

2008-2009 学年《微积分 A》第二学期期末考试

参考答案及评分标准

2009 年 6 月 26 日

一、填空 (每小题 4 分 , 共 28 分)

$$1. \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z+1}{-1} \quad 2. 12x - 4y + 3z - 12 = 0; \quad \frac{12}{13};$$

$$3. \operatorname{grad} u = \{x^{y-1}yz, x^y z \ln x, x^y\};$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) = y(y-1)x^{y-2}z + x^y z \ln^2 x;$$

$$4. 2\pi;$$

$$5. \pi R^3;$$

$$6. I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho$$

$$7. p > \frac{1}{2}; \quad -\frac{1}{2} < p \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{二、} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \quad \text{得驻点为 } (0,0), (1,1) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -3, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6y \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{在点 } (0,0) \text{ 处: } A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -3, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$B^2 - AC = 9 > 0, \text{ 所以 } (0,0) \text{ 点不是极值点.} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{在点 } (1,1) \text{ 处: } A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -3, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6$$

$$B^2 - AC = -27 < 0, \text{ 且 } A = 6 > 0, \text{ 所以 } (1,1) \text{ 点是极小值点, 极小值}$$

$$\text{为: } z_{\text{极小}} = -1. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

三、(1)圆锥面与抛物面的交线为： $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}$ ，即 $\begin{cases} z = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$ 。

Ω 在 xoy 面的投影区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 2

分

$$S_1: z = 2 - x^2 - y^2, \sqrt{1 + z'_x{}^2 + z'_y{}^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)}.$$

$$S_2: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \sqrt{1 + z'_x{}^2 + z'_y{}^2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy + \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy \quad \text{..... 4 分}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \rho d\rho + \sqrt{2}\pi \quad \text{..... 6 分}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}(5\sqrt{5} - 1) + \sqrt{2}\pi. \quad \text{..... 7 分}$$

$$(2) J_z = \iiint_V \mu(x^2 + y^2) dV \quad (\mu = 1) \quad \text{..... 9 分}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\rho}^{2-\rho^2} dz \quad (\text{柱坐标系}) \quad \text{..... 11 分}$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}\pi. \quad \text{..... 12 分}$$

四、记 $X = 3xy^2 - y^m$, $Y = 3x^n y - 3xy^2$

$$\text{由题意知: } \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \quad \text{..... 2 分}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3nx^{n-1}y - 3y^2 = 6xy - my^{m-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 3, n = 2 \quad \text{..... 4 分}$$

由题意知曲线积分与路径无关,且路径的起点、终点坐标分别为:

$(0,0), (\pi a, 2a)$, 选择折线路径: $(0,0) \rightarrow (\pi a, 0) \rightarrow (\pi a, 2a)$, 则

$$I = \int_0^{\pi a} 0 dx + \int_0^{2a} [3(\pi a)^2 y - 3\pi a y^2] dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 2\pi a^4 (3\pi - 4) \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

(也可求出原函数后用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式或选择其他积分路径)

五、 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x-2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1+(x-3)} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-3}{3}} \right] \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x-3)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-3)^n}{3^{n+1}} \right] \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

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

收敛域为 : $2 < x < 4$ 8 分

六、添加辅助面 $S: z=0, x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$, 取下侧 , 2 分

$$I = \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 z + 1) dx dy + y^2 x dy dz + z^2 y dz dx \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\iint_{\Sigma+S} - \iint_S \right) \quad \text{(利用高斯公式)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \left[- \iiint_V (y^2 + z^2 + x^2) dx dy dz + \iint_{D: x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} dx dy \right] \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 \sin \varphi dr + \pi \quad \text{(由球坐标)} \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{5} R^3 + \pi. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

七、 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$, 所以收敛半径 $R=1$. 又当 $x = \pm 1$ 时 , 级数发散 ,

所以幂级数的收敛域为 : $D = (-1, 1)$ 3 分

$$\text{记 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} x^n \quad \dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{1+x} + \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{n-1} dx \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{1+x} + \int_0^x -\frac{1}{1+x} dx \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x) \quad x \in (-1,1) \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

八、将 $f(x)$ 进行偶延拓，由狄立克莱收敛定理知：

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \pi + x & x \in (0, \pi] \\ \pi - x & x \in [-\pi, 0] \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

由和函数的周期性，当 $x \in [\pi, 2\pi]$ 时， $x - 2\pi \in [-\pi, 0]$

$$S(x) = S(x - 2\pi) = 3\pi - x \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

又 $-5 + 2\pi \in (0, \pi)$ ， $\therefore S(-5) = S(-5 + 2\pi) = 3\pi - 5$. $\dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

$$b_n = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi + x) dx = 3\pi, \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi + x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi n^2} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k, k = 1, 2, \dots \\ -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi} & n = 2k - 1, k = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

九、由球坐标与直角坐标的关系，有

$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \quad z = r \cos \varphi \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$(1) \quad u = f(x, y, z) = f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{令 } \frac{f'_x}{x} = \frac{f'_y}{y} = \frac{f'_z}{z} = t, \Rightarrow f'_x = tx, \quad f'_y = ty, \quad f'_z = tz.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} &= f'_x \cdot x'_\theta + f'_y \cdot y'_\theta + f'_z \cdot z'_\theta \\
&= f'_x \cdot r \sin \varphi (-\sin \theta) + f'_y \cdot r \sin \varphi \cos \theta + f'_z \cdot 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分} \\
&= tx \cdot r \sin \varphi (-\sin \theta) + ty \cdot r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\
&= tr^2 \sin^2 \varphi (-\sin \theta) \cos \theta + tr^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta \\
&= 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} &= f'_x \cdot x'_\varphi + f'_y \cdot y'_\varphi + f'_z \cdot z'_\varphi \\
&= f'_x \cdot r \cos \varphi \cos \theta + f'_y \cdot r \cos \varphi \sin \theta - f'_z \cdot r \sin \varphi \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分} \\
&= tx \cdot r \cos \varphi \cos \theta + ty \cdot r \cos \varphi \sin \theta - tz \cdot r \sin \varphi \\
&= tr^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta + tr^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta - tr^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\
&= tr^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - tr^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\
&= 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}
\end{aligned}$$

由此知 u 与 φ, θ 无关, 仅与 r 有关, 即 u 仅为 r 的函数.

..... 8 分