

北京邮电大学 2022—2023 学年第二学期

《高等数学 A(下)》期末考试试题 (A 卷)

参考答案

一、填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1. 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 的敛散性是_____ (填写: 条件收敛、绝对收敛或发散);
填: 条件收敛
2. 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n$ 的敛散性是_____ (填写: 条件收敛、绝对收敛或发散);
填: 发散
3. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(-2)^n + 3^n}$ 的收敛半径 $R =$ _____;
填: 3
4. 设函数 $z = e^{\frac{x}{y^2}}$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} =$ _____;
填: $-4e$
5. 已知函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3xyz + 7 = 0$ 确定, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,1)} =$ _____;
填: $-\frac{1}{4}$
6. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy \int_0^y \frac{\cos x}{\pi - 2x} dx =$ _____;
填: $\frac{1}{2}$
7. 设 Ω 是由圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和平面 $z = 0$ 、 $z = 1$ 所围区域, 则
 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz =$ _____;
填: $\frac{\pi}{3}$
8. 设 Γ 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 与平面 $z = 1$ 的交线, 从 z 轴正向看去, Γ 为逆时针方向, 则曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} y dx - x dy + z dz =$ _____;
填: -2π

9. 设 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 被平面 $z = \sqrt{3}$ 截出的球顶部分, 则曲面积分

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$$

填: 2π

10. 已知向量场 $\vec{A}(x, y, z) = (xyz - x^2, xyz - y^2, xyz - z^2)$, 则 $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot} \vec{A}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

填: 0

二、(10 分) 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求常数 λ , 使得在变换

$$u = x - y, \quad v = x + \lambda y \text{ 之下, 可将方程 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \text{ 化为 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \lambda \frac{\partial z}{\partial v};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (\lambda - 1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \lambda \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - \lambda \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2\lambda \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\text{代入方程 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$$-2(\lambda + 1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (3\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0,$$

依题意

$$\begin{cases} -2(\lambda + 1) \neq 0 \\ 3\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \lambda = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

三、求函数 $z = 2x + 3y$ 在椭圆区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + xy + y^2 \leq 3\}$ 上的最大值与最小值.

解: 函数 $z = 2x + 3y$ 在有界闭区域 D 上连续, 所以函数在 D 上可取最小值与最大值.

因为 $z_x = 2, z_y = 3$, 函数在 D 内无驻点, 所以 $z = 2x + 3y$ 在闭区域边界 ∂D :

$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$ 上取得最值.

构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 2x + 3y + \lambda(x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3)$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x = 2 + \lambda(2x + y) = 0 \\ L_y = 3 + \lambda(x + 2y) = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得可能极值点} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}, -\frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \right);$$

$$z\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) = 2\sqrt{7}, \quad z\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}, -\frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) = -2\sqrt{7}.$$

于是所求最大值为 $2\sqrt{7}$, 最小值为 $-2\sqrt{7}$.

四、求圆柱面 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被平面 $z=0$ 和抛物面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 所截下的部分柱面的面积.

解: 所求柱面面积

$$A = \int_L z ds = \int_L (x^2 + y^2) ds, \quad \text{其中 } L: (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$L \text{ 的参数方程为 } \begin{cases} x = 1 + \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi), \text{ 则}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt = \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} dt = dt,$$

$$A = \int_L (x^2 + y^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} 2(1 + \cos t) dt = 4\pi.$$

方法 2: L 的极坐标方程为 $\rho = 2 \cos \theta \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$, 则

$$ds = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\theta = \sqrt{(2 \cos \theta)^2 + (-2 \sin \theta)^2} d\theta = 2 d\theta.$$

$$A = \int_L (x^2 + y^2) ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \cos \theta)^2 \cdot 2 d\theta$$

$$= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 16 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi.$$

五、计算三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} [xy^2 f(y^2 + z^2) + (x^2 + y^2) e^z] dx dy dz$, 其中 $f(u)$ 为连续函数,

Ω 是抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与平面 $z=1$ 、 $z=2$ 所围空间闭区域.

解: 根据对称性, $\iiint_{\Omega} xy^2 f(y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) e^z dx dy dz \\
&= \int_1^2 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} (x^2 + y^2) e^z dx dy \\
&= \int_1^2 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \rho^2 e^z \cdot \rho d\rho \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^2 z^2 e^z dz = \frac{\pi}{2} (z^2 - 2z + 2) e^z \Big|_1^2 = \pi e \left(e - \frac{1}{2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

六、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (\cos x - x^2 y) dx + (\sin y + xy^2) dy$ ，其中 L 是半圆周

$y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ 、 $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ 和直线 $\sqrt{3}x - y = 0$ 、 $x - \sqrt{3}y = 0$ 所围区域 D 的正向边界曲线.

解： 令 $P = \cos x - x^2 y$ ， $Q = \sin y + xy^2$ ，则 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x^2 + y^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{根据格林公式, } I &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\
&= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\
&= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^{4\cos\theta} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = 60 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\
&= 15 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\theta \right) d\theta \\
&= 15 \left(\frac{3}{2}\theta + \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{8}\sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{15}{4} \left(\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

七、求常数 a 和 b , 使得曲线积分 $\int_L (axy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (by \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy$ 在整个 xOy

平面上与路径无关, 并计算积分 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,1)} (axy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (by \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy$ 的值.

解： 令 $P(x, y) = axy^3 - y^2 \cos x$ ， $Q(x, y) = by \sin x + 3x^2 y^2$.

要使曲线积分 $\int_L (axy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (by \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy$ 在整个 xOy 平面上与路径

无关, 须 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$,

即 $3axy^2 - 2y \cos x = by \cos x + 6xy^2$, 所以

$$a = 2, b = -2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,1)} (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (-2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi 0 dx + \int_0^1 (-2y \sin \pi + 3\pi^2 y^2) dy = \pi^2 \\ & \text{或} \int_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,1)} (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (-2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy \\ &= (x^2 y^3 - y^2 \sin x) \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,1)} = \pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

八、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - x^3) dydz + (y - y^3) dzdx + (z - z^3) dxdy$, 其中 Σ 是半球面

$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧.

解: 作辅助面 $\Sigma_1: z = 0 \ (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$, 取下侧, Σ 和 Σ_1 构成一个闭曲面, 其法向量

指向外侧, 此闭曲面所围区域记为 Ω .

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (x - x^3) dydz + (y - y^3) dzdx + (z - z^3) dxdy \\ &\quad - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x - x^3) dydz + (y - y^3) dzdx + (z - z^3) dxdy \end{aligned}$$

根据高斯公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (x - x^3) dydz + (y - y^3) dzdx + (z - z^3) dxdy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} [3 - 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)] dv \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 dr \\ &= 2\pi - \frac{6\pi}{5} = \frac{4\pi}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

因为 Σ_1 在 yOz 坐标面和 zOx 坐标面上投影都零, 所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x - x^3) dydz = 0, \quad \iint_{\Sigma_1} (y - y^3) dzdx = 0, \quad \text{而}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (z - z^3) dxdy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (0 - 0^3) dxdy = 0, \quad \text{于是}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x - x^3) dydz + (y - y^3) dzdx + (z - z^3) dxdy = 0$$

$$\text{所以, } I = \frac{4\pi}{5} - 0 = \frac{4\pi}{5}.$$