专业:

年级:

学号:

姓名:

成绩:

一、(10分) 设 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^6}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 问函数f(x,y)在 \mathbb{R}^2 上是否连续?证明你的结论.

解 函数f(x,y)在 \mathbb{R}^2 上不连续. 证明如下. 当(x,y)沿抛物线 $x=y^2$ 趋于(0,0)时,有

$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^6} = \frac{y^4}{y^4 + y^6} = \frac{1}{1 + y^2} \to 1.$$

故 $\lim_{x\to 0\atop y\to 0}f(x,y)\neq 0=f(0,0)$. 因此,函数f(x,y)在点(0,0)处不连续,从而f(x,y)在 \mathbb{R}^2 上不连续.

得分 二、(12分) 写出函数 $f(x,y) = x^y$ 在点(1,1)处的二阶泰勒展开式.

解 当x>0且y>0时,有 $f_x'(x,y)=yx^{y-1}$, $f_y'(x,y)=x^y\ln x$, $f_{xx}''(x,y)=y(y-1)x^{y-2}$, $f_{xy}''(x,y)=f_{yx}''(x,y)=x^{y-1}+yx^{y-1}\ln x$, $f_{yy}''(x,y)=x^y\ln^2 x$.于是f(1,1)=1, $f_x'(1,1)=1$, $f_y'(1,1)=0$, $f_{xx}''(1,1)=0$,故函数 $f(x,y)=x^y$ 在点(1,1)处的二阶泰勒展开式为

$$f(x,y) = 1 + (x-1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(x-1)(y-1) + o\left((x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2\right)$$

= 1 + (x-1) + (x-1)(y-1) + o\left((x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2\right).

解 令 $u = \sqrt{e^t - 1}$,则 $t = \ln(u^2 + 1)$,从而 $dt = \frac{2udu}{u^2 + 1}$. 因此,有

$$\int_{\ln 2}^{x} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{e^{t} - 1}} = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{e^{x} - 1}} \frac{\frac{2udu}{u^{2} + 1}}{u} = 2 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{e^{x} - 1}} \frac{du}{u^{2} + 1}$$

$$= 2 \arctan u \Big|_{1}^{\sqrt{e^{x} - 1}} = 2 \left(\arctan \sqrt{e^{x} - 1} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

由 $\int_{\ln 2}^{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^{t}-1}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 得 $2\left(\arctan\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^{x}-1}-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$,故 $\arctan\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^{x}-1} = \frac{\pi}{3}$,于是 $\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^{x}-1} = \sqrt{3}$,解 得 $x = 2\ln 2$.

| 得分 四、(12分) 设 \vec{n} = (A,B,C)(其中C<0)是曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 在点P(1,1,2)处的一个法向量,求函数 $f(x,y,z)=\sqrt{2x^2+2y^2+3z^2}$ 在点P处沿 \vec{n} 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}}(P)$.

解 记 $g(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2-z$,则 $\nabla g(x,y,z)=(2x,2y,-1)$,从而 $\nabla g(1,1,2)=(2,2,-1)$. 因此,由 $\vec{n}=(A,B,C)$ (其中C<0)是曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 在点P(1,1,2)处的一个法向量得 $\frac{A}{2}=\frac{B}{2}=\frac{C}{-1}$,于是沿 \vec{n} 的单位方向向量为 $\vec{l}=\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3},-\frac{1}{3}\right)$. 由 $f(x,y,z)=\sqrt{2x^2+2y^2+3z^2}$ 得

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}}, \frac{2y}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}}, \frac{3z}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}}\right),$$

其中 $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$. 故 $\nabla f(1, 1, 2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$, 从而

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overrightarrow{n}}(P) = \left\langle \nabla f(P), \overrightarrow{l} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{6}.$$

得 分

五、(10分) 设z = z(x,y)为由方程组 $\begin{cases} x = e^u \cos v, \\ y = e^u \sin v, & \text{确定的隐函数, 求全微分d} z. \\ z = uv \end{cases}$

解 对x, y, z求微分,得

$$\begin{cases} dx = e^u \cos v du - e^u \sin v dv, \\ dy = e^u \sin v du + e^u \cos v dv, \\ z = v du + u dv. \end{cases}$$

由前两个等式解得 $du = e^{-u}(\cos v dx + \sin v dy)$, $dv = e^{-u}(-\sin v dx + \cos v dy)$, 于是

$$dz = vdu + udv = e^{-u} [(v\cos v - u\sin v)dx + (v\sin v + u\cos v)dy].$$

得分

六、(12分) 设P是平面3x-2z=0上的动点, $A(1,1,1), B(2,3,4), 求 |PA|^2 + |PB|^2$ 取得最小值时点P的坐标.

解 设P(x,y,z), 令 $f(x,y,z) = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 + (x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 + (z-4)^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 6x - 8y - 10z + 32$, g(x,y,z) = 3x - 2z, 则当 $|PA|^2 + |PB|^2$ 取得最小值时,点 $P \\notem f(x,y,z)$ 在条件g(x,y,z) = 0下的条件极小值点.令 $L(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda g(x,y,z)$, 由拉格朗日乘子法得方程组:

$$\begin{cases}
4x - 6 + 3\lambda = 0, \\
4y - 8 = 0, \\
4z - 10 - 2\lambda = 0, \\
3x - 2z = 0.
\end{cases}$$

由第2个方程得y=2,由第3个和第4个方程消去z,得 $3x-5-\lambda=0$,再与第1个方程联立,解得 $x=\frac{21}{13}$,从 而 $z=\frac{63}{26}$. 因此,f(x,y,z)在条件g(x,y,z)=0下有唯一的条件极值点 $\left(\frac{21}{13},2,\frac{63}{26}\right)$. 故当 $|PA|^2+|PB|^2$ 取得最小值时,点P的坐标为 $\left(\frac{21}{13},2,\frac{63}{26}\right)$.

得分 七、(12分) 在自变量和因变量的变换下, 将z=z(x,y)的方程变换为w=w(u,v)的方程,其中 $u=x+y,\ v=x-y,\ w=xy-z,$ 方程为

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

解 由w = xy - z得z = xy - w, 于是有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

进而得到

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 1 - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) = 1 - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}. \end{split}$$

因此,方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
变换为
$$-\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2 - 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

整理化简得

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

得分 八、(9分)设f(x,y)是 $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上的二元函数,对任意 $y_0 \in [c,d], f(x,y_0)$ 在[a,b]连续, $(a,b) \times (c,d)$, 使得

$$f(a,c) + f(b,d) - f(a,d) - f(b,c) = (b-a)(d-c)f''_{xy}(\xi,\eta).$$

证 $\Diamond g(x) = f(x,d) - f(x,c)$, 则g(x)在[a,b]连续,在(a,b)可导.由拉格朗日中值定理知存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $g(b)-g(a)=g'(\xi)(b-a)$. 因为 $f'_x(\xi,y)$ 在[c,d]连续,在(c,d)可导,所以由拉格朗日中值定理知存

$$f(a,c) + f(b,d) - f(a,d) - f(b,c) = g(b) - g(a) = g'(\xi)(b-a)$$

= $[f'_x(\xi,d) - f'_x(\xi,c)](b-a) = (b-a)(d-c)f''_{xy}(\xi,\eta).$

|X|. 任意取定 $X_1 \in B$, 令 $X_{k+1} = F(X_k)$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots$. 证明: $\lim_{k \to \infty} X_k = O$.

因为对任意 $X \in B \setminus \{O\}$, 有|F(X)| < |X|, 所以由两边夹定理知 $\lim_{X \to O} |F(X)| = 0$. 又 $F: B \to B$ 是连续 映射,故 $F(O) = \lim_{X \to O} F(X) = O$. 若某个 $X_k = O$,则后面的项全为O,从而 $\lim_{k \to \infty} X_k = O$.下面设 $X_k \neq O$, $k=1,2,\cdots$ 因为 $|X_{k+1}|=|F(X_k)|<|X_k|, k=1,2,\cdots$,所以 $\{|X_k|\}$ 严格递减.又 $\{|X_k|\}$ 有下界0,故由单 调收敛定理知 $\lim_{k\to\infty}|X_k|$ 存在,记 $r=\lim_{k\to\infty}|X_k|$. 由波尔查诺-魏尔斯特拉斯引理知 $\{X_k\}$ 有收敛的子序列 $\{X_{k_l}\}$, $记P = \lim_{l \to \infty} X_{k_l} \in B, \, \text{则有}$

$$|P| = \left| \lim_{l \to \infty} X_{k_l} \right| = \lim_{l \to \infty} |X_{k_l}| = r = \lim_{l \to \infty} |X_{k_l+1}| = \lim_{l \to \infty} |F(X_{k_l})| = \left| \lim_{l \to \infty} F(X_{k_l}) \right| = |F(P)|.$$

因此,P = O,从而r = 0,故 $\lim_{k \to \infty} X_k = O$.

得 分

十、(5分) 设函数f(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)上连续,且对任何实数a, b, 都有 $f(a)+f(b) \geqslant \int_a^b f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x$, 求证: f(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)上恒等于0.

证 取b = a可见f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上非负. 下面先证明对任何实数a < b, 都有 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leqslant f(a)$. 反证. 若不然,则存在实数 α 和 β , $\alpha < \beta$, 使得 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f^2(t) dt > f(\alpha)$. 令 $F(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{x} f^2(t) dt - f(\alpha)$, 则 $F(\beta) > 0$. 由F(x)在 $[\alpha, +\infty)$ 单增知对任何 $x \geqslant \beta$, 都有F(x) > 0. 由题设知对任何 $x \geqslant \beta$, 都有 $f(x) \geqslant F(x) > 0$, 于是对任何 $x \geqslant \beta$, 都有 $f'(x) = f^2(x) \geqslant F^2(x)$. 因此对任何 $x > \beta$, 有

$$\int_{\beta}^{x} \frac{F'(t)}{F^{2}(t)} dt \geqslant \int_{\beta}^{x} dt,$$

从而得到

$$\frac{1}{F(\beta)} - \frac{1}{F(x)} \geqslant x - \beta,$$

整理得

$$F(x) \geqslant \frac{1}{\beta + \frac{1}{F(\beta)} - x}.$$

 $ill_{x_1} = \beta + \frac{1}{F(\beta)}, \, \diamondsuit x \to x_1^-$ 取极限,由上面的不等式得 $\lim_{x \to x_1^-} F(x) = +\infty, \, 与 F(x) \div (-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续矛盾!

这就证明了对任何实数a < b,都有 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leqslant f(a)$.

再用反证法证明f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上恒等于0. 若不然,则存在实数 ξ ,使得 $f(\xi) > 0$. 由f的连续性知存在 $\delta > 0$,使得f在 $(\xi - \delta, \xi + \delta)$ 中恒大于0. 记 $c = \xi + \delta$,令 $G(x) = \int_x^c f^2(t) dt$,则 $G(\xi) > 0$. 由G(x)在 $(-\infty, c]$ 单减知对任何 $x \leq \xi$,都有G(x) > 0. 因为 $G(x) \leq f(x)$, $\forall x < c$,所以对任何 $x \leq \xi$,都有 $G'(x) = -f^2(x) \leq -G^2(x)$. 因此对任何 $x < \xi$,有

$$\int_x^\xi \frac{G'(t)}{G^2(t)} \mathrm{d}t \leqslant - \int_x^\xi \mathrm{d}t,$$

从而得到

$$\frac{1}{G(x)} - \frac{1}{G(\xi)} \leqslant x - \xi,$$

整理得

$$G(x) \geqslant \frac{1}{x - \xi + \frac{1}{G(\xi)}}.$$

 $ill_{x_2} = \xi - \frac{1}{F(\xi)}, \, \diamondsuit x \to x_2^+$ 取极限,由上面的不等式得 $\lim_{x \to x_2^+} G(x) = +\infty, \, \exists G(x) \div (-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续矛盾!

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