

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. $3x - 7y + 5z - 4 = 0$

2. $(2, -4, 1), \sqrt{21}$

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

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: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} f' \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \left(-\frac{1}{y^2} \right) f' + \frac{1}{y} \left(f'' \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{y^2} f' - \frac{x}{y^3} f'' \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

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 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$

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

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \rho^3 d\rho$$

$$= 9\pi \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

4. 解: $\text{grad} r = \left\{ \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{x}{r}, \frac{y}{r}, \frac{z}{r} \right\}.$ (2 分)

再求

$$\text{div}(\text{grad} r) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{r} \right).$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r^3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{z^2}{r^3} \right) = \frac{3}{r} - \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^3} = \frac{2}{r} \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

于是 $\text{div}(\text{grad} r)|_{(1,-2,-2)} = \frac{2}{r}|_{(1,-2,-2)} = \frac{2}{3}.$ (5 分)

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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: $I_y = \iint_D x^2 dx dy$ (2 分)

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y x^2 dx \quad \text{..... (4 分)}$$

$$= \frac{7}{24} \int_0^1 y^3 dy = \frac{7}{96} \quad \text{..... (6 分)}$$

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: $F(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 1)$ (2 分)

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\ F'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\ F'_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ F'_\mu = x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{..... (4 分)}$$

解得 $\lambda = -1$ (舍) 或 $x = y$

$$P_1(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3}), P_2(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3}) \quad \text{..... (6 分)}$$

$$d_{P_1} = \sqrt{(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$$

$$d_{P_2} = \sqrt{(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (2+\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$$

因而, 所求最长距离为 $\sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$, 最短距离为 $\sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$ (8 分)

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

$$\varphi'(x)(x^2 + y^2) + 2x\varphi(x) = \varphi(x)(2x + x^2 + y^2) \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \varphi(x), \quad \varphi(0) = 1$$

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

$$(2) \quad u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} e^x(2xy + x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3})dx + e^x(x^2 + y^2)dy + C \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^x 0dx + \int_0^y e^x(x^2 + y^2)dy + C \quad \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

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

$$\text{七、解：} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{n+3} = 1 \quad R = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$x = 1 \text{ 时, 级数为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2}, \text{ 发散}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ 时, 级数为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+2}, \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{收敛域为 } [-1, 1) \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}$$

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+1} = \frac{x}{1-x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$S(x) = -x - \ln(1-x) \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1-x) & x \in [-1, 1), x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$
(6 分)
$$S(\pi) = \frac{1}{2} (f(\pi - 0) + f(-\pi + 0)) = 0$$
 (8 分)

九、解：设球面所围区域为 V , 则由 Gauss 公式,

$$I = \iiint_V (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dx dy dz$$
 (3 分)
$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^R r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$
(6 分)
$$= \frac{12\pi}{5} R^5$$
(8 分)

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

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

单位时间内通过截面 S 的流量:

$$\Phi(s) = \iint_S \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}^0 dS = \iint_S (x^3 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^4 \cos \gamma) dS$$
(3 分)
$$= \iint_S y^2 dz dx = \iint_{D_{xz}} s^2 dz dx$$

$$= s^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-s^2}}^{\sqrt{4-s^2}} dx \int_{1-\frac{1}{4}(x^2+s^2)}^{4-(x^2+s^2)} dz = s^2 (4-s^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$
(5 分)

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.(6 分)