

标准答案及评分标准

2018年6月28日

一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. $2x - y - z - 1 = 0$

2. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

3. $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy$

4. $\frac{10\pi a^3}{3}$

5. $-1 < a < 1$

二、计算题(每小题5分, 共20分)

1. 解: 设所求点为 $M(3z-3, -2z-2, z)$.于是点 M 到平面 $x+2y+2z+6=0$ 的距离为:

$$d = \frac{|(3z-3) + 2(-2z-2) + 2z + 6|}{\sqrt{1+2^2+2^2}} = 2. \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $z_1 = 7, z_2 = -5$.故所求点为 $(18, -16, 7)$ 或 $(-18, 8, -5)$. \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})

$$2. \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xyf'_1 + \frac{1}{y}f'_2; \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2xf'_1 - \frac{1}{y^2}f'_2 + 2x^3yf''_{11} - \frac{x^2}{y}f''_{12} - \frac{x}{y^3}f''_{22}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

3. 解: 平面方程变形为 $z = 1 - x - y$

$$dS = \sqrt{1+(z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{3} dx dy$$

在 xoy 坐标面上的投影区域 $D_{xy}: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1-y \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_S (2x + y + 2z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (2x + y + 2(1 - x - y)) \cdot \sqrt{3} dx dy \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} (2 - y) dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{5}{6} \sqrt{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 解:

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \left(\frac{\partial(ze^z)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(xyz)}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial(xe^y)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(ze^z)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(xyz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xe^y)}{\partial y} \right) = (-xy, 0, yz - xe^y)$$

..... (3分)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{div}(\vec{\text{rot } A}) &= \text{div}(-xy, 0, yz - xe^y) \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-xy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(yz - xe^y) \\
 &= 0. \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

三、 解: $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2z^2 + (2xz + 2y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (2x + 2yz) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$ (2 分)

由 $F(xz - y, x - yz) = 0$ 得 $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \frac{-F'_2 - zF'_1}{xF'_1 - yF'_2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F'_1 + zF'_2}{xF'_1 - yF'_2},$

故 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2z^2 + 2(1 - z^2) = 2,$ (6 分)

所以 $I = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 2\pi.$ (8 分)

四、 解: 区域 Ω 为: $\begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ y^2 + z^2 \leq x \end{cases}$ (2 分)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_x &= \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dv \\
 &= \int_1^2 dx \iint_{D_{yz}} (y^2 + z^2) dy dz \\
 &= \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} r^2 \cdot r dr \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{7\pi}{6} \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

五、解：因为 $f(x, y)$ 沿着梯度方向的方向导数最大，且最大值为梯度的模。

$$f'_x(x, y) = 1 + y, f'_y(x, y) = 1 + x,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{grad} f(x, y) = \{1 + y, 1 + x\}, \text{ 模为 } \sqrt{(1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2},$$

$$\text{此题目转化为对函数 } g(x, y) = \sqrt{(1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2}$$

在约束条件 $C: x^2 + y^2 + xy = 3$ 下的最大值. 即为条件极值问题.

..... (2 分)

$$\text{为了计算简单, 可以转化为对 } d(x, y) = (1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2$$

在约束条件 $C: x^2 + y^2 + xy = 3$ 下的最大值.

$$\text{构造函数: } F(x, y, \lambda) = (1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2(1 + x) + \lambda(2x + y) = 0 \\ F'_y = 2(1 + y) + \lambda(2y + x) = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得到 } M_1(1, 1), M_2(-1, -1), M_3(2, -1), M_4(-1, 2). \quad \text{..... (6 分)}$$

$$d(M_1) = 8, d(M_2) = 0, d(M_3) = 9, d(M_4) = 9.$$

$$\text{所以最大值为 } \sqrt{9} = 3. \quad \text{..... (8 分)}$$

六、法 1：记 $X = x^2y^3 + 2x^5 + ky$, $Y = xf(xy) + 2y$, 由题意, 有

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \quad \text{即} \quad 3x^2y^2 + k = f(xy) + xyf'(xy); \quad \text{..... (2 分)}$$

$$\text{记 } u = xy, \text{ 有 } f'(u) + \frac{1}{u}f(u) = 3u + \frac{k}{u}$$

$$\text{解得: } f(u) = u^2 + k + \frac{C}{u}. \quad (1) \quad \text{..... (3 分)}$$

选择折线路径: $(0, 0) \rightarrow (t, 0) \rightarrow (t, -t)$, 则有

$$\int_0^t 2x^5 dx + \int_0^{-t} [tf(ty) + 2y] dy = 2t^2$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{t^6}{3} + \int_0^{-t^2} f(u)du = t^2$$

对 t 求导, 得 $f(-t^2) = -1 + t^4$, 令 $u = -t^2$, 得 $f(u) = u^2 - 1$.

与(1)式比较得: $k = -1, C = 0$ (5 分)

此时 $(x^2y^3 + 2x^5 + ky)dx + [xf(xy) + 2y]dy$

$$= (x^2y^3 + 2x^5 - y)dx + [x^3y^2 - x + 2y]dy$$

$$= d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^6 - xy + y^2\right)$$

故此全微分的原函数为: $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^6 - xy + y^2 + C$.

..... (8 分)

(注: 还可利用曲线积分法和不定积分法求原函数。)

法 2: 选择折线路径 $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,-t) \rightarrow (t,-t)$, 则有

$$\int_0^{-t} 2ydy + \int_0^t (-t^3x^2 + 2x^5 - kt)dx = 2t^2, \text{ 得}$$

$$t^2 - kt^2 = 2t^2, \Rightarrow k = -1$$

(其余可同上)

七、解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{(n+1)(2n+1)} x^2 = 0$

收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ (2 分)

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n+1} \right)' = (h(x))'$ (4 分)

$$h(x) = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x^2)^n = x(e^{x^2} - 1)$$
 (7 分)

所以 $S(x) = (x(e^{x^2} - 1))' = e^{x^2}(1 + 2x^2) - 1, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ (8 分)

八、解: $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1-x^2)dx = 2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2$ (2 分)

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1-x^2) \cos nx dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4}{n^2} (n=1,2,\dots)$$

故 $f(x)$ 的余弦级数为

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \cos nx (0 \leq x \leq \pi) \quad \text{..... (6 分)}$$

令 $x=0$, 有 $f(0) = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = 1$, 于是

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}. \quad \text{..... (8 分)}$$

九、解: 添加辅助面 $S: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq a^2$, 取下侧, Ω 为 Σ 与 S 所围成的空间区域. (2 分)

$$I = \oiint_{\Sigma+S} (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dxdy - \iint_S (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dxdy \quad \text{..... (4 分)}$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} ay^2 dxdy \quad (\text{利用高斯公式})$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 dr + \int_0^{2\pi} a \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^a r^3 dr \quad \text{..... (6 分)}$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \pi a^5 + \frac{1}{4} \pi a^5 = \frac{29}{20} \pi a^5 \quad \text{..... (8 分)}$$

十、解: 因

$$|a_n - a_{n-1}| = |\ln f(a_{n-1}) - \ln f(a_{n-2})| = \left| \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) \right| \quad (\xi \text{ 介于 } a_{n-1} \text{ 与 } a_{n-2} \text{ 之间}) \quad \text{..... (3 分)}$$

$$\leq m |a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}| \leq m^2 |a_{n-2} - a_{n-3}| \leq \dots \leq m^{n-1} |a_1 - a_0|. \quad \text{..... (5 分)}$$

由 $0 < m < 1$, 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n - a_{n-1})$ 绝对收敛. (6 分)