

高等数学 A (2) 复习题参考答案

一、空间解析几何

1. (1) $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{62}}(-2, 3, 7)$; (2) 0; (3) $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$

2. $S = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \frac{\sqrt{59}}{2}$

3. 面积为 $\sqrt{30}$

4. (1) $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{13}$; (2) 30

5. $z = 3 - 2(x^2 + y^2)$

6. $2(x-1) + 3(y+3) - (z-2) = 0$

7. $d = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$

8. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

9. $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+3}{3} = \frac{z-5}{0}$

10. $\frac{x-2}{5} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-4}{-1}$

11. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

12. $6(x-1) + 4(y-2) - 7(z-3) = 0$

二、多元函数微分学

1. 求极限

(1) 2 (2) $1/2$ (3) 2 (4) e^{-1} (5) 0

2. 求全微分、全导数、偏导数

(1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x \sin(1+y^2), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2ye^x \cos(1+y^2),$

$$dz = e^x \sin(1+y^2)dx + 2ye^x \cos(1+y^2)dy;$$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2\sin(2x)f_1' + e^x f_2';$

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2f_1' + y \cos xf_2', \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f_1' + \sin xf_2';$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 z}{e^z - xy^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2xyz}{e^z - xy^2}.$$

3. 求切线方程、切平面方程、法线及法平面方程

$$(1) \text{切线方程为 } \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z}{1}, \text{ 法平面方程为 } 2x + z = 0.$$

$$(2) \text{切平面方程为 } 3(x-2) + 2(y-3) - z = 0, \text{ 法线方程为 } \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z}{-1}.$$

$$(3) \text{法线方程: } \frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{1}.$$

4. 求方向导数与梯度

$$(1) \text{沿梯度方向 } \operatorname{grad} f(1,1) = \vec{i} + \vec{j} \text{ 的方向导数最大, 方向导数最大值为 } |\operatorname{grad} f(1,1)| = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$(2) \text{方向导数的最大值为 } |\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \text{ 方向导数沿 } \operatorname{grad} u = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2} \right\} \text{ 达到最大值;}$$

$$\text{方向导数 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

5. 求函数极值、应用拉格朗日乘数法求实际最值问题

$$(1) \text{解得驻点 } (0,0), (0,2), (2,0), (2,2), f(0,0)=1 \text{ 为极大值; } (0,2) \text{ 和 } (2,0) \text{ 不为极值点;}$$

$$f(2,2) = -7 \text{ 为极小值.}$$

$$(2) z\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 为极大值.}$$

$$(3) \left(1, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, 3\sqrt{3}\right), \text{ 最大值为 } 6.$$

$$(4) \text{所求点为 } M\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}\right).$$

$$(5) x = 15, \quad y = 10.$$

三、重积分与应用

1. 二重积分计算与应用

$$(1) \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(2) \iint_D x dx dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_{x^2}^x dy = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^1 (\sin y - y \sin y) dy = 1 - \sin 1$$

$$(4) \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^2 |y - 2x^2| dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 |y - 2x^2| dy \\ = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2x^2} (2x^2 - y) dy + 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{2x^2}^2 (y - 2x^2) dy = \frac{44}{15}$$

$$(5) \iint_D (1+x+y) dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = 3\pi$$

$$(6) \text{ 由对称性: } \bar{x} = 0, \quad M = \pi, \quad M_x = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy = \frac{8}{3}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{8}{3\pi}, \quad \text{质心为 } (0, \frac{8}{3\pi})$$

$$(7) A = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy, \quad \text{则 } A = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy + A \iint_D dx dy \Rightarrow A = \frac{8\pi}{1-4\pi}$$

2. 三重积分计算与应用

$$(1) \iiint_{\Omega} 2x dv = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} 2x dz = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(2) \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho} \rho^2 \rho dz = \frac{1}{10} \pi$$

$$(3) \iiint_{\Omega} (z - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^1 (z - \rho) \rho dz = -\frac{1}{6} \pi$$

$$(4) V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^2 r^2 dr = \frac{16}{3} \pi (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$(5) \iiint_{\Omega} z(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{\rho} z \rho^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{24}$$

$$(6) M = \iiint_{\Omega} 2dv = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} dz = 4\pi \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{7}{12} \right]$$

$$(7) \iiint_{\Omega} (1+x^2y) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_0^3 dz = 12\pi$$

四、曲线、曲面积分

1. 求第一类曲线积分（对弧长的曲线积分）

$$(1) \int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = 2\pi e^2$$

$$(2) \int_L (x+y) ds = \sqrt{5} \int_0^1 3x dx = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{5}$$

$$(3) \int_{\Gamma} (x+y+z) ds = \int_0^1 (3+6t) \sqrt{1+4+9} dt = 6\sqrt{14}$$

2. 求第二类曲线积分（对坐标的曲线积分）

$$(1) \int_L (x^2 - y^2) dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - x^4) dx = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$(2) \int_{\Gamma} x dx + y dy + z dz = \int_0^1 ((t+1) + 2(2t+1) + 3(3t+1)) dt = 13$$

3. 应用格林公式

$$(1) \oint_L (1+x^2+y^3) dx + (x-x^3+y^3) dy = \iint_D (1-3x^2-3y^2) dx dy \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (1-3\rho^2) \rho d\rho = -20\pi$$

(2) 设 l 为从点 $B(-a, 0)$ 到点 $A(a, 0)$ 的直线段,

$$\int_{L+l} (1+3x-y^2 \cos x) dx + (x-2y \sin x-2y^2) dy = \iint_D (1-2y \cos x+2y \cos x) dx dy = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$$

$$\int_l (1+3x-y^2 \cos x) dx + (x-2y \sin x-2y^2) dy = \int_{-a}^a (1+3x) dx = 2a$$

$$\int_L (1+3x-y^2 \cos x) dx + (x-2y \sin x-2y^2) dy = \frac{\pi a^2}{2} - 2a$$

4. 求第一类曲面积分（对面积的曲面积分）

$$(1) S = \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+4\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5}-1)$$

$$(2) \iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_D \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy \\ = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}$$

$$(3) \iint_{\Sigma} (6x+3y+2z) dS = 18 \iint_D \sqrt{1+9+\frac{9}{4}} d\sigma = 567$$

5. 求第二类曲面积分（对坐标的曲面积分）

$$(1) \iint_{\Sigma} z^3 dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^3 dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho^2)^3 \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \oint_{\Sigma} y^2 dy dz + z^2 dz dx + (x + y + e^z) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} e^z dx dy dz \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^1 e^z dz = e\pi - 2\pi.$$

五、无穷级数

1. 判断下列级数的敛散性

(1) 绝对收敛; (2) 条件收敛; (3) 绝对收敛; (4) 收敛; (5) 收敛

2. 绝对收敛

$$3. f(x) = e^{2x+1} = e^{2(x-1)+3} = e^3 e^{2(x-1)} = e^3 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (2(x-1))^n, (x \in R)$$

$$4. \frac{x}{x+1} = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4^{n+1}} (x-3)^n, \quad x \in (-1, 7).$$

$$5. f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x-1}{3} \right)^n \right], (-1 < x < 3)$$

$$6. f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

$$= \ln 3 + \ln 4 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} \left[\left(\frac{x-2}{3} \right)^{n+1} + \left(\frac{x-2}{4} \right)^{n+1} \right], (-1 < x \leq 5)$$

$$7. \text{收敛域为 } [-4, 4); \quad s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{4^n(n+1)} = \int_0^x \frac{4}{4-x} dx = 4(\ln 4 - \ln(4-x)), x \in [-4, 4)$$

$$8. \text{收敛域为 } (-3, 3); \quad s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{nx^{n-1}}{3^n} = - \left(\frac{x}{3+x} \right)' = - \frac{3}{(x+3)^2}, (-3, 3)$$

$$9. s(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}, & x = 2 \\ f(x), & x \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

10. 所给的函数延拓为周期函数时, 每一点都连续, 且傅里叶级数为余弦级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \dots \right), x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\text{其中系数 } a_1 = -\frac{4}{\pi}.$$