

2011 年高等数学(B)转系转专业试卷参考答案

一. 填空题 (本题共 9 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 36 分)

1. $1 < p < 2$; 2. $\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$; 3. $f(x) - f(a)$; 4. $p > 2$; 5. $x^2 - 3\pi x + 2\pi^2$; 6. 6;

7. $\frac{1}{3}$; 8. 4π ; 9. $\sqrt{2}$.

二. 计算下列各题 (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 7 分, 满分 35 分)

10. 解: 设 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则原积分 = $\int \frac{\arcsin t + \ln t^2}{t} 2t dt = 2 \int (\arcsin t + \ln t^2) dt$

$$= 2[t \arcsin t - \int t d \arcsin t + t \ln t^2 - \int t d \ln t^2] = 2[t \arcsin t - \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt + t \ln t^2 - \int 2t dt]$$

$$= 2[t \arcsin t + \sqrt{1-t^2} + t \ln t^2 - 2t + C_1]$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x} \ln x - 2\sqrt{x}) + C.$$

11. 解: $f(x) = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1-x} \ln \frac{\sin t}{\sin x}}$,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{x}{\sin t - \sin x} \ln \frac{\sin t}{\sin x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} x \frac{\ln \sin t - \ln \sin x}{\sin t - \sin x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow x} x \frac{\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}}{\cos t} = \frac{x}{\sin x}, \text{ 所以 } f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{\sin x}}.$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{x}{\sin x}} = e, \therefore x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点; $x = k\pi (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 是

$f(x)$ 的第二类间断点。

12. 解: 先对 x 积分, 将 D 分块: $D_1 = \left\{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \leq x \leq y \right\}$,

$$D_2 = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2} \right\}.$$

$$\text{原积分} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dy \int_0^y \sqrt{1-y^2} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \sqrt{1-y^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{1-y^2} y dy + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 (1-y^2) dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}(1-y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + (y - \frac{1}{3}y^3) \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

13. 解: 设 $S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2 \cdot 1} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{7}{2^3 \cdot 3!} + \dots + \frac{2n+1}{2^n \cdot n!} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^n \cdot n!}.$

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n}, \text{ 则 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} \right)' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} \right)' = [x(e^{x^2} - 1)]' \\ = 2x^2 e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} - 1, -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

$$\text{则 } S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2 \cdot 1} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{7}{2^3 \cdot 3!} + \cdots + \frac{2n+1}{2^n \cdot n!} \right) = S \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 2\sqrt{e} - 1.$$

$$14. \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1 x + f_2 e^x \cos y + g' \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1 + (f_{11}xy + f_{12}e^x y \cos y) + f_2 e^x \cos y + (f_{21}xe^x \sin y + f_{22}e^{2x} \sin y \cos y) \\ + g' \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) + g'' \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right).$$

三. (15) (本题满分 7 分)

$$\text{解: 当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \left(\frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x} \right)' = \frac{x[g'(x) + e^{-x}] - g(x) + e^{-x}}{x^2};$$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) + e^{-x}}{2x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} [g''(0) - 1].$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x[g'(x) + e^{-x}] - g(x) + e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x[g'(x) - e^{-x}]}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} [g''(0) - 1] = f'(0),$$

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 连续。

又因为当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f'(x)$ 为初等函数, 因此 $f'(x)$ 处处连续。

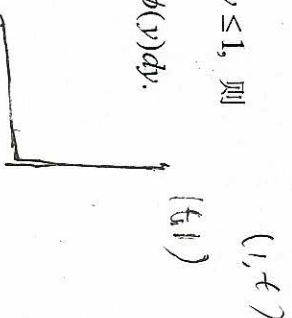
四. (16) (本题满分 7 分)

$$\text{解: 曲线积分与路径无关, 所以 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy) = 2x, Q(x, y) = x^2 + \phi(y).$$

曲线积分与路径无关, 取路径 $\overline{OA}: y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq t, \overline{AB}: x = t, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, 则

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} 2xy dx + (x^2 + \phi(y)) dy = \int_{\overline{OA}} + \int_{\overline{AB}} = 0 + \int_0^1 (t^2 + \phi(y)) dy = t^2 + \int_0^1 \phi(y) dy.$$

取路径 $\overline{OC}: y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1, \overline{CD}: x = 1, 0 \leq y \leq t$, 则



$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} 2xy dx + (x^2 + \phi(y)) dy = \int_{BC} + \int_{CB} = 0 + \int_0^1 (1 + \phi(y)) dy = 1 + \int_0^1 \phi(y) dy.$$

上述两式相等, 所以 $t^2 + \int_0^1 \phi(y) dy = 1 + \int_0^1 \phi(y) dy$. 两边关于 t 求导, $\phi(y) = 2y - 1$.

$$\therefore Q(x, y) = x^2 + 2y - 1.$$

五. (17) (本题满分 7 分)

解: 设 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 是 Σ 上任一点, 则 $z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 1$. Σ 在点 M_0 的法向量

$$\vec{n} = (2x_0, 2y_0, -1), \text{ 切平面方程为 } z = z_0 + 2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0), \text{ 即}$$

$$z = 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2 + 2x_0x + 2y_0y.$$

切平面与 S 的交线
$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2, \\ z = 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2 + 2x_0x + 2y_0y, \end{cases}$$
 在 Oxy 平面的投影是

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2 + 2x_0x + 2y_0y, \text{ 即 } (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = 1.$$

设它围成的区域为 D , 即 Ω 在平面 Oxy 的投影区域, 则

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_D [(1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2 + 2x_0x + 2y_0y) - (x^2 + y^2)] dx dy \\ &= \iint_D [1 - (x - x_0)^2 - (y - y_0)^2] dx dy = \pi - \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \leq 1} (u^2 + v^2) du dv \\ &= \pi - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

六. (18) (本题满分 8 分)

解: (1) $V = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (2y - y^2) dy + \pi \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - y^2) dy = \frac{9}{4}\pi$. 即该容器的容积为 $\frac{9}{4}\pi$ 立方米.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) W &= \rho g \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (2 - y) x_1^2 dy + \rho g \pi \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (2 - y) x_2^2 dy \\ &= \rho g \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (2 - y)(2y - y^2) dy + \rho g \pi \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (2 - y)(1 - y^2) dy = \frac{27 \times 10^3}{8} \pi g. \end{aligned}$$

即所求的功为 $\frac{27 \times 10^3}{8} \pi g$ 焦耳.