杭州电子科技大学学生考试卷(B)卷

考试课程	高等数学 A2	考试日期	2019年6月24日	成
课程号	A0714202	任课教师姓名		绩
考生姓名		学号 (8位)	专业	

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得分					

注意: 本卷总共 4 页, 总分 100 分, 时间 120 分钟

一、选择题 (本题共8小题,每小题3分,共24分)

- 1. 对于任意两个向量a和b,下列等式正确的是(\bigcirc)。
 - (A) $|a|a=a^2$;
- (B) $a \cdot (b \cdot b) = ab^2$;
- (C) $a \times b = b \times a$:
- $(b) \quad (a \cdot a)b = |a|^2 b$
- 2. 函数 u = xy + yz + zx 在点(1,1,0) 处梯度的模为(\bigcirc).

 - (A) 8; (B) $\sqrt{22}$; (C) $\sqrt{6}$; (D) 3
- - (A) 若 $\sum_{\nu_n}^{\infty}$ 收敛、则 $\sum_{u_n}^{\infty}$ 收敛: (B) 若 $\sum_{u_n}^{\infty}$ 发散、则 $\sum_{\nu_n}^{\infty}$ 发散:
 - (C) 若 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_{n}$ 收敛、则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}v_{n}$ 收敛; (D) 若 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}v_{n}$ 收敛、则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_{n}$ 发散
- 4. $I_1 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} (x^4 + y^4) d\sigma, I_2 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} (x^4 + y^4) d\sigma, I_3 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} 2x^2 y^2 d\sigma$, \mathbb{M} ().
 - (A) $I_1 \le I_2 \le I_{3,1}$ (B) $I_3 \le I_1 \le I_2$; (C) $I_2 \le I_3 \le I_1$; (D) $I_1 \le I_3 \le I_2$

- 5. 设 Ω 由 $z=x^2+y^2,x^2+y^2=1$ 及z=0 围成的闭区域。则 $\iiint_{\Omega} xzdv$ 可以化 为三次积分(C).
 - $\text{(A)} \ \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \!\! d\rho \int_0^\rho \!\! \rho \cos\theta z dz \ ; \qquad \text{(B)} \ \int_0^{2\pi} \!\! d\theta \int_0^1 \!\! d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} \rho \cos\theta z dz \ ;$
- - (c) $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} \rho^2 \cos\theta z dz$; (d) $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\rho} \rho^2 \cos\theta z dz$
- 6. 设 Σ 是平面x+y+z=4被柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 截出的有限部分,则对面积 的曲面积分 [[xdS=(A).
- (A) 0: (B) π : (C) $4\sqrt{3}$: (D) $\sqrt{3}$
- 7. 已知 $(x+ay^2)dx+(4xy-e^x)dy$ 是某函数的全微分,则a=()). (A) 1; (B) 2; (C) 3; (D) 4

- 8、设 $\sum C_x x^n$ 在点x=-3处条件收敛、则该级数的收敛半径(\bigwedge)。

- (A) 等于 3; (B) 大于 3; (C) 小于 3; (D) 不能确定

二、填空應 (本題共4小題,每小題3分,共12分) 了。

9. 设两平面为x-2y+2z+1=0与-x+y+5=0,则两平面的夹角为______.

10.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{4 + xy}}{xy} = \frac{1}{4}$$

- 11. 设平面内曲线 $L: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 的周长为a,则 $\int_L (3x^2 + 4y^2) ds = 120$
- 12. f(x) 是周期为2π的函数. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi \le x < 0, \\ 1, & 0 \le x < \pi \end{cases}$ 是它一个周期上
- 的表达式,设它的傅里叶级数和函数为s(x),则 $s(\frac{5\pi}{2}) = 1$.

得分

三、简单计算题(共5小题,每题6分,共30分)

13.
$$2z = xy^3 + \ln(2x + y)$$
, $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} = y^3 + \frac{2}{2x + y}$$
, -3

14. 求曲面 $\ln \frac{x}{z} + y - z = 0$ 在点 M(1,1,1) 处的切平面和法线方程.

15. 己知函数 $f(x,y) = 3x^3 - xy^3 + ax$ 在点 (1,0) 处取得极值, 求参数 a 的值.

$$f_{x} = 9x^{2} - y^{3} + \alpha = 0 - 522 (1.0) 12x / 32$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -9$$

16. 交換积分顺序并计算 $\int_1^3 dx \int_{t-1}^2 \sin y^2 dy$.

$$I = \int_0^2 dy \int_1^{y+1} \sin y^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 y \sin y^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \sin y^2 dy^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 4 - 1)$$

17. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x}$ 展开成 x 的幂级数, 并求收敛域.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{s^{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x} \frac{1}{2} \frac{s^{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x} \frac{1}{2} \frac{$$

7四、计算题(共3小题,每题7分,共21分)

18. 求曲面 $z = x^2 + 2v^2$ 和 $z = 6 - 2x^2 - v^2$ 所围成的立体的体积.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1}, \quad P = 1$$

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$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1$$

20. 已知有向曲线 L 是从起点 A(0,0) 沿着 $x = \sqrt{2y-y^2}$ 到达终点 B(1,1), 求解积分 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sin x - y^2) dx - (2xy + \sin y) dy$ 时

(1)验证该积分是否跟路径无关,(2)求出该积分1的值。

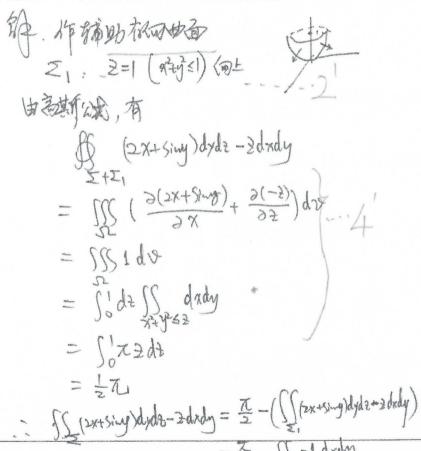
$$I = \int_{L} - \int_{L} = \int_{Axc} + \int_{C+B} \frac{1}{A} \frac{1}{A$$

$$S(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)$$

 $S(0) = 00 = 1$
 $S(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)$, $x \in [-1,0] \cup [0,1]$

金 综合題 (本題8分)

21. 求对坐标的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (2x+\sin y) dy dz - z dx dy$,其中,有向曲面 Σ 为旋转 拋物面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 介于平面 z=0 与 z=1 之间部分的外侧.



得分

金、证明题 (本题5分)

22. 设z = xf(x+y) + yg(x+y), 其中 f(u), g(u) 均有二阶连续的导函数,

试证明:
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
.

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x} = f + x f' + y g'$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x} = f' + x f'' + y g'' + y g''$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x} = x f' + y f' + y g' + y g''$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x} = x f'' + y f' + y g''$$

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$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x} = x f'' + y f'' + y g'' + y g''$$

$$= 0.$$

$$2: \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{$$

$$=\frac{7}{5}-\int_{-1}^{1}-1\,dxdy$$

 $=\frac{7}{5}-(-\pi)$
 $=\frac{3}{5}\pi$.

杭州电子科技大学学生考试卷(A)卷

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课程号	A0714202	任课教师姓名		绩
考生姓名	1	学号 (8位)	幸亚	

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注意: 本卷总共4页, 总分100分, 时间120分钟

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- 1. 设两平面 x-2y+2z+1=0 与 -x+y+5=0,则两平面的夹角为 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

 - (A) $\pi/6$; (B) $\pi/4$; (C) $\pi/3$;
- (D) $\pi/2$

- 2. 极限 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\tan(xy)}{x} = ($

 - (A) 1; (B) 2; (C) 0;
- (D) 不存在
- 3. $z = x^2y 3y^2$, $\iiint dz \Big|_{z=1} = (\bigcap_{z=1}^{\infty} y^z)$.
 - (A) 4dx + 4dy; (B) 2dx 5dy; (C) dx + dy; (D) 0

- 4. 二次积分 $I = \int_0^4 dx \int_x^{2\sqrt{x}} f(x,y) dy$ 交换次序后为(

 - (A) $\int_0^4 dy \int_y^{2\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$; (B) $\int_0^4 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^4 f(x, y) dx$;
 - (c) $\int_0^4 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^y f(x, y) dx$;
 - (D) $\int_0^4 dy \int_0^y f(x,y) dx$

- 5. 过点P(1,0,2)且垂直于平面x-2y+z=1的直线方程为(
 - (A) (x-1)-2y+(z-2)=0; (B) (x-1)-2y+(z-2)=1;
 - (C) $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{1}$; (D) $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z}{2}$
- 6. 设 Ω 由 $z=x^2+y^2,x^2+y^2=1$ 及z=0围成的闭区域,则 $\iiint_{\Omega} xzdv$ 可以化 为三次积分(()
 - (A) $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\rho} \rho \cos\theta z dz$; (B) $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} \rho \cos\theta z dz$;
 - (C) $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} \rho^2 \cos\theta z dz;$ (D) $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\rho} \rho^2 \cos\theta z dz$
- 7. 设 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} C_{ii} x^{ii}$ 在点x = -2 处条件收敛,则该级数的收敛半径 (\bigwedge).
 - (A) 一定为 2; (B) 一定大于 2; (C) 一定小于 2; (D) 不能确定
- 8. 下列级数收敛的是((,).
 - (A) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1}$; (B) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{2^n}$; (C) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$; (D) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

二、填空题 (本题共4小题,每小题3分,共12分)

- 9. 已知向量 \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} 满足 $\vec{a}=-\vec{b}$, $|\vec{a}|=|\vec{b}|=3$, 则 $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}=$
- 10. 设方程 $x+y+z=e^z$ 确定z是x, y的函数, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=$
- 11. 有向曲线为L: 圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 的正向周界,则对坐标的曲线积分 $\oint_{\mathcal{L}} (x-y)dx + (x-y)dy = 2\pi$
- 12. 函数 f(x) 以 2π 为周期且在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上有 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\pi < x \le 0, \\ -1 + x^2, & 0 < x \le \pi \end{cases}$ 则 f(x) 的傅里叶级数在点 $x=\pi$ 收敛于

得分

三、简单计算题(共5小题,每题6分,共30分)

13.
$$\forall z = \arctan x^{y}$$
, $\forall \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

13. $\forall z = \arctan x^{y}$, $\forall \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

14. $\forall \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}y} \cdot y \cdot x^{y-1} = \frac{y \cdot x^{y-1}}{1 + x^{2}y}$

15. $\forall \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}y} \cdot x^{y} \cdot \ln x = \frac{x^{y} \cdot \ln x}{1 + x^{2}y}$

14. 设直线 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{\lambda}$ 与直线 x = y = z 相交于一点,求 λ .

15. 求 $I = \iint_{\mathcal{L}} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$.

$$2A \cdot \{x = p = 0\}$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{2x} dx \int_{0}^{2x} e^{p} \cdot p dq$$

$$= (e^{4} - e) Z$$

16. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x}$ 展开成(x-1)的幂级数,并求收敛域.

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

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

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$$y$$

17. 求积分 $I = \int_{L} \frac{1}{y} dx + \frac{1}{x} dy$, $L > y = \sqrt{x}$ 上从 (1,1) 到 (4,2) 一段曲线弧.

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得分

四、计算题(共3小题,每题7分,共21分)

18. 求函数 $f(x,y) = 4(x-y)-x^2-y^2$ 的极值.

$$\begin{cases}
f_{x} = 4 - 2x = 0 \\
f_{y} = -4 - 2y = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
A = f_{xx} = -2 \\
B = f_{xy} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$C = f_{y} = -2$$

$$\begin{cases}
A = Ac - 13 = 4 > 0
\end{cases}$$

$$C = f_{y} = -2$$

$$A = -2c \cdot 14 = -2c \cdot 15$$

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19. 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} xdS$, 其中 Σ 为平面x+y+z=1在第一卦限部分.

$$\int_{\Sigma} x dS = \int_{X} x \cdot \sqrt{1 + 2x^{2} + 2y} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{Xy} \int_{Xy} x dx dy$$

$$= \int_{Xy} dy \int_{0}^{1-y} \int_{X} x dx$$

$$= \int_{X} dy \int_{0}^{1-y} \int_{X} x dx$$

20. 已知有向曲线弧L是从起点A(0,0)沿着 $x = \sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 到达终点 B(1,1),求解积分 $I = \int_L (\sin x - y^2) dx - (2xy + \sin y) dy$ 时,

(1)验证该积分是否跟路径无关,(2)求出该积分I的值.

$$P = \xi x - y^{2}, \quad Q = -(2xy + 2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}.$$

$$\therefore \quad \hat{\pi}.5.5.33 \% \hat{\lambda} \hat{\lambda}.$$

$$\frac{1}{A(0,0)} \frac{16x-12y-y}{16x-12y-y} \frac{1}{16x-12y-y} \frac{1}{1$$

第3页 共4页

得分 五、综合题(本题8分) 21. 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} (y-z)dydz + z^2dxdy$, 其中 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $(0 \le z \le h)$ 取外侧. 分子(xiy≤h²) 是, 更高其俗或得 $\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{i}} (y-\xi) dy d\xi + \xi^{2} dx dy$ $=\iiint_{2} 2 d\theta$ $= \iiint_{2} 2 d\theta$ $= \int_{0}^{2} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2} 2 d\theta = \int_{0}^{2} 2 d\theta$ $I = \frac{3}{3}h^{3} \int h^{2} dx dy = \lambda h^{4},$ $I = \frac{3}{3}\lambda h^{4} - \lambda h^{4} = \frac{3}{2}\lambda h^{4}.$

得分

六、应用计算题 (本题5分)

22. 设正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都收敛,证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)^2$ 也收敛.

H. J. (hn+ln)2

2 = 1 ± 1 2 n > N mf

2) $\varepsilon = |\text{totreN}, \text{2n>Nmf}$ $U_n \leq |, \quad \forall_n \leq |$ $(u_n + U_n)^2 = u_n^2 + V_n^2 + 2 u_n v_n$ $\leq 3 U_n + V_n$

€ 3 Un + Vn terfs * 13 13 4 3 E (Un+ V2) 2 1/2 5/2.