

数学系 考试科目: 高等数学(下) A 开课单位: 考试时长: 150 分钟 命题教师: 王融 等

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
分 值	9分	9分	12 分	7分	7分	8 分	8 分	8 分	8 分	8 分
题号	11	12								
分值	8分	8分								

本试卷共 12 大题, 满分 100 分. (考试结束后请将试卷、答题本、草稿纸一起交给监考老师)

注意: 本试卷里的中文为直译(即完全按英文字面意思直接翻译), 所有数学词汇的定义请参 照教材(Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition)中的定义。如果其中有些数学词汇的定义不同于中文书 籍(比方说同济大学的高等数学教材)里的定义,以教材(Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition)中的 定义为准。

- 1. (9 pts) Determine whether the following statements are **true** or **false**? No justification is necessary.
  - (1) Equation  $r = 2\sin(\theta)$  ( $0 \le \theta \le \pi$ ) in polar form is a circle of radius 1 centered at (0,1).
  - (2) If  $f(x,y) = \sin x + \sin y$ , then for any direction **u**, the directional derivative of f(x,y)satisfies  $-\sqrt{2} \le D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x,y) \le \sqrt{2}$ .
  - (3) If  $\mathbf{u} \neq 0$ , and if  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}$  and  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$ , then  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$ .
- 2. (9 pts) Multiple Choice Questions: (only one correct answer for each of the following questions.)

(1) Let 
$$\mathbf{R}: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \le 1$$
, then the integral  $\iint_{\mathbf{R}} f(x,y) dA$  is **not equal to**

(A) 
$$\int_0^2 \int_{-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x,y) \, dy dx$$
.

(B) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx dy$$
.

(C) 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(1 + r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$$

(A) 
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{2x-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{2x-x^{2}}} f(x,y) \, dy dx$$
. (B)  $\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) \, dx dy$ . (C)  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} f(1+r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$ . (D)  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$ .

(2) Which formula satisfies the conditions that function f(x,y) has both partial derivatives at (0,0) when f(0,0) = 0?

(A) 
$$\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$$
.

(B) 
$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.  
(D)  $\frac{x^4 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ .

(C) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

(D) 
$$\frac{x^4+y^2}{x^2+y^2}$$
.

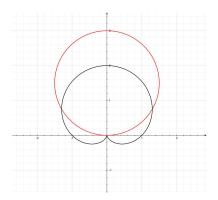
- (3) If  $f(x,y) = 3x + 4y ax^2 2ay^2 2bxy$  has only local maxima, then
  - (A)  $2a^2 > b^2$ , and a < 0.
- (B)  $2a^2 > b^2$ , and a > 0.
- (C)  $2a^2 < b^2$ , and a < 0.

- (D)  $2a^2 < b^2$ , and a > 0.
- $3. \ (12 \ \mathrm{pts})$  Please fill in the blank for the questions below.
  - (1) If a plane is tangent to the surface  $x^2 2y^2 + z^2 = 2$ , and parallel to x y + 2z = 0, then the equation of the plane is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - (2) Let  $f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}}$ , then  $df(1, 1, 1) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .
  - (3) The equation of the plane through the line x = -1 + 2t, y = 3 + t, z = -t and parallel to the line x = -2t, y = t, z = 1 t is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (4) The circulation of the field  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla (xy^2z^3)$  around the ellipse

$$C: \mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t)\mathbf{i} + (4\sin t)\mathbf{j}, \quad 0 \le t \le 2\pi,$$

is \_\_\_\_\_

4. (7 pts) Find the area of region that lies inside the circle  $r = 3 \sin \theta$  and outside the cardioid  $r = 1 + \sin \theta$ .



5. (7 pts) Find the points on the curve

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (12\sin t)\,\mathbf{i} - (12\cos t)\,\mathbf{j} + 5t\,\mathbf{k}$$

at a distance  $26\pi$  units along the curve from the point (0, -12, 0).

- 6. (8 pts) Find the interval of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{\ln(n+2)} x^n.$
- 7. (8 pts) Find the real numbers  $a, b (b \neq 0)$ , which satisfy

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x^a} = b.$$

8. (8 pts) Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of  $f(x,y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(x^2+2y^2)$  on the close disk  $x^2+y^2 \le 4$ .

- 9. (8 pts) Evaluate the integral  $\iiint_D z\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}\,dV$ , where D is the solid bounded above by z=1 and below by  $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ .
- 10. (8 pts) Calculate the line integral  $\int_L \sin 2x \, dx + 2(x^2 1)y \, dy$ , here L is the curve  $y = \sin x$ , from (0,0) to  $(\pi,0)$ .
- 11. (8 pts) Use the Stokes' Theorem to calculate the circulation of the field  $\mathbf{F}$  around the curve C in the indicated direction, here  $\mathbf{F} = y \mathbf{i} + xz \mathbf{j} + x^2 \mathbf{k}$ , and C is the boundary of the triangle cut from the plane x + y + z = 1 by the first octant, counterclockwise when viewed from above.
- 12. (8 pts) Use the Divergence Theorem to find the outward flux of  ${\bf F}$  across the boundary of the region D, here  ${\bf F}=x^2\,{\bf i}+y^2\,{\bf j}+z^2\,{\bf k}$ ; and D is the region cut from the solid cylinder  $x^2+y^2\leq 4$  by the planes z=0, and z=1.

## (9分) 判断题:

- (1) 极坐标方程  $r=2\sin(\theta)$   $(0\leq\theta\leq\pi)$  在 xy-平面所对应的图形是以 (0,1) 为圆心、半径 为 1 的圆.
- (2) 设 $f(x,y) = \sin x + \sin y$ , 则对任意方向 u, 函数 f(x,y) 的方向导数满足 $-\sqrt{2} \le$  $D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y) \leq \sqrt{2}.$
- (3) 若  $\mathbf{u} \neq 0$ , 且满足  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}$  以及  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$ , 则必有  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$ .

## (9分) 单项选择题:

(1) 设  $\mathbf{R}: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \le 1$ , 则积分  $\iint_{\mathbf{R}} f(x,y) dA$  不等于

(A) 
$$\int_0^2 \int_{-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x,y) \, dy dx$$
.

(B) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dxdy$$
.

(C) 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(1+r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$$

(A) 
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{2x-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{2x-x^{2}}} f(x,y) \, dy dx$$
. (B)  $\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) \, dx dy$ . (C)  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} f(1+r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$ . (D)  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$ .

(2) 设 f(0,0) = 0, 当  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$  时,f(x,y) 为如下四式之一,则 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 处 两个偏导数都存在的是

(A) 
$$\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$$
.

(B) 
$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

(C) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

(B) 
$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.  
(D)  $\frac{x^4 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ .

(3) 若  $f(x,y) = 3x + 4y - ax^2 - 2ay^2 - 2bxy$  只有局部极大值, 则

(A) 
$$2a^2 > b^2$$
,  $\mathbb{H} \ a < 0$ .

(B) 
$$2a^2 > b^2$$
,  $\mathbb{H} \ a > 0$ .

(C) 
$$2a^2 < b^2$$
,  $\coprod a < 0$ .

(D) 
$$2a^2 < b^2$$
,  $\mathbb{H} \ a > 0$ .

## (12分) 填空题: 三、

(1) 与曲面  $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 2$  相切, 且与平面 x - y + 2z = 0 平行的平面方程为

(2) **设**  $f(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}}$ , **见** df(1,1,1) = \_\_\_\_\_\_.

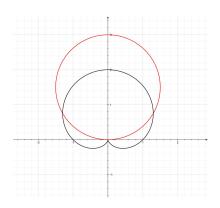
- (3) 过直线 x = -1 + 2t, y = 3 + t, z = -t 且平行于直线 x = -2t, y = t, z = 1 t 的平面方 程为
- (4) 向量场  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla (xy^2z^3)$  绕椭圆

$$C: \mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t) \mathbf{i} + (4\sin t) \mathbf{j}, \quad 0 \le t \le 2\pi,$$

的环量为 .

(7分) 设 D 是(如下图所示)在圆  $r = 3\sin\theta$  的内部,而不在心形线  $r = 1 + \sin\theta$  的内部, 四、 的区域. 求区域 D 的面积.

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五、 (7分) 求在曲线

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (12\sin t)\mathbf{i} - (12\cos t)\mathbf{j} + 5t\mathbf{k}$$

上且距离点 (0,-12,0) 的弧长为  $26\pi$  的点的坐标.

- 六、 (8分)求幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{\ln(n+2)} x^n$  的收敛域.
- 七、(8分)若

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x^a} = b,$$

这里 a 、b 为实常数, 且  $b \neq 0$ , 求 a 和 b 的值.

- 八、 (8分) 求函数  $f(x,y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(x^2+2y^2)$  在闭圆盘  $x^2+y^2 \le 4$  上的最大值和最小值(即全局极大值和全局极小值).
- 九、 (8分)计算积分  $\iiint_D z\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}\,dV$ ,这里 D 是夹在平面 z=1 和曲面  $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  之间的区域.
- 十、 (8分) 计算曲线积分  $\int_L \sin 2x \, dx + 2(x^2-1)y \, dy$ , 其中 L 是曲线  $y=\sin x$  上从点 (0,0) 到点  $(\pi,0)$  的一段.
- 十一、(8分)用Stokes' 定理计算向量场  ${\bf F}$  绕有向闭曲线 C 的环量,这里  ${\bf F}=y\,{\bf i}+xz\,{\bf j}+x^2\,{\bf k}$ ,而闭曲线 C 是平面 x+y+z=1 在第一卦限的区域边界,当从上方往下看时,C 是逆时针方向.
- 十二、 (8分) 用散度定理计算向量场 **F** 通过区域 *D* 的边界从内向外的通量, 这里 **F** =  $x^2$  **i** +  $y^2$  **j** +  $z^2$  **k** ; 区域 *D* 是圆柱体  $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$  夹在平面 z = 0 和 z = 1 之间的部分.