7009-2010

中国矿业大学(北京)

《高等数学 A2》试卷(A卷)

得分: _____

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一、填空题(每小题3分,共21分)

1. $\mbox{if } \mathbf{a} = (2,1,-1), \ \mathbf{b} = (1,-1,2), \ \ \mbox{if } \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k} \ .$

2.
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(2,0)} \frac{\tan(xy)}{y} = \underline{2}$$

- 3. 设 $z = x^{y+1} (x > 0, x \neq 1)$, 则 $dz = x^{y} [(y+1)dx + x \ln x dy]$
- 4. 设 $z = f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x 2y 6z$, 则 $\mathbf{grad}(0,0,0) = 3\mathbf{i} 2\mathbf{j} 6\mathbf{k}$
- 5. 设 f(x,y)为连续函数,若交换积分次序,则 $\int_{x^2-2x}^{2x} f(x,y) dy = \int_{1}^{x} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y+1}}^{1+\sqrt{y+1}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{2}^{x} dy \int_{2}^{x} f(x,y) dx$
- 7. 设函数 $f(x) = \pi x + x^2$ $(-\pi < x < \pi)$ 的傅立叶级数展开式为

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), 则其中系数b_3 = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$
。

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第1页(共

二、计算下列各题(每小题8分,共16分)

1. 求过点 M(-1,0,4) 且平行于平面 3x-4y+z-10=0,又与直线 $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z}{2}$ 相交的直线方程。

解:设所求方程为: $\frac{x+1}{m} = \frac{y-0}{n} = \frac{z-4}{p}$

所求直线平行于平面 3x - 4y + z - 10 = 0, 故有 3m - 4n + p = 0 (1)

又所求直线与 $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z}{2}$ 相交,故有:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 - (-1) & 3 - 0 & 0 - 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ m & n & p \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

即: 10m - 4n - 3p = 0

(2)

联立(1)(2)式可得 $\frac{16}{m} = \frac{19}{n} = \frac{28}{p}$, 因此所求直线方程为: $\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}$

2. 设函数 z = z(x,y), 由方程 $F(\frac{y}{x},\frac{z}{x}) = 0$ 确定, 其中 F 为可微函数, 且 $F' \neq 0$,

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{F_1(-\frac{y}{x^2}) + F_2(-\frac{z}{x^2})}{F_2' \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{F_1' \cdot \frac{y}{x} + F_2' \cdot \frac{z}{x}}{F_2'}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = -\frac{F_1' \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{F_2' \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = -\frac{F_1'}{F_2'}$$

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{yF_{1}' + zF_{2}'}{F_{2}'} - \frac{yF_{1}'}{F_{2}'} = \frac{F_{2}' \cdot z}{F_{2}'} = z$$

1. 计算二重积分 $\iint y dx dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 x=-2, y=0, y=2 以及曲线

 $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 所围成的平面区域。(答案 272)

解:
$$\iint_{D} y dx dy = \iint_{D \cup D_{1}} y dx dy - \iint_{D_{1}} y dx dy$$
而
$$\iint_{D} y dx dy = \int_{D} dx \int_{D}^{2} y dy = 4$$

$$\overline{\Pi} \int_{D \cup D_1} y dx dy = \int_{-2}^{0} dx \int_{0}^{2} y dy = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{D(R)}$$

$$\frac{1}{V^{2}=2V}$$

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$$\iint_{D_1} y dx dy = \iint_{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2 \sin \theta} \rho \sin \theta \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^4 t dt = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2. 计算曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 所围立体的体积和表面积。

$$\mathbf{H}: V = \iiint dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 dr = 2\pi (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{3} \pi a^3$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2$$

$$= \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}})^{2} + (\frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}})^{2}} dxdy$$

$$+ \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}})^{2} + (\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}})^{2}} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy + \iint_{D} \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2 - r^2}} r dr + \sqrt{2}\pi \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$= (2 - \sqrt{2})\pi a^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi a^2$$

$$=(2-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})\pi a^2$$

第2页(

四、计算题 (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} xyzdxdydz$,其中 Ω 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 及三个坐标面所围成的在第一卦限内的闭区域。

解:利用直角坐标计算,由于

$$\Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \middle| 0 \le z \le \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1 \right\}$$

故
$$\iint_{\Omega} xyz dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z dz$$

$$= \int x dx \int_{-x^2} y \cdot \frac{1 - x^2 - y^2}{2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} (1 - x^{2}) - \frac{y^{2}}{4} \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{1} x (1 - x^{2})^{2} dx = \frac{1}{48}$$

2. 计算 $\int_{L} (e^{y} + x) dx + (xe^{y} - 2y) dy$, 其中 L 为过 O(0,0), A(0,1), B(1,2) 三点所决定的圆周的一部分圆弧。

解: $P = e^y + x$, $Q = xe^y - 2y$, 故 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 在全平面成立,所给线积分在全平面内

与路径无关。既然线积分与路径无关,只与起点和终点有关,因此,可选择特殊的容易计算线积分的路径来求积分,选平行于坐标轴的折线 0C 和 CB。

线段 0C 的方程为 y=0, 从而 dy=0, x 从 0 变到 1, 故

$$\int_{ac} (e^{y} + x) dx + (xe^{y} - 2y) dy = \int_{ac} (e^{0} + x) dx = \frac{3}{2}$$

线段 CB 的方程为x=1,从而dx=0, y从 0 变到 2,故

$$\int_{c_B} (e^y + x) dx + (xe^y - 2y) dy = \int_0^2 (e^y - 2y) dy = (e^y - y^2)_0^2 = e^2 - 5$$

因此

$$\int_{L} (e^{y} + x) dx + (xe^{y} - 2y) dy = \int_{cc} (e^{y} + x) dx + (xe^{y} - 2y) dy + \int_{CB} (e^{y} + x) dx + (xe^{y} - 2y) dy$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}+e^2-5=e^2-\frac{7}{2}$$

1、在椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 上求一点,使其到直线2x + 3y - 6 = 0的距离最短。

解:设P(x,y)为椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 上任意一点,则P到直线2x + 3y - 6 = 0的距离为

 $d = \frac{|2x+3y-6|}{\sqrt{13}}, 求 d 的最小值点即求 d^2 的最小值点, 作拉格朗日函数$

$$L(x,y) = \frac{1}{13}(2x+3y-6)^2 + \lambda(x^2+4y^2-4)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = \frac{4}{13} (2x + 3y - 6) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = \frac{6}{13} (2x + 3y - 6) + 8\lambda x = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此得
$$y = \frac{3}{8}x$$
,代入 $x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0$,求得 $x_1 = \frac{8}{5}$, $y_1 = \frac{3}{5}$; $x_2 = -\frac{8}{5}$, $y_2 = -\frac{3}{5}$
于是 $d|_{(x_1,y_1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$, $d|_{(x_2,y_2)} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{13}}$

2、求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n}$ 的收敛域及和函数。

解:由 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = 1$,得幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n}$ 的收敛半径为 R=1

当
$$x = \pm 1$$
 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$,由交错级数审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$ 收敛,

故幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n}$ 的收敛域为 [-1,1].

$$\diamondsuit \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n} = S(x), \text{ MI } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} = x S_1(x), \text{ MP}$$

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}, \ \overline{\text{III}} \ S_1'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \ S_1(0) = 0$$

所以
$$S_1(x) = \int_0^x S_1'(x) dx = \arctan x$$
, 故 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n} = x S_1(x) = x \arctan x$

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第3页

六、证明题(7分)

设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0\\ (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}, & \text{证明 } f(x,y)$$
 在点 (0,0) 处连续且偏导数存在,0, $x^2+y^2=0$

但不可微分。

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^4 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^3} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \rho \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta = 0 = f(0,0)$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x,y) \, \text{在点}(0,0) \, \text{处连续.}$$

$$\chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 + y^2)^2 \qquad \qquad \chi^2 y^$$

(解法二:由于 $2|xy| \le x^2 + y^2$, 所以 $0 \le f(x,y) \le \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$,

 $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0), 因此 f(x, y) 在点(0, 0) 处连续。)$

$$f_x(0,0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,0) \Big|_{x=0} = 0, f_y(0,0) = \frac{d}{dy} f(0,y) \Big|_{y=0} = 0$$

因此 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 处偏导数存在。

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\frac{\Delta x^2 \Delta y^2}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\Delta x^2 \Delta y^2}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^2}$$

由于 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y = k \Delta x} \frac{k^2 \Delta x^4}{(1+k^2)^2 \Delta x^4} = \frac{k^2}{(1+k^2)^2}$, K不同,上述极限则不同,因此上述极限不存

在,所以f(x,y)在点(0,0)处不可微分。