

标准答案及评分标准

2021年6月20日

一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. $3x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 13$

2. $\frac{139}{10}$

3. $I = \int_{-2}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$

4. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1 - e^{-2})$

5. $(-2, 0)$

二、计算题(每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. 解: 方程组两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} x + y \frac{dy}{dx} + z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ x + y \frac{dy}{dx} - z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}, \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases},$$

得在点(2,1,1)处的切向量为: $\vec{T} = \{1, -2, 0\}$ (3 分)法平面方程为: $x - 2y = 0$(5 分)2. 解: 将 $x = 2, y = 1$ 代入已知方程得 $u = 1, z = 1$

$$\begin{cases} 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^2 \end{cases}$$

将 $x = 2, y = 1, u = 1, z = 1$ 代入得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$ (3 分)

$$\begin{cases} 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 4y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xy + \ln y \end{cases}$$

将 $x = 2, y = 1, u = 1, z = 1$ 代入得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4$ (5 分)

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \text{ 解: } V &= \iint_D (x+y) dx dy \\
&= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta+\sin\theta} \rho^2 (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分}) \\
&= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^4 d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin^4(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) d\theta \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^\pi \sin^4 t dt \quad (\text{令 } t = \theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin^4 t dt \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4. \text{ 解: } X &= 6xy^2 - y^3, Q = 6x^2y - 3xy^2, \text{ 且 } \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 12xy - 3y^2 = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \\
&\text{故在整个平面内, 积分与路径无关,} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分}) \\
&\int_{(1,2)}^{(3,4)} (6xy^2 - y^3) dx + (6x^2y - 3xy^2) dy \\
&= \int_1^3 (24x - 8) dx + \int_2^4 (54y - 9y^2) dy = 236. \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{三、(8 分) 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$g'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 2x\varphi(x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x\varphi(x^2)}{g'(u)}, \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$g'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2y\varphi(y^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-2y\varphi(y^2)}{g'(u)}, \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&y\varphi(y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x\varphi(x^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\
&= y\varphi(y^2) f' \frac{2x\varphi(x^2)}{g'(u)} + x\varphi(x^2) f' \frac{(-2y\varphi(y^2))}{g'(u)} = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})
\end{aligned}$$

四、(6 分)

$$\text{证: 由 Green 公式, } \oint_L xf(y)dy - \frac{y}{f(x)}dx = \iint_D \left[f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由对称性, } \iint_D f(y) dx dy = \iint_D f(x) dx dy, \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\oint_L xf(y)dy - \frac{y}{f(x)}dx = \iint_D \left[f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_D \left[f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dxdy \geq \iint_D 2\sqrt{f(y) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} dxdy = 2\pi \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

五、(8 分) 解：设 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ ，椭球面在 (1,1,1) 处的外法向量为：

$$\vec{n} = \{4x, 4y, 2z\}|_{(1,1,1)} = \{4, 4, 2\}. \quad \vec{n}^0 = \left\{ \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right\}. \quad \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{目标函数：} u = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = \frac{2}{3}(2x_0 + 2y_0 + z_0) \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{约束条件：} 2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 5$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = \frac{2}{3}(2x_0 + 2y_0 + z_0) + \lambda(2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 5)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = \frac{4}{3} + 4\lambda x_0 = 0 \\ F'_y = \frac{4}{3} + 4\lambda y_0 = 0 \\ F'_z = \frac{2}{3} + 2\lambda z_0 = 0 \\ 2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 5 \end{cases}, \text{得驻点 } (1,1,1), (-1,-1,-1) \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{又在}(1,1,1)\text{处：} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = \frac{2}{3}(2x_0 + 2y_0 + z_0) = \frac{10}{3};$$

$$\text{在}(-1,-1,-1)\text{处：} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = \frac{2}{3}(2x_0 + 2y_0 + z_0) = -\frac{10}{3}.$$

所以使方向导数最大的点为(1,1,1)，最大方向导数为 $\frac{10}{3}$. \dots\dots\dots(8 分)

六、(8 分) 解：设 P 点的坐标为 $(0,0,a)$. 薄片的面密度为 $\mu = \frac{M}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R^2} = \frac{2M}{\pi R^2}$.

设所求引力为 $F = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$. 由于薄片关于 y 轴对称，所以 $F_x = 0$.

\dots\dots\dots(2 分)

$$F_y = G \iint_D \frac{m\mu y}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\sigma = m\mu G \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho^2 \sin \theta}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\rho$$

$$= \frac{4GmM}{\pi R^2} \left(\ln \frac{R + \sqrt{a^2 + R^2}}{a} - \frac{R}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} \right), \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$F_z = -G \iint_D \frac{m\mu a}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\sigma = -m\mu Ga \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\rho$$

$$= -\pi m\mu Ga \int_0^R \frac{\rho}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\rho = -\frac{2GmM}{R^2} \left(1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} \right). \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

七、(8 分) 解: $2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{27}} \dots (2^n)^{\frac{1}{3^n}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{27} + \dots + \frac{n}{3^n}}.$

显然 $s_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{27} + \dots + \frac{n}{3^n}$ 是级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n}$ 的前 n 项部分和. $\dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1},$

则 $S(x) = [\int_0^x S(x)dx]' = [\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n]' = [\frac{1}{1-x} - 1]' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}.$ $\dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(\frac{1}{3})^{n-1} = \frac{1}{3} S(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{3}{4},$ 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \frac{3}{4},$

从而, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{27}} \dots (2^n)^{\frac{1}{3^n}}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{s_n} = 2^{\frac{3}{4}}.$ $\dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

八、(8 分)

解: $S(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & -\pi < x < 0 \\ x^2 & 0 < x < \pi \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{2} & x = \pm\pi \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

$$S(6) = S(6 - 2\pi) = 2 \quad S(-6) = S(2\pi - 6) = (2\pi - 6)^2$$

$$S(2\pi) = S(0) = 1 \quad S(3\pi) = S(\pi) = 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

九、(8 分) 解：设 $S: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, z = 0$ ，利用高斯公式

$$I = \left(\oiint_{\Sigma+S} - \iint_S \right) x^3 dydz + [yf(yz) + y^3] dzdx + [z^3 - zf(yz)] dxdy \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \iiint_V 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV - 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 \sin \varphi dr \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 dr = \frac{6\pi}{5} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

十、(6 分)

(1) 证明：由 $\cos a_n - a_n = \cos b_n$ ，得 $a_n = \cos a_n - \cos b_n > 0$ ，

从而 $0 < a_n < b_n$ 。

因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛，所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ ，故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})

(2) 证明：由 $a_n = \cos a_n - \cos b_n$ ，得

$$\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\cos a_n - \cos b_n}{b_n} = \frac{-2 \sin(\frac{a_n + b_n}{2}) \sin(\frac{a_n - b_n}{2})}{b_n} \sim \frac{b_n^2 - a_n^2}{2b_n}. \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

因 $0 \leq \frac{b_n^2 - a_n^2}{2b_n} \leq \frac{b_n}{2}$ ，且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛，

所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n^2 - a_n^2}{2b_n}$ 收敛，从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ 收敛. \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})