

2005-2006 学年《微积分 A》第二学期期末考试

参考答案及评分标准

2006 年 6 月 22 日

一、1 对 x 求导, 得 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = -2y \frac{dy}{dx} = -8xy \end{cases}$, 在点 $(1, 2, -2)$ 处, $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = -16 \end{cases}$,

曲线 Γ 在点 $(1, 2, -2)$ 处的切向量为 $\vec{\tau} = \{1, 4, -16\}$,3 分

切线方程为: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z+2}{-16}$ 5 分

法平面方程为: $x + 4y - 16z - 41 = 0$ 6 分

2 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yf'_1 + f'_2$ 3 分

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y(xf''_{11} - f''_{12}) + xf''_{21} - f''_{22} \\ &= f'_1 + xyf''_{11} + (x - y)f''_{12} - f''_{22} \end{aligned} \quad \text{.....6 分}$$

3 $I = \iint_D x^2 e^{y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y x^2 e^{y^2} dx$ 3 分

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} y^3 e^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 y^2 e^{y^2} dy^2 = \frac{1}{6} \quad \text{.....6 分}$$

4 $u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n}-1)} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}(n-\sqrt{n})} > 0$, 2 分

此级数为正项级数, 又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{\frac{1}{n^{3/2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{3/2}}{\sqrt{n}(n-\sqrt{n})} = 1$, 4 分

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ 收敛, 由正项级数的比较判别法知, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{n})$ 收敛。6 分

二、1 解: Σ 在 xoy 面上的投影区域为 $D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$.

$$z'_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad z'_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dS = \iint_D \sqrt{2(x^2 + y^2)} \sqrt{1 + z'^2_x + z'^2_y} dxdy \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 2 \iint_D \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} dxdy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{28}{3} \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

2 曲面的法向量: $\{-2x, -8y, 4z\}$, 在 P 点: $\vec{n} = \{-4, -8, 8\}$

$$\vec{n}^0 = \left\{-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sqrt{5y + z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{5x}{2\sqrt{5y + z^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{xz}{\sqrt{5y + z^2}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_P = 3, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_P = \frac{5}{3}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_P = \frac{4}{3}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{grad} u|_P = \left\{3, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right\}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial n}|_P = -\frac{1}{3} \times 3 - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{11}{9} \quad \dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

3 由狄里克雷收敛定理得:
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in [0, 1) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 1 \\ x - 1, & x \in (1, \pi) \end{cases}$$

由题意, $f(x)$ 需做偶延拓, $\therefore S(-x) = S(x) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$S(x)$ 在 $(-\pi, 0)$ 内的表达式为:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in (-1, 0) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = -1 \\ -x - 1, & x \in (-\pi, -1) \end{cases}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$S(-4) = S(2\pi - 4) = 2\pi - 5, \quad S(2\pi - 1) = S(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$4 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^y(2x-4) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^y(x^2 - 4x + 2y + 2) = 0 \end{cases}, \text{解得驻点: } x=2, y=1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2e^y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = e^y(2x-4), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = e^y(x^2 - 4x + 2y + 4).$$

在驻点处有

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2e, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2e. \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$B^2 - AC = -4e^2 < 0, \quad \text{又 } A = 2e > 0,$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在点 (2,1) 处取得极小值, 极小值 = $f(2,1) = -2e$. $\dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{三、 } f(x) &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)-2} - \frac{1}{1+(x-1)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x-1}{2}} - \frac{1}{1+(x-1)} \right] \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x-1)^n \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + (-1)^n \right] (x-1)^n \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{收敛域: } \begin{cases} \left| \frac{x-1}{2} \right| < 1 \\ |x-1| < 1 \end{cases}, \Rightarrow 0 < x < 2. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

四、在直角坐标系下:

$$I = \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dz. \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

在球坐标系下:

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 \sin^3 \varphi dr. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

选取球坐标计算:

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 \sin^3 \varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^5}{10} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 \varphi) d\cos \varphi = \frac{\pi R^5}{15}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

五、补充线段: $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{BO}$, 其中 B 点坐标为 $(1,0)$, 则 $L + \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BO}$ 构成封闭曲线。由 Green 公式, 得

$$\int_{L+\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{BO}} (\sin y - y)dx + (x \cos y - 1)dy$$

$$= - \iint_D (\cos y - \cos y + 1)dx dy = -\frac{\pi}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

在 \overrightarrow{AB} 上, $x=1, y:1 \rightarrow 0$,

$$\int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} (\sin y - y)dx + (x \cos y - 1)dy = \int_1^0 (\cos y - 1)dy = 1 - \sin 1 \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

在 \overrightarrow{BO} 上, $y=0, x:1 \rightarrow 0$,

$$\int_{\overrightarrow{BO}} (\sin y - y)dx + (x \cos y - 1)dy = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$I = \int_{L+\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{BO}} - \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} - \int_{\overrightarrow{BO}} = -\frac{\pi}{4} - (1 - \sin 1) - 0 = \sin 1 - 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

六、 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(2n-1)}{(n+1)(2n+1)} x^2 = x^2$, 由比值判别法知:

当 $x^2 < 1$ 时, 级数收敛; 当 $x^2 > 1$ 时, 级数发散.

所以幂级数的收敛区间为: $(-1,1)$. $\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$$\text{设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(2n-1)} x^{2n}, S'(x) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

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

$$S'(0) = 0, S'(x) = \int_0^x S''(x)dx = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \arctan x \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(x) - S(0) &= \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x 2 \arctan x dx \\
 &= 2(x \arctan x \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx) \\
 &= 2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2) \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}
 \end{aligned}$$

又 $S(0) = 0$, 所以和函数为: $S(x) = 2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2)$. $\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$

七、 $I = \frac{1}{a} \iiint_{\Sigma} 2ax dydz + (z-a)^2 dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

补充平面 $S: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq a^2$, 取下侧, 则由 Gauss 公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_{\Sigma+S} 2ax dydz + (z-a)^2 dx dy &= \iiint_V [2a + 2(z-a)] dx dy dz \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi dr \\
 &= \frac{\pi a^4}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_S 2ax dydz + (z-a)^2 dx dy = \iint_S a^2 dx dy = -a^2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} dx dy = -\pi a^4 \quad \dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} = \iint_{\Sigma+S} - \iint_S = \frac{3\pi a^4}{2}, \quad I = \frac{1}{a} \iint_{\Sigma} = \frac{3\pi a^3}{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

八、 $X(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + f(y)}, \quad Y(x, y) = \frac{-x}{x^2 + f(y)}.$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 + f(y) - yf'(y)}{[x^2 + f(y)]^2}, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - f(y)}{[x^2 + f(y)]^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

由题意知: $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \Rightarrow yf'(y) - 2f(y) = 0, \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

解得 $f(y) = Cy^2$, 由 $f(1) = 1$, 得

$$f(y) = y^2. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$