## 12-13-3高数B期末(A)卷参考答案及评分标准

## 一、 填空题(本题共9小题,每小题4分,共36分)

1. 
$$\underline{4x + y + z - 6} = 0$$
; 2.  $\underline{\sqrt{2}}$ ; 3.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi}}^1 f(\rho \cos \varphi, \rho \sin \varphi) \rho d\rho$ ; 4.  $\frac{7}{\underline{4}}$ ;

5. 
$$\frac{5}{4}\pi$$
; 6.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; 7.  $\frac{1-\pi}{1}$ ; 8.  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; 9.  $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{-2}$ .

## 二、 计算下列各题(本题共5小题,每小题7分,满分35分)

1. 
$$\mathbb{R} dz = f(yz)(zdy + ydz) + 2xf(\cos x^2)\sin x^2dx$$
, (53)

$$dz = \frac{zf(yz)}{1 - yf(yz)}dy + \frac{2xf(\cos x^2)\sin x^2}{1 - yf(yz)}dx. (2\%)$$

2. 解 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cos(xy) + \varphi_1 + \frac{1}{y} \varphi_2$$
, (3分)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \cos(xy) - xy\sin(xy) - \frac{x}{y^2}\varphi_{12} - \frac{x}{y^3}\varphi_{22} - \frac{1}{y^2}\varphi_2. \tag{45}$$

3. **解** 原式= 
$$\int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{-1-x}^{1+x} e^{x+y} dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} e^{x+y} dy = e - e^{-1} (2+2+3\mathcal{G})$$

4. 解原式= 
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^{2}}^{2\rho\cos\varphi} z dz = \frac{16}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{6}\varphi d\varphi = \frac{5}{6}\pi.$$

(3+2+2分)

5. 解原式 = 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{3\sqrt{2}} r^4 dr = \frac{486(\sqrt{2}-1)}{5}\pi.$$
 (5分+2分)

三、 (本題满分8分)解 补面 $S: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ z=0 \end{array} \right.$  ,取上侧,由 $\Sigma$ 与S合成的封闭 曲面取内侧,其内部区域记为  $\Omega$  (1分),由Gauss公式得

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma + S} - \iint_{S} = -3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dv + 3 \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} < 4} y^{2} d\sigma = -3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2} \rho^{3} d\rho \int_{0}^{4 - \rho^{2}} dz$$

$$+12\pi = -6\pi \int_{0}^{2} (4\rho^{3} - \rho^{5}) d\rho + 12\pi = -32\pi + 12\pi = -20\pi.$$
 (3+2+2\(\frac{1}{2}\))

 $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial$ 

四、 (本题满分7分)解 $x = a\cos\varphi, y = a\sin\varphi, z = b(1-\cos\varphi), 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi$  ( $\frac{b-3}{b^2}$ ) +  $\frac{y^2}{a^2}$  = )

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} (ab(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi) - a^2 - ab)d\varphi = -2\pi a(a+b) (3+2\Re)$$

也可用Stokes公式,

$$I = -2 \iint_{\Sigma} dy \wedge dz + dz \wedge dx + dx \wedge dy = -\frac{2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS$$

$$= -\frac{2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 < a^2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} d\sigma = -2\pi a(a+b)$$

$$= -2\pi a(a+b) \int_{\Sigma} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} d\sigma = -2\pi a(a+b)$$

五、 (本題满分8分)解 
$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
, (1分)

原曲线在平面上的投影曲线方程为  $x^2 + y^2 + x + 2y = 1$ , 即圆

$$(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+(y+1)^2=(\frac{3}{2})^2$$
,圆心  $(-\frac{1}{2},-1)$ ,  $(1分)$ 原点到圆周的最短距离为

$$\frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$
,最长距离为  $\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$ 

因此 
$$d_{\min} = \sqrt{(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2})^2 + (\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2})^4} = \sqrt{27-12\sqrt{5}}, \quad (3分)$$

$$d_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2})^2 + (\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2})^4} = \sqrt{27+12\sqrt{5}}, \quad (3\%)$$

此题也可用Lagrange乘数法求解.

$$L = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + \lambda(x^{2} + y^{2} - z) + \mu(x + 2y + z - 1)$$

$$L_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, L_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + 2\mu = 0, L_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0,$$

解得 
$$M_1(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{10}\sqrt{5},-1+\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5},\frac{7-3\sqrt{5}}{2}),M_2(-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{10}\sqrt{5},-1-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{5},\frac{7+3\sqrt{5}}{2}),$$

$$d_{\min} = d(M_1) = \sqrt{27 - 12\sqrt{5}}, d_{\max} = d(M_2) = \sqrt{27 + 12\sqrt{5}}$$

六、 (本题满分6分)解 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$$
 不一定收敛.例如  $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}, v_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}$ ,此时  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{v_n}{\sqrt{n}} - 1$ ,级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  所  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{v_n}{\sqrt{n}} - 1$ ,级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  份数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  份数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 

时 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{v_n}{u_n}=1$$
, 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$  收敛, 而级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}v_n$  发散. (6分)