

模拟试卷一答案

一、选择题

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D

二、填空题

5. $z = 2(x^2 + y^2)$ 6. -1 7. 2π 8. $\frac{-1}{1+x}$

三、计算题

9. 解：设动点为 $P(x, y, z)$

$$\because |PP_1| = |PP_2|$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-2)^2} = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (z+1)^2}$$

化简后得，所求轨迹方程为： $2x + y - 3z - 6 = 0$

10. 解： $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y^2} e^{-\frac{x}{y^2}}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2}{y^3} e^{-\frac{x}{y^2}} - \frac{1}{y^2} e^{-\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2x}{y^3}\right) = \frac{2}{y^3} \left(1 - \frac{x}{y^2}\right) e^{-\frac{x}{y^2}}$$

11. 解：设 $u = x, v = xy$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_u + y f_v \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x f_v$$

12. 解：方向 $\vec{l} = (1, \sqrt{3})$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \cos \beta = y \cdot \frac{1}{2} + x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{这样 } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(2,3)} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 2 = \frac{3+2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

13. 解：设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 3z$

$$F_x = 2x \quad F_y = 4y \quad F_z = -3$$

$$F_x(2, 1, 2) = 4 \quad F_y(2, 1, 2) = 4 \quad F_z(2, 1, 2) = -3$$

$$\text{所求法线方程为 } \frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-2}{-3}$$

$$14. \text{ 解： } I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} y dx = \int_0^1 y(2-2y) dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \text{ 解： } I &= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 dy \int_0^2 (x+y+z) dz = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 [2(x+y)+2] dy \\ &= \int_0^2 [4(x+1)+4] dx = 24 \end{aligned}$$

$$16. \text{ 解：原式} = \int_0^1 [2x - (x-1) + 1] \sqrt{2} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 (x+2) dx = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2}$$

17. 解：设 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ ，由格林公式得

$$\oint_D y dx - x dy = \iint_D (-1-1) dx dy = -2 \iint_D dx dy = -2\pi a^2$$

$$18. \text{ 解：由于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} = 0 < 1$$

$$\text{由柯西判别法得，} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{[\ln(n+1)]^n} \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

四、综合题

$$19. \text{ 解： } \because \begin{cases} f_x = 3x^2 - 3y = 0 \\ f_y = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \text{得驻点为 } (0, 0), (1, 1)$$

$$\text{而 } f_{xx} = 6x \quad f_{xy} = -3 \quad f_{yy} = 6y$$

对于 $(0, 0)$ 点, $B^2 - AC = 9 > 0$, 所以 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点

对于 $(1, 1)$ 点, $B^2 - AC = -27 < 0$, $A = 6 > 0$,

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(1, 1)$ 点处取得极小值为 $f(1, 1) = -1$

20. 解: 空间体在 Oxy 面上投影域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$

所求体积 V 为

$$V = \iint_D [(6 - 2x^2 - y^2) - (x^2 + 2y^2)] dx dy = \iint_D (6 - 3x^2 - 3y^2) dx dy = 6\pi$$

$$21. \text{解: } \because \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+2}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} (x+2)^n, \left| \frac{x+2}{2} \right| < 1$$

两边对 x 求导得

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

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} (x+2)^{n-1}, (-4 < x < 0)$$