

2021 级下学期工数期末考试试题与答案

一、单项选择题(共 48 分, 每小题 4 分)

1. 微分方程组 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy_1}{dx} = 2y_1 + 3y_2 \\ \frac{dy_2}{dx} = 3y_1 + 2y_2 \end{cases}$ 的通解为()

- (A) $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-x} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{5x}$. (B) $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-x} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{5x}$.
 (C) $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^x + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-5x}$. (D) $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^x + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-5x}$.

解: (A)

由 $\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 = 0$, 得 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = 5$.

$\lambda_1 = -1$ 时, 对应的特征向量为 $(1, -1)^T$,

$\lambda_2 = 5$ 时, 对应的特征向量为 $(1, 1)^T$.

通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-x} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{5x}$.

2. 曲面 $x^2 + y^3 + z^4 - xy = 2$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的切平面方程为()

- (A) $2x + 3y + 4z = 9$. (B) $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$.
 (C) $x + 2y + 4z = 7$. (D) $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{4}$.

解: (C)

令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^3 + z^4 - xy - 2$, 则

$$F_x = 2x - y, \quad F_y = 3y^2 - x, \quad F_z = 4z^3,$$

所以曲面在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (1, 2, 4)$,

因此所求的切平面方程为 $(x-1)+2(y-1)+4(z-1)=0$ ，即 $x+2y+4z=7$ 。

法线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{y-1}{2}=\frac{z-1}{4}$ 。

3. 设 $f(u,v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $z=f(xy, x-y)$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (\quad)$

(A) $xyf''_{11}+(x-y)f''_{12}-f''_{22}$. (B) $f'_1+xyf''_{11}+(x-y)f''_{12}-f''_{22}$.

(C) $f'_1+xf''_{11}+(x-1)f''_{12}-f''_{22}$. (D) $f'_1+xyf''_{11}-(x+y)f''_{12}-f''_{22}$.

解: (B)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 y + f_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y[f''_{11}x - f''_{12}] + f''_{21}x - f''_{22} = f'_1 + xyf''_{11} + (x-y)f''_{12} - f''_{22}$$

4. 设函数 $f(x,y)$ 可微, 向量 $l_1=(1,0)$, $l_2=(0,-1)$, $l=(3,4)$, 且

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \right|_P = 3, \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \right|_P = 4, \quad \text{则} \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_P = (\quad)$$

(A) 7. (B) -7. (C) $\frac{7}{5}$. (D) $-\frac{7}{5}$.

解: (D)

$$\text{令 } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_P = A, \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_P = B$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \right|_P = A \times 1 + B \times 0 = 3 \Rightarrow A = 3, \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \right|_P = A \times 0 - B \times 1 = 4 \Rightarrow B = -4$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_P = 3 \times \frac{3}{5} - 4 \times \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{7}{5}$$

5. $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dx = (\quad)$

- (A) $\frac{\pi}{16}$. (B) $\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{6}$. (C) $\frac{\pi}{8}$. (D) $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

解: (D)

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

6. 设质量均匀分布的球体 $V = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$, 质量密度

$\rho(x, y, z) \equiv 1$, 则该球体对 z 轴的转动惯量 $I_z = (\quad)$

- (A) $\frac{4\pi}{5}$. (B) $\frac{8\pi}{5}$. (C) $\frac{8\pi}{15}$. (D) $\frac{4\pi}{15}$.

解: (C)

$$I_z = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \rho(x, y, z) dV = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV$$

由轮换对称性

$$\iiint_V x^2 dV = \iiint_V y^2 dV = \iiint_V z^2 dV$$

故
$$I = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV = \frac{2}{3} \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 \sin \varphi d\rho = \frac{8}{15} \pi$$

7. 设 $S = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, z \geq 0\}$ ($a > 0$), 则 $\iint_S (x + y + z)^2 dS =$

()

(A) $2\pi a^2$. (B) $2\pi a^4$. (C) $4\pi a^2$. (D) $4\pi a^4$.

解: (B)

由 S 的对称性和被积函数的奇偶性

$$\iint_S xy dS = \iint_S yz dS = \iint_S zx dS = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_S (x + y + z)^2 dS = \iint_S [x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx)] dS \\ &= \iint_S [x^2 + y^2 + z^2] dS \\ &= a^2 \iint_S dS = a^2 \cdot 2\pi a^2 = 2\pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$

8. 设曲线 $L: x = t, y = \frac{t^2}{2}, z = \frac{t^3}{3}$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1$) 上分布着质量, 其质量线密度

为 $\rho(x, y, z) = \sqrt{2y}$, 则其质量 $m =$ ()

(A) $\int_0^1 t \sqrt{1+t^2+t^4} dt$. (B) $\int_0^1 t^2 \sqrt{1+t^2+t^4} dt$.
(C) $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+t^2+t^4} dt$. (D) $\int_0^1 \sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{1+t^2+t^4} dt$.

解: (A)

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \int_L \rho(x, y, z) ds = \int_0^1 \rho(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 t \sqrt{1+t^2+t^4} dt \end{aligned}$$

9. 设 $A(x, y, z) = \frac{(x, y, z)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$ ($x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$), 则

$$\operatorname{div} A(x, y, z) = (\quad)$$

(A) 1.

(B) 0.

(C) $\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$

(D) $\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}.$

解: (B)

$$P = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \quad Q = \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \quad R = \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{div} A(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$

10. 函数 $\frac{2}{2-x}$ 的麦克劳林(Maclaurin)级数为()

(A) $\frac{2}{2-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n}, \quad x \in (-2, 2).$ (B) $\frac{2}{2-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} x^n, \quad x \in (-2, 2).$

(C) $\frac{2}{2-x} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x-1)^n, \quad x \in (0, 2).$ (D) $\frac{2}{2-x} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-x)^n, \quad x \in (0, 2).$

解: (A)

$$\frac{2}{2-x} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n}$$

11. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n}$ 在收敛域 $[-1, 1)$ 上的和函数 $S(x) = (\quad)$

- (A) $\ln(1-x)$. (B) $-\ln(1-x)$.
(C) $-x\ln(1-x)$. (D) $x\ln(1-x)$.

解: (C)

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad \text{令 } S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$S_1'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$S_1(x) = S_1(x) - S_1(0) = \int_0^x S_1'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x)$$

12. 以下四个级数之中, 发散的是()

- (A) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)$. (B) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{2^n+1}$.
(C) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1.1} \cdot \sqrt{\ln n}}$. (D) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{n}}$.

解: (D)

$$(A) \quad \frac{1}{n} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + o \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2n^2} + o \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \sim \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

$$(B) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2+1}{2^{n+1}+1} \cdot \frac{2^n+1}{n^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

(C) 见 P₂₀ 例 5.2.12

2020 级下学期工数期末考试试题与答案

一、单项选择题(共 50 分, 每小题 5 分)

1. 曲面 $z = x^3 + y^2$ 在点 $(1, 1, 2)$ 处的切平面和法线方程依次为 ()

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

(B) $3x + 2y + z = 7, \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = z - 2.$

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

(D) $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = z - 2, 3x + 2y + z = 7.$

解 (A)

令 $F(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^2 - z$, 则

$$F_x = 3x^2, \quad F_y = 2y, \quad F_z = -1,$$

所以曲面在点 $(1, 1, 2)$ 处的法向量为 $\boldsymbol{n} = (3, 2, -1)$,

因此所求的切平面方程为 $3(x-1) + 2(y-1) - (z-2) = 0$, 即 $3x + 2y - z = 3$.

法线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-1}.$

2. 设函数 $f(x, y) = 3x + 4y - x^2 - 2y^2 - 2xy$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 有唯一的 ()

(A) 极小值 $\frac{5}{2}.$

(B) 极大值 $\frac{5}{2}.$

(C) 极大值 $-\frac{15}{2}.$

(D) 极小值 $-\frac{15}{2}.$

解 (B)

方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = 4 - 4y - 2x = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得驻点 } \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

再计算二阶偏导数,

$$A = f_{xx}(x, y) = -2, \quad B = f_{xy}(x, y) = -2, \quad C = f_{yy}(x, y) = -4.$$

在点 $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 处, $AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$, 且 $A = -2 < 0$,

则 $f\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2}$ 是极大值.

3. 设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 则 ()

(A) $f'_x(0, 0) = 0, f''_{xy}(0, 0) = -1$. (B) $f'_x(0, 0) = 1, f''_{xy}(0, 0) = -1$.

(C) $f'_x(0, 0) = 0, f''_{xy}(0, 0) = 1$. (D) $f'_x(0, 0) = 1, f''_{xy}(0, 0) = 1$.

解 (A) 由偏导数的定义得

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时, 计算得 } f'_x(x, y) = y \frac{x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

由定义得

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f'_x(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta y} = -1$$

4. 将函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 1 - x, & x \in (1, 2] \end{cases}$ 展成 Fourier 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$, 其中

Fourier 系数 $b_n = \int_0^2 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx (n = 1, 2, \dots)$, 级数的和函数记为 $S(x)$,

则 ()

$$(A) \quad S(1)=1, S(\frac{7}{2})=-\frac{1}{2}. \quad (B) \quad S(1)=\frac{1}{2}, S(\frac{7}{2})=\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(C) \quad S(1)=\frac{1}{2}, S(\frac{7}{2})=-\frac{1}{2}. \quad (D) \quad S(1)=1, S(\frac{7}{2})=\frac{1}{2}.$$

解 (C)

$$S(1)=\frac{1+(1-1)}{2}=\frac{1}{2},$$

$$S(x)=S(\pm k \cdot 2l + \alpha) = S(\alpha) \quad 2l=4$$

$$S(\frac{7}{2})=S(4-\frac{1}{2})=S(-\frac{1}{2})=-S(\frac{1}{2})=-\frac{1}{2}$$

5. 设函数 $f(x)=\begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 则级数 $f(0)+f'(0)+\cdots+f^{(n)}(0)+\cdots$

()

(A) 绝对收敛.

(B) 条件收敛.

(C) 发散, 且部分和数列趋于 $+\infty$. (D) 发散, 且部分和数列趋于 $-\infty$

解 (B) $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \cdots$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} + \cdots$$

$$= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \cdots$$

$$f(0)=1, f''(0)=-\frac{1}{3}, f^{(4)}(0)=\frac{1}{5}, f^{(6)}(0)=-\frac{1}{7}, f^{(8)}(0)=\frac{1}{9}$$

$$f'(0)=0, f'''(0)=0, f^{(5)}(0)=0, f^{(7)}(0)=0,$$

$$f(0)+f'(0)+\cdots+f^{(n)}(0)+\cdots=1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{9}-\frac{1}{11}+\cdots$$

其绝对值级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2n+1}}{\frac{1}{2(n+1)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+2}{2n+1} = 1$

调和级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1}$ 发散

6. 以下四个正项级数中, 发散的是 ()

(A) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$.

(B) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \sin \frac{1}{n} \right)$. 书 15 页例题收敛

(C) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + \ln n}{n^4 - \cos n}$.

(D) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \right)$.

解 (D)

(A) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$ 用比值法

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 收敛}$$

(C) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + \ln n}{n^4 - \cos n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 + \ln n}{1}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4 + n^2 \ln n}{n^4 - \cos n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\ln n}{n^2}}{1 - \frac{\cos n}{n^4}} = 1 \quad \text{由比较法极限形式}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + \ln n}{n^4 - \cos n}$ 收敛

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} = 0$$

(D) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \right)$.

$$\frac{1}{2n} \leq 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n}, \text{ 由比较法}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \right) \text{ 发散}$$

7. 设曲面 $S: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$), 则曲面积分 $\iint_S z \, dS =$ ()

- (A) $\frac{2}{3}\pi$. (B) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\pi$.
(C) $\sqrt{2}\pi$. (D) π .

解 (B)

曲面 $S: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 在 oxy 面投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{2} \, dx \, dy,$$

$$\iint_S z \, dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{2} \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \, dr = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi$$

8. 设 V 是由两个曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 和 $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ 围成的 \mathbf{R}^3 中的有界闭区域, 则三重积分 $\iiint_V z \, dV =$ ()

- (A) $\frac{4}{3}\pi$. (B) $\frac{8}{3}\pi$.
(C) π . (D) $\frac{1}{2}\pi$.

解 (C)

V 在在 oxy 面投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 采用柱面坐标

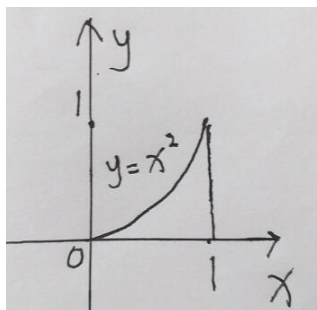
$$\iiint_V z \, dV = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx \, dy \int_{r^2}^{2-r^2} z \, dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \, dr \int_{r^2}^{2-r^2} z \, dz = \pi$$

9. 二次积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} x \cos(1-y)^2 \, dy =$ ()

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}\sin 1$. (B) $-\frac{1}{4}\sin 1$.
(C) $\frac{1}{4}\cos 1$. (D) $-\frac{1}{4}\cos 1$.

解 (A)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} x \cos(1-y)^2 dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 x \cos(1-y)^2 dx \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-y) \cos(1-y)^2 dy \quad \text{令 } 1-y=u \\&= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 u \cos u^2 du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u \cos u^2 du \\&= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \cos u^2 du^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sin 1\end{aligned}$$



10. 设曲线 $L: x^2 + y^2 = 1 (x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$, 质量线密度 $\rho \equiv 1$, 则 L 对 x 轴的转动惯量等于 ()

(A) $\frac{\pi}{8}$.

(B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

(C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

(D) π .

解 (B)

$$I_x = \int_L \rho y^2 ds$$

由于 L 的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$I_x = \int_L \rho y^2 ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$