

北京理工大学2011-2012学年第二学期

《微积分A》(II) A卷试题答案及评分标准

一、填空题(每题4分)

(1) $\frac{1}{4}$; (2) $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$; (3) $\frac{2}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$; (4) 发散; $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$.

二、

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^2 f'_1 + 2xy f'_2$ 3分

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xy f'_1 + x^2 f'_2$ 6分

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2y f'_1 + y^2(2xy f''_{11} + x^2 f''_{12}) + 2x f'_2 + 2xy(2xy f''_{21} + x^2 f''_{22})$
 $= 2y f'_1 + 2x f'_2 + 2xy^3 f''_{11} + 5x^2 y^2 f''_{12} + 2x^3 y f''_{22}$ 9分

三、

令
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

积分曲线L为: $\rho = 2a \cos \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 3分

$dl = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\theta = \sqrt{4a^2} d\theta = 2a d\theta$ 5分

$\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dl = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \rho 2a d\theta$ 7分

$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4a^2 \cos \theta d\theta$

$= 8a^2$ 9分

$$\text{四、 } J_z = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) a ds \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{z^2}} dx dy \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

$$J_z = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) a \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{z^2}} dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) a \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy,$$

$$= a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \rho d\rho,$$

$$= 2\pi a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \beta d\beta, \text{ 其中令 } \rho = \sin \beta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi a \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

$$\text{五、 } u = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (3x^2 + 2xe^{-y}) dx + (3y^2 - x^2e^{-y}) dy \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

$$= \int_0^x (3x^2 + 2x) dx + \int_0^y (3y^2 - x^2e^{-y}) dy \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$= x^3 + x^2 + y^3 + x^2e^{-y} - x^2 = x^3 + y^3 + x^2e^{-y}$$

$$\text{原方程的通解为: } x^3 + y^3 + x^2e^{-y} + C = 0 \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

$$\text{或者 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 2xe^{-y} \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$u(x, y) = x^3 + x^2e^{-y} + f(y) \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -x^2e^{-y} + f'(y) = 3y^2 - x^2e^{-y} \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$f'(y) = 3y^2, \text{ 即 } f(y) = y^3 + C$$

$$\text{原方程的通解为: } x^3 + y^3 + x^2e^{-y} + C \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

六、补充曲面 S_1 : $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$, 取下侧 1分

$$\iint_S + \iint_{S_1} = \iint_{S+S_1} (z^2 + x) dydz + ydzdx - zdx dy = - \iiint_V (1 + 1 - 1) dv \dots 4分$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^2 dz = -4\pi \dots 6分$$

$$\iint_{S_1} (z^2 + x) dydz + ydzdx - zdx dy = \iint_{S_1} (-z) dx dy = \iint_{S_1} (-2) dx dy \dots 7分$$

$$= - \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2) dx dy = 8\pi$$

$$\iint_S (z^2 + x) dydz + ydzdx - zdx dy = -4\pi - 8\pi = -12\pi \dots 9分$$

七、(1) 令 $X = yf(x)$, $Y = -f(x)$, $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = f(x)$, $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -f'(x)$ 1分

因为积分与路径无关, 所以 $f(x) = -f'(x)$, 3分

即 $f(x) = Ce^{-x}$ 4分

又因为 $f(0) = 1$, 得: $f(x) = e^{-x}$ 5分

$$(2) I = \int_0^2 0e^{-x} dx + \int_0^3 -e^{-2} dy$$

$$= -3e^{-2} \dots 9分$$

八、令 $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n!}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 0$ 2 分

所以, 幂级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 3 分

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n!} (x+1)^n \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$s'(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)!} (x+1)^{n-1} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$= (x+1) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)!} (x+1)^{n-2} = (x+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x+1)^n$$

$$= (x+1)e^{x+1} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$s(x) = \int_{-1}^x (x+1)e^{x+1} dx + s(-1) \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$= xe^{x+1} + 1 \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

九、直线 L 方程: $\frac{x}{u} = \frac{y}{v} = \frac{z}{w}$, 参数方程: $x = ut, y = vt, z = wt$ 1 分

$$W = \int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_L yzdx + xzdy + xydz \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$= \int_0^1 3uvw t^2 dt = uvw \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

构造拉格朗日函数: $G(x, y, z, \lambda) = uvw + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1)$ 6 分

$$\text{分别求偏导, 令其为0得: } \begin{cases} vw + \frac{2u\lambda}{a^2} = 0 \\ uw + \frac{2v\lambda}{b^2} = 0 \\ uv + \frac{2w\lambda}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\text{解得: } \lambda = \frac{abc}{2\sqrt{3}}, u = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, v = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, w = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\text{最大值 } W_{max} = uvw = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}abc}{9} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$+、a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 (2 + |x|)dx = 5 \dots\dots\dots 1分$$

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos(n\pi x)dx \dots\dots\dots 2分$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 2 \cos(n\pi x)dx + 2 \int_0^1 x \cos(n\pi x)dx = \begin{cases} \frac{-4}{n^2\pi^2}, & n = 2k - 1 \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 3分$$

$$b_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin(n\pi x)dx = 0 \dots\dots\dots 4分$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(n\pi x) + b_n \sin(n\pi x))$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos(2k-1)\pi x, x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)\pi x, x \in [-1, 1] \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

$$2 = f(0) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}, \text{ 得: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

$$\text{令 } \sigma_3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2}, \text{ 则 } \sigma_3 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2$$

$$\text{另外, } \sigma_2 = \sigma_1 + \sigma_3 = \sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2, \text{ 所以 } \sigma_2 = \frac{4}{3}\sigma_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \dots\dots\dots 8分$$