

# 北京邮电大学 2018-2019 学年第二学期

## 《高等数学》(下) 期末考试试题 (A1)

### 答案及参考评分标准

#### 一. 填空题 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1. 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1/n)^n}$  是\_\_\_\_\_, (填收敛或发散).

填: 收敛

2. 幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-4)^n}{n \cdot 4^n}$  的收敛域为 \_\_\_\_\_.

填:  $[0, 8)$

3. 已知  $f(x) = x^2 + x, x \in [0, 1]$ ,  $S(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的周期为 1 的三角级数的和函数, 则  $S(0), S(1/2)$  分别是\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

填:  $1, \frac{3}{4}$

4. 极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + 2y^2) \sin \frac{1}{xy} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

填: 0

5. 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $F\left(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$  确定, 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

填:

$$-\frac{x^2 y F'_1 - y z F'_2}{x^2 F'_1 + x y F'_2}$$

6. 函数  $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$  在点  $A(1, 0, 1)$  处沿点  $A$  指向点  $B(3, -2, 2)$  方向的方向导数为\_\_\_\_\_.

填:  $\frac{1}{2}$

7. 曲线  $x = \frac{t^3}{3}, y = \frac{t^2}{2}, z = 2t$  上  $t = 1$  对应点处的切线方程为\_\_\_\_\_.

填:  $\frac{x-1/3}{1} = \frac{y-1/2}{1} = \frac{z-2}{2}$

8. 设  $f(r)$  可微,  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 则  $\text{grad} f(r) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

填:  $\frac{1}{r} f'(r)(x, y, z)$

9. 交换积分次序  $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

填:  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$

10. 设

$C: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$  的周长为  $a$ , 则  $\oint_C (3x^2 + 4y^2 + y) ds =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

填:  $12a$

**二 (10 分).** 已知  $z = f(u, v), u = x + y, v = xy$ , 且  $f(u, v)$  具有二阶连

续偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ .

**解**  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$  (2 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + y \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + (x+y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \quad (6 \text{ 分})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 2x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \quad (10 \text{ 分})
\end{aligned}$$

三 (10 分) . 在椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$  的第一卦限部分上求一点, 使

椭球面在该点处的切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距的平方和最小, 并求出最小值.

解 设  $M(x, y, z)$  是椭球面第一卦限部分上任一点, 则切平面方程为

$$xX + yY + \frac{1}{4}zZ = 1 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

其中  $(X, Y, Z)$  表示切平面上的任意点的坐标. 于是有

$$\frac{X}{1/x} + \frac{Y}{1/y} + \frac{Z}{4/z} = 1$$

$$\text{截距的平方和为 } \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{16}{z^2} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z, \lambda) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{16}{z^2} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1)$$

解方\

$$\text{程组} \begin{cases} F_x = -\frac{2}{x^3} + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = -\frac{2}{y^3} + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_z = -\frac{32}{z^3} + \frac{\lambda}{2} z = 0 \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2/4 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得惟一驻点 } M_0\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right) \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

由问题的实际意义,截距平方和必在点  $M_0$  达到最小. 最小值为

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{16}{z^2}\right)_{M_0} = 16 \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

**四 (10 分)** 求幂级数的  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$  的收敛区域及和函数, 并求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1^2}{2^1} + \frac{2^2}{2^2} + \frac{3^2}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{2^n} \right) \text{ 的值.}$$

**解** 易求出幂级数的收敛半径为  $R=1$ , 收敛区域为  $(-1, 1)$ . (2 分)

令  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$ ,  $x \in (-1, 1)$ . 则在  $(-1, 1)$  内有

$$S(x) = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = x \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \right)' = x \left( x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \right)' \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{而 } x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = x \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = x \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2},$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = x \left( \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = x \frac{(1-x) + x \cdot 2}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{x + x^2}{(1-x)^3}. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1^2}{2^1} + \frac{2^2}{2^2} + \frac{3^2}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{2^n} \right)$$

$$= S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 6 \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

**五 (10 分).** 设  $\Omega$  由  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x$  所确定.  $f(x, y, z)$  为连续函数.  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ .

(1) 分别把上述三重积分  $I$  表示成柱面坐标和球面坐标下的累次积分;

(2) 设  $f(x, y, z) = z^3$ , 求出  $I$  的值.

**解** (1)  $\Omega$  用柱面坐标表示为

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad r \leq z \leq \sqrt{2 - r^2}$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{\sqrt{2 - \rho^2}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$\Omega$  用球面坐标表示为

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 \sin \varphi dr \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 当  $f(x, y, z) = z^3$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \cos^3 \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{48} \end{aligned} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

**六 (10 分).** 计算曲线积分  $I = \oint_C \frac{y dx - (x-1) dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2/4}$ . 其中积分曲线  $C$  是:

(1)  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 8y$  逆时针方向; (2)  $4x^2 + y^2 = 8x$  逆时针方向.

解  $P = \frac{y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2/4}, \quad Q = \frac{-(x-1)}{(x-1)^2 + y^2/4}$

当  $(x, y) \neq (1, 0)$  时, 有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-[(x-1)^2 + y^2/4] + 2(x-1)^2}{[(x-1)^2 + y^2/4]^2} = \frac{(x-1)^2 - y^2/4}{[(x-1)^2 + y^2/4]^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{[(x-1)^2 + y^2/4] - y^2/2}{[(x-1)^2 + y^2/4]^2} = \frac{(x-1)^2 - y^2/4}{[(x-1)^2 + y^2/4]^2}$$

从而  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ . (4 分)

(1) 当  $C$  为  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 8y$  时, 因  $P, Q$  的奇点  $(1, 0)$  在  $C$  外部, 所以有

$$I = \oint_C \frac{ydx - (x-1)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0 \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 当  $C$  为  $4x^2 + y^2 = 8x$  时, 因  $P, Q$  的奇点  $(1, 0)$  在  $C$  内部, 此时不

能直接用格林公式. 令  $C: x-1 = \cos t, y = 2 \sin t, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$ , 计算得

$$I = \oint_C \frac{ydx - (x-1)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2/4} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2 \sin t \cdot (-\sin t) - \cos t \cdot 2 \cos t}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= -4\pi. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

**七(10 分).** 求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  被平面  $z = \frac{1}{2}$  与  $z = 1$  所夹部分  $\Sigma$  的面积.

解  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \\ z = 1/2 \end{cases}$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影为  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{15}{4}, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ ,

$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影为  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ .

$\Sigma$  在  $xoy$  面上的投影区域为  $D: \sqrt{3} \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$ ,  $\Sigma$  的方程为

$$z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} \right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

所夹部分面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}/2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}} dr \\ &= 4\pi \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}/2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}} dr = -4\pi \sqrt{4 - r^2} \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}/2} \\ &= 2\pi. \end{aligned} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

**八(10 分).** 设积分曲面是  $\Sigma: z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  位于  $xoy$  平面上方部分的上侧, 求曲面积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y z^2 dy dz - x y^2 z^2 dz dx + z(1 + xyz) dx dy$ .

**解** 补充曲面块  $\Sigma_0: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, z = 0$ , 取下侧. 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_0} x^2 y z^2 dy dz - x y^2 z^2 dz dx + x(1 + xyz) dx dy \\ &\quad - \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 y z^2 dy dz - x y^2 z^2 dz dx + x(1 + xyz) dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

记  $\Omega$  是  $\Sigma + \Sigma_0$  所围成的区域. 则

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} x^2 y z^2 dy dz - x y^2 z^2 dz dx + x(1+x y z) dx dy \\
&= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 x y z^2 - 2 x y z^2 + 1 + 2 x y z) dx dy dz \\
&= \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega} 2 x y z dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz \\
&= \int_0^4 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4-z} dx dy = \int_0^4 \pi(4-z) dz \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \pi(4-z)^2 \Big|_0^4 = 8\pi \quad (7 \text{ 分})
\end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 y z^2 dy dz - x y^2 z^2 dz dx + x(1+x y z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} x dx dy \\
&= - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} x dx dy = 0
\end{aligned}$$

所以  $I = 8\pi$  . (10 分)