

12-13 学年第二学期高等数学试题(A)参考答案

一、填空题 (20 分)

1. 条件收敛

2. $-5dx - 2dy$ 3. $x - 3y + z + 2 = 0$ 4. $-\pi + \ln 3$ 5. $\frac{2\pi}{15}(25\sqrt{5} + 1)$

二、选择题 (20 分)

6.C

7.A

8.C

9.B

10.D

三、解答题 (60 分)

11. 解: $f'(x) = \arctan x$, $f''(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$.将后者展开, 有 $f''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$, $-1 < x < 1$ 从而 $f'(x) = f'(0) + \int_0^x f''(x)dx = 0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$,
$$f(x) = f(0) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} x^{2n+2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n(2n-1)} x^{2n}$$
当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 右边级数收敛, 所以上式成立范围可扩大到 $x = \pm 1$,
即上式成立的范围为 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, 把 $x = 1$ 代入上式左右两边得

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n(2n-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(2n-1)}$$

从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(2n-1)} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln 2$.12. 解: 设经过 L 且垂直于平面 π 的平面方程为

$$\pi_1: A(x-1) + By + C(z-1) = 0,$$

则由已知条件得 $A - B + 2C = 0$, $A + B - C = 0$,由此解得 $A : B : C = -1 : 3 : 2$, 于是 π_1 的方程为 $x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0$ 从而 L_0 的方程为 $\begin{cases} x - y + 2z - 1 = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} x = 2y \\ z = -\frac{1}{2}(y-1) \end{cases}$ 设 (x, y) 为 L_0 绕 y 轴旋转一周所成曲面的任一点,它可由 L_0 上的点 (x_1, y_1) 生成, 则 $\begin{cases} y = y_1 \\ x^2 + z^2 = x_1^2 + z_1^2 \end{cases}$ 利用 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 \\ z_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(y_1 - 1) \end{cases}$, 得 L_0 绕 y 轴旋转一周所成曲面的方程为

$$x^2 + z^2 = 4y^2 + \frac{1}{4}(y-1)^2, \text{ 即 } 4x^2 - 17y^2 + 4z^2 + 2y - 1 = 0$$

13.解: 由 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + y + 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x + 2y + 3,$

有 $du(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = (2x + y + 1)dx + (x + 2y + 3)dy,$

于是 $u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x + y + 1)dx + (x + 2y + 3)dy + C$
 $= \int_0^x (2x + 1)dx + \int_0^y (x + 2y + 3)dy + C = x^2 + x + xy + y^2 + 3y + C.$

再由 $u(0, 0) = 1,$ 得 $C = 1,$ 从而 $u(x, y) = x^2 + xy + x + y^2 + 3y + 1$

再由 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$ 解 $\begin{cases} 2x + y + 1 = 0, \\ x + 2y + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点 $\left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}\right)$

$A = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2,$

$B^2 - AC = \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right) = -3 < 0,$

且 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2 > 0,$ 所以 $u\left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\frac{4}{3}$ 为极小值.

14.(1) 设区域 D 的第一象限部分为 $D_1,$ 第三象限部分为 D_2

于是 $\iint_D (e^{x^2} + \sin(x+y))d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} e^{x^2} d\sigma + \iint_{D_1} \sin(x+y)d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \sin(x+y)d\sigma$

$= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^3}^x e^{x^2} dy + \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_x^{x^3} e^{x^2} dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^3}^x \sin(x+y)dy + \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_x^{x^3} \sin(x+y)dy$

$= \int_0^1 e^{x^2} (x - x^3)dx + \int_{-1}^0 e^{x^2} (x^3 - x)dx - \int_0^1 \cos(x+x)dx +$

$\int_0^1 \cos(x+x^3)dx - \int_{-1}^0 \cos(x+x^3)dx + \int_{-1}^0 \cos(x+x)dx$

令 $x = -t,$ 则第二个积分与第一个可合并, 第三个积分与第六个相抵消, 第四个与第五个相抵消, 于是

原式 $= 2 \int_0^1 e^{x^2} (x - x^3)dx = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx^2 - \int_0^1 e^{x^2} x^2 dx^2$

$= e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^u u du = e - 2.$

(2) 化成球面坐标 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-(x^2+y^2)}} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \sin\varphi dr$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} (2 - \sqrt{2}).$

15. (1) 令 $L = L_1 + \overline{BOA}$, D 为其所包围的椭圆区域, 由格林公式

$$\oint_L (1 + ye^x)dx + (x + e^x)dy = \iint_D (1 + e^x - e^x)dx dy = \iint_D 1 dx dy = \frac{\pi ab}{2}$$

$$\text{而} \int_{\overline{BOA}} (1 + ye^x)dx + (x + e^x)dy = \int_{-a}^a 1 dx = 2a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{再根据曲线积分的性质} \int_{L_1} (1 + ye^x)dx + (x + e^x)dy &= \oint_L (1 + ye^x)dx + (x + e^x)dy - \int_{\overline{BOA}} (1 + ye^x)dx + (x + e^x)dy \\ &= \frac{\pi ab}{2} - 2a. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 旋转抛物面 Σ 在 xOy 平面上的投影记为 $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 取 Σ_1 的下侧, 则 Σ 与 Σ_1 形成一封闭曲面

将它们所围的空间区域记为 Ω . 此时 $P(x, y, z) = 0, Q(x, y, z) = z^2 - y, R(x, y, z) = x^2 - z, \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = -2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由高斯公式得} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 - z)dx dy + (z^2 - y)dz dx &= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (x^2 - z)dx dy + (z^2 - y)dz dx - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 - z)dx dy + (z^2 - y)dz dx \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (-2)dx dy dz + \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 - 0)dx dy - 0 = (-2) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{1-r^2} dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r dr = -\frac{3\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$16 \text{解: } S \text{ 的单位法向量为 } \vec{n} = \left\{ -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}, -\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} \right\},$$

将原给的第二型曲面积分化为第一型曲面积分, 得

$$\text{原积分} = \iint_S \frac{-x^2 - y^2 + z}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} dS$$

再将 S 投影到平面 xOy , 投影域 $D = \{(x, y) | 2 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 4\}$,

$$dS = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} d\sigma = \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} d\sigma$$

$$\text{从而原积分} = -\frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^4 r^3 dr = -60\pi.$$