

参考答案及评分标准

2017 年 6 月 29 日

一、填空题 (每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. $x + y - 3z - 4 = 0$

2. $x_0 + y_0 + z_0$

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

4. $\frac{13}{6}$

5. 绝对

二、计算题 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. 解1: $d = \frac{|\{1,1,1\} \times \{2,-2,1\}|}{|\{2,-2,1\}|} = \frac{|\{3,1,-4\}|}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3} \dots\dots\dots(5\text{分})$

解 2: 过点 (1,0,2) 与已知直线垂直的平面为

$$2x - 2y + z - 4 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(1\text{分})$$

它与直线的交点为 $N(\frac{2}{9}, -\frac{11}{9}, \frac{10}{9}) \dots\dots\dots(3\text{分})$

$$d = MN = \sqrt{(1-\frac{2}{9})^2 + (-\frac{11}{9})^2 + (2-\frac{10}{9})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3} \dots\dots\dots(5\text{分})$$

2. 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^x \ln y \cdot \ln(xy) + \frac{1}{x} y^x \dots\dots\dots(2\text{分})$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = y^x [(\ln y)^2 \ln(xy) + \frac{2 \ln y}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}] \dots\dots\dots(5\text{分})$$

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

在 xoy 坐标面上的投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$

$$\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \dots\dots\dots(3\text{分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \rho^3 d\rho \\ &= 9\pi \end{aligned} \dots\dots\dots(5\text{分})$$

4. 解: $F'(y) = \int_y^{y^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\cos(xy)}{x} \right) dx + \frac{\cos(y^2 \cdot y)}{y^2} \cdot 2y - \frac{\cos(y \cdot y)}{y} \cdot 1$ (2 分)

$$= - \int_y^{y^2} \sin(xy) dx + \frac{2 \cos y^3}{y} - \frac{\cos y^2}{y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \cos(xy) \Big|_y^{y^2} + \frac{2 \cos y^3}{y} - \frac{\cos y^2}{y}$$
 (4 分)

$$= \frac{1}{y} \cos y^3 - \frac{1}{y} \cos y^2 + \frac{2 \cos y^3}{y} - \frac{\cos y^2}{y}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cos y^3 - 2 \cos y^2}{y}$$
 (5 分)

三、 解 1: 切点 $M(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, (1 分)

$$\text{微分得} \begin{cases} dx = \cos v du - u \sin v dv \\ dy = \sin v du + u \cos v dv \\ dz = 2 dv \end{cases}$$

$$dz = -2 \frac{\sin v}{u} dx + 2 \frac{\cos v}{u} dy$$
 (5 分)

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -2 \frac{\sin v}{u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{u=2, v=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\cos v}{u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{u=2, v=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

曲面在 M 处的法向量: $\vec{n} = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, 2)$ (7 分)

曲面在 M 处的切平面: 即 $\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}y + 2z - \pi = 0$ (8 分)

解 2: 切点 $M(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, (1 分)

$$\vec{n}_1 = (x'_u, y'_u, z'_u) \Big|_{u=2, v=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = (x'_v, y'_v, z'_v) \Big|_{u=2, v=\frac{\pi}{4}} = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 2)$$
 (5 分)

曲面在 M 处的法向量: $\vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, 2)$ (7 分)

曲面在 M 处的切平面: 即 $\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}y + 2z - \pi = 0$ (8 分)

四、解： $I_z = \iiint_V \mu(x^2 + y^2) dV \quad (\mu=1) \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \int_\rho^{2-\rho^2} dz \quad (\text{柱坐标系}) \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} \pi. \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

分)

五、解： 设 $P(x, y, z)$ 为曲线 Γ 上任一点, P 到原点的距离 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

为简便, 另设目标函数 $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.

构造函数:

$$F(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 1) + \mu(2x - y - z - 1) \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + 2\mu = 0 \\ F'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y - \mu = 0 \\ F'_z = 2z - 2\lambda z - \mu = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0 \\ F'_\mu = 2x - y - z - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $\lambda = 1$ (舍), $\lambda = -1$,

$$\text{得 } P_1(0, -1, 0), P_2\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 0\right) \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

此两点到原点的距离 $d = 1$ 即为所求最短距离. $\dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

六、解： (1) 由 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$,

$$\text{得 } \varphi'(x)(x^2 + y^2) + 2x\varphi(x) = \varphi(x)(2x + x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \varphi(x), \quad \varphi(0) = 1 \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{d\varphi(x)}{\varphi(x)} = dx \quad \varphi(x) = e^x \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \quad u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} e^x(2xy + x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3})dx + e^x(x^2 + y^2)dy + C \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^x 0dx + \int_0^y e^x(x^2 + y^2)dy + C$$

$$= e^x(x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3}) + C \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

七、解： 由比值法： $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = 2|x|^2$, \dots\dots\dots(2 分)

当 $2x^2 < 1$, 即: $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛;

当 $2x^2 > 1$, 即: $x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 或 $x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, 幂级数发散.

所以收敛域为: $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. \dots\dots\dots(4 分)

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^{2n}}{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \int_0^x x^{2n-2} dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2x \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2x^2)^{n-1} dx = 2x \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-2x^2} dx$$

$$= x \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2}x} + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}x} \right) dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{2}x}{1-\sqrt{2}x}. \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right).$$

\dots\dots\dots(8 分)

八、解: $b_3 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 3x dx$ \dots\dots\dots(3 分)

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) d \cos 3x$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3\pi} (x \cos 3x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \cos 3x dx)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$S(\pi) = \frac{1}{2} (f(\pi - 0) + f(-\pi + 0)) = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

九、解：补充平面 $S_1: z=1, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$, 取下侧, 则由 Gauss 公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_{S+S_1} - \iint_{S_1} = - \iiint_V (x^2+y^2+1) dx dy dz + \iint_{D: x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= - \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z: x^2+y^2 \leq z} (x^2+y^2+1) dx dy + \pi \\
 &= - \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} (\rho^2+1) \rho d\rho + \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

十、解：截面 $S: y=s, (-2 \leq s \leq 2)$, 取右侧, 即法向量 $\vec{n} = \{0, 1, 0\}$

$$\text{在 } xoz \text{ 面上的投影 } D_{xz}: \begin{cases} -\sqrt{4-s^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-s^2} \\ 1-\frac{1}{4}(x^2+s^2) \leq z \leq 4-(x^2+s^2) \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

单位时间内通过截面 S 的流量:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi(s) &= \iint_S \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_S (x^3 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^4 \cos \gamma) dS \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \iint_S y^2 dz dx = \iint_{D_{zx}} s^2 dz dx \\
 &= s^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-s^2}}^{\sqrt{4-s^2}} dx \int_{1-\frac{1}{4}(x^2+s^2)}^{4-(x^2+s^2)} dz = s^2 (4-s^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $\Phi'(s) = s(8-5s^2)(4-s^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$, 得 $s = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{5}}$, 由问题的实际意义, 通过

$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{5}}$ 两截面的流量最大. \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})