

# 2014 级《微积分 A》期末试卷(A)

## 评分标准与试题答案

一、填空（每小题 4 分，共 28 分）

1.  $5x + 11y + z - 4 = 0$ ; 2.  $dz = \frac{\cos x dx + 3dy}{1 + e^z}$  3.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1 - e^{-2})$ ; 4.  $= \frac{4}{15}\pi$ .  
5.  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{gradu}) = y(y-1)x^{y-2}z + x^y z \ln^2 x$ ; 6.  $\frac{a}{(1-a)^2}$  7.  $\pi^2 - 1$

二、 $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3}{x^3} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

$= 2 \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(y,0) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3y^3}{y^3} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

$= -3 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$

三、令  $D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{(\rho, \theta) | \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{7\pi}{4}\} \dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

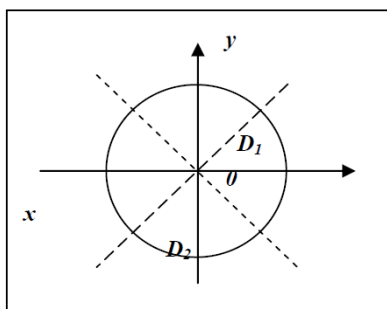
$\iint_D |x+y| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} |x+y| dx dy + \iint_{D_2} |x+y| dx dy$   
 $= \iint_{D_1} (x+y) dx dy - \iint_{D_2} (x+y) dx dy \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho \cos \theta + \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho - \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho \cos \theta + \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$

$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分.}$

或者利用对称性（如图所示），简化计算得出结果，同样给分。



四、 $y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^4} \dots\dots\dots 1$  分

$$= 2x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{4n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2(-1)^n x^{4n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}.$$

$$y = \int_0^x y' dx + y(0) \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2(-1)^n x^{4n+1} dx + 0$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2(-1)^n \int_0^x x^{4n+1} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2(-1)^n \frac{1}{4n+2} x^{4n+2} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{4n+2}, \quad x \in (-1, 1) \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

当  $x = -1, x = 1$  时, 上式也满足, 即  $x \in [-1, 1] \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$

五、由  $dz = 2xdx - 2ydy$  得:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \text{得: } z = x^2 + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi'(y) = -2y, \text{ 得: } \varphi(y) = -y^2 + C, \text{ 将 } f(1, 1) = 1 \text{ 代入, 得 } C = 2.$$

$$\text{即, } z = x^2 - y^2 + 2 \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{由, } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \text{ 得唯一驻点 } M_1(0, 0) \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{将边界: } y^2 = 4 - 4x^2, \text{ 代入得: } z = 5x^2 - 2, \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{得可能的最值点有: } M_2(0, 2), M_3(0, -2), M_4(-1, 0), M_4(1, 0),$$

$$f(0, 0) = 2, f(0, 2) = f(0, -2) = -2, f(-1, 0) = f(1, 0) = 3 \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{比较上述各点对应的函数值, 知最大值为: } 3, \text{ 最小值为 } -2, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

六、 $X = x^2y^3 + 2x^5 + ky$ ,  $Y = xf(xy) + 2y$ , 由题意, 有

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \quad \text{即} \quad 3x^2y^2 + k = f(xy) + xyf'(xy); \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{记 } u = xy, \text{ 有 } f'(u) + \frac{1}{u}f(u) = 3u + \frac{k}{u} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{解得: } f(u) = u^2 + k + \frac{C}{u}. \quad (1) \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

选择折线路径:  $(0,0) \rightarrow (t,0) \rightarrow (t,-t)$ , 则有

$$\int_0^t 2x^5 dx + \int_0^{-t} [tf(ty) + 2y] dy = 2t^2$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{t^6}{3} + \int_0^{-t^2} f(u) du = t^2$$

$$\text{对 } t \text{ 求导, 得 } f(-t^2) = -1 + t^4, \text{ 令 } u = -t^2, \text{ 得 } f(u) = u^2 - 1.$$

$$\text{与 (1) 式比较得: } k = -1, C = 0. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

因为存在函数  $u(x,y)$ , 使得:

$$du(x,y) = (x^2y^3 + 2x^5 - y)dx + (xf(xy) + 2y)dy, \quad \text{而,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (x^2y^3 + 2x^5 - y)dx + [xf(xy) + 2y]dy \\ &= \int_0^x 2x^5 dx + \int_0^y (x^3y^2 - x + 2y)dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^6 + \frac{1}{3}x^3y^3 - xy + y^2 \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故此全微分的原函数为: } u(x,y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^6 - xy + y^2 + C. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

(注: 用其他方法, 如拼凑法, 求原函数, 同样是可行的。)

七、添加辅助曲面  $S_1: \begin{cases} z=0 \\ x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \end{cases}$ , 取下侧 ..... 1 分

记  $X = xz, Y = 2yz, Z = 3xy$ , 则,  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = z, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = 2z, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = 0$  ..... 3 分

由 Gauss 公式,  $\iint_S = \iint_{S+S_1} - \iint_{S_1}$  ..... 4 分

$= \iiint_V 3zdv - \iint_{S_1} xzdydz + 2yzdzdx + 3xydxdy$  ..... 7 分

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} 3zdz - \iint_{S_1} 3xydxdy$  ..... 9 分

$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ..... 10 分

八、此级数为正项级数,  $u_n = \frac{1}{n \ln^p n}$ , 设  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln^p x}$  ..... 1 分

考虑广义积分,  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^p x} dx$

当  $p = 1$  时,  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} d \ln x = \ln(\ln x) \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$

即当  $p = 1$  时,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^p n}$  发散 ..... 5 分

当  $p \neq 1$  时,  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^p x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^p x} d \ln x$

$= \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln^{1-p} x) \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \begin{cases} +\infty & p < 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-p} \ln^{1-p} 2 & p > 1 \end{cases}$  ..... 9 分

由积分判别法知, 当  $p \leq 1$ , 原级数发散, 当  $p > 1$ , 原级数收敛 ..... 10 分

九、由对称性知：  $F_x = F_y = 0$  , .....2 分

$$dF_z = \frac{km\mu_0 z dS}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{其中 } dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$\Sigma$  在  $xOy$  面上的投影为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ ,

$$F_z = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{km\mu_0 z dS}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = km\mu_0 \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = km\mu_0 \iint_D dxdy = km\mu_0 \pi \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$