

2022 年 6 月高数 A2 (卷 A) 参考答案

1.解法一：设平面方程为 $A(x-3) + B(y+1) + C(z-4) = 0$,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} A+C=0, \\ 2A-B+3C=0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} C=-A, \\ B=-A, \end{cases}$$

故平面方程为 $A(x-3) - A(y+1) - A(z-4) = 0$, 即 $x-y-z=0$.

解法二：设平面法向量为 \vec{n} , 则 $\vec{n} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (1, -1, -1)$

故平面方程为 $1(x-3) - 1(y+1) - 1(z-4) = 0$, 即 $x-y-z=0$.

$$2.\text{解法一：原式} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(1 + \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2})}{1 - (1 + x^2 + y^2)} = -2$$

$$\text{解法二：令 } t = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{1 - \sqrt{1+t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{-\frac{t}{2}} = -2$$

$$\text{解法三：令 } t = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{1 - \sqrt{1+t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+t}}} = -2$$

3.解： $\overrightarrow{OA} = (1, \sqrt{3})$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = \sqrt{3}\Delta x}} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} - 0}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = 1$$

4.解法一： $y=y(x)$, $z=z(x)$, 方程组两边对 x 求导： $\begin{cases} x + y \cdot y' + z \cdot z' = 0, \\ x + y \cdot y' - z \cdot z' = 0, \end{cases}$

将 $x=3, y=4, z=5$ 代入得 $y' = -\frac{3}{4}, z' = 0$, 可取切向量为 $(4, -3, 0)$

$$\text{故切线：} \frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{y-4}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{0} \quad \text{法平面：} 4x-3y=0$$

解法二：两个曲面的切平面法向量分别为

$$\vec{n}_1 = (x, y, z) \Big|_{(3,4,5)} = (3, 4, 5), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (x, y, -z) \Big|_{(3,4,5)} = (3, 4, -5)$$

曲线的切向量 $\vec{\tau} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (x, y, z) \Big|_{(3,4,5)} = (-40, 30, 0)$, 取为 $(4, -3, 0)$

$$\text{故切线：} \frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{y-4}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{0} \quad \text{法平面：} 4x-3y=0$$

5.解: $F(x) = z + \ln(x + 2y - z) - 2$

$$F'_x = \frac{1}{x + 2y - z}, F'_y = \frac{2}{x + 2y - z}, F'_z = 1 + \frac{-1}{x + 2y - z},$$

$$z'_x = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{-1}{x + 2y - z - 1}, z'_y = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{-2}{x + 2y - z - 1},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(\frac{-1}{x + 2y - z - 1} \right)'_y = \frac{2 - z'_y}{(x + 2y - z - 1)^2} = \frac{2(x + 2y - z)}{(x + 2y - z - 1)^3}$$

6.解法一: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{\frac{1}{3^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^n}{\frac{1}{3^n}} = 1$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$ 收敛, 由比较判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n \cdot 3^n}$ 收敛.

解法二: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 由比值判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n \cdot 3^n}$ 收敛.

7.解: $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot x^{2n} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$,

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1),$$

$$\arctan 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n+1} x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad \text{收敛域为 } \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right].$$

8. 解:

$$I = \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy$$

$$\iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy$$

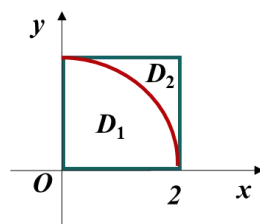
因为

$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy - 2 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy$$

所以

$$\text{由极坐标变换: } \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy = \iint_{D_1^*} (r^2 - 4) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^2 (r^2 - 4) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (r^2 - 4)^2 \Big|_0^2 = -2\pi.$$

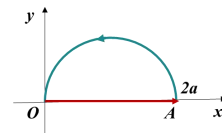


由轮换对称性有: $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy = 2 \iint_D x^2 dx dy - 4S_D$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 dy \int_0^2 x^2 dx - 4 \times 4 = -\frac{16}{3}.$$

故 $I = 4\pi - \frac{16}{3}.$

9.解: 添加辅助线 $L_{OA}: y=0, x: 0 \rightarrow 2a$, 则 L 与 L_{OA} 所围区域为 D ,



因为 $P = e^x \sin y + x - y, Q = e^x \cos y + y$ 在 D 上满足格林公式的条件,

$$I = \oint_{L+L_{OA}} (e^x \sin y + x - y) dx + (e^x \cos y + y) dy \\ - \int_{L_{OA}} (e^x \sin y + x - y) dx + (e^x \cos y + y) dy$$

由格林公式:

$$\oint_{L+L_{OA}} (e^x \sin y + x - y) dx + (e^x \cos y + y) dy = \iint_D (e^x \cos y - e^x \cos y + 1) dx dy \\ = \iint_D dx dy = |D| = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2.$$

$$\int_{L_{OA}} (e^x \sin y + x - y) dx + (e^x \cos y + y) dy = \int_0^{2a} x dx = 2a^2.$$

故 $I = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 - 2a^2.$

10.解: 令 $P(x, y, z) = x, Q(x, y, z) = y, R(x, y, z) = z$, 作曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, 取上侧, 则 $\Sigma + \Sigma_1$ 为内侧. Ω 为 Σ, Σ_1 所围区域, 由高斯公式得

$$I_1 = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} x dy dz + y dx dz + z dx dy = - \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = -3 \iiint_{\Omega} dv \\ = -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \int_0^{4-r^2} dz \quad (\text{或截面法: } = -3 \int_0^4 \pi(4-z) dz) = -3 \cdot 8\pi = -24\pi$$

$$\text{又 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + y dx dz + z dx dy = 0$$

故 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dx dz + z dx dy = -24\pi - 0 = -24\pi$

11.解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{(n+1)^2 + 1}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^2 + 1} = 0$, 故收敛半径为 $+\infty$, 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n-1)!} x^n + e^x = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} + e^x$$

$$= x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \right)' + e^x = x (x e^x)' + e^x = x (x e^x + e^x) + e^x = (x^2 + x + 1) e^x \quad (x \in R)$$

$$12.解: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3z, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 3 \quad \text{令} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{3}}^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} dz = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r (\sqrt{4-r^2} - \frac{1}{3} r^2) dr = \frac{19}{6} \pi$$

13.解: 设切点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则切平面方程 $x_0 x + 3y_0 y + z_0 z = 1$, 其在 x, y, z 轴的截距分别

为 $\frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{3y_0}, \frac{1}{z_0}$. $V = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{x_0} \cdot \frac{1}{3y_0} \cdot \frac{1}{z_0} = \frac{1}{18x_0 y_0 z_0}$. 只需考虑 $U = xyz$ 在条件 $x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 1 (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$ 下的最大值. 令 $L = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 1)$,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = yz + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = xz + 6\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = xy + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, y = \frac{1}{3}, z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \lambda = -\frac{1}{6},$$

由实际推断, 体积最小时的切点坐标为 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$.

$$14.证法一: \quad (\text{交换积分次序}) \quad \int_a^b dx \int_a^x 2(x-y)f(y)dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b 2(x-y)f(y)dx \\ = \int_a^b f(y)dy \int_y^b 2(x-y)dx = \int_a^b f(y)[x^2 - 2xy] \Big|_y^b dy = \int_a^b (b-y)^2 f(y)dy$$

证法二: 考虑 b 为变上限.

$$\text{令 } F_1(b) = 2 \int_a^b dx \int_a^x (x-y)f(y)dy, F_2(b) = \int_a^b (b-y)^2 f(y)dy$$

则 $F_1(a) = F_2(a)$, $F_1'(b) = \int_a^b 2(b-y)f(y)dy = F_2'(b)$, 故 $F_1(b) \equiv F_2(b)$, 得证.