

# 高等数学A(2)试题参考答案

## 一. 填空 (每题4分, 共20分)

1.  $\sqrt{14}$  ; 2.  $(0, 0)$  ; 3.  $x+2y-4=0$  ;

4.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$  ; 5.  $1 < a \leq 3$  .

## 二. 解答 (共80分)

6. 解: 原式  $= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(x^2+y^2)(1+\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2})}{(1-\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2})(1+\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2})}$  (3分)

$$= - \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1+\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2})$$
 (5分)
$$= -2 .$$
 (6分)

7. 解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f_1' + y^2 f_2'$  (2分)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y(f_{11}'' + x f_{12}'')$$

$$+ 2y f_2' + y^2(f_{21}'' + x f_{22}'')$$

$$= f_1' + 2y f_2' + y f_{11}'' + (xy + y^2) f_{12}'' + xy^2 f_{22}''$$
 (6分)

8. 解: 因为  $\text{grad } u = (u_x', u_y', u_z') = (y, x, e^z)$ ,  
所以  $\text{grad } u(1, -1, 0) = (-1, 1, 1)$ . (2分)

又函数有最大增长率的方向即为梯度方向, 故

有最大增长率的方向(单位向量)为  $(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$ . (4分)

而梯度的模为最大增长率, 故该增长率为

$$\max \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{(1, -1, 0)} \right\} = \|\text{grad } u\| \Big|_{(1, -1, 0)} = \sqrt{3}. \quad (6分)$$

9. 解: 原式 =  $\iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sin z}{(1-z)^2} dy dz \int_0^1 dx$  (2分) 或  

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin z}{(1-z)^2} dz \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{\sin z}{(1-z)^2} dz$$
 (4分)  

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin z}{(1-z)^2} dz \int_0^1 (1-y) dy$$
 (4分)  $= \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 1)$  (6分)  

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin z dz = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 1).$$
 (6分) 注! 根据积分次序可酌情给分.

10. 解: 设切点坐标为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 则曲面在该点切平面  $\pi$  的法向量  $\vec{n} = (2x_0, 2y_0, -1)$ , 故切平面  $\pi$  的方程为  

$$2x_0(x-x_0) + 2y_0(y-y_0) - (z-z_0) = 0,$$
  
 即  $2x_0x + 2y_0y - (2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 - z_0) = 0.$  (2分)  
 又直线  $l$  方向向量  $\vec{s} = (1, -1, 6)$ , 故  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s} = 0$ , 即  

$$2x_0 - 2y_0 - 6 = 0, \quad (1) \quad (4分)$$
  
 由直线  $l$  在切平面上, 所以  

$$4x_0 + 1 - (2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 - z_0) = 0, \quad (2) \quad (5分)$$
  
 而点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  在曲面上, 有  

$$z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 \quad (3) \quad (6分)$$
  
 联立 (1), (2), (3) 式解得  

$$x_0 = 1, y_0 = -2, z_0 = 5; \quad x_0 = 4, y_0 = 1, z_0 = 17. \quad (8分)$$

11. 解: (1) 令  $P(x, y) = \frac{e^x}{1+y^2}$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \frac{2y(1-e^x)}{(1+y^2)^2}$ , (1分)  
 则有  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-2ye^x}{(1+y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ .  
 故该力场构成保守场. (3分)  
 (2) 由 (1) 知力场做功与路径无关, 记  $C$  为点  $(0, 1)$ , 则有  

$$W = \int_{AB} \frac{e^x}{1+y^2} dx + \frac{2y(1-e^x)}{(1+y^2)^2} dy$$
 (4分)  

$$= (\int_{AC} + \int_{CB}) \frac{e^x}{1+y^2} dx + \frac{2y(1-e^x)}{(1+y^2)^2} dy$$
 (6分)  

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}(e-1).$$
 (8分)

12. 解: (1)  $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x+2) dx = \pi+4$ , (2分)

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x+2) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2\pi} [\cos n\pi - 1] = \frac{2}{n^2\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \\ &= \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^2\pi}, & n \text{ 为奇数}, \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数}. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (5分)$$

于是  $f(x)$  的以  $2\pi$  为周期的余弦级数为

$$x+2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ (\cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \dots) \right] \quad (6分)$$

( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ )

(2). 以  $x=0$  代入上式得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}. \quad (8分)$$

13. 解: 设等差数列公差为  $d$ , 则

$$a_n = a_0 + nd. \quad (1分)$$

(1) 由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$ , 得收敛半径  $R=1$ . 当  $x=\pm 1$  时, 级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\pm 1)^n a_n$  发散.

于是  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的收敛域为  $(-1, 1)$ . (3分)

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_0 + nd) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_0 x^n + d \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^n \\ &= S_1(x) + S_2(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$S_1(x) = \frac{a_0}{1-x}, \quad S_2(x) = x d \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \quad (4分)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \int_0^x \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n t^{n-1} \right) dt &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n t^{n-1} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}. \quad (6分)$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = S_1(x) + S_2(x) = \frac{a_0}{1-x} + \frac{x d}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} = 2a_0 + 2d = 2a_1. \quad (8分)$$

14. 解: 由对称性  $A = 4A_1$ . (1分)

曲面第一卦限部分  $\Sigma$ :  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ,  $D_{xy}$ :  $x^2 + y^2 \leq ax, y > 0$ .

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}.$$

$$\text{有 } \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}. \quad (3分)$$

$$\text{于是 } A_1 = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$$= a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr \quad (5分)$$

$$= a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [-\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}] \Big|_0^{a \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin \theta) d\theta = a^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) \quad (7分)$$

$$\text{故 } A = 4A_1 = 2(\pi - 2)a^2. \quad (8分)$$

15. 解: 旋转曲面  $\Sigma$  方程为  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ . (1分)

作辅助平面  $\Sigma_1$ :  $z=1, x^2+y^2 \leq 2$ , 取上侧,

$$\Sigma_2$$
:  $z=2, x^2+y^2 \leq 5$ , 取下侧. (3分)

则  $\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$  封闭, 且取内侧. 由高斯公式有

$$I = \left( \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} \right) xz^2 dy dz - \sin x dx dy$$

$$= - \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2} \sin x dx dy + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 5} \sin x dx dy \quad (5分)$$

$$= - \int_1^2 z^2 \pi (1 + z^2) dz \quad (7分)$$

$$= -\frac{128}{15} \pi \quad (8分)$$

16. 解1: 椭圆方程为  $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2xy = 1$ . (1分)

中心在原点, 在椭圆上任取一点  $(x, y)$ , 它到原点距离

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (2分)$$

用拉格朗日乘数法. 令  $L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2xy - 1)$ ,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} L'_x = 2(1+3\lambda)x - 2\lambda y = 0, & 1) \\ L'_y = 2(1+3\lambda)y - 2\lambda x = 0, & 2) \\ L'_\lambda = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2xy - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4分)$$

由1), 2) 得  $y = x$  或  $y = -x$ . 故驻点为

$$P_1(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), P_2(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}), P_3(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}), P_4(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}).$$

因此  $d(P_1) = d(P_2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $d(P_3) = d(P_4) = \frac{1}{2}$ , (6分)

分别为椭圆长、短半轴长, 于是椭圆面积为

$$S = \pi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi. \quad (8分)$$

解2: 椭圆方程为  $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2xy = 1$ , 中心在原点. (1分)

$$\text{作旋转变换} \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}u - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}v, \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}u + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}v. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入得} \quad 2u^2 + 4v^2 = 1 \quad (5分)$$

因此椭圆长、短半轴长为  $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\text{于是椭圆面积为} \quad S = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi. \quad (8分)$$