

武汉大学数学与统计学院

2012-2013 学年二学期《高等数学 B2》期末试卷(A 卷)参考解答

一、(9 分) 解: 首先 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin(\widehat{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 而 $\vec{a} \perp \vec{c}, \vec{b} \perp \vec{c}$ 可知 $\vec{c} \parallel \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$, 所以 \vec{c} 与 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ 的夹

角为 0 或 π , 所以 $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| |\vec{c}| \cos(\widehat{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \vec{c}}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 3 \times (\pm 1) = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

二、(9 分) 解 π 法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{A, B, 6\}$, l 方向向量为 $\vec{S} = \{2, -4, 3\}$, l 与 π 垂直, $\vec{n} \perp \vec{S}$, 故

$$\frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{-4} = \frac{6}{3}, \text{ 解得: } A = 4, \quad B = -8$$

三、(9 分) 解 (1) $xdx - ydy = dz - \varphi'(x+y-z) \cdot (dx + dy - dz)$, $dz = \frac{(x+\varphi')dx + (\varphi' - y)dy}{\varphi' + 1}$,

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x+y}{1+\varphi'(x+y-z)}, \quad u(x, y) = \frac{1}{x+y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{1+\varphi'(x+y-z)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-\varphi''(1+\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{(1+\varphi')^2} = \frac{-\varphi''(1+\frac{x+\varphi'}{1+\varphi'})}{(1+\varphi')^2} = \frac{-\varphi''(1+x+2\varphi')}{(1+\varphi')^3}$$

四、(9 分) 解: 因为 $\max\{x^2, y^2\} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq y \\ y^2, & x \leq y \end{cases}, (x, y) \in D$, 于是用 $y = x$ 将区域分成两块:

$$I = \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dxdy + \iint_{D_2} e^{y^2} dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dxdy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy = 2 \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = e - 1$$

$$\text{五、(9 分)} \quad \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} dy \int_0^{2-x-y} z dz = \frac{2}{3}$$

六、(9 分) 解 由 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 得 $\varphi'(x)y = 2xy[\varphi(x)+1]$, $\ln[\varphi(x)+1] = x^2 + C_1$,

$$\text{即 } \varphi(x) = e^{x^2+C_1} - 1 = Ce^{x^2} - 1, \text{ 所以有 } \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (Ce^{x^2} - 1) y dy + Cxy^2 e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (Ce^{x^2} - 1) y dy + Cxy^2 e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 (Ce - 1) y dy = \frac{1}{2} (Ce - 1). \text{ 故有 } (Ce - 1) = 1, \text{ 即 } C = \frac{2}{e}$$

$$\text{所以有 } \varphi(x) = 2e^{x^2-1} - 1$$

七、(9 分) 解: $dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} dxdy = \sqrt{2} dxdy$, 因为积分区域关于 xoz 平面对称, xy 关于 y 是奇函数, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} (xy + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{2} dxdy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 dr \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8}{3} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{32\sqrt{2}}{9} \end{aligned}$$

八、(7 分) 解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 4^n}{(n+1) \cdot 4^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{4}$, \therefore 收敛半径为 $R = 4$, 当 $x = -4$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n}$ 发散;

当 $x=4$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot 4}{n}$ 收敛, 收敛域为 $(-4, 4]$, 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 4^n} x^{n+1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 4^n}$
 $= x \int_0^x [\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n \cdot 4^n}]' dt = \frac{x}{4} \int_0^x [\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (\frac{t}{4})^{n-1}] dt = \frac{x}{4} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + \frac{t}{4}} dt = x \ln(1 + \frac{x}{4}), x \in (-4, 4]$

九、(9分) 解: 设切点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 由已知条件得: $\frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{4} = \frac{6z_0}{6} := \lambda$, 得到

$x_0 = \frac{1}{2}\lambda, y_0 = \lambda, z_0 = \lambda$, 代入曲面方程解得 $\lambda = \pm 2$, $x_0 = \pm 1, y_0 = \pm 2, z_0 = \pm 2$. 切平面方程为
 $(x \pm 1) + 4(y \pm 2) + 6(z \pm 2) = 0$, 即 $x + 4y + 6z = \pm 21$

十、(7分) 解: $\iint_S 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy$, $S: z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ ($z \geq 0$) 不封闭

补充 $S_1: z = 0$ ($x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$) 下侧, 则 $S + S_1$ 封闭, 取外侧.

$$I = \iint_{S+S_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = (\iint_S - \iint_{S_1}) [2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy]$$

由高斯公式, 得 $\iint_{S+S_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 6(x^2 + y^2 + z) dx dy dz$

$$= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} (\rho^2 + z) dz = 2\pi \quad \text{而} \quad \iint_{S_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (-3) dx dy = 3\pi$$

因此 $I = 2\pi - 3\pi = -\pi$

十一、(8分) 解: 由曲面 S 的方程为 $2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, 给定的方向 $\vec{l}^0 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$

方向导数函数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma = \sqrt{2}(x - y)$

设 $L = \sqrt{2}(x - y) + \lambda(2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$, 令
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \sqrt{2} + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -\sqrt{2} + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2\lambda z = 0 \\ 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}, \text{解之得} \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\lambda} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\lambda} \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 得 S 上的点为 $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, 0)$, 此时 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = -\sqrt{3}$

$\lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 得 S 上的点为 $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, 0)$, 此时 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \sqrt{3}$, 所以, 所求的 S 上的点为 $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, 0)$

十二、(6分) 解: 因为 $\{a_n\}$ 单调下降且有下界 0, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \geq 0$. 若 $a = 0$, 由莱布尼茨法则交错级

数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛, 与假设矛盾, 所以 $a > 0$. 因此由根值判别法, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{a_n + 1}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{a+1} < 1$, 所以原级数收敛。