草稿区

专业:

年级:

学号:

姓名:

成绩:

得分 一、(66分,前三个小题每小题10分,后三个小题每小题12分)按要求解答下列各题.

(1) 求积分 $\int_{-1}^{1} (3x^2 + 1) \arctan x \, dx$ ;

解. 因为 $(3x^2+1)$  arctan x是奇函数,所以 $\int_{-1}^{1} (3x^2+1)$  arctan x dx = 0.

(2) 判断极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to 2}} \left(\frac{x+y}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}$ 是否存在, 如果存在并求其值;

解. 极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \ y \to 2}} \left(\frac{x+y}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}$ 存在. 因为 $\left(\frac{x+y}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = \left[\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}}\right]^{\frac{xy}{x+y}}$ ,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to 2}} \left( 1 + \frac{y}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{y}} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} (1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \left( \cancel{\sharp} + t = \frac{y}{x} \right) = e,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to 2}} \frac{xy}{x + y} = \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to 2}} \frac{y}{1 + \frac{y}{x}} = 2,$$

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to 2}} \left( \frac{x+y}{x} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = e^2.$ 

(3) 设z为由方程z = f(xz, z - y)确定的x, y的隐函数, 求全微分dz;

解. 方程两边微分, 得

$$dz = f_1' \cdot (zdx + xdz) + f_2' \cdot (dz - dy),$$

解得

$$dz = -\frac{zf_1'}{xf_1' + f_2' - 1}dx + \frac{f_2'}{xf_1' + f_2' - 1}dy.$$

(4) 求函数 $f(x,y) = 4 \ln y + \frac{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2}{y^2}$ 的极值;

解. 函数f(x,y)的定义域是 $D = \{(x,y)|y>0\}$ . 由 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0,\\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{array}\right.$  得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2(x-1)}{y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{4}{y} - \frac{2(x-1)^2}{y^3} + \frac{4}{y^2} - \frac{8}{y^3} = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得x = 1, y = 1或x = 1, y = -2. 因为 $(1, -2) \not\in D$ , 所以函数f(x, y)有唯一临界点(1, 1). 因为

$$H_f(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx}''(1,1) & f_{xy}''(1,1) \\ f_{yx}''(1,1) & f_{yy}''(1,1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

是正定矩阵,所以由极值的充分条件知(1,1)是f(x,y)的极小值点,函数f(x,y)有极小值f(1,1) = 1.

(5) 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,  $v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}$ , 方程为

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

解. 由x = u和 $w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}$ 得 $z = \frac{u}{wu+1}$ ,故由链式法则得

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

因此 $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$ 化为

$$\frac{x^2}{(wu+1)^2} - \frac{x^2u^2}{(wu+1)^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{u^2}{(wu+1)^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{u^2}{(wu+1)^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{u^2}{(wu+1)^2},$$

注意到x = u, 上式就化简为

$$\frac{u^4}{(wu+1)^2}\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0.$$

又因为 $u = x \neq 0$ , 所以进一步化简为 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$ .

(6) 设f(x,y)在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上连续可微,对任何实数 $x, y, t, 有<math>f(tx,ty) = t^2 f(x,y)$ ,已知点 $P_0(1,-2,2)$ 在曲面S: z = f(x,y)上,且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,-2) = 6$ ,求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,-2)$ 的值,并写出曲面S在点 $P_0$ 处的切平面方程.

解. 因为 $f(tx,ty) = t^2 f(x,y)$ , 所以由齐次函数的欧拉定理知

$$x\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) + y\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2f(x,y).$$

由点 $P_0(1,-2,2)$ 在曲面S: z = f(x,y)上知f(1,-2) = 2,又 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,-2) = 6$ ,故 $1\cdot 6 - 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,-2) = 2\cdot 2$ ,解得 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,-2) = 1$ . 因为曲面S在点 $P_0$ 处的法向量为

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,-2), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,-2), -1\right) = (6,1,-1),$$

所以曲面S在点Po处的切平面方程为

$$6(x-1) + (y+2) - (z-2) = 0, \quad \mathbb{P}6x + y - z - 2 = 0.$$

证.  $\Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \int_a^t \frac{1}{f(x)} dx - \frac{1}{f(a)} + \frac{1}{f(t)}, t \in [a, b],$ 则 $\varphi(a) = 0,$ 

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{1}{f(t)} - \frac{f'(t)}{f^2(t)} = \frac{f(t) - f'(t)}{f^2(t)}.$$

因为对任意 $x \in [a,b]$ , 有 $0 < f(x) \leqslant f'(x)$ , 所以 $\varphi'(t) \leqslant 0$ . 于是 $\varphi(t)$ 在[a,b]上单调递减,故 $\varphi(b) \leqslant \varphi(a) = 0$ , 即  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{f(a)} + \frac{1}{f(b)} \leqslant 0$ , 也即

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \leqslant \frac{1}{f(a)} - \frac{1}{f(b)}.$$

第4页共6页

得分  $\Xi$ 、(10分) 设 $D = (-\infty, +\infty) \times [0, 1]$ ,函数f(x, y)在D上一致连续,对任意实数x,令 $g(x) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy$ ,求证: g(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致连续.

证. 因为函数f(x,y)在D上一致连续,所以对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$ ,存在 $\delta > 0$ ,对任何 $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2) \in D$ ,只要 $\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2} < \delta$ ,就有 $|f(x_1,y_1)-f(x_2,y_2)| < \varepsilon$ . 于是对任何实数 $x_1,x_2,$  当 $|x_1-x_2| < \delta$ 时,对任何 $y \in [0,1]$ ,都有 $|f(x_1,y)-f(x_2,y)| < \varepsilon$ . 因此,当 $|x_1-x_2| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|g(x_1) - g(x_2)| = \left| \int_0^1 f(x_1, y) dy - \int_0^1 f(x_2, y) dy \right| = \left| \int_0^1 [f(x_1, y) - f(x_2, y)] dy \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |f(x_1, y) - f(x_2, y)| dy < \int_0^1 \varepsilon dy = \varepsilon.$$

按定义知g(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致连续.

得分  $D = \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$  是连续映射,存在常数L > 0,使得对任何 $X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,有 $|F(X) - F(Y)| \ge L|X - Y|$ ,求证:对 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的任意紧集K,其完全原像 $F^{-1}(K)$ 也是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的紧集.

证. 只需证明 $F^{-1}(K)$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的列紧集. 任取点列 $\{X_m\}\subseteq F^{-1}(K)$ ,令 $Y_m=F(X_m)$ ,则 $Y_m\in K$ . 因为K是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的紧集,所以K是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的列紧集. 于是 $\{Y_m\}$ 有收敛于K中点 $Y_0$ 的子列 $\{Y_{m_k}\}$ . 因为 $\{Y_{m_k}\}$ 收敛,所以 $\{Y_{m_k}\}$ 是柯西列,从而对任意 $\varepsilon>0$ ,存在正整数K,当k>K,l>K时,有 $|Y_{m_k}-Y_{m_l}|<\varepsilon$ ,即 $|F(X_{m_k})-F(X_{m_l})|<\varepsilon$ . 因为对任何 $X,Y\in\mathbb{R}^n$ ,有 $|F(X)-F(Y)|\geqslant L|X-Y|$ ,所以当k>K,l>K时,有

$$|X_{m_k} - X_{m_l}| \leqslant \frac{1}{L} |F(X_{m_k}) - F(X_{m_l})| < \frac{\varepsilon}{L}.$$

故 $\{X_{m_k}\}$ 是柯西列,由柯西收敛原理知 $\{X_{m_k}\}$ 收敛. 设 $\lim_{k\to\infty}X_{m_k}=X_0$ ,则由F的连续性得 $\lim_{k\to\infty}F(X_{m_k})=F(X_0)$ ,即 $\lim_{k\to\infty}Y_{m_k}=F(X_0)$ . 因此 $F(X_0)=Y_0$ ,再由 $Y_0\in K$ 知 $X_0\in F^{-1}(K)$ .于是 $\{X_m\}$ 有收敛于 $F^{-1}(K)$ 中点 $X_0$ 的子列 $\{X_{m_k}\}$ ,按定义知 $F^{-1}(K)$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的列紧集.

第5页共6页

得分 五、(6分)设 $D = [0,1] \times [0,1]$ ,函数f(x,y)在D上可微,f(0,0) + f(0,1) + f(1,0) + f(1,1) = 0,对任何 $(x,y) \in D$ ,有 $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) \right| \le 1$ ,求证:对任何 $(x,y) \in D$ ,有 $|f(x,y)| \le \frac{3}{4}$ .

证. 首先证明"对任何 $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2) \in D$ , 有 $|f(x_1,y_1)-f(x_2,y_2)| \leq \max\{|x_1-x_2|,|y_1-y_2|\}$ ". 若 $(x_1,y_1) = (x_2,y_2)$ , 则显然等式成立,故下设 $(x_1,y_1) \neq (x_2,y_2)$ . 由多元函数的微分中值定理知在 $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2)$ 为端点的线段上存在一点 $(\xi,\eta)$ , 使得

$$f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi, \eta)(x_1 - x_2) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\xi, \eta)(y_1 - y_2).$$

$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leqslant \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi, \eta) \right| \cdot |x_1 - x_2| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\xi, \eta) \right| \cdot |y_1 - y_2| \leqslant M \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi, \eta) \right| + M \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\xi, \eta) \right| \leqslant M.$$

这就证明了"对任何 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in D$ , 有 $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \le \max\{|x_1 - x_2|, |y_1 - y_2|\}$ ".

对任何 $(x,y) \in D$ , 由上面的命题以及条件f(0,0) + f(0,1) + f(1,0) + f(1,1) = 0得

$$\begin{aligned} 4|f(x,y)| &= |4f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f(0,1) - f(1,0) - f(1,1)| \\ &\leqslant |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| + |f(x,y) - f(0,1)| + |f(x,y) - f(1,0)| + |f(x,y) - f(1,1)| \\ &\leqslant \max\{x,y\} + \max\{x,1-y\} + \max\{1-x,y\} + \max\{1-x,1-y\}. \end{aligned}$$

由对称性,不妨设 $0 \le x \le y \le \frac{1}{2}$ ,则由上式得

$$4|f(x,y)| \le y + (1-y) + (1-x) + (1-x) = 3 - 2x \le 3.$$

因此,对任何 $(x,y) \in D$ ,有 $|f(x,y)| \leqslant \frac{3}{4}$ .