北京大学高等数学D期末考试B卷参考答案

2022-2023第一学期

本试卷共7道大题,满分100分

一、 求极限 (每题5分,总共20分)

1.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (\cos x)^{\sin x}}{x^3}$$

原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin x \ln(\cos x)}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} -\frac{\sin x \ln(\cos x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} -\frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) - x \right]$$

令
$$t = \frac{1}{x}$$
,则原式= $\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+t} - 1}{2t} = \lim_{t \to 0} -\frac{t}{2t(1+t)} = -\frac{1}{2}$

3.
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{(y-x)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

由于
$$0 \leqslant \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \leqslant 1$$
,所以 $-1 \leqslant \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leqslant 1$,故 $-|y| \leqslant \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leqslant |y|$,同理有 $-|x| \leqslant \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leqslant |x|$.

利用夹挤定理有
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$
, $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$

$$\mathbb{R} \vec{\Xi} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{(y-x)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

二、 求积分(每题5分,总共20分)

1.
$$\int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx$$

原式 =
$$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\int e^{2x}\cos x dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\sin x - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x}\cos x - \frac{1}{4}\int e^{2x}\sin x dx$$
,

移项得

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{2}{5} e^{2x} (\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x) + C.$$

$$2. \int \frac{1}{\cos x + \sin 2x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

原式 =
$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x (1 + 2\sin x)} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d} (\sin x)}{(1 - \sin^2 x) (1 + 2\sin x)}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2\sin x - 1}{1 - \sin^2 x} + \frac{4}{1 + 2\sin x} \right) \, \mathrm{d}(\sin x)$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \sin x} - \frac{3}{1 + \sin x} + \frac{8}{1 + 2\sin x} \right) \, \mathrm{d}(\sin x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[4\ln (1 + 2\sin x) - 3\ln (1 + \sin x) - \ln (1 - \sin x) \right] + C$$

3.
$$\int_0^4 |x^2 - 3x + 2| \, \mathrm{d}x$$

原式 =
$$\int_0^1 x^2 - 3x + 2 \, dx + \int_1^2 -(x^2 - 3x + 2) \, dx + \int_2^4 x^2 - 3x + 2 \, dx$$

= $2x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_0^1 + 2x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_2^1 + 2x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_2^4$
= $(\frac{5}{6} - 0) + (\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3}) + (\frac{16}{3} - \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{17}{3}$

4.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-px} dx \ (p > 0)$$
$$\int x e^{-px} dx = -\frac{1}{p} \int x de^{-px} = -\frac{1}{p} \left(x e^{-px} - \int e^{-px} dx \right) = -\frac{x e^{-px}}{p} - \frac{e^{-px}}{p^2} + C$$

原式 =
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-px} dx = -\frac{x e^{-px}}{p} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{e^{-px}}{p^2} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

- 三、 求导数 (每题10分, 总共20分)
 - 1. 已知函数 $z = (x + y^2)^{x^2 y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\ln z = x^2 y \ln (x + y^2), \quad \Box \text{时对}x, \ y \bar{x} \ \ \text{偏导有} \frac{z_x}{z} = 2 x y \ln (x + y^2) + \frac{x^2 y}{x + y^2}, \ \frac{z_y}{z} = x^2 \ln (x + y^2) + \frac{2 x^2 y^2}{x + y^2}, \quad \Box \text{于是可以解出} z_x, \ z_y \circ \ \ \Box \text{西对} \frac{z_x}{z} \ \ \ \ \ \ \Box \text{为不为不为不为不为不为不为不为不为,不是可以解出 z} = 2 x \ln (x + y^2) + \frac{x^3 - x^2 y^2 + 4 x y^2}{(x + y^2)^2}$$

整理合并有

$$z_{xy} = (x+y^2)^{x^2y} \cdot \left(2x^3y\ln(x+y^2)^2 + 2x\ln(x+y^2) + \frac{(x^4y + 4x^3y^3)\ln(x+y^2)}{x+y^2} + \frac{2x^4y^3 + x^3 - x^2y^2 + 4xy^2}{(x+y^2)^2}\right)$$

2. 设
$$\int_{0}^{2x^{2}} te^{t} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{xz} \frac{\sin t}{2t} dt + \int_{1}^{yz} \tan t dt = 0$$
确定函数关系 $z = f(x, y)$. 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

令 $F(x, y, z) = \int_{0}^{2x^{2}} te^{t} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{xz} \frac{\sin t}{2t} dt + \int_{1}^{yz} \tan t dt$, 则
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 8x^{3} \cdot e^{2x^{2}} + \frac{\sin(xz)}{2x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = z \cdot \tan(yz), \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{\sin(xz)}{2z} + y \cdot \tan(yz)$$

利用隐函数定理知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{z\left(\sin\left(xz\right) + 16x^4e^{2x^2}\right)}{x\left(2yz \cdot \tan\left(yz\right) + \sin\left(xz\right)\right)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2z^2\tan\left(yz\right)}{2yz \cdot \tan\left(yz\right) + \sin\left(xz\right)}$$

再把z = f(x, y)代入即可

四、 $(10 \, \mathcal{H})$ 求由平面x=0, y=0, z=0, 3x+2y=6,以及x+y+z=4所围成空间立体的体积,并确定函数f(x,y)=4-x-y 在区域 $D=\{(x,y)|x\geq 0, y\geq 0, 2y+3x-6\leq 0\}$ 的平均值.

 \mathbf{W} . $D_1 = \{(x,y) \mid x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y \le 4\}$, 不难发现

$$V = \iint_{D_1} (4 - x - y) \, dx dy - \iint_{D} (4 - x - y) \, dx dy = \frac{64}{3} - 7 = \frac{43}{3}$$

空间立体的体积为 $V = \frac{40}{3}$, 或

$$V_1 = \iint_D (4 - x - y) dxdy = 7.$$
 $S(D) = \iint_D dxdy = 3$

函数f(x,y)在区域D的平均值为 $\overline{f} = V_1/S(D) = \frac{7}{3}$.

请利用多元函数微分学的知识讨论函数z = f(x, y)在(0, 0)处的连续性和可微性.

解. $0 \leqslant \left| \sin \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right| \leqslant 1$,所以 $0 \leqslant \left| (x^2 + y^2)^2 \sin \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right| \leqslant (x^2 + y^2)^2$,利用夹挤定理知, $0 \leqslant \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \left| (x^2 + y^2)^2 \sin \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right| \leqslant \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} (x^2 + y^2)^2$ 。于是 $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) = f(0,0) = 0$,f(x,y)在(0,0)处连续。

同时由上分析知, $0 \leqslant \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \left| (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) \right| \leqslant \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$,故利用夹挤定理,当 $(x,y)\to(0,0)$ 时, $f(x,y)=\mathrm{o}(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$,因此根据函数可微的定义,f(x,y)在(0,0)处可微,且偏导数均为0。

六、 (10分)求由方程

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z - 11 = 0$$

确定的隐函数z = z(x, y)的极值.

解. 设 $F(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2+z^2-2x+4y-6z-11$,则隐函数z=z(x,y)由F(x,y,z)=0确定。根据隐函数求导法则知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x-1}{3-z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{y+2}{3-z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{3 - z + (x - 1)\partial_x z}{(3 - z)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(x - 1)\partial_y z}{(3 - z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{3 - z + (y+2)\partial_y z}{(3-z)^2}$$

于是在点(1,-2,-2)处 $A=\frac{1}{5}>0$,B=0, $C=\frac{1}{5}$,故点(1,-2)是函数 $z_1(x,y)$ 的极小点,极小值为-2;在点(1,-2,-2)处 $A=-\frac{1}{5}>0$,B=0, $C=-\frac{1}{5}$,故点(1,-2)是函数 $z_1(x,y)$ 的极大点,极大值为8

七、 (10 分) 设函数f(x)在[a,b]上连续,且对任意 $[\alpha,\beta] \subseteq [a,b]$,恒有

$$\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \le (\beta - \alpha)^2$$

证明: $f(x) \equiv 0$

证明. 设 $F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx$,由于f(x)连续,故利用微积分基本原理知F(t)在(a,b)中可微。原不等式关系可以写为 $|F(\beta) - F(\alpha)| \leq (\beta - \alpha)^2$,对任意固定 $\alpha \in [a,b]$,有

$$\frac{|F(\beta) - F(\alpha)|}{|\beta - \alpha|} \le |\beta - \alpha|$$