

2015 高数 A (2) 参考答案

1.  $\sqrt{14}$     2.  $\arcsin \frac{5}{6}$     3.  $3y^2 - z^2 = 16$     4.  $-\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}$   
 5.  $2x + 2y + z - 4 = 0$     6. 30    7.  $\frac{2 \cdot (-1)^{n+1}}{n}$  或  $\frac{2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1}}{n}$  或  $-\frac{2}{n} \cos n\pi$

8. 解 当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时, 有

$$1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2) \sim \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^2, \quad e^{|x|+|y|} - 1 \sim |x| + |y| \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)(e^{|x|+|y|} - 1)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)(|x| + |y|)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)}{|x| + |y|} = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

9. 解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 2xy + f'_2 \cdot \frac{y}{xy} = 2xyf'_1 + \frac{1}{x}f'_2$  \dots\dots\dots 3 分

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2xf'_1 + 2xy[f''_{11} \cdot x^2 + f''_{12} \cdot \frac{x}{xy}] + \frac{1}{x}[f''_{21} \cdot x^2 + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{x}{xy}] \\ &= 2xf'_1 + 2x^3yf''_{11} + 3xf''_{12} + \frac{1}{xy}f''_{22} \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

10. 解  $I = \iint_D \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \frac{r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)}{r^2} \cdot r dr$  \dots\dots\dots 3 分

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2\cos^2\theta + 2\cos\theta\sin\theta) d\theta = \left( \theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta + \sin^2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

11. 解  $I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz$  \dots\dots\dots 4 分

$$= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 (x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4) dy = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \left( x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{5} \right) dx = \frac{112}{45} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

12. 解 因为  $(3x + 4z)^2 = 9x^2 + 24xz + 16z^2$

由对称性知  $\iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 ds = \iiint_{\Sigma} y^2 ds = \iiint_{\Sigma} z^2 ds, \quad \iiint_{\Sigma} xz ds = 0$  \dots\dots\dots 3 分

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} (3x + 4z)^2 ds = 25 \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 ds = \frac{25}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{25a^2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} ds$$

$$= \frac{25a^2}{3} \cdot 4\pi a^2 = \frac{100\pi}{3} a^4 \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

故有  $\frac{100\pi}{3} a^4 = 300\pi$  解得  $a = \sqrt{3}$  ( $\because a > 0$ ) \dots\dots\dots 7 分

13. 解  $\because \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x = y \end{cases}$  \dots\dots\dots 3 分

$$\therefore I = \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds = \oint_{\Gamma} ds = 2\pi \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

14. 解 令  $P = [\sin x - f(x)] \frac{y}{x}$ ,  $Q = f(x)$ , 则  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin x - f(x)}{x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f'(x)$ ,

要使曲线积分与路径无关, 则有  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ , 即  $\frac{\sin x - f(x)}{x} = f'(x)$

所以有  $f'(x) + \frac{1}{x} f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

解得  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} (C - \cos x)$

又因为  $f(\pi) = 1$ , 所以  $C = \pi - 1$  故  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} (\pi - 1 - \cos x)$  \dots\dots\dots 5 分

因为曲线积分与路径无关, 所以可令  $\square AB = L_1 + L_2$ ,

其中  $L_1: y = 0, 1 \leq x \leq \pi; L_2: x = \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi$

所以  $I = \int_{\square AB} [\sin x - f(x)] \frac{y}{x} dx + f(x) dy = (\int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2}) [\sin x - f(x)] \frac{y}{x} dx + f(x) dy$

而  $\int_{L_1} [\sin x - f(x)] \frac{y}{x} dx + f(x) dy = 0,$

$$\int_{L_2} [\sin x - f(x)] \frac{y}{x} dx + f(x) dy = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} (\pi - 1 + 1) dy = \pi$$

故  $I = 0 + \pi = \pi$  \dots\dots\dots 7 分

15. 令  $P = x^3 + az^2$ ,  $Q = y^3 + ax^2$ ,  $R = z^3 + ay^2$

则  $I = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1}$ , 其中  $\Sigma_1: z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$  取上侧 \dots\dots\dots 2 分

而  $\iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} = - \oiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} = - \iiint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = - \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$

$$= -3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = -\frac{6}{5} \pi a^5$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} ay^2 dx dy = a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr = \frac{\pi}{4} a^5$$

所以  $I = -\frac{6}{5} \pi a^5 - -\frac{1}{4} \pi a^5 = -\frac{29}{20} \pi a^5$  .....7 分

16. 解 因为  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{2n-1}{2^n} |x|^{2n-2}} \rightarrow \frac{|x|^2}{2}$ , 所以, 当  $\frac{|x|^2}{2} < 1$ , 即  $-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$  时, 级数收敛,

当  $\frac{|x|^2}{2} > 1$ , 即  $x < -\sqrt{2}$  或  $x > \sqrt{2}$  时, 级数发散, 当  $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$  时, 原级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2}$ , 发

散。故级数的收敛域为  $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$  .....2 分

$$\begin{aligned} s(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2} = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2} dx \right)' = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2^n} \right)' = \left( \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n} \right)' \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n \right)' = \left( \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} \right)' = \left( \frac{x}{2-x^2} \right)' = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2}, \quad x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

..7 分

17. 解  $\because \ln(1+x^2+x^4) = \ln(1-x^6) - \ln(1-x^2)$  .....2 分

而  $\ln(1-x^6) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{6n}}{n}, \quad -1 < x < 1$

$$\ln(1-x^2) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n}, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

.....6 分

$$\therefore \ln(1+x^2+x^4) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (x^{6n} - x^{2n}), \quad -1 < x < 1$$

.....7 分

18. 解  $dz = 2xdx - 2ydy = d(x^2 - y^2) \Rightarrow z = x^2 - y^2 + C$

又  $\because f(1,1) = 2, \therefore C = 2$ , 故  $z = f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 + 2$  .....4 分

令  $\begin{cases} z'_x = 2x = 0 \\ z'_y = -2y = 0 \end{cases}$ , 得驻点  $(0, 0)$ , 且  $f(0,0) = 2$

下面求在  $D$  的边界上  $z = f(x, y)$  的最值。

$$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 - \frac{y^2}{4} \text{ 将其代入 } f(x, y), \text{ 有}$$

$$\varphi(y) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} f(x, y) = 1 - \frac{y^2}{4} - y^2 + 2 = 3 - \frac{5y^2}{4}, \quad -2 \leq y \leq 2$$

故  $\varphi(y)$  在  $[-2, 2]$  上的最大值  $\varphi(0) = 3$ ，最小值  $\varphi(\pm 2) = -2$ 。

综上所述， $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上的最大值为  $f(\pm 1, 0) = 3$ ，最小值为  $f(0, \pm 2) = -2$ 。.....9 分