

## 2020 年 9 月高数 A(2)期末考试题参考答案

1. 设  $z(x, y)$  满足  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\sin y + \frac{1}{1-xy}$ ,  $z(1, y) = \sin y$ , 求  $z(x, y)$ .

解 将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\sin y + \frac{1}{1-xy}$  两边同时对  $x$  积分, 得

$$z(x, y) = -x \sin y - \frac{1}{y} \ln |1-xy| + \varphi(y),$$

又由  $z(1, y) = \sin y$  知  $-\sin y - \frac{1}{y} \ln |1-y| + \varphi(y) = \sin y$ , 则

$$\varphi(y) = 2 \sin y + \frac{1}{y} \ln |1-y|,$$

故 
$$z(x, y) = -x \sin y - \frac{1}{y} \ln |1-xy| + 2 \sin y + \frac{1}{y} \ln |1-y|$$
$$= (2-x) \sin y + \frac{1}{y} \ln \left| \frac{1-y}{1-xy} \right|.$$

2. 求极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^4}{x^2 + y^4}$ . (8分)

解 因为  $0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^4}{x^2 + y^4} \leq \frac{x^2 y^4}{y^4} = x^2$ ,

又 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x^2 = 0,$$

由夹逼定理知 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^4}{x^2 + y^4} = 0.$$

3. 求经过直线  $L: \begin{cases} x+1=0, \\ 3y+2z+2=0, \end{cases}$  而且与点  $A(4, 1, 2)$  的距离等

于 3 的平面方程.

解 过直线  $L: \begin{cases} x+1=0, \\ 3y+2z+2=0 \end{cases}$  的平面束方程为

$$(x+1)+\lambda(3y+2z+2)=0,$$

即  $x+3\lambda y+2\lambda z+1+2\lambda=0,$

由点到直线的距离公式及已知条件知

平面

$$d = \frac{|4+3\lambda+4\lambda+1+2\lambda|}{\sqrt{1+9\lambda^2+4\lambda^2}} = \frac{|5+9\lambda|}{\sqrt{1+13\lambda^2}} = 3,$$

解得  $\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{6}, \lambda_2 = \frac{8}{3},$

故所求平面方程为  $6x-3y-2z+4=0$  及  $3x+24y+16z+19=0.$

P89. 原  
习题14

4. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$ , 其中  $x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi,$

$z = r \cos \varphi, f$  可微, 若  $\frac{f'_x}{x} = \frac{f'_y}{y} = \frac{f'_z}{z}$ , 证明  $u$  仅为  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  的函数.

证 由于  $u = f(x, y, z) = f(r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, r \cos \varphi),$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = f'_x \cdot (-r \sin \theta \sin \varphi) + f'_y \cdot r \cos \theta \sin \varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = f'_x \cdot r \cos \theta \cos \varphi + f'_y \cdot r \sin \theta \cos \varphi - f'_z \cdot r \sin \varphi,$$

由  $\frac{f'_x}{x} = \frac{f'_y}{y} = \frac{f'_z}{z}$  得

$$\frac{f'_x}{r \cos \theta \sin \varphi} = \frac{f'_y}{r \sin \theta \sin \varphi} = \frac{f'_z}{r \cos \varphi} = \lambda,$$

代入  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}$ , 得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = 0,$

故  $u$  仅为  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  的函数.

5. 已知曲线  $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0, \\ x + y + 3z = 5, \end{cases}$  求  $L$  上距离  $xoy$  平面最远的点和

最近的点.

练习册原题 习题3.3七

解 令  $L = z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) + \mu(x + y + 3z - 5),$

由 
$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ L'_y = 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ L'_z = 2z - 4\lambda z + 3\mu = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0, \\ L'_\mu = x + y + 3z - 5 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得 
$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 1, \\ z = 1, \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -5, \\ y = -5, \\ z = 5. \end{cases}$$

故  $L$  上距离  $xoy$  平面最远的点为  $(-5, -5, 5)$ , 最近的点为  $(1, 1, 1)$ .

6. 证明平面  $lx + my + nz = p$  与二次曲面  $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 = 1$

相切的条件为  $\frac{l^2}{A} + \frac{m^2}{B} + \frac{n^2}{C} = p^2$ .

证 设切点为  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0),$

则二次曲面在点  $P$  处的法向量为  $b = (2Ax_0, 2By_0, 2Cz_0),$

由  $b // (l, m, n)$  得

$$\frac{2Ax_0}{l} = \frac{2By_0}{m} = \frac{2Cz_0}{n} = k \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{lk}{2A}, y_0 = \frac{mk}{2B}, z_0 = \frac{nk}{2C},$$

又切点在平面及二次曲面上, 则 
$$\begin{cases} lx_0 + my_0 + nz_0 = p, \\ Ax_0^2 + By_0^2 + Cz_0^2 = 1, \end{cases}$$

将  $x_0 = \frac{lk}{2A}, y_0 = \frac{mk}{2B}, z_0 = \frac{nk}{2C}$  代入上方程组并消  $k$ , 得

$$\frac{l^2}{A} + \frac{m^2}{B} + \frac{n^2}{C} = p^2.$$

7. 计算下列二重积分:  $\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy.$

解  $D_1: \frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, D_2: \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq \sqrt{x},$

作图可知  $D: \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1, y^2 \leq x \leq y,$

故 原式  $= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx$   
 $= \dots = \frac{3}{8}e - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}.$

8. 计算三重积分  $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是两球体:

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  与  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2z$  的公共部分.

解 法 1 用柱面坐标. 由于

原题, 练习册 4.2 (1)  
四 (1), 三重积分 PPT  
题 7

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta, \\ z = z, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad 1 - \sqrt{1 - r^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{1 - r^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r \, dr \int_{1-\sqrt{1-r^2}}^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} z^2 \, dz \\ &= \cdots = \frac{59}{480} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

法2 用截面法. 由于

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{则} \quad D_{z_1}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z - z^2, \quad 0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{2};$$

$$D_{z_2}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 - z^2, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq z \leq 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z^2 \, dz \iint_{D_{z_1}} dx \, dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 z^2 \, dz \iint_{D_{z_2}} dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z^2 \cdot \pi(2z - z^2) \, dz + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 z^2 \cdot \pi(1 - z^2) \, dz \\ &= \cdots = \frac{59}{480} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

9. 计算曲线积分  $\int_L (12xy + e^y) \, dx + (xe^y - \cos y) \, dy$ , 其中  $L$

是由点  $A(-1, 1)$  沿曲线  $y = x^2$  到点  $O(0, 0)$ , 再沿  $x$  轴到点  $B(2, 0)$  的路径. (8 分)

解 因为  $P = 12xy + e^y, Q = xe^y - \cos y$ ,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 12x + e^y, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^y, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

法 1: 补充  $L_1: x = 2, y: 0 \rightarrow 1; L_2: y = 2, x: 2 \rightarrow -1$ ,

则 
$$\int_{L+L_1+L_2} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D -12x dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 -12x dx = \cdots = -21.$$

$$\text{又 } \int_{L_1+L_2} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2e^y - \cos y) dy + \int_2^{-1} (12x + e) dx$$

$$= \cdots = -e - \sin 1 - 20,$$

故 
$$\int_L P dx + Q dy = -21 + e + \sin 1 + 20 = e + \sin 1 - 1.$$

法 2 令  $P_1 = e^y$  时,  $\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} = e^y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ , 记

$$I_1 = \int_L 12xy dx = \int_{L_1} 12xy dx + \int_{L_2} 12xy dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 12x \cdot x^2 dx + \int_0^2 0 dx = -3;$$

$$I_2 = \int_L e^y dx + (xe^y - \cos y) dy$$

$$= \int_L d(xe^y - \sin y) = (xe^y - \sin y) \Big|_{(-1,1)}^{(2,0)} = 2 + e + \sin 1,$$

则 原式  $= I_1 + I_2 = -3 + 2 + e + \sin 1 = e + \sin 1 - 1$ .

10. 计算曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} 2x \, dy \, dz + (z+2)^2 \, dx \, dy$ . 其中  $\Sigma$  为下半球

$$z = -\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}, \text{ 取上侧.}$$

解 补充  $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq 2$ , 取下侧,

则由高斯公式有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} 2x \, dy \, dz + (z+2)^2 \, dx \, dy &= -\iiint_{\Omega} [2 + 2(z+2)] \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= -\int_{-2}^0 (6+2z) \, dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4-z^2} \, dx \, dy = -24\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2x \, dy \, dz + (z+2)^2 \, dx \, dy &= -\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} 2^2 \, dx \, dy \\ &= -4 \cdot 4\pi = -16\pi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故原式} = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1-\Sigma_1} 2x \, dy \, dz + (z+2)^2 \, dx \, dy = -24\pi + 16\pi = -8\pi.$$

11. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)!} x^n$  的收敛区间与和函数. 几乎原题. P336例6

$$\text{解 因为 } a_n = \frac{n^2}{(n+1)!},$$

$$\text{则 } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{(n+2)!}{(n+1)^2} = +\infty,$$

从而幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)!} x^n$  的收敛区间为  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

由于

$$\frac{n^2}{(n+1)!} = \frac{(n+1)n - (n+1) + 1}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \quad (n \geq 2),$$

故  $x \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)!} x^n &= \frac{1}{2}x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right] x^n \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n + \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x + x(e^x - 1) - (e^x - 1 - x) + \frac{1}{x}(e^x - 1 - x - \frac{1}{2}x^2) \\ &= (x-1)e^x + \frac{e^x - 1}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

从而和函数为 
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)e^x + \frac{e^x - 1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

12. (1) 判别级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\frac{1}{n} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})]$  的敛散性;

(2) 若记  $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln(1 + n)$ , 证明数列  $\{x_n\}$  收敛;

(3) 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n})$ .

解 (1) 
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \ln(1 + x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2},$$

又  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛, 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\frac{1}{n} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})]$  收敛.



$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \ S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{k} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \right] = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{k} + \ln k - \ln(1+k) \right] \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln(1+n) = x_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

由级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right]$  收敛知数列  $\{x_n\}$  收敛.

(3) 不妨设数列  $\{x_n\}$  收敛于  $A$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n + \ln(n+1)}{\ln n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A}{\ln n} + \frac{\ln(n+1)}{\ln n} = 0 + 1 = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$