

2007-2008 学年《微积分A》第二学期期末考试

参考答案及评分标准

2008 年 6 月 18 日

一、填空 (每小题 4 分, 共 28 分)

1. $f'_x(0,0)=2$, $f'_y(0,0)=-3$; 2. -10 ;

3. 极小值点为 $(2, 1)$, 极大值点为 $(0, 0)$; 4. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1-e^{-2})$;

5. $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy$; 6. 绝对收敛; 7. $R = \frac{1}{2}$.

二、 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + xy'_1 - \frac{y}{x^2} f'_2$.

$\because f$ 有二阶连续偏导数,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$= 1 + f'_1 - \frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 + xyf''_{11} - \frac{y}{x^3} f''_{22}.$$

三、解交点: $(1, 1)$, $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$, $(2, 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} dx dy = \int_1^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^y \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y^3} \right) dy = \ln 2 - \frac{3}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

或 $I = \iint_D \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_x^2 \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} dy$

四、解法 1 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}, \sqrt{1 + z'_x{}^2 + z'_y{}^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}.$

Σ 在 xoy 面的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \\ &= R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho^3}{\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}} d\rho = \frac{4\pi R^4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

解法 2 令 $x = R \sin \varphi \cos \theta$, $y = R \sin \varphi \sin \theta$, 则 $dS = R^2 \sin \varphi d\theta d\varphi$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

故 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot R^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi$

$$= 2\pi R^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = 2\pi R^4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^4$$

解法 3 设 $\Sigma_{\text{下}}: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \quad (z < 0)$, $S = \Sigma + \Sigma_{\text{下}}$

由变量轮换的对称性, 得 $\iint_S x^2 dS = \iint_S y^2 dS = \iint_S z^2 dS$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS &\stackrel{\text{由对称性}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS \stackrel{\text{由变量轮换的对称性}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS \\ &= \frac{R^2}{3} \iint_S dS = \frac{R^2}{3} \cdot \text{球面的面积} = \frac{R^2}{3} \cdot 4\pi R^2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^4 \end{aligned}$$

五、 $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi n^2} [(-1)^n - 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k, k = 1, 2, \dots \\ -\frac{2}{n^2\pi} & n = 2k-1, k = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}.$$

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

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (\pi, 2\pi] \\ x - 2\pi & x \in (2\pi, 3\pi) \end{cases}.$$

六、补充平面 $S: z=4, x^2+y^2 \leq 4$, 取下侧, 则由 Gauss 公式

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma+S} - \iint_S = - \iiint_V (2x+2y+2z) dx dy dz + \iint_{D: x^2+y^2 \leq 4} 4^2 dx dy \\ &= -2 \iiint_V z dV + 64\pi \quad (\text{由对称性}) \\ &= -2 \int_0^4 z dz \iint_{D_z: x^2+y^2 \leq z} dx dy + 64\pi \\ &= -2 \int_0^4 \pi z^2 dz + 64\pi = \frac{64\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

七、由比值法: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = 2|x|^2,$

当 $2x^2 < 1$, 即: $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛;

当 $2x^2 > 1$, 即: $x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 或 $x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, 幂级数发散;

所以收敛区间为: $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$

$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, 级数发散, 故收敛域为 $x \in (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}).$

$$\begin{aligned}
S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^{2n}}{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \int_0^x x^{2n-2} dx \\
&= 2x \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2x^2)^{n-1} dx = 2x \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-2x^2} dx \\
&= x \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2}x} + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}x} \right) dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{2}x}{1-\sqrt{2}x}. \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

八、 Ω 在 xoy 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$.

$$\begin{aligned}
J_z &= \iiint_V \mu(x^2 + y^2) dV \\
&= \mu \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{2x} dz \\
&= \mu \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)(2x - x^2 - y^2) dx dy \\
&= \mu \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 (2\rho\cos\theta - \rho^2) \rho d\rho \\
&= \frac{2^6 \mu}{15} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \theta d\theta = \frac{2\mu\pi}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

九、法 1: 记 $X = x^2 y^3 + 2x^5 + ky$, $Y = xf(xy) + 2y$, 由题意, 有

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \quad \text{即} \quad 3x^2 y^2 + k = f(xy) + xyf'(xy);$$

$$\text{记 } u = xy, \text{ 有 } f'(u) + \frac{1}{u} f(u) = 3u + \frac{k}{u}$$

$$\text{解得: } f(u) = u^2 + k + \frac{C}{u}. \quad (1)$$

选择折线路径: $(0,0) \rightarrow (t,0) \rightarrow (t,-t)$, 则有

$$\int_0^t 2x^5 dx + \int_0^{-t} [tf(ty) + 2y] dy = 2t^2$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{t^6}{3} + \int_0^{-t^2} f(u) du = t^2$$

对 t 求导, 得 $f(-t^2) = -1 + t^4$, 令 $u = -t^2$, 得 $f(u) = u^2 - 1$.

与 (1) 式比较得: $k = -1, C = 0$.

此时 $(x^2 y^3 + 2x^5 + ky)dx + [xf(xy) + 2y]dy$

$$= (x^2 y^3 + 2x^5 - y)dx + [x^3 y^2 - x + 2y]dy$$

$$= d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 y^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^6 - xy + y^2\right)$$

故此全微分的原函数为: $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 y^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^6 - xy + y^2 + C$.

(注: 还可由曲线积分法和不定积分法求原函数。)

法 2: 选择折线路径: $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,-t) \rightarrow (t,-t)$, 则有

$$\int_0^{-t} 2y dy + \int_0^t (-t^3 x^2 + 2x^5 - kt) dx = 2t^2, \text{ 得}$$

$$t^2 - kt^2 = 2t^2, \Rightarrow k = -1$$

(其余可同上)