2018~ 2019 学年第二学期高等数学[(2)机电] 期末 B 卷参考答案及评分标准

一、单项选择题(本大题共5小题,每小题3分,共15分)

1	2	3	4	5
С	A	D	В	С

二、填空题(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 3 分,共 15 分)

6	7	8	9	10
$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{-3} = \frac{z-4}{1}$	$\frac{-1}{18}(1,2,3)$	x + 2y - 3z + 14 = 0	$\sqrt{2}$	$y = c_1 e^{x^2} + c_2 x e^{x^2}$

三、解答题(本大题共2个小题,每小题10分,总计20分)

11、解:
$$\Leftrightarrow u(x,y) = 2x - y$$
, $v(x,y) = 3x - 2y$ 则 $u(1,1) = 1$, $v(1,1) = 1$,

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\v=1}} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\v=1}} = (2vu^{v-1} + 3u^v \ln u)\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\v=1}} = 2$$
 (4 分)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\Big|_{v=1}^{x=1} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\frac{\partial v}{\partial v}\right)\Big|_{v=1}^{x=1} = \left(-vu^{v-1} - 2u^v \ln u\right)\Big|_{v=1}^{x=1} = -1$$
 (6 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\psi\))

12、解: (1)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot e^{xy} \cdot y = 2xf_1' + ye^{xy}f_2'$$
 (4 分)

(2) 在方程组两边同时对
$$x$$
 求导,得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} & \text{(1)} \\ 2x + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} + 6z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 & \text{(2)}, \end{cases}$$

(1)代入(2)解得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x(6z+1)}{2y(3z+1)}$$
,再代入(1)得到 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x}{3z+1}$ (3分)

四、计算题(本大题共2个小题,每小题10分,总计20分)

13、解 积分区域 D 可表示为 $D: 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le \rho \le 1$,

于是
$$\iint_{D} (x+1) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (\rho \cos \theta + 1) \rho d\rho = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{\rho^{3}}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{\rho^{2}}{2} \right]_{\rho=0}^{\rho=1} d\theta$$
 (7分)

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2})d\theta = \left[\frac{1}{3}\sin\theta + \frac{1}{2}\theta\right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi$$
 (3 $\%$)

14、解:设曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=1$, $x^2+y^2 \le 1$ 取上侧,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1}$,

由高斯公式, $\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} (y^2-z) dy dz + (z^2-x) dz dx + (x^2-y) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dv = 0$,这里 Ω 是封闭曲面 $\Sigma+\Sigma_1$ 围成的锥体区域; (5 分)

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (y^{2} - z) dy dz + (x^{2} - y) dz dx + (x^{2} - y) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (x^{2} - y) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^{2} - y) dx dy,$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (\rho^{2} \cos^{2} \theta - \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \text{这里 } D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1\} \text{ 是曲面 } \Sigma_{1} \text{ 在 } xoy \text{ 平面 } \text{上 } \text{ 的}$$
投影区域,故 $\iint_{\Sigma} (y^{2} - z) dy dz + (z^{2} - x) dz dx + (x^{2} - y) dx dy = -\frac{\pi}{4}.$
(5 分)

五、综合题(本大题共2个小题,每小题10分,总计20分)

15、(1) 证
$$P = 6xy^2 - y^3$$
, $Q = 6x^2y - 3xy^2$. 由于 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 12xy - 3y^2$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 12xy - 3y^2$ 在整个 xoy 平面

上均连续且相等,故该曲线积分在整个xoy平面上与路径无关. (5分)

(2)
$$I = \int_{4(1.2)}^{8(3.4)} (6xy^2 - y^3) dx + (6x^2y - 3xy^2) dy = \int_{1}^{3} (24t - 8) dt + \int_{2}^{3} (54t - 9t^2) dt = 236$$
 (5 %)

当 x^2 <1时,得收敛区间为(-1,1). 对端点x=-1,幂级数变为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{2n-1}$ 发散;对端点x=1,幂级数变为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$ 发散. 故收敛域为(-1,1). (3分)

(2)
$$\forall x \in (-1,1), \forall x \in (-1,$$

$$s(x) = \int_0^x (s(t))' dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 - t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + x}{1 - x} \right|, x \in (-1, 1)$$
 (5 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$
 (2 \(\frac{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\)

六、应用题(本大题总计10分)

17、解: 设矩形的长和宽分别为x和y,则问题归结为求目标函数 $V = \pi x^2 y(x > 0, y > 0)$ 在约束条件x + y = 12下的极值。构造拉格朗日函数 $L = \pi x^2 y + \lambda(x + y - 12)$

由方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2\pi xy + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \pi x^2 + \lambda = 0, \quad \text{解得 } x = 8, y = 4. \end{cases}$$
 (8 分)

由问题的实际意义,最大体积必存在,即在唯一驻点(8,4)处取得最大值,因此矩形的长和宽分别为8(cm)和4(cm). (2分)