

2014-2015 学年第二学期高等数学试题(A) 答案

1. $18\sqrt{2}$

2. $f_1' - \frac{1}{x^2} f_2' + xyf_{11}'' - \frac{y}{x^3} f_{22}''$

3. $\frac{7}{54}$

4. $\frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{y-4}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{0}$

5. $-\frac{27}{4}$

6.C 7.C 8.C 9.A

10. D

解: 直线 l_1 的对称式方程为 $l_1: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{0}$.

记两直线的方向向量分别为 $\vec{l}_1 = (1, 1, 0), \vec{l}_2 = (4, -2, -1)$,

两直线上的定点分别为 $P_1(0, 0, 0)$ 和 $P_2(2, 1, 3)$,

$$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = (2, 1, 3), \quad \vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2 = (-1, 1, -6).$$

由向量的性质可知, 两直线的距离

$$d = \left| \frac{\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2)}{|\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2|} \right| = \frac{|-2+1-18|}{\sqrt{1+1+36}} = \frac{19}{\sqrt{38}} = \sqrt{\frac{19}{2}}.$$

11.

解 设 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = S(x)$, 显然 $S(0) = 1$. 于是

$$xS(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \quad (|x| < 1),$$

利用性质 3, 得

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

对上式从 0 到 x 积分, 得

$$xS(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\ln(1-x).$$

于是当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 有 $S(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x)$, 从而

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x), & 0 < |x| < 1, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

12.

解 积分区域 Ω 如图所示. 当 θ 与 φ 取定值时所决定的射线 r 由 $r=0$ 穿入区域 Ω , 由球面穿出 Ω , 该球面在球面坐标系下的方程由 (11.2.11) 式知

$r^2 = 2r \cos \varphi$, 即 $r = 2 \cos \varphi$; 同理, 圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在球面坐标系中的方程

为 $r \sin \varphi = r \cos \varphi$, 即 $\tan \varphi = 1$, 或 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 因而 Ω 在球面坐标系中的不等式组

表示为: $\Omega = \{(r, \varphi, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$.

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^{2\cos\varphi} d\varphi = 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi \cos^4\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \pi (4\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

13.

解 (1) $P(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}$, $Q(x, y) = -\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2}$,

则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

故由格林公式 $\int_L + \int_{BA} + \oint_{c\text{顺}} = 0$.

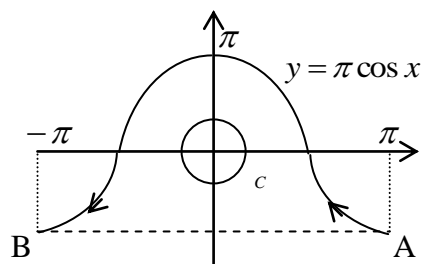
所以 $\int_L = \int_{AB} + \oint_{c\text{逆}}$.

$$\int_{AB} \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} \stackrel{y=-\pi}{=} \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{x-\pi}{x^2+\pi^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{x^2+\pi^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\oint_c \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\begin{cases} x=R\cos t \\ y=R\sin t \end{cases}}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(R\cos t + R\sin t)(-R\sin t) - (R\cos t - R\sin t)R\cos t}{R^2} dt = -2\pi$$

$$\therefore I = -\frac{3}{2}\pi.$$



14.

解 因为在球面 Σ 上, $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = a$, 根据 (10.6.5) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= a \oiint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = 3aV \\ &= 3a \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} a^3 = 4\pi a^4. \end{aligned}$$

15.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{ax+by} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + au(x, y) \right], \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{ax+by} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + bu(x, y) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{ax+by} \left[b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + abu(x, y) \right].$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z = e^{ax+by} \left[(b-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (a-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (ab-a-b+1)u(x, y) \right],$$

若使 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z = 0$, 只有

$$(b-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (a-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (ab-a-b+1)u(x, y) = 0,$$

即 $a=b=1$.

16.

解 由 $y = nx^2 + \frac{1}{n}$ 与 $y = (n+1)x^2 + \frac{1}{n+1}$ 得 $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}}$, 因图形关于 y 轴对称,

$$\text{所以 } S_n = 2 \int_0^{a_n} \left[nx^2 + \frac{1}{n} - (n+1)x^2 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right] dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{a_n} \left[\frac{1}{n(n+1)} - x^2 \right] dx = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{n(n+1)\sqrt{n(n+1)}},$$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{S_n}{a_n} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right), \text{ 从而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_n}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{4}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \right] = \frac{4}{3}.$$

17.

$$\text{解 } F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega_t} [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t r dr \int_0^h [z^2 + f(r^2)] dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{3} h^3 + hf(r^2) \right) r dr \quad \text{故得} \quad \frac{dF}{dt} = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{3} h^3 + hf(t^2) \right) t$$

又因为 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} 2\pi \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{3} h^3 + hf(t^2) \right) r dr = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} F(t) = 0$ 所以, $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2}$ 是 “ $\frac{0}{0}$ ” 型,

$$\text{利用洛必塔法则, 有 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi \left(\frac{1}{3} h^3 + hf(r^2) \right)}{2t} = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} h^3 + hf(0) \right).$$