

浙江科技学院第十届高等数学竞赛试题

2014.5.25

1. 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处有二阶导数, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3$, 试求 $f(0)$, $f'(0)$ 及 $f''(0)$.

$$\text{解 1: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]}{x} = 3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln\left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right] = 0$$

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

$$\text{由等价无穷小得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}}{x} = 3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x} = 2 \Rightarrow f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = 4$$

$$\text{解 2: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]}{x} = 3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right] = 0$$

$$\text{从而有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left[1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \frac{f(x)}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2} = 3$$

又 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处有二阶导数, 故 $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + f(x)}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) + f'(0)x + \left[\frac{f''(0)}{2} + 1\right]x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = 3, \text{ 所以 } f(0) = f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $y = \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2}$, 求 $y^{(100)}(0)$. (14分)

$$\text{解 1: 由于 } y = \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2} = (x-1)^{-1} + 2(x-1)^{-2},$$

$$[(1-x)^{-1}]^{(100)} = (-1)(-2)\cdots(-100)(1-x)^{-101} = 100!(1-x)^{-101},$$

$$[(1-x)^{-2}]^{(100)} = (-2)\cdots(-100)(-101)(1-x)^{-102} = 101!(1-x)^{-102}$$

$$\text{于是 } y^{(100)}(0) = 100! + 2 \times 101! = 203 \times 100!$$

$$\text{解 2: } y = \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2} = (x-1)^{-1} + 2(x-1)^{-2},$$

$$\text{由于 } (1-x)^{-1} \text{ 的马克老林公式为 } (1-x)^{-1} = 1+x+x^2+\cdots+x^{100}+o(x^{100}),$$

$$\text{而 } (1-x)^{-2} \text{ 的马克老林公式为 } (1-x)^{-2} = 1+2x+3x^2+\cdots+100x^{99}+101x^{100}+o(x^{100}),$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{y^{(100)}(0)}{100!} = 1 + 2 \times 101 = 203, \quad \text{即 } y^{(100)}(0) = 203 \times 100!$$

3. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx$. (14分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 1: } \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx &= \int \frac{1+x^{-2}}{x^2+x^{-2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d(x-x^{-1})}{(x-x^{-1})^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-x^{-1}}{\sqrt{2}} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 2: } \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx &= \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{(x+\sqrt{2}/2)^2+1/2} + \frac{1}{(x-\sqrt{2}/2)^2+1/2} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left(\frac{2x+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left(\frac{2x-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可导, 且 $0 < f'(x) < 1$, $f(0) = 0$, 证明: $\left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 > \int_0^1 f^3(x) dx$. (14分)

$$\text{解: 令 } F(x) = \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2 - \int_0^x f^3(t) dt, \text{ 则 } F(0) = 0,$$

因为 $0 < f'(x) < 1$, $f(0) = 0$, 所以当 $x \in (0,1]$ 时, $f(x) > 0$.

$$F'(x) = 2f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^3(x) = f(x) [2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x)], \quad (x \in (0,1))$$

记 $g(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x)$, 则 $g(0) = 0$, $g'(x) = 2f(x)(1 - f'(x)) > 0$.

故 $g(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上单调递增。当 $x > 0$ 时 , $g(x) > g(0)$, 即 $F'(x) > 0$

于是当 $x > 0$ 时 , $F(x) > F(0) = 0$, 因此 $F(1) = \left(\int_0^1 f(t) dt \right)^2 - \int_0^1 f^3(t) dt > 0$, 即结论真

5. 求由方程 $x^4 + y^4 + z^2 - 4x + 4y - 4z - 6 = 0$ 所确定的函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的极值。(15分)

解：两边关于 x, y 求偏导数得：

$$\begin{cases} 4x^3 + 2zz'_x - 4 - 4z'_x = 0 \\ 4y^3 + 2zz'_y + 4 - 4z'_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $z'_x = 0 = z'_y$, 解得 $x = 1, y = -1$, 代入原方程得 $z^2 - 4z - 12 = 0$, 解得 $z = 6$ 和 $z = -2$ 。上式关于 x, y 分别

再求导得：

$$\begin{cases} 12x^2 + 2(z'_x)^2 + 2zz''_{xx} - 4z''_{xx} = 0 \\ 12y^2 + 2(z'_y)^2 + 2zz''_{yy} - 4z''_{yy} = 0 \\ 2z'_x z'_y + 2zz''_{xy} - 4z''_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = z''_{xx} \Big|_{(1,-1)} = \frac{6}{2-z} \Big|_{(1,-1)}, \quad B = z''_{xy} \Big|_{(1,-1)} = 0, \quad C = z''_{yy} \Big|_{(1,-1)} = \frac{6}{2-z} \Big|_{(1,-1)} .$$

$$AC - B^2 = \frac{36}{(2-z)^2} \Big|_{(1,-1)} > 0 , \text{ 所以 } z = f(x, y) \text{ 在 } x = 1, y = -1 \text{ 处有极值。}$$

因当 $z = 6$ 时 , $A < 0$, 所以该函数此时有极大值 $z = 6$ 。

又当 $z = -2$ 时 , $A > 0$, 所以该函数此时有极小值 $z = -2$ 。

6. 一平面经过 x 轴并与 y 轴正向之间的夹角为 $\pi/6$, 且在第 I 和 II 卦限该平面位于 xoy 上方 , 求它与椭圆柱面

$$\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1 \text{ 及 } xoy \text{ 面所围成的立体体积 (取 } xoy \text{ 面上方部分) , (14分)}$$

解1 固定 x , 由于垂直于 x 轴的截面为一个直角三角形 , 其中的一个角度是 $\pi/6$, 三角形的一条直角边为 $y = 4 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{3^2}}$,

故该直角三角形的面积为 $A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(4\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{3^2}} \right)^2 \times \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{8}{9\sqrt{3}}(9 - x^2)$,

故所求立体的体积 $V = \int_{-3}^3 \frac{8}{9\sqrt{3}}(9 - x^2) dx = \frac{16}{9\sqrt{3}} \int_0^3 (9 - x^2) dx = \frac{16}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(27 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 \right) = \frac{32}{\sqrt{3}}$.

解2: 因平面过 x 轴并与 y 轴正向之间的夹角为 $\pi/6$, 根据柱面知识, 该平面方程为 $z = y \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}}$

(或者: 所以法向量的方向角为 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\beta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 即法向量可取为 $\vec{n} = 2(0, \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}, \cos \frac{\pi}{6}) = (0, -1, \sqrt{3})$,

于是, 该平面方程为 $-(y - 0) + \sqrt{3}(z - 0) = 0$, 即 $z = \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}}$ 6分)

$V = \iint_{\substack{x^2/9 + y^2/16 \leq 1, \\ y \geq 0}} z dx dy = \int_{-3}^3 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{3^2}}} y / \sqrt{3} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-3}^3 16 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3^2} \right) dx = \frac{16}{\sqrt{3}} \left(3 - \frac{3^3}{3^3} \right) = \frac{32}{\sqrt{3}}$.

7. 试解以下题 (注: 高年级同学做第(1)题, 一年级同学做第(2)题, 否则无效。)

(1) 判别级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} \right]$ 的敛散性。(高年级做)(14分)

解: 我们知道当 $x > 0$ 时, 有 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$, 所以 $\frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$,

$$0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}\sqrt{n+1}} < \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n} = \frac{1}{n(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} < \frac{1}{n^{3/2}},$$

因 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ 收敛, 由比较判别法得原级数收敛。

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[\alpha, \alpha + \beta]$ 上可导, 又 $0 < \beta < 1$, $f(\alpha) = 0$, $|f'(x)| \leq |f(x)|$, 试证 $f(x) \equiv 0$ 。(14分)

证明: 因 $f(x)$ 在 $[\alpha, \alpha + \beta]$ 上连续, 由最值定理, 存在 $x_0 \in [\alpha, \alpha + \beta]$ 使得: $M = \max_{x \in [\alpha, \alpha + \beta]} |f(x)| = |f(x_0)|$

假设 $M \neq 0$, 由于 $f(\alpha) = 0$, 由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (\alpha, \alpha + \beta)$, 使得:

$$M = |f(x_0) - f(\alpha)| = |f'(\xi)(x_0 - \alpha)| \leq |f(\xi)| \beta < |f(x_0)| = M,$$

这是不可能的。即 $M = 0$, 换言之, $f(x) \equiv 0$ 。