标准答案及评分标准

2022年6月24日

一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

- 1. 1
- 2. $(\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2})$
- 3. $1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- 4. 0
- 5. -1
- 二、计算题(每小题5分,共20分)
 - 1. 解: 法向量 $\vec{n} = \{y^x \ln y, xy^{x-1}, -1\}|_{(2,2,4)} = \{4\ln 2, 4, -1\}$ ······(3 分) 切平面方程为 $4\ln 2(x-2) + 4(y-2) (z-4) = 0$,

2.

解:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ae^{ax}(x+y^2+by) + e^{ax}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(2,-2)} = ae^{2a}(2+4-2b) + e^{2a} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{ax} (2y + b), \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(2,-2)} = e^{2a} (-4 + b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 4, a = \frac{1}{2}.$$
(3 $\%$)

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = a^2 e^{ax} (x + y^2 + by) + 2ae^{ax}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = ae^{ax} (2y + b), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2e^{ax}.$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}|_{(2,-2)} = \frac{e}{2} > 0, \qquad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}|_{(2,-2)} = 0, \qquad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}|_{(2,-2)} = 2e.$$

$$B^2 - AC = -e^2 < 0,$$

所以 f(x,y) 在驻点 (2,-2) 处取得极值,且为极小值。(5 分)

3. 解:记表面方程为 $z = \sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}$ 的部分为 S_1 ,另一部分记为 S_2 ,则两部分在xOy平面的投影均为: $x^2+y^2 \le 2$,

対
$$S_1$$
有 $dS = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}} dxdy$,

对 S_2 有 $dS = \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dxdy$,

所以表面积
$$S = \iint_{S_1} dS + \iint_{S_2} dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}} dxdy + \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3-r^2}} rdr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1+r^2} rdr$$

4.
$$M: P = \frac{-2xy}{(1+x^2)^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{1+x^2}{(1+x^2)^2 + y^2} \pm R^2 \pm 1$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{2xy^2 - 2x(1+x^2)^2}{\left((1+x^2)^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$
 \tag{1 \frac{\partial}{2}}

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{-2xy}{(1+x^2)^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{1+x^2}{(1+x^2)^2 + y^2} dy \qquad \dots (2 \, \%)$$

$$= \int_0^y \frac{1+x^2}{(1+x^2)^2+y^2} dy$$

 $=\frac{16\pi}{3}$

$$=\arctan\frac{y}{1+x^2} \qquad \cdots (4\,\%)$$

所以
$$u = \arctan \frac{y}{1+x^2} + C.$$
(5分)

三、(8 分)解:从(2,1)到(0,0)的方向 $\vec{l} = \{-2,-1\}$,

其方向余弦
$$\vec{e} = \{-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\}$$
(2分)

记u = xy, v = x - y,则

四、(6分) 解:L 为圆 $(x-1)^2+(y-1)^2=36$ 的逆时针方向,记 L_1 为椭圆 $x^2+4y^2=1$ 的逆时针方向. L_1 包含在L内,记 L_1 与L所围区域为D.

$$X = \frac{-y}{x^2 + 4y^2}, \quad Y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{4y^2 - x^2}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$
.....(2\(\frac{\pi}{x}\))

在不含原点的复连通区域D上应用格林公式,有

$$\oint_{L-L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_D (\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}) dx dy = 0$$

$$\oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} - \oint_{L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = 0$$

$$I = \oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \oint_{L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2}$$

$$= \oint_{L_1} -ydx + xdy$$

$$= \oint_{L_2} -ydx + xdy$$

$$= \iint_{Dx^2 + 4y^2 \le 1} 2dx dy = \pi. \quad (\text{由格林公式}) \quad \dots (6\%)$$

(注: 也可写出椭圆的参数方程, 然后转化为定积分计算) 五、(8分)

$$\widetilde{H}: \qquad I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}\right)^{2} dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^{2} + 2\left(\frac{xy}{ab} + \frac{yz}{bc} + \frac{xz}{ac}\right) \right] dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^{2} \right] dv \qquad \dots (2 \%)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv \qquad \dots (5 \%)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi R^5}{15} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right). \qquad \dots (8 \%)$$

六、(8分)

解: 曲线
$$C$$
 的参数方程为:
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{R}{2} \sin t \quad , 0 \le t \le 2\pi. \end{cases}$$
(3 分)
$$z = R \sin \frac{t}{2}$$

$$I_x + I_y + I_z = \int_C \sqrt{x} (y^2 + z^2) ds + \int_C \sqrt{x} (z^2 + x^2) ds + \int_C \sqrt{x} (x^2 + y^2) ds$$

 $= 2 \int_C \sqrt{x} R^2 ds = 4 R^2 \int_{C^+} \sqrt{x} ds,$
其中 C^+ 是 $C \perp y \geq 0$ 部分.(5 分)

所以,
$$I_x + I_y + I_z = 4R^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2} \cos t} \cdot \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt$$

$$= 2R^{\frac{7}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{2 - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt$$

$$= R^{\frac{7}{2}} (2 + \pi).$$
(8 分)

七、(8分) 解: 由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{x^{2(n+1)}}{[2(n+1)]!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{x^{2n}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{2(n+1)(2n+1)} = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty,$$

据比值判别法知,次幂级数收敛域为: $(-\infty, +\infty)$ ···········(2分)

设和函数
$$S(x) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

则
$$S'(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

于是有

$$S'(x) + S(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots = e^x, -\infty < x < \infty$$
(5 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

那么,和函数S(x)是如下初值问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} S'(x) + S(x) = e^x \\ S(0) = 1 \end{cases}, \qquad \dots (6 \ \%)$$

解得

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}), -\infty < x < \infty.$$
 \tag{8 \text{\psi}}

八、(8分)

解: 由荻立克莱收敛定理得:
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in [0,1) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 1 \\ x - 1, & x \in (1,\pi) \end{cases}$$

由题意,
$$f(x)$$
 需做偶延拓, \therefore $S(-x) = S(x)$ ·······(2分)

S(x)在 $(-\pi,0)$ 内的表达式为:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in (-1,0) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = -1 \\ -x - 1, & x \in (-\pi,1) \end{cases}$$
(6 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$S(-4) = S(2\pi - 4) = 2\pi - 5, \quad S(2\pi - 1) = S(-1) = \frac{1}{2}$$
(8 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

九、(8 分)解:设 $S: x^2 + y^2 \le 4, z = 0$,利用高斯公式

$$I = (\oiint_{\Sigma+S} - \iint_{S})x^{3}dydz + 2xz^{2}dzdx + 3y^{2}zdxdy \qquad \cdots (2 \%)$$

$$= -\iiint_{V} 3(x^{2} + y^{2})dV - 0 \qquad \cdots (4 \%)$$

$$= -3\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} \rho^{3}d\rho \int_{0}^{4-\rho^{2}} dz \qquad \cdots (6 \%)$$

$$= -32\pi \qquad \cdots (8 \%)$$

十、(6分)证明:

(1)因为

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| = |f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})| = |f'(\xi)(x_n - x_{n-1})|$$
(1 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$\leq \frac{1}{3} |x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq \frac{1}{3^2} |x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}| \leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} |x_2 - x_1| \qquad \dots (2 \ \%)$$

而级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n-1}}$$
收敛,所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n)$ 绝对收敛.(3 分)

(2) 由
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n)$$
收敛,以及 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k+1} - x_k) = x_{n+1} - x_1$,

所以
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$$
存在.(4 分)

令
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = A$$
,则由 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n)$,以及 $f(x)$ 是可导函数,

可得
$$A = f(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n) = f(A)$$
,且 $A \neq 0$,

$$\frac{f(A) - f(0)}{A - 0} = \frac{A - 1}{A} < \frac{1}{3},$$

可得
$$0 < A < \frac{3}{2}$$
.(6 分)