

武汉大学 2011-2012 下学期高数期末试题

一、(8') 已知 $\vec{a} = \vec{i}, \vec{b} = \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}, \vec{c} = 2\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$, 求一单位向量 \vec{m} , 使 $\vec{m} \perp \vec{c}$, 且 \vec{m} 与 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 共面。

解: 设 $\vec{m} = \{x, y, z\}$. 则

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2y + z = 0 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2y + z = 0 \\ z + 2y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2y \\ z = -2y \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{2}{3} \\ y = \pm \frac{1}{3} \\ z = \mp \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{m} = \left\{ \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\} \text{ 或 } \vec{m} = \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right\}.$$

二、(11') 设 $f(x, y) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 y}$, 问 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点: (1) 是否连续? (2) 偏导数是否存在? (3) 是否可微?

解: 因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt[3]{x^2 y} = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连

续。因为 $\varphi(x) = f(x, 0) \equiv 0, \psi(y) = f(0, y) \equiv 0$, 所以

$f'_x(0, 0) = \varphi'(0) = 0, f'_y(0, 0) = \psi'(0) = 0$ 都存在。因为

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - [f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \stackrel{y=kx}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{k}x}{\sqrt{1+k^2}x} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{k}}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \text{ 与 } k$$

有关,所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点不可微。

三、(8') 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程组 $\begin{cases} y = f(x, t) \\ t = F(x, y) \end{cases}$ 所确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (假定隐函数定理条件满足)。

解: $\begin{cases} y = f(x, t) \\ t = F(x, y) \end{cases}$ 等价于 $y = f(x, F(x, y))$ 。把 y 看作 x 的函数, 两边对

x 求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= f'_1(x, F(x, y)) + f'_2(x, F(x, y)) \left(F_1(x, y) + F_2(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{f'_1(x, F(x, y)) + f'_2(x, F(x, y))F_1(x, y)}{1 - f'_2(x, F(x, y))F_2(x, y)} \end{aligned}$$

四、(8') 设 $z = (u, x)^a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$, 试确定 a, b 使

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z = 0。$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} e^{ax+by} + au(x, y)e^{ax+by}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e^{ax+by} + bu(x, y)e^{ax+by},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} e^{ax+by} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e^{ax+by} + abu(x, y)e^{ax+by}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z = (b-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} e^{ax+by} + (a-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e^{ax+by} + (ab-a-b+1)u(x, y)e^{ax+by}$$

$$\text{当 } a=b=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z = 0。$$

五、(10') 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件

$a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z = 1$ 下的最小值。

解: 所求最小值是原点到所给平面距离的平方。即

$$f_{\min} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$$

六、(8') 计算三重积分 $\iiint_{\Omega} x^3 y^2 z dV$, Ω 为马鞍面 $z = xy$ 与平面

$y = x$, $x = 1$, $z = 0$ 所包围的空间区域。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iiint_{\Omega} x^3 y^2 z dV &= \iint_{\substack{0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1}} dx dy \int_0^{xy} x^3 y^2 z dz = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\substack{0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1}} x^5 y^4 dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x^5 y^4 dy = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^1 x^{10} dx = \frac{1}{110}。 \end{aligned}$$

七、(8') 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^n} + (-2)^n \right] (x+1)^n$ 的收敛域。

$$\text{解: 令 } x+1 = t, \text{ 则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^n} + (-2)^n \right] (x+1)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^n} + (-2)^n \right] t^n。$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + (-2)^{n+1}}{\frac{1}{2^n} + (-2)^n} \right| = 2。 R_t = \frac{1}{2}。$$

$$\text{当 } t = \frac{1}{2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^n} + (-2)^n \right] \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{ 发散;}$$

$$\text{当 } t = -\frac{1}{2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^n} + (-2)^n \right] \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 \text{ 发散;}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{2} < x < -\frac{1}{2}。$$

$$\text{幂级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^n} + (-2)^n \right] (x+1)^n \text{ 的收敛域 } K = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)。$$

八、(8') 求二重积分 $I = \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy$, 其中

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 16\}。$$

$$\text{解: } D = D_1 \cup D_2, \text{ 其中 } D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 16\}。$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{D_1} (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (4 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^4 (\rho^2 - 4) \rho d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \left(2\rho^2 - \frac{1}{4}\rho^4 \right)_0^2 + 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4}\rho^4 - 2\rho^2 \right)_2^4 \\ &= 16\pi + 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^4 - 2 \cdot 4^2 \right) = 80\pi \end{aligned}$$

九、(10') 计算曲面积分 $\iint_S (2x + z) dy dz + z dx dy$ ，其中 S 为有向曲面

$z = x^2 + y^2 (0 \leq z \leq 1)$ ，其法向量与 z 轴正向的夹角为锐角。

解： S 往 xy 平面的投影 $D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 。 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S (2x + z) dy dz + z dx dy &= \iint_{D_{xy}} [(2x + x^2 + y^2)(-2x) + x^2 + y^2] dx dy \\ &= -2 \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) x dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} (y^2 - 3x^2) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (y^2 - 3x^2) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\iint_{D_{xy}} (y^2 - 3x^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 - 3y^2) dx dy \right] = - \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho = -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

十、(11') 已知 L 是第一象限中从 $O(0, 0)$ 沿圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 到点 $A(2, 0)$ ，

再沿圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 到点 $B(0, 2)$ 的曲线段，计算曲线积分

$$\int_L 3x^2 y dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy。$$

解： L_1 是从 $B(0, 2)$ 到 $O(0, 0)$ 的直线段。

$$\int_{L+L_1} 3x^2 y dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2} (4 - 1) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L 3x^2 y dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy &= \frac{3\pi}{2} - \int_{L_1} 3x^2 y dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{2} - \int_2^0 (-2y) dy = \frac{3\pi}{2} - 4 \end{aligned}$$

十一、(10') 将 $f(x) = 1 - x^2$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 展开成余弦级数，并求级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ 的和。

解: $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\pi - \frac{1}{3} \pi^3 \right) = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 \right),$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - x^2) \cos nx dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \\ &= -\frac{4}{n^2\pi} x \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \cos nx \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$$

令 $x = 0$ 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \pi^2 - 1 \right)。$