安徽大学 2022—2023 学年第二学期

《高等数学 A (二)》期末考试试卷 (A 卷)

考试试题参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

- 1, C 2, B 3, A 4, D 5, C
- 二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

6、1 7、
$$\int_0^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y) dx$$
 8、(0,0,0) 或 $\vec{0}$ 9、绝对收敛 10、 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

三、计算题(每小题9分,共54分)

11、【解】设切点坐标 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$,则: $x_0^2+2y_0^2+z_0^2=1$ 。令 $F(x,y,z)=x^2+2y^2+z^2-1$,则: $F_x'=2x,F_y'=4y,F_z'=2z$,因此,点 M_0 处切平面的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}=\{2x_0,4y_0,2z_0\}$,平面 x-y+2z=0 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_0=\{1,-1,2\}$,又因为切平面平行于已知平面,则它们的法向量也平行,

即 $\mathbf{n}//\mathbf{n}_0$,故

$$\frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{-1} = \frac{2z_0}{2} ,$$

即得: $y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}x_0, z_0 = 2x_0$, 故有:

$$x_0^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} x_0^2 + 4 x_0^2 = 1$$

解得 $x_0 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$, 从而 $\mathbf{n} = 2x_0\{1, -1, 2\}$, 故所求切平面方程为:

$$(x-x_0) - (y + \frac{1}{2}x_0) + 2(z-2x_0) = 0$$

12、【解】 设 $F(x,y,z) = e^z - xyz - 1$,则 $F'_x = -yz$, $F'_y = -xz$, $F'_z = e^z - xy$,由隐函数求导公式,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{yz}{e^z - xy} \right) = \frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \left(e^z - xy \right) - yz \left(e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \right)}{\left(e^z - xy \right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{2y^2 z e^z - 2xy^3 z - y^2 z^2 e^z}{\left(e^z - xy \right)^3}$$

13、【解】

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dxdydz}{(x+y+z)^3} = \int_1^2 dx \int_1^2 dy \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x+y+z)^3} dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 dx \int_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{(x+y+2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+y+1)^2} \right] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{2}{x+3} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 5$$

14、【解】取y为参数,曲线L的参数方程为: $L: y = y, x = y^2, y: -1 \rightarrow 1$,而 dx = 2ydy,则:

$$\int_{L} xy dx = \int_{-1}^{1} y^{2} \times y \times 2y dy = 2 \int_{-1}^{1} y^{4} dy = \frac{2y^{5}}{5} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{4}{5} \qquad \cdots 9 \text{ }$$

15、【解】设 Ω 为由 Σ 围成的空间闭区域, Ω : $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$, $0 \le r \le a$, 由高斯公式,有

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r^{2} \cdot r^{2} \sin\varphi dr$$

$$= 3 \times 2\pi \times \frac{a^{5}}{5} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi = \frac{12\pi}{5} a^{5}$$

16、【解】因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+3}}{\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} x^2 \right| = |x^2| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < 1$$
,

则收敛半径为R=1, 当x=-1时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1}$, 发散; 当x=1时,

级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1}$,发散;所以级数的收敛域为(-1,1)。

 $\forall x \in (-1,1)$, 设和函数为 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$,S(0) = 0, 两边求导可得:

$$S'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}\right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}\right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}, x \in (-1,1)$$

两边求积分可得和函数:

$$S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 - x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x + 1}{x - 1} \right|, x \in (-1, 1)$$

......9分

四、综合题(每小题8分,共8分)

17、【解】上半球面可表示为

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, (x, y) \in D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le a^2\},$$

面积微元为:

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy.$$

所以球面质量为:

$$M = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS = a \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= a \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r^{3}}{\sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}}} dr$$

$$= \pi a \int_{0}^{a} \left(\sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}} - \frac{a^{2}}{\sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}}} \right) d\left(a^{2} - r^{2}\right)$$

$$= \pi a \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(a^{2} - r^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2a^{2} \sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}} \right]_{0}^{a} = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^{4}$$

······ 8 分

五、证明题(每小题8分,共8分)

18、【证明】因为正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 均收敛,所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} v_n = 0$, 由极限存在必有解,可知 $u_n^2 \leq Mu_n$, $v_n^2 \leq Nv_n$,其中 M ,N 为正常数;再由比较判别法的极限形式,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n^2$ 均收敛,而 $u_n v_n \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(u_n^2 + v_n^2 \right)$,所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 收敛,从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2 + 2u_n v_n + v_n^2$ 收敛.

......8分