重庆理工大学本科生课程考试

参考答案及评分标准

2022 —2023 学年第二学期

课程编号: 10573

课程名称: 高等数学【机电(2)】 试卷类别: A卷

一、单项选择题(本大题共5小题,每小题3分,总计15分)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
В	D	C	A	C

二、填空题(本大题共5小题,每小题3分,总计15分)

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2dx + dy	x-2y+3z-6=0	$\sqrt{3}\pi$	$\frac{3}{5}$	xe^{-x}

三、计算题(本大题共5小题,每小题6分,总计30分)

11、**解**: $\Diamond A(1,1,-1)$ 、 B(-2,-2,2)、 C(1,-1,2)

则
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (-3, -3, 3), \overrightarrow{AC} = (0, -2, 3)$$

于是所求平面的法向量为: $\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = (-3,9,6) = -3(1,-3,-2)$ (4分)

故所求平面方程为: (x-1)-3(y-1)-2(z+1)=0,

即
$$x-3y-2z=0$$
 (2分)

12、解答: $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)e^{x^2y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2}{e^{x^2y^2}}$ (4分)

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot 0=0$$
 (2 $\%$)

13. **AP:** $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x^4y^2 - 4y \qquad (\vec{x}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3y^3 - \arctan(x+1) - \frac{x}{1+(x+1)^2}) \quad (3 \ \%)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 12x^3y^2 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \ y=1}} = 12 \qquad (3 \%)$$

14、解: 令 $P = xy^2 - 3y$, $Q = yx^2 - 3z$, $R = 3z - zx^2 - zy^2$, Ω 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2x$ 围成的闭区域,

由高斯公式, (2分)

15、解: 由于
$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$
, $-1 < x < 1$ (2分)

故
$$\frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{1}{6+(x-2)} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{6}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{6^{n+1}} (x-2)^n, \quad -4 < x < 8$$
 (4分)

四、解答题(本大题共5小题,每小题8分,总计40分)

16、解:特征方程为: $r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$

解得 $r_1 = 1$, $r_2 = 3$

于是对应的齐次线性微分方程的通解为: $Y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{3x}$ (5分)

令特解 $y^* = Ae^{-x}$,代入原方程,解得 $A = \frac{1}{4}$

故所求微分方程的通解为 $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{3x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-x}$ (3分)

17、解: (1) 旋转曲面 Σ 为 $4z = x^2 + y^2$ (3 分)

(2)
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho^2 d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{4}\rho^2}^1 \rho^2 dz \quad (3 \%)$$
$$= \frac{32\pi}{15} \quad (2 \%)$$

18、解: 令 $P = x^2 - xy$, $Q = xy^2 - y$, 由格林公式得

$$\oint_{L} (x^{2} - xy) dx + (xy^{2} - y) dy = \iint_{D} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) d\sigma = \iint_{D} (y^{2} + x) d\sigma \quad (4 \%)$$

$$= \iint_{D} y^{2} d\sigma + \iint_{D} x d\sigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma + 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^{3} d\rho = \pi \quad (4 \%)$$

或:
$$\oint_{L} (x^{2} - xy) dx + (xy^{2} - y) dy = \iint_{D} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) d\sigma = \iint_{D} (y^{2} + x) d\sigma$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} (\rho^{2} \sin^{2} \theta + \rho \cos \theta) \rho d\rho = \pi$$

19. AP:
$$\Leftrightarrow u_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-2}}$$
, $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-2}}$

由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{3n-2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
, 且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发散,

于是级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-2}}$$
 发散. (4 分)

又级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-2}}$$
 是交错级数, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-2}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n+1}}$,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-2}} = 0$

故级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-2}}$$
 收敛且条件收敛. (4分)

20、解: 先求驻点,令
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 6y - 3x^2 = 0 \\ f_y(x,y) = 6x - 3y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 解得
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$
,
$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

(3分)

为了判断这两个驻点是否为极值点, 求二阶导数

$$\begin{cases} f_{xx}(x,y) = -6x \\ f_{xy}(x,y) = 6 \\ f_{yy}(x,y) = -6y \end{cases}$$
 (2 $\frac{1}{27}$)

在点
$$(0,0)$$
 处, $A = f_{xx}(0,0) = 0$, $B = f_{xy}(0,0) = 6$, $C = f_{yy}(0,0) = 0$

因为 $AC - B^2 = -36 < 0$,所以(0,0)不是极值点。

类似的, 在点(2,2)处,
$$A = f_{xx}(1,1) = -12$$
, $B = f_{xy}(1,1) = 6$, $C = f_{yy}(1,1) = -12$

因为
$$A = -12 < 0$$
, $AC - B^2 = 108 > 0$,

所以(2,2)是极大值点,极大值为f(2,2)=8. (3分)