## 2023-2024 第二学期《高等数学 A》(下)期末考试试卷参考答案

一、填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

(1)0; (2)
$$\frac{12}{5}$$
; (3) $\sqrt{2}$ ; (4)3; (5)1/2

二、选择题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

- (1) D
- (2) B
- (3) D (4) A
- (5) D

三. (本题 24 分, 每小题 8 分)

1. 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{y}{x})$ , 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

$$\mathbf{ff} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f_1' - \frac{y}{x^2} f_2' ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y(xf_{11}'' + \frac{1}{x}f_{12}'') - \frac{1}{x^2}f_2' - \frac{y}{x^2}(xf_{21}'' + \frac{1}{x}f_{22}'')$$

$$= f_1' + xyf_{11}'' + \frac{y}{x}f_{12}'' - \frac{1}{x^2}f_2' - \frac{y}{x}f_{21}'' - \frac{y}{x^3}f_{22}''$$

$$= f_1' + xyf_{11}'' - \frac{1}{x^2}f_2' - \frac{y}{x^3}f_{22}''.$$

2. 求二元函数  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^3$  的极值.

解令 
$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2 - 3y = 0 \\ f'_y = -3x + 3y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 得驻点(0,0)和(1,1).

$$f''_{xx} = 6x$$
 ,  $f''_{xy} = -3$  ,  $f''_{yy} = 6y$  ,

点(0,0)处, A=0, B=-3, C=0, 且 $B^2-AC>0$ , 故故f(x,y)在(0,0)处不取 极值.

点(1,1)处, A=6, B=-3, C=6, 且 $B^2-AC<0$ , 且A>0, 故f(x,y)在(1,1)处取极小值 f(1,1) = -1.

3. 求曲面上  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1(z > 0)$  垂直于直线  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$  的切平面方程.

解曲面的切点为(x, y, z),则曲面在该点的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, -2z\}$ ,直线的方 向向量为 $\vec{s} = \{2,1,1\}$ ,因为切平面垂直于直线,所以 $\vec{n} \parallel \vec{s}$ ,即

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

有因为 $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ ,解得 $(1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ 或 $(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ ,

又 z > 0 , 故切点为  $(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  , 法向量  $\vec{n} = \{-2, -1, -1\}$  , 从而切平面方程为  $-2(x+1) - (y+\frac{1}{2}) - (z-\frac{1}{2}) = 0$  , 即 2x + y + z + 2 = 0 .

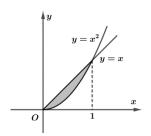
四. (本题 30 分, 每小题 10 分)

1. 设区域 D 为 y = x 以及  $y = x^2$  所围区域,计算二重积分  $I = \iint_D (y - x^2) d\sigma$ .

$$\mathbf{fit} I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (y - x^2) dy = \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2} y^2 - x^2 y)_{x^2}^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2} x^2 - x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^4) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{60}.$$



2. 设曲线 L 为  $y = \sin x$  从 (0,0) 到  $(\pi,0)$  的一段,计算曲线积分

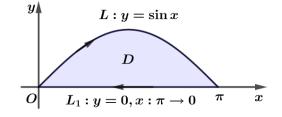
$$I = \int_{L} (2xye^{x^{2}} + x)dx + (e^{x^{2}} + x)dy.$$

 $\mathbf{H} \diamondsuit P(x,y) = 2xye^{x^2} + x, \quad Q(x,y) = e^{x^2} + x, \quad P'_y(x,y) = 2xe^{x^2}, \quad Q'_x(x,y) = 2xe^{x^2} + 1;$ 

补充曲线  $L_1: y=0, x: \pi \to 0$ ,  $L+L_1$  围成闭区域 D, 且取顺时针方向, 如下图

$$\text{III } I = \oint_{L+L_1} - \int_{L_1} = -\iint_D (Q'_x - P'_y) dx dy - \int_{\pi}^0 x dx$$

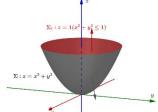
$$= -\iint_{D} 1 dx dy + \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} = -\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x dx + \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} - 2.$$



3. 已知 $\Sigma$  为抛物面  $z=x^2+y^2$ 介于 z=0和 z=1之间的部分,取下侧,计算曲面积分  $I=\iint_{\Sigma}xy^2\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z+y\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x+x^2z\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$  .

解补充曲面  $\Sigma_1: z = \mathbb{1}(x^2 + y^2 \le \mathbb{1})$ ,并取上侧,如下图.

$$\text{III } I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = - \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + x^2 + y^2) dV - (\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} x^2 \cdot 1 dx dy)$$



$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{1} (1+x^2+y^2) dz - \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^2 \cos^2\theta r dr$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} [1-(x^2+y^2)^2] dx dy - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (1-r^4) r dr - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{12}.$$

## 五. (本题 16分)

1. (本题满分 10 分) 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^n$  的收敛域及和函数.

**解** (1) 
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n+1}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} = 1$$
,所以收敛半径  $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$ ,

所以收敛区间为(-1,1), 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^n$  发散,

故收敛域为(-1,1).

(2)  $\forall x \in (-1,1)$ ,

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

或

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

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

故
$$S(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2}$$
.

2. (本题满分 6 分) 已知数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调递减,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$  收敛,证明级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (u_n - u_{n+1})$$
绝对收敛.

证: 因为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛,所以  $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$ .由  $\{u_n\}$  单调递减,有  $u_n - u_{n+1} \ge 0$ ,

所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n-1} (u_n - u_{n+1}) \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n - u_{n+1})$$

部分和  $S_n = (u_1 - u_2) + (u_2 - u_3) + \dots + (u_n - u_{n+1}) = u_1 - u_{n+1}$  ,从而

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}S_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}(u_1-u_{n+1})=u_1-\lim_{n\to\infty}u_{n+1}=u_1 \ ,$$

故级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (u_n - u_{n+1})$  绝对收敛.