## 2015-2016 学年第二学期《高等数学 AII》试卷

一、填空题(每小题3分,共24分)

1. 设 $|\bar{a}| = |\bar{b}| = 5$ ,  $|\bar{a} - \bar{b}| = 6$ , 则 $(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) = \underline{arccos}$  .

2. 曲线  $\begin{cases} z = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \\ z = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \end{cases}$  在xOy面上的投影曲线的方程为  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - x - y = 0 \\ 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

3. 曲线  $\begin{cases} x-2y+3z-6=0 \\ x^3+2y^2-4z+14=0 \end{cases}$  在点 (-2,-1,2) 处的法平面方程为 x+2y+3+2=0。
4. 改变积分次序  $\int_{-2}^{0} dy \int_{-y-2}^{0} f(x,y) dx + \int_{0}^{4} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{0} f(x,y) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{-x-1}^{x-2} f(x,y) dy$ 

设  $x + z = yf(x^2 - z^2)$ ,其中 f(u) 可导,则  $z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \underline{\chi}$ 

设 $\Sigma$ :  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ,则  $\iint z^2 dS = \frac{\varphi}{3} \pi \Delta^{\varphi}$ 。

若方程 y'' + py' + qy = 0 ( p, q 均为实常数) 有特解  $y_1 = 10$ ,  $y_2 = e^{-2x}$ , 

- 二、计算题 (每小题 8 分,共 32 分)
- 在曲面  $2z = x^2 + y^2$  上求一点,使曲面在该点处的法线垂直于平面 x y + z = 1。

る: \*\*\* \*\* => 法域3同5電为(3x,3y,-1)=(x,y,-1)

VA Se: (x,y,-1)//(1,-1,1) ~ x=-1, y=1

所求点为 (-1,1,1).

2. 设 
$$z = yf(x + y, x - y)$$
,  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数,求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  及  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 。

3. 计算二重积分  $I = \iint_D (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$ , 其中 D 是由  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  和  $x^2 + y^2 - ax = 0$  (a > 0) 及 x = 0 所围在第一象限的区域。

$$I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0.0050}^{0} (1-t) \cdot r \, dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{1/2} \theta - \frac{a^{3}}{3} + \frac{a^{3}}{3} \cos^{3}\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{a^{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{a^{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{2!!}{3!!}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot a^{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot a^{3} + \frac{a^{3}}{3} \cdot a^{3} \cdot a^{3}$$

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4.  $\epsilon(0,\pi)$  内把函数  $f(x) = \pi - x$  展开成以  $2\pi$  为周期的正弦级数。



三、综合颐 (每小题 11 分, 共 44 分)

在曲面 $(x^2y+y^2z+z^2x)^2+(x-y+z)=0$ 上的点(0,0,0)处的切平面 $\pi$ 内求一点P,使P到点A(2,1,2)的距离的平方最小。

が 
$$F(x,y,3) = (x^{1}y+y^{1}3+8^{1}x)^{1}+(x-y+3)$$
  
 $F(x,0,0) = x \Rightarrow F_{x}(x,0,0) = 1 \Rightarrow F_{x}(0,0,0) = 1$   
 $F(0,y,0) = -y \Rightarrow F_{y}(0,y,0) = -1 \Rightarrow F_{y}(0,0,0) = -1$   
 $F(0,0,3) = 3 \Rightarrow F_{3}(0,0,3) = 1 \Rightarrow F_{3}(0,0,0) = 1$   
 $\therefore +3 \neq 0 % \ \vec{n} = \nabla F_{(0,0,0)} = (1,-1,1) , \ T(: x-y+3 = 0)$   
 $(x,y,3,\lambda) = (x-2)^{1}+(y-1)^{1}+(3-2)^{1}+\lambda(x-y+3)$   
 $(x = 2(x-1)+\lambda=0)$   
 $(x = 2(y-1)-\lambda=0)$   
 $(x = 2(y-1)-\lambda=0)$   
 $(x = x-y+3 = 0)$ 

的下侧。

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3. 试求幂级数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$$
 在  $(-1,1)$  内的和函数。
$$Q_n = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}, \ Q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} \right| = 1, \ R = 1$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{n} \left\{ S(x) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}}{n(n+1)}, \ -1 < x < 1$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{n} \left\{ S(x) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n}}{n}, \ S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}, \ -1 < x < 1$$

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$$\frac{\lambda}{n} \left\{ S(x) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n}}{n}, \ S'(x) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n}}{n} - \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n}}{n} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n}}{n} - \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n}}{n} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty$$

1) 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
:  $\varphi(x) - e^{x} = -\varphi'(x)$   
1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ :  $\varphi(x) - e^{x} = -\varphi'(x)$   
2.  $\frac{1}{2}$ :  $\frac{1}{$ 

150 to 4 = 0 => 
$$r_{1,2} = \pm i$$
  
150 to 45 to  $\varphi_0(x) = ae^x$ ,  $p_1 \varphi_0(x) = \varphi_0'(x) = ae^x$   
 $4x > 0$ ,  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\varphi(x) = C_{1}\cos x + C_{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^{x}$$

$$\varphi(x) = -C_{1}\sin x + C_{2}\cos x + \frac{1}{2}e^{x}$$

$$2100, \quad \left\{ C_{1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \left\{ C_{1} = 0 \right\}$$

$$C_{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left\{ C_{2} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}e^{x}$$