

《微积分A》(下) 期末试题解答及评分标准(A卷)

2010.7.7

- 一、 1. $dz = \frac{\cos x dx + 3dy}{1+e^z}$; 2. $P(1, 1, 2)$;
 3. $\frac{22}{15}$; 4. $\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = e + 2$;
 5. $a = 4, p = 3, q = 2$; 6. 绝对收敛;
 7. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n x^{n-1}, (-1, 1)$.

- 二、 设平面 π 的方程为: $(4x - y + 3z - 6) + \lambda(x + 5y - z + 10) = 0$
 平面 π 的方向向量为: $\vec{n} = \{4 + \lambda, 5\lambda - 1, 3 - \lambda\}$
 平面 π_1 的方向向量为: $\vec{n}_1 = \{2, -1, 5\}$
 由题意, 平面 $\pi \perp \pi_1, \Rightarrow \vec{n} \perp \vec{n}_1$
 $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0, \Rightarrow 2(4 + \lambda) - (5\lambda - 1) + 5(3 - \lambda) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda = 3$
 所以平面 π 的方程为: $7x + 14y + 24 = 0$.

三、 $V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 dz$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho(1 - \rho^2) d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(或 $V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq z} dx dy = \int_0^1 \pi z dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$)

由对称性, $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} kz dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} k dx dy dz} = \frac{\int_0^1 z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy}{\int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy} = \frac{\int_0^1 \pi z^2 dz}{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

所以 Ω 的质心坐标为: $(0, 0, \frac{2}{3})$

四、 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^x(x + 1 - \cos y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (e^x + 1)\sin y,$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^x(x + 2 - \cos y), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = e^x \sin y, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = (e^x + 1)\cos y,$

在点(0,0)处, 有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 1, B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

$$\Delta = B^2 - AC = 2 < 0, \text{ 且 } A > 0$$

所以 (0,0) 是 f 的极小值点.

在点 $(-2, \pi)$ 处, 有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{-2}, B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -(1 + e^{-2})$$

$$\Delta = B^2 - AC = e^{-2}(1 + e^{-2}) > 0$$

所以 $(-2, \pi)$ 不是 f 的极值点.

五、解交点 $\begin{cases} y = x - 1 \\ y^2 = 2x + 6 \end{cases}$, 得 $A(-1, -2), B(5, 4)$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D y dx dy = \int_{-2}^4 y dy \int_{\frac{y^2-6}{2}}^{y+1} dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^4 y(y - \frac{y^2}{2} + 4) dy = 18. \end{aligned}$$

六、 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n n}{3^{n+1} (n+1)} = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以收敛半径为: $R = 3$

当 $x = 3$ 时, 原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n}$, 发散;

当 $x = -3$ 时, 原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{3n}$, 收敛;

所以收敛域为: $[-3, 3)$.

$$\text{记 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n n} x^{n-1}, \quad S(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n n} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n n} x^n \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \int_0^x x^{n-1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} x^{n-1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{3-x} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{x}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{x}{3}), & x \neq 0, x \in [-3, 3) \\ \frac{1}{3}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{七、 } a_4 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^2 - 2x) \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x, & x \in (-\pi, \pi) \\ \pi^2, & x = \pm\pi \end{cases}$$

$$S(\frac{10}{3}\pi) = S(4\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}) = S(-\frac{2\pi}{3}) = \frac{4\pi(\pi+3)}{9}.$$

八、(1) L 为椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$ 的逆时针方向;

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \oint_L -ydx + xdy \\ &= \iint_{D: x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 1} 2dxdy = \pi. \quad (\text{由格林公式}) \end{aligned}$$

(也可写出椭圆的参数方程, 然后转化为定积分计算)

(2) L 为圆 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 36$ 的逆时针方向, 记 L_1 为椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$ 的逆时针方向. L_1 包含在 L 内, 记 L_1 与 L 所围区域为 D .

$$X = \frac{-y}{x^2 + 4y^2}, \quad Y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{4y^2 - x^2}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

在不含原点的复连通区域 D 上应用格林公式, 有:

$$\oint_{L-L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_D (\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}) dxdy = 0$$

$$\oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} - \oint_{L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = 0$$

$$I = \oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \oint_{L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \pi.$$

九、添加辅助面 $S: z=1, (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$ 取下侧.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma \cup S} (x^3 + yz) dydz + (y^3 + e^x z) dzdx + (z^3 + 3) dxdy \\ &\quad - \iint_S (x^3 + yz) dydz + (y^3 + e^x z) dzdx + (z^3 + 3) dxdy \end{aligned}$$

$$= -3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz + \iint_{D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} 4 dx dy$$

$$\text{做球坐标变换: } \begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{上式} = -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r^2 + 2r \cos \varphi + 1) r^2 \sin \varphi dr + 4\pi$$

$$= -6\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{3} \sin \varphi \right) d\varphi + 4\pi$$

$$= -\frac{17}{10} \pi + 4\pi = \frac{23}{10} \pi.$$

$$(\text{也可做球坐标变换: } \begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}, \text{但三重积分的计算较复杂;})$$

或用截面法（坐标轴投影法）计算三重积分）