

姓名

学号

专业

任课教师

南开大学 2020 级“多元函数微积分(信)”结课考试卷 (A 卷) 2021 年 4 月 24 日

(说明: 答案务必写在装订线右侧, 写在装订线左侧无效。影响成绩后果自负。)

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	卷面成绩	核分签名	复核签名
得分											

一、求曲面 $x^2 + yx + e^z = 3$ 上点 $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 0)$ 处的切平面与法线方程。(本题 10 分)解: 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + yx + e^z - 3$ $F'_x = 2x+y$ $F'_y = x$ $F'_z = e^z$ 在点 $(1, 1, 0)$ 处 $F'_x = 3$ $F'_y = 1$ $F'_z = 1$ \therefore 切平面方程: $3(x-1) + (y-1) + (z-0) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x + y + z - 4 = 0$ 法线方程: $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$

一题得分

二、求函数 $f(x, y) = xy^2(4 - x - y)$ 在闭区域 $D = \{(x, y) : x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 6\}$ 上的最大值、最小值 (10 分)解: 当 $x+y < 6$ 时, $f(x, y) = xy^2(4-x-y)$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4y^2 - 2xy^2 - y^3 = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 8xy - 2x^2y - 3xy^2 = 0$ 得 $x=1, y=2$ 或 $x=0, y=4$ 或 $y=0, x \leq 6$ $f(1, 2) = 4$ $f(0, 4) = 0$ $f(x, 0) = 0$ 当 $x+y=6$ 时, $f(x, y) = -2xy^3 = -2(6-y)y^3 = -12y^4 + 2y^5$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -24y + 6y^2 = 0$ 得 $y=0$ 或 $y=4$ $y=0$ 时 $f(x, y) = 0$ $y=4$ 时 $f(x, y) = -64$ 综上所述, $f(x, y)$ 的最大值为 4, 最小值为 -64。

三、计算下列二重积分: (每小题 8 分)

(1) $\iint_D (2x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$;

二题得分

三题得分

(2) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^2 dx dy$, 其中区域 D 为: $y^2 + x^2 \leq a^2, (a > 0)$

解 (1) 原式 $= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (2x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_0^1 (2x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3) dy \Big|_0^1 = 1$

(2) 原式 $= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^5 dr = 2\pi \frac{1}{6} a^6 = \frac{\pi a^6}{3}$

四、计算下列三重积分 (每小题 8 分):

(1) $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (y + 2z) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 为由平面 $z + x + y = 1$ 与三个坐标面所围的区域;

解: 已知 $\Omega: x + y + z \leq 1, x, y, z \geq 0$ 关于 $y=x, y=z, z=x$ 对称,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iiint_{\Omega} (y + 2z) dx dy dz &= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz = 3 \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} dy \int_0^{1-y-z} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-z)^2 dz \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} (1-z)^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

利用对称性.

(2) $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) z^2 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 与平面 $z = 0, z = 2$ 所围的区域。

解: 原式 $= \int_0^2 z^2 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} z^3 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

转换为极坐标.

四题	得分
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五、计算下列曲线积分与曲面积分：(每小题 10 分)

(1) 计算曲线积分 $\int_C x^2 y dx + 2xy dy$ ，其中 C 为抛物线 $y = x^2$ ，从 $O(0,0)$ 到 $B(1,1)$ ，

的那一段弧线。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：原式} &= \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot x^2 dx + 2x \cdot x^2 \cdot 2x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 5x^4 dx \\ &= x^5 \Big|_0^1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (y^4 + z^4) dS$ ，其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ ，($R > 0$)

解：由轮换对称性得： $\iint_{\Sigma} y^4 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z^4 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} x^4 dS$

$$\therefore \text{原式 } I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2y^4 dS = 2 \cdot 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} y^4 dS \quad \text{这里 } \Sigma_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \quad (R > 0, z > 0).$$

$$\because z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \quad \text{则} \quad \therefore dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$\therefore I = 4 \iint_{D_1} \frac{R y^4}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \quad D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{R r^5 \sin^4 \theta}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr = 4R \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \theta d\theta \int_0^R r^5 \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}^{-1} dr = 4\pi R \int_0^R r^5 \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}^{-1} dr$$

$$= 4\pi R \left[\frac{4R^2 r^3}{3} - \frac{4}{5} R^4 r \right]_0^R = -4\pi R \int_0^R r^3 \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}^{-1} dr$$

$$= -4\pi R \int_0^R r^3 \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}^{-1} dr$$

$$= -4\pi R \int_0^R (R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(R^2 - r^2)$$

$$= -4\pi R \times \frac{2}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^R$$

$$= \frac{8\pi R^6}{3}$$

的圆周，取逆时针方向；

解：令 L_0 是以 $(0,0)$ 为中心， $4x^2 + y^2 = r$ 的椭圆（ r 为常数），取顺时针

方向。

$$\text{由格林公式 } I_0 = \oint_{L_0} \frac{xy dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_L \frac{xy dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_{L_0} \frac{xy dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \int_{L_0} xy dy - y dx = \frac{1}{r^2} \oint_{L_0} ds = \frac{2}{r^2} \times \frac{r^2}{2} \pi = \pi.$$

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七、(10分) 设 Σ 是球面 $z^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的外侧,

$$\text{求曲面积分: } I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

解: 设 Σ_0 是 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ (r 无限小) 的内侧, 由高斯公式

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_0} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = 0$$

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma_0} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{r^3} \iint_{\Sigma_0} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r^3} \iint_{\Sigma_0} (1+1+1) dxdydz \quad (\Sigma_0 \text{ 为 } \Sigma_0 \text{ 所围区域})$$

$$= -\frac{3}{r^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r \cdot \frac{r}{2} \cdot r$$

$$= 2\pi$$

八、(8分) 设有椭球体 $\Omega: \frac{(x+y+1)^2}{4} + \frac{(x-y+2)^2}{9} + (z+1)^2 \leq 1$, 试计算下列积分,

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$$

$$\text{解: 令 } \frac{x+y+1}{2} = u, \frac{x-y+2}{3} = v, z+1 = w$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} x+y+1=2u \\ x-y+2=3v \\ z+1=w \end{cases} \therefore x = \frac{2u+3v-3}{2}, y = \frac{2u-3v+1}{2}, z = w-1$$

$$\therefore J = \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{9}{4}$$

八题得分

$$\text{原式} = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (w-1)^2 du dv dw \quad \Sigma: u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{-\sqrt{1-r^2}}^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} (w^2 - 2w + 1) dw$$

$$= 6\pi \int_0^1 r \left[\frac{1}{3}(1-r^2)^3 + 2\sqrt{1-r^2} \right] dr$$

$$= -3\pi \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3}(1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{1-r^2} d(1-r^2)$$

$$= -3\pi \left[\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}(1-r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2 \times \frac{2}{3}(1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^1 = -3\pi \times \left(\frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{3} \right) = -\frac{24\pi}{5}$$

草稿区

七题得分

一. 解: (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3)n}{n+1} = 1$ 已知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 为发散级数 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+3}{n+1}$ 发散

原级数非绝对收敛

$$\text{又: } f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x+1} \quad f(x) = \frac{x+1-2x^2-6x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2-6x+1}{(x+1)^2} < 0 \text{ 在 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时恒成立}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 单调递减 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{n+1} = 0$$

\therefore 原级数条件收敛.

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{4^n \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{4}{e} > 1$$

\therefore 原级数发散

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$$

\therefore 原级数收敛

$$(4) 1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{n} = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2n}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{n})}{\frac{\pi^2}{4n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \right)^2 = 2$$

$$\text{又: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^2}{4n} \text{ 发散}$$

\therefore 原级数发散.

$$\text{二. 解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 - (n+1) + 2}{n^2 - n + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n + 2}{n^2 - n + 2} = 1 = \rho \quad \therefore R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$$

$x=1$ 时 原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 - n + 2$ 发散; $x=-1$ 时, 原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n^2 - n + 2)$ 发散

\therefore 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 - n + 2)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)n x^n + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = S_1(x) + S_2(x) = S(x)$$

$$\text{对于 } S_2(x) = \frac{2x}{1-x} \quad S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n = x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = x^2 S_3(x)$$

$$S_3(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} \quad \int_0^x S_3(x) dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \int_0^x n(n-1)x^{n-2} dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = S_4(x)$$

$$S_4(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \quad \int_0^x S_4(x) dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \int_0^x n x^{n-1} dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x^2}{1-x}$$

$$S_4(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{2x-x^2}{(1-x)^2} \quad \therefore S_3(x) = S_4'(x) = \left[\frac{2x-x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right]' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\therefore S_1(x) = \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \frac{2x}{1-x} + \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\text{三. 解: } f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{1-x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{2^n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} - 1 \right] x^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+2}}}{1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} x \frac{2^{n+2} - (-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1} - (-1)^n} = 1$$

$x = \pm 1$ 时, 原级数发散, 故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$\text{四. 解 (1)} \quad e^y dy = (1+x+x^2) dx$$

$$\therefore \int e^y dy = \int (1+x+x^2) dx$$

$$\therefore e^y = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1$$

$$\text{即 } y = \ln \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) + C$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx^2$$

$$\text{即 } \ln y = \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$\therefore y = C(1+x^2)$$

$$(3) \text{ 特征方程 (齐次) 为: } \lambda^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\text{通解: } y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2$$

原方程特解可设为:

$$y^* = ax + b$$

$$\text{代入: } 0 + ax + b = 2 + x$$

$$\text{解得: } a=1, b=2$$

$$\therefore y^* = x + 2$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程通解为 } y = C_1 e^{-x} + x + 2$$

$$(4) \text{ 特征方程 (齐次) 为:}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\text{即通解为 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x}$$

设原方程特解可设为

$$y^* = A \sin x$$

$$\text{代入得 } -A \cos x$$

$$-A \sin x + 2A \cos x + A \sin x$$

$$-A \cos x - 2A \sin x + A \cos x = -2 \sin x$$

$$\therefore A = 1$$

$$\therefore y^* = \cos x$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程通解为 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + \cos x$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 即 } y = ux$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u - (u)^2$$

$$\therefore x \frac{du}{dx} = -u^2$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{du}{-u^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{u} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\text{即 } u = \frac{1}{\ln|x| + C} \quad \text{进而可得 } y = \frac{x}{\ln|x| + C} \quad \text{又: } y(1) = 1 \quad \therefore y = \frac{x}{\ln|x| + 1}$$

五. 解: (1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\int_1^{+\infty} (\ln x d(x+1))^{-1} = -\frac{\ln x}{x+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx = [\ln x - \ln(x+1)] \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \ln 2$

(2) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$ 令 $\sqrt{x-1} = u \quad x = u^2 + 1 \quad dx = 2u du$

\therefore 原式 $= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2u}{u(u^2+1)} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{u^2+1} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\frac{u}{2})^2+1} du = \arctan \frac{u}{2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

六. 解: $f(x) = f(1-x)$

$\therefore a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2x-1) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[x^2 - x \right]_0^{\pi} = 2\pi - 2$

$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2x-1) \cos nx dx = -\frac{4}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{n^2\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x) = \pi - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos n\pi \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

七. 解: $I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\ln(1+x^2) \sim x^2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\alpha-2} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} = 1$

当 $\alpha-2 < 1$, $\alpha < 3$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 收敛

当 $\alpha-2 \geq 1$, $\alpha \geq 3$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 发散

当 $\alpha \leq 1$ 时 $\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} > \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \quad (x > 2)$

而 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx$ 发散, $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 发散

当 $\alpha > 1$ 时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\alpha-\frac{\alpha+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} = 0$

而 $\alpha - \frac{\alpha+1}{2} = \frac{\alpha-1}{2} > 1$ 即 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} dx$ 收敛

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 收敛

综上所述: 当 $1 < \alpha < 3$ 时 $I(\alpha)$ 收敛

当 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 或 $\alpha \geq 3$ 时 $I(\alpha)$ 发散

八. 解: 令 $f(x, \alpha) = \frac{\arctan(\alpha \sin x)}{\sin x} \quad f(x, \alpha) = \frac{1}{1+(\alpha \sin x)^2}$

$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+(\alpha \sin x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(\alpha^2+1)\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \tan x}{(\alpha^2+1)\tan^2 x + 1} = \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} \tan x)}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}}$

$\therefore I(\alpha) = I(0) + \int_0^\alpha \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2+1}) \quad (\alpha > 0)$