0 - e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^{0}$$
$$= 0 - 1 = -1$$

其中, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} x e^x = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x}{e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} -\frac{1}{e^{-x}} = 0$,这里使用到了洛必达法则.

三、 求导数(每题10分,总共20分)

1. 设方程 $xyz - \ln yz + 2 = 0$ 确定了z关于x和y的隐函数 $z = f(x,y).求z''_{xy}(0,1).$

解.

$$\begin{split} z_x' &= -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{yz}{xy - \frac{1}{yz}y} = \frac{yz^2}{1 - xyz} \\ z_y' &= -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{xz}{xy - \frac{1}{yz}y} = \frac{xz^2}{1 - xyz} \\ z_{xy}'' &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{yz^2}{1 - xyz} \right) = \frac{z^2 + 2yzz_y' + yz^2(xz + xyz_y')}{(1 - xyz)^2} \\ z(0, 1) &= e^2, z_y'(0, 1) = 0 \rightarrow z_{xy}''(0, 1) = e^4 \end{split}$$

2. 设 $u = f(r), r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r}.$$

解.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{f'}{r} + x \frac{rf'' - f'}{r^2} \frac{x}{r} = \frac{f'(r^2 - x^2) + f''rx^2}{r^3} = \frac{f'y^2 + f''rx^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{f'x^2 + f''ry^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{f' + f''r}{r}$$

$$\frac{du}{dr} = f', \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} = f''$$

因此

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr}$$

四、
$$(10 \, \, \Im)$$
 求 $\iint_D \sqrt{|y-x^2|} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$,其中 $D: |x| \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2$.

解.

 $D_1: 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x^2, D_2: 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, x^2 \leqslant y \leqslant 2, \text{MI}$

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{|y - x^{2}|} dxdy = 2 \left(\iint_{D_{1}} \sqrt{x^{2} - y} dxdy + \iint_{D_{2}} \sqrt{y - x^{2}} dxdy \right)$$

$$\iint_{D_{1}} \sqrt{x^{2} - y} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^{2}} \sqrt{x^{2} - y} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3} x^{3} dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\iint_{D_{2}} \sqrt{y - x^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{2} \sqrt{y - x^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3} (2 - x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

令 $x = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta$,则

五、 (10分) 求函数h(x,y,z) = 3x + 4y + 12z在满足 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ (R为给定正数) 时的极大值和极小值.

解

引入拉格朗日乘子 λ ,令 $F(x,y,z,\lambda)=h(x,y,z)-\lambda(x^2+y^2+z^2-R^2)$,则极值点满足

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 3 + 2\lambda x &= 0, \\ F_y = 4 + 2\lambda y &= 0, \Rightarrow \\ F_z = 12 + 2\lambda z &= 0. \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{2\lambda}, \\ y = -\frac{4}{2\lambda}, \\ z = -\frac{12}{2\lambda}. \end{cases}$$

将求出的极值点带入约束 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 中,可以求出拉格朗日乘子 λ 的值,即

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{13}{2R}.$$

当 $\lambda = 13/(2R)$ 时,有 $\min h = -13R$;当 $\lambda = -13/(2R)$ 时,有 $\max h = 13R$ 。

六、(10分)已知二元函数

$$z = f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right), & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

请讨论函数z = f(x, y)在(0, 0)处的连续性,可导性,以及可微性.

证明.

(1) 连续性

$$|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = \left| (x^2 + y^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \right| \le |x^2 + y^2| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \to (0,0)} 0$$

即,函数f(x,y)在(0,0)处的极限为f(0,0),从而函数f(x,y)在(0,0)连续。

(2) 可导性: 只需证明 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 处沿着x和y两个方向的偏导数存在

$$\frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \xrightarrow{x \to 0} 0,$$
$$\frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = y \sin\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \xrightarrow{y \to 0} 0,$$

即,在(0,0)处函数f(x,y)的偏导数 $f_x(0,0)$ 和 $f_y(0,0)$ 存在,且 $f_x(0,0)=f_y(0,0)=0$ 。综上,f(x,y)在(0,0)处可导。

(3)可微性: 首先计算函数f(x,y)在(0,0)处的增量

$$\Delta f = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = (\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}\right),$$

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta f - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \rho \sin\left(\frac{1}{\rho^2}\right) = 0,$$

所以 $\Delta f = f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y + o(\rho)$, 即函数f(x,y)在(0,0)处可微。

七、 (10 分) 设函数f(x)在 x_0 处存在三阶导数 $f^{(3)}(x_0)$, 证明:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 3x) - 3f(x_0 + 2x) + 3f(x_0 + x) - f(x_0)}{x^3} = f^{(3)}(x_0).$$

证明.

当 $x \to 0$ 时,待证极限为" $\frac{0}{0}$ "型极限。由于f(x)在 x_0 处三阶可导,连续使用两次洛必达法则,再按导数定义即可证明。

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 3x) - 3f(x_0 + 2x) + 3f(x_0 + x) - f(x_0)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3f'(x_0 + 3x) - 6f'(x_0 + 2x) + 3f'(x_0 + x)}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{9f''(x_0 + 3x) - 12f''(x_0 + 2x) + 3f''(x_0 + x)}{6x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{9f''(x_0 + 3x) - 9f''(x_0 + 2x)}{6x} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3f''(x_0 + 2x) - 3f''(x_0 + x)}{6x}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}f^{(3)}(x_0) - \frac{1}{2}f^{(3)}(x_0) = f^{(3)}(x_0)$$