

《微积分A》(下) 期末试题解答及评分标准(A卷)

2010.7.7

- 一、 1.  $dz = \frac{\cos x dx + 3dy}{1+e^z}$  ;                      2.  $P(1, 1, 2)$  ;  
 3.  $\frac{22}{15}$  ;                                      4.  $\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = e + 2$  ;  
 5.  $a = 4, p = 3, q = 2$  ;                      6. 绝对收敛 ;  
 7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n x^{n-1}, (-1, 1)$ .

二、 设平面  $\pi$  的方程为 :  $(4x - y + 3z - 6) + \lambda(x + 5y - z + 10) = 0$  .....2分

平面  $\pi$  的方向向量为 :  $\vec{n} = \{4 + \lambda, 5\lambda - 1, 3 - \lambda\}$

平面  $\pi_1$  的方向向量为 :  $\vec{n}_1 = \{2, -1, 5\}$  .....4分

由题意 , 平面  $\pi \perp \pi_1$  ,  $\Rightarrow \vec{n} \perp \vec{n}_1$

$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0$  ,  $\Rightarrow 2(4 + \lambda) - (5\lambda - 1) + 5(3 - \lambda) = 0$  .....6分

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 3$  .....7分

所以平面  $\pi$  的方程为 :  $7x + 14y + 24 = 0$ . .....9分

三、  $V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 dz$  .....3分

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho(1 - \rho^2) d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{.....5分}$$

$$(\text{或 } V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z: x^2+y^2 \leq z} dx dy = \int_0^1 \pi z dz = \frac{\pi}{2})$$

由对称性 ,  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$  .....7分

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} kz dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} k dx dy dz} = \frac{\int_0^1 z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy}{\int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy} = \frac{\int_0^1 \pi z^2 dz}{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

所以  $\Omega$  的质心坐标为 :  $(0, 0, \frac{2}{3})$  .....9分

四、  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^x(x + 1 - \cos y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (e^x + 1)\sin y$ , .....2分

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^x(x+2-\cos y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = (e^x + 1) \cos y,$$

.....5分

在点(0,0)处, 有  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 1, B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

$$\Delta = B^2 - AC = 2 < 0, \text{ 且 } A > 0$$

所以 (0,0) 是  $f$  的极小值点.

.....7分

在点  $(-2, \pi)$  处, 有  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{-2}, B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -(1 + e^{-2})$$

$$\Delta = B^2 - AC = e^{-2}(1 + e^{-2}) > 0$$

所以  $(-2, \pi)$  不是  $f$  的极值点.

.....9分

五、解交点  $\begin{cases} y = x - 1 \\ y^2 = 2x + 6 \end{cases}$ , 得  $A(-1, -2), B(5, 4)$

.....4分

$$I = \iint_D y dx dy = \int_{-2}^4 y dy \int_{\frac{y^2-6}{2}}^{\frac{y+1}{2}} dx$$

.....7分

$$= \int_{-2}^4 y(y - \frac{y^2}{2} + 4) dy = 18.$$

.....9分

六、  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n n}{3^{n+1}(n+1)} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 所以收敛半径为:  $R = 3$

当  $x = 3$  时, 原级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n}$ , 发散;

当  $x = -3$  时, 原级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{3n}$ , 收敛;

所以收敛域为:  $[-3, 3)$ .

.....3分

记  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n n} x^{n-1}$ ,  $S(0) = \frac{1}{3}$

.....4分

当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n n} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n n} x^n$   
 $= \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \int_0^x x^{n-1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} x^{n-1} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{3-x} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right) \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right), & x \neq 0, x \in [-3, 3) \\ \frac{1}{3}, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$\text{七、 } a_4 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^2 - 2x) \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x, & x \in (-\pi, \pi) \\ \pi^2, & x = \pm\pi \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$S\left(\frac{10}{3}\pi\right) = S\left(4\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = S\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{4\pi(\pi+3)}{9}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

八 (1)  $L$  为椭圆  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$  的逆时针方向；

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \oint_L -ydx + xdy \\
&= \iint_{D: x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 1} 2dxdy = \pi. \quad (\text{由格林公式}) \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}
\end{aligned}$$

(也可写出椭圆的参数方程，然后转化为定积分计算)

(2)  $L$  为圆  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 36$  的逆时针方向，记  $L_1$  为椭圆  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$  的逆时针方向.  $L_1$  包含在  $L$  内，记  $L_1$  与  $L$  所围区域为  $D$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= \frac{-y}{x^2 + 4y^2}, \quad Y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4y^2} \\
\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} &= \frac{4y^2 - x^2}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}
\end{aligned}$$

在不含原点的复连通区域  $D$  上应用格林公式，有：

$$\oint_{L-L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = 0$$

$$\oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} - \oint_{L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = 0$$

$$I = \oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \oint_{L_1} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \pi. \quad \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

九、添加辅助面  $S: z=1, (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$  取下侧. .....2分

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma \cup S} (x^3 + yz) dydz + (y^3 + e^x z) dzdx + (z^3 + 3) dxdy \\ &\quad - \iint_S (x^3 + yz) dydz + (y^3 + e^x z) dzdx + (z^3 + 3) dxdy \\ &= -3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dxdydz + \iint_{D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} 4dxdy \quad \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分} \end{aligned}$$

做球坐标变换： 
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{上式} = -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r^2 + 2r \cos \varphi + 1) r^2 \sin \varphi dr + 4\pi \quad \dots 7\text{分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -6\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{3} \sin \varphi \right) d\varphi + 4\pi \\ &= -\frac{17}{10} \pi + 4\pi = \frac{23}{10} \pi. \quad \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分} \end{aligned}$$

( 也可做球坐标变换： 
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$
 , 但三重积分的计算较复杂；

或用截面法 ( 坐标轴投影法 ) 计算三重积分 )