

2021020628 高数 A (2) 参考解答

一、计算题 I (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

$$1. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} y \\ = 1 \times 2 = 2.$$

2. 取方向向量为 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (2, 3, 4)$,

所以直线的对称式方程为 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$.

$$3. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot y + f'_2 \cdot 2x = yf'_1 + 2xf'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot x + f'_2 \cdot (-2y) = xf'_1 - 2yf'_2$$

4. 向量 $\overrightarrow{OP} = (1, \sqrt{2}, 1)$, 所以 l 的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$u'_x = y + z, u'_y = x + z, u'_z = x + y.$$

$$\text{所以 } \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,1,2)} = (1+2) \times \frac{1}{2} + (1+2) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + (1+1) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5+3\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$5. ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1+(2x)^2} dx = \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx,$$

$$I = \int_L \sqrt{y} ds = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+4x^2} d(1+4x^2) = \frac{1}{12} (1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5\sqrt{5}-1}{12}.$$

二、计算题 II (每小题 8 分, 共 40 分)

$$6. \text{ 令 } F(x, y, z) = 4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 16,$$

$$F'_x = 8x, F'_y = 4y, F'_z = 2z.$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = -\frac{4x}{z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = -\frac{2y}{z}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{4x}{z} \right) = -4 \frac{z - xz'_x}{z^2} = -4 \frac{z - x(-\frac{4x}{z})}{z^2} = -\frac{4(z^2 + 4x^2)}{z^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{4x}{z} \right) = \frac{4x}{z^2} z'_y = \frac{4x}{z^2} \left(-\frac{2y}{z} \right) = -\frac{8xy}{z^3}.$$

7. 在极坐标系下, $D: -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } I &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r \cdot r dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^2 dr \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{r^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{2 \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8}{3} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{32}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

8. 在球面坐标系下, $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} r^3 dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 64 \cos^5 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{56\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 将 Σ 分成 Σ_1, Σ_2 两部分, $\Sigma_1: z = -\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}, \Sigma_2: \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$, 则 Σ_1, Σ_2 在 xOy 平面上的投影区域 D 为以原点为圆心的单位圆的第一象限部分. 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} xyz dx dy = 2 \iint_D xy \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sqrt{1-r^2} dr = \frac{2}{15} \end{aligned}$$

10. 取 x 轴上从点 O 到 A 的直线段 L_1 , 则 $\Gamma = L + L_1$ 形成一条封闭曲线, 记该封闭曲线围成的平面区域为 D .

令 $P = e^x \sin y - my, Q = e^x \cos y - m$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - m, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$.

由格林公式有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Gamma} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D m dx dy \\ &= m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{m \pi a^2}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_{L_1} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \oint_{\Gamma} - \int_{L_1} = \frac{m\pi a^2}{8}.$$

三、解答题 (每小题 10 分, 共 30 分)

$$11. \text{ 收敛半径为 } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n+2}} \right| = 1.$$

故该级数在 $(-1, 1)$ 上绝对收敛.

当 $x = -1$ 时, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$ 为交错级数, 而 $\frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ 且单调递减, 从而收敛.

当 $x = 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 为调和级数, 发散.

所以收敛域为 $[-1, 1)$.

设和函数为 $S(x)$, 则 $S(0) = 1$. 当 $x \neq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x x^n dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以和函数为 } S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}, & x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1), \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

12. 所求曲面在 xOy 平面内的投影为 $D: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

$$\text{又 } \sqrt{1+z_x'^2+z_y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)^2+\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{所以面积为 } S = \iint_D \sqrt{1+z_x'^2+z_y'^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} S_D = \sqrt{2} \pi.$$

$$13. (1) \text{ 令 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1, \text{ 则 } F'_x = 2x, F'_y = y, F'_z = \frac{z}{2}.$$

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故椭球面在 M 点处的法向量为 $(2x_0, y_0, \frac{z_0}{2})$.

所以切平面方程为 $2x_0(x-x_0) + y_0(y-y_0) + \frac{z_0}{2}(z-z_0) = 0$.

(或 $x_0x + \frac{y_0y}{2} + \frac{z_0z}{4} = 1$)

(2) 点 M 处的切平面在坐标轴上的截距分别为 $\frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{2}{y_0}, \frac{4}{z_0}$, 所以四面体体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{x_0} \cdot \frac{2}{y_0} \cdot \frac{4}{z_0} \right) = \frac{4}{3x_0y_0z_0}.$$

所以问题转化为求函数 $V = \frac{4}{3xyz}$ 在约束条件 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$ 下的最小值.

因为函数 $V = \frac{4}{3xyz}$ 取最小值时, 函数 xyz 取得最大值, 所以可构造拉格朗日函数

$$\Phi(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda \left(x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1 \right).$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = yz + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = xz + \lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = xy + \frac{\lambda z}{2} = 0, \\ x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, z = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}. \text{ 所以所求切点为}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right). \text{ 此时最小体积为 } V = \frac{4}{3x_0y_0z_0} = \sqrt{6}.$$