

2017 年高等数学 A1 期末试卷答案

一填空题

1. $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$; 2. $\frac{1}{e\sqrt{5}}$; 3. $e^{xy}(1+xy)\cos z$; 4. $\frac{12a}{b}$; 5. $(-1, 1)$

二选择题

B; C; B; C; D。

三

11. 证明: 由于 $a_n > 0, b_n > 0$, 故 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} \leq \frac{a_n}{b_n}$

说明 $\left\{ \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right\}$ 是以个单调减少的数列, 并且有 $\frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq \frac{a_1}{b_1}$, 从而 $a_n \leq \frac{a_1}{b_1} b_n$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 都是正项级数, 由比较判别法知:

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛;

并且可得: 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 发散.

12. 【证明】因为 y_1, y_2, y_3 是线性方程 $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$ 的三个不同特解,

所以 $y_3 - y_1, y_3 - y_2$ 是线性齐次方程 $y' + P(x)y = 0$ 的两个不同特解,

而 $y' + P(x)y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = Ce^{-\int P(x)dx}$, 所以存在两个非零常数 C_1, C_2 使

$$y_3 - y_1 = C_1 e^{-\int P(x)dx}, \quad y_3 - y_2 = C_2 e^{-\int P(x)dx}$$

所以 $\frac{y_3 - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$ 是常数。

13. 【证明】令 $v = x + at, w = x - at$, 则 $u = \varphi(v) + \psi(w)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = a\varphi'_v - a\psi'_w = a(\varphi' - \psi')$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) = a(a\varphi'' + a\psi'') = a^2(\varphi'' + \psi'')$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(v) + \psi'(w), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'' + \psi''$$

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

14. 【解】方程两边分别对 x, y 求偏导得

$$(4x + 8z) + (2z + 8x - 1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad 4y + (2z + 8x - 1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 得 } \left(\frac{16}{7}, 0, -\frac{8}{7} \right) \text{ 和 } (-2, 0, 1)$$

$$(1) \text{ 两边分别对 } x, y \text{ 求偏导得 } \begin{cases} 4 + (2z + 8x - 1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 16 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 = 0 \\ 4 + (2z + 8x - 1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 = 0 \\ (2z + 8x - 1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 8 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases},$$

13. (1 式前对 y 求偏导得方程的第三式)

$$\text{当 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{4}{2z + 8x - 1}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{4}{2z + 8x - 1}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

对驻点 $(\frac{16}{7}, 0)$, 所以 $AC - B^2 > 0, A < 0$, 即在 $(\frac{16}{7}, 0)$ 有极大值 $-\frac{8}{7}$;

对驻点 $(-2, 0)$, 所以 $AC - B^2 > 0, A < 0$, 即在 $(-2, 0)$ 有极小值 1.

15. (1) 解 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2 y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \exp\{x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)\}$, 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$, 所以有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} t \ln t = 0. \text{ 又 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2}} = 0, \text{ 所以,}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2) = 0 \text{ 从而 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2 y^2} = 1$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: 原式} = \int_{-1}^0 e^x dx \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^y dy + \int_0^1 e^x dx \int_{x+1}^{-x+1} e^y dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 e^x [e^y]_{-x-1}^{x+1} dy + \int_0^1 e^x [e^y]_{x+1}^{-x+1} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (e^{2x+1} - e^{-1}) dx + \int_0^1 (e^{-1} - e^{2x-1}) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x+1} - e^{-1} x \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[e^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-1} \right]_0^1 = e - e^{-1}$$

16. 证 : 应用分部积分法, 得

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right) dx = \left[x \int_0^x f(t) dt \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 xf(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(t) dt - \int_0^1 xf(x) dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)f(x) dx$$

17. 解: 曲面方程 $z = 1 - x - y$, 在 xoy 面上的投影为 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x\}$,

则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (1 - x - y)^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1 - x - y)^2 dy = \frac{1}{12}$$

18.解: $\Sigma_1: z = 1 - x^2 - y^2 \leq 1$, $dS = dx dy$, $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$\Sigma_2: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (0 \leq z \leq 1), \quad dS = \sqrt{2} dx dy, \quad D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 + y^2) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} (x^2 + y^2) dS \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy + \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= (1 + \sqrt{2}) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$