武汉大学 2010-2011 学年第二学期

《高等数学 B2》考试试卷(A卷)解

一、 计算题: (每题 7 分, 共 63 分)

1.设一平面过原点及点(6,-3,2),且与平面4x-y+2z=8垂直,求此平面的方程.

解、记 A(6,-3,2)。 $\overrightarrow{OA} = \{6,-3,2\}$, 4x-y+2z=8 的法向量 $\overrightarrow{n} = \{4,-1,2\}$ 。取 $\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{n} = \{-4,-4,6\}$ 。所求 平面的方程: 2x+2y-3z=0。

2. 设 z = f(xy, yg(x)), 其中 f 具有连续二阶偏导数,函数 g(x) 可导且在 x = 2 处取得极值 g(2) = 1. 求

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{x=2, y=1}.$$

解、因为函数g(x)可导且在x=2处取得极值,所以g'(2)=0。

 $= f_1(2,1) + 2 f_{11}(2,1) + f_{12}(2,1)$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= f_1(xy, yg(x)) \, y + f_2(xy, yg(x)) \, yg'(x) \,, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f_1(xy, yg(x)) + (f_{11}(xy, yg(x)) x + f_{12}(xy, yg(x)) g(x)) \, y \\ &\quad + f_2(xy, yg(x)) \, g'(x) + (f_{12}(xy, yg(x)) x + f_{22}(xy, yg(x)) g(x)) \, yg'(x) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Bigg|_{x=2, y=1} = f_1(2, g(2)) + (2 \, f_{11}(2, g(2)) + f_{12}(2, g(2)) g(2)) \\ &\quad + f_2(2, g(2)) g'(2) + (2 \, f_{12}(2, g(2)) + f_{22}(2, g(2)) g(2)) g'(2) \end{split}$$

3. 设z = z(x, y) 是由 $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$ 确定的函数,求z = z(x, y)的极值点和极值.

解、对 $x^2-6xy+10y^2-2yz-z^2+18=$ (两边微分得 2xdx-6xdy-6ydx+20ydy-2ydz-2zdy-2zdz(,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x - 3y}{y + z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-3x + 10y - z}{y + z} \circ \Re \begin{cases} x - 3y = 0 \\ -3x + 10y - z = 0 \\ x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 $(9, 3, 3), (-9, -3, -3) \circ (-9,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{y+z}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-3(y+z) - (x-3y)(1+\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}{(y+z)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(10-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})(y+z) - (-3x+10y-z)(1+\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}{(y+z)^2}.$$

对于(9,3,3), $A = \frac{1}{6} > 0, B = \frac{-1}{2}, C = \frac{5}{3}, AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{36} > 0$, z = z(x, y)的极小值点: (9,3), 极小值: z = 3.

对于
$$(-9,-3,-3)$$
 , $A=-\frac{1}{6}<0$, $B=\frac{1}{2}$, $C=-\frac{5}{3}$, $AC-B^2=\frac{1}{36}>0$, $z=z(x,y)$ 的极大值点: $(-9,-3)$, 极大值: $z=-3$ 。

4. 设函数 f(x) 在[0,1] 上连续, 并设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A$, 求 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy$.

$$\iint_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} f(x) f(y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{1} f(x) f(y) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} f(x) f(y) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{1} f(x) f(y) dx \right) \\
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(x) f(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} A^{2}$$

5. 设 f(u) 具有连续导数,求 $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le t^2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dx dy dz$ 。

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^t f(r) r^2 \sin \phi dr$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{4 \int_0^t f(r) r^2 dr}{t^4} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t)}{t} = \begin{cases} f'(0), & f(0) = 0 \\ \infty, & f(0) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

6. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{S} z dx dy + x dy dz + y dx dz$,其中 S 为圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被 z = 0, z = 3 截的部分外侧.

解、设 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, z = 0, z = 3 所围圆柱体 Ω 的向外上下底分别为 S_1 , S_2 。

$$\iint\limits_{S+S_1+S_2} zdxdy + xdydz + ydxdz = 3 \iiint\limits_{\Omega} dv = 9\pi \ \, \circ \\ \iint\limits_{S} zdxdy + xdydz + ydxdz = 9\pi - \iint\limits_{S_1} zdxdy + xdydz + ydxdz - \iint\limits_{S_2} zdxdy + xdydz + ydxdz = 9\pi - 3\pi - 0 = 6\pi \ \, \circ$$

7. 将函数 $f(x) = 2 + |x| (-1 \le x \le 1)$ 展成以 2 为周期的傅里叶级数。

解、l=1,

$$a_0 = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} (2+x) dx = 5, a_n = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \cos(n\pi x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} (2+x) \cos(n\pi x) dx = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1), b_n = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1) \cos(n\pi x) \quad (-1 \le x \le 1) \text{ o}$$

8. 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D \frac{1+xy}{1+x^2+y^2} dxdy$,其中 $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2+y^2 \le 1, x \ge 0\}$.

$$\cancel{P}_{\bullet}, \quad I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1 + \rho^{2} \cos \theta \sin \theta}{1 + \rho^{2}} \rho d\rho = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + \rho^{2}} \rho d\rho + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\rho^{2}}{1 + \rho^{2}} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2} .$$

9. 求方程 $(1+e^{\frac{x}{y}})dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}}(1-\frac{x}{y})dy = 0$ 的通解。

解、
$$(P = (1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}}), Q = e^{\frac{x}{y}}(1 - \frac{x}{y}), \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{xe^{\frac{x}{y}}}{y^2}, (1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}})dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}}(1 - \frac{x}{y})dy = 0$$
 是全微分方程。)
$$d\left(x + ye^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) = (1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}})dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}}(1 - \frac{x}{y})dy \text{ o }$$
 方程 $(1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}})dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}}(1 - \frac{x}{y})dy = 0$ 的通解: $x + ye^{\frac{x}{y}} = C$ 。

二、 $(8 \, f)$ 判别级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n-\ln n}$ 的收敛性,若收敛,请指出是条件收敛还是绝对收敛。

解、记
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x - \ln x}$$
 。 $f'(x) = -\frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\left(x - \ln x\right)^2} < 0$ $(x > 1)$, $f(x)$ 在 $x > 1$ 时单调下降, $f(x)$ 在 $x > 1$ 时单调下降。

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n - \ln n} \right|$$
 发散。
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n - \ln n}$$
 条件收敛。

三、(10分)设函数 f(x) 在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)内具有一阶连续导数, L 是上半平面(y > 0)内从(a,b)到(c,d)的有向分段

光滑曲线,记
$$I = \int_{L} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy.$$

(1) 证明: 曲线积分 I 与路径 L 无关。

(2) 当
$$ab = cd$$
 时,求 I 的值。

解、(1)
$$P = \frac{1}{y}[1 + y^2 f(xy)], Q = \frac{x}{y^2}[y^2 f(xy) - 1]$$
。 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f(xy) + xyf'(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2}$ 。故曲线积分 I 与路径 L 无关。

(2)
$$\exists L_1: \begin{cases} x=x \\ y=b \end{cases} (x:a \to c), L_2: \begin{cases} x=c \\ y=y \end{cases} (y:b \to d).$$

$$I = \int_{L_1} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy + \int_{L_2} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_a^c \frac{1}{b} [1 + b^2 f(bx)] dx + \int_b^d \frac{c}{y^2} [y^2 f(cy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_a^c \frac{1}{b} dx - \int_b^d \frac{c}{y^2} dy + \int_a^c bf(bx) dx + \int_b^d cf(cy) dy$$

$$= \frac{c - a}{b} + c \left(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{b}\right) + b \int_a^c f(bx) dx + c \int_b^d f(cy) dy$$

$$= \frac{bc - ad}{bd} + \int_{ab}^{bc} f(t) dt + \int_{bc}^{cd} f(t) dt = \frac{bc - ad}{bd} + \int_{bc}^{bc} f(t) dt = \frac{bc - ad}{bd} \quad (ab = cd)$$

四、(9分) 求幂级数 $1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n}$ 的和函数 f(x) 及其极值。

$$1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n} \, \text{ which is } f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} s(x^2) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \qquad (-1 \le x \le 1).$$

让
$$f'(x) = -\frac{x}{1+x^2} = 0$$
 得 $x = 0$ 。 $f''(0) = \frac{x^2-1}{(1+x^2)^2}\Big|_{x=0} = -1 < 0$ 。 $f(x)$ 的极大值 $f(0) = 1$ 而无极小值。

五、(10 分)在变力
$$\vec{F}=yz\vec{i}+zx\vec{j}+xy\vec{k}$$
 的作用下,质点由原点沿直线运动到椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ 上第一卦限

的点 $M(x_0,y_0,z_0)$,问当 x_0,y_0,z_0 取何值时,力 \vec{F} 所作的功最大,并求出最大值。

解、
$$\overrightarrow{OM}: \begin{cases} x=x_0t \\ y=y_0t \ (t:0 \to 1) \end{cases}$$
。外力做功 $W(M)=\int_{\overrightarrow{OM}} yzdx+zxdy+xydz=3\int_0^1 x_0y_0z_0t^2dt=x_0y_0z_0$ 。
$$z=z_0t$$

$$\begin{cases} W = xyz \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \text{ or } \text{ If } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } \text{ if } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } \text{ if } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } \text{ if } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } \text{ if } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } \text{ if } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } \text{ if } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } \text{ if } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } \text{ if } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \text{ or } L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} +$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = yz + \frac{2x\lambda}{a^2} = 0 \\ L_y = xz + \frac{2y\lambda}{b^2} = 0 \\ L_z = xy + \frac{2z\lambda}{c^2} = 0 \\ L_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得唯一解
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ 。此时} W = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}} \text{ 。根据问题的实际,当} x_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z_0 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ 时,力} \vec{F} \text{ 所作的功最大,} \\ z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

最大值
$$W_{\text{max}} = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}}$$
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