## 2021-2022 第二学期高等数学 A(二)试卷 A 参考答案

- 一、选择题(每题3分,共15分)
  - C.
- 2. C. 3. D. 4. A.

- 二、填空题(每题3分,共15分)

  - 6. 5. 7.  $\frac{xdy ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$ . 8.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 9.  $4\pi$  10.  $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$ .

- 三、计算题(每题9分,共63分)
- **11. 解:** 令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 z$ ,于是该曲面在点 (1,1,2) 处切平面的法向量为  $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(1.1.2)} = (2x, 2y, -1)|_{(1.1.2)} = (2, 2, -1),$

故所求切平面方程为

$$2(x-1)+2(y-1)-(z-2)=0,$$

即

$$2x + 2y - z = 2.$$

故所求法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-1}.$$

12. **解**: 在方程两边关于 x 求偏导数得 $1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$ ,

**当**(x,y) = (1,**时**, z=0, 代入上式,得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  =  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 类似可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  =  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

两边关于 y 求偏导数得  $-\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + e^z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ , 代入 x = 1, y = 0, z = 0,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{D} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=$ 

解得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{8}$ .

或者: 计算得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+e^z}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-e^z}{(1+e^z)^3}$ , 同理可得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{8}$ .

**13.** 解: 令 
$$\begin{cases} f_x'(x,y) = -2x + 6 = 0, \\ f_y'(x,y) = 3y^2 - 12 = 0, \end{cases}$$
 得驻点(3,2), (3,-2). 又

$$f''_{xx}(x, y) = -2$$
,  $f''_{xy}(x, y) = 0$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x, y) = 6y$ 

在驻点(3,2)处, $A = f_{xx}''(3,2) = -2$ ,  $B = f_{xy}''(3,2) = 0$ ,  $C = f_{yy}''(3,2) = 12$ ,

 $AC-B^2 = -24 < 0$ , 故(3,2) 不是极值点;

在驻点(3,-2)处,
$$A = f_{xx}''(3,-2) = -2$$
,  $B = f_{xy}''(3,-2) = 0$ ,  $C = f_{yy}''(3,-2) = -12$ ,

 $AC-B^2=24>0$ ,且A<0,故(3,-2)是极大值点,且极大值为f(3,-2)=-18.

**14.** 
$$M: D = D_1 \cup D_2$$
,  $A = D_1 : 0 \le x \le 1$ ,  $A = D_2 : 0 \le x \le$ 

$$I = \iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2} - x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^4) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^4 dx = \frac{4}{15} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{11}{30}.$$

**15. M**: 
$$\diamondsuit P = 2 + xe^{2y}$$
,  $O = x^2e^{2y} - 1$ ,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xe^{2y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
, 故积分与路径无关,

取路径  $OA: y = 0, x: 0 \rightarrow 4$ 

$$I = \int_{0.04} (2 + xe^{2y}) dx + (x^2 e^{2y} - 1) dy = \int_0^4 (2 + x) dx = 16.$$

**16.** 解法一:补充曲面  $\Sigma_1: z = \mathbf{1}(x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$ ,取上侧;  $\Sigma_2: z = \mathbf{0}(x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$ ,取下侧,则  $\Sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$  构成封闭曲面,取外侧,它们所围区域记为 $\Omega$ .

由高斯公式可得, 
$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} = \iiint_{\Omega} (2xy+2y\sin x+2z) dV$$
,

根据奇偶对称性可知  $\iint_{\Omega} 2xydV = \iint_{\Omega} 2y \sin xdV = 0$ ,所以

$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} dx dy \int_0^1 z dz = \pi.$$

$$\overline{\text{mi}} \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} 1^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \pi \; , \quad \iint_{\Sigma_2} = \iint_{\Sigma_2} z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = - \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} 0^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 0,$$

所以 
$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} = \pi - \pi - 0 = 0.$$

解法二: 由于 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dxdy = 0$$
, 所以  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y dydz + y^2 \sin x dz dx$ .

补充曲面  $\Sigma_1: z=1(x^2+y^2\leq 1)$  ,取上侧;  $\Sigma_2: z=0(x^2+y^2\leq 1)$  ,取下侧,则  $\Sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$  构成封闭曲面,所围区域为 $\Omega$  ,取外侧.

由高斯公式可得, 
$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} = \iiint_{\Omega} (2xy+2y\sin x) dV$$
,

根据奇偶对称性可知 
$$\iint_{\Omega} 2xy dV = \iint_{\Omega} 2y \sin x dV = 0$$
, 所以  $\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} = 0$ .

而 
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} x^2 y \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y^2 \mathrm{sin}x \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_2} x^2 y \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y^2 \mathrm{sin}x \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x = 0, \ \text{所以 } I = 0.$$

17. 解. 收敛半径 
$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} = 1$$
, 故收敛区间为  $(-1,1)$ 。

显然  $x=\pm 1$  的时候,原级数发散,从而收敛域为(-1,1)

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^{n} = 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^{n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n}$$

对 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$
 逐项求导得  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)}$ ,

故 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$
,

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

四、证明题(本题7分)

18. 证明: 设 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_{n+1} - b_n) = s$$
.

由于其前 n 项部分和  $s_n = b_2 - b_1 + b_3 - b_2 + \cdots + b_{n+1} - b_n = b_{n+1} - b_1$ ,

所以  $\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (b_{n+1} - b_1) = s$  , 得  $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} b_{n+1} = s + b_1$  , 从而数列  $\{b_n\}$  有界.

不妨令 $|b_n| \le M$ ,则 $0 \le |a_n b_n| \le Ma_n$ .因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Ma_n$ 收敛,所以由正项级数的比较判别法可知

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n b_n|$$
 收敛,即  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$  绝对收敛.