

标准答案及评分标准

2018年6月28日

一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{6}$

2. $\frac{98}{13}$

3. $\int_1^2 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$

4. $\frac{2\pi a^3}{3}$

5. $0 \leq a \leq 1$

二、计算题(每小题5分, 共20分)

1. 解: 设所给直线与平面的交点为 $M(x, y, z)$.

$$\text{令 } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z-1}{0} = t, \text{ 则有 } x=2t+1, y=4t, z=1,$$

代入平面方程 $x+y+z=2$, 得 $t=0$, 故交点为 $M(1, 0, 1)$ (3 分)于是点 M 与点 $(3, 4, 1)$ 的距离为:

$$d = \sqrt{4+16+0} = 2\sqrt{5}. \quad \text{..... (5 分)}$$

$$2. \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + 2yf'_2 \quad \text{..... (2分)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11}(-\frac{x}{y^2}) + 2y f''_{21}(-\frac{x}{y^2}) + 2f'_2$$

$$= -\frac{x}{y^2} f''_{11} - \frac{2x}{y} f''_{21} + 2f'_2. \quad \text{..... (5 分)}$$

3. 解: 平面方程变形为 $2x + \frac{4}{3}y + z = 4$

$$dS = \sqrt{1+(z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dx dy$$

在 xoy 坐标面上的投影区域 $D_{xy} : \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 3 - \frac{3}{2}x \end{cases}$

$$I = \iint_S (2x + \frac{4}{3}y + z) dS = 4 \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 4\sqrt{61} \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

4. 解:

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \left(\frac{\partial(z^2)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial y} \right) = (-xy, 0, yz^2) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{div } \vec{A} = \frac{\partial(-xy)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(0)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(yz^2)}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-xy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(yz^2) = 0. \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

三、解: $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2z^2 + (2xz + 2y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (2 + 2z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\text{由 } F(xz - y, x - yz) = 0 \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \frac{-F'_2 - zF'_1}{xF'_1 - yF'_2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F'_1 + zF'_2}{xF'_1 - yF'_2},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2z^2 + 2(1 - z^2) = 2, \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 2 \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

四、解: 求交线: $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = 2x \end{cases}$ 得 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$

区域 Ω 在 xoy 面上的投影域为: $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$ (2 分)

$$\begin{aligned} J_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} y^2(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{2\rho\cos\theta} \rho^4 \sin^2 \theta dz \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^5 \sin^2 \theta (2\rho \cos \theta - \rho^2) d\rho \\
&= 2^9 \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^8 \theta - \cos^{10} \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})
\end{aligned}$$

五、解：因为 $f(x, y)$ 沿着梯度的方向的方向导数最大，且最大值为梯度的模.

$$f'_x(x, y) = 1 + y, f'_y(x, y) = 1 + x,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{grad} f(x, y) = \{1 + y, 1 + x\}, \text{ 模为 } \sqrt{(1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2},$$

$$\text{此题目转化为对函数 } g(x, y) = \sqrt{(1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2}$$

在约束条件 $C: x^2 + y^2 + xy = 3$ 下的最大值. 即为条件极值问题.

$\dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\text{为了计算简单, 可以转化为对 } d(x, y) = (1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2$$

在约束条件 $C: x^2 + y^2 + xy = 3$ 下的最大值.

$$\text{构造函数: } F(x, y, \lambda) = (1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2(1 + x) + \lambda(2x + y) = 0 \\ F'_y = 2(1 + y) + \lambda(2y + x) = 0, \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得到 } M_1(1, 1), M_2(-1, -1), M_3(2, -1), M_4(-1, 2). \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$d(M_1) = 8, d(M_2) = 0, d(M_3) = 9, d(M_4) = 9.$$

$$\text{所以最大值为 } \sqrt{9} = 3. \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

六、**法 1:** 记 $X = x^2 y^3 + 2x^5 + ky$, $Y = xf(xy) + 2y$, 由题意, 有

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

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

$$\text{解得: } f(u) = u^2 + k + \frac{C}{u}. \quad (1) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

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

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

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

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

与 (1) 式比较得: $k = -1, C = 0$ (5 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{此时 } (x^2 y^3 + 2x^5 + ky) dx + [xf(xy) + 2y] dy \\ = (x^2 y^3 + 2x^5 - y) dx + [x^3 y^2 - x + 2y] dy \\ = d\left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 y^3 + \frac{1}{3} x^6 - xy + y^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

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

..... (8 分)

(注: 还可利用曲线积分法和不定积分法求原函数。)

法 2: 选择折线路径: $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,-t) \rightarrow (t,-t)$, 则有

$$\int_0^{-t} 2y dy + \int_0^t (-t^3 x^2 + 2x^5 - kt) dx = 2t^2, \text{ 得}$$

$$t^2 - kt^2 = 2t^2, \Rightarrow k = -1 \quad (\text{其余可同上})$$

七、解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{(n+1)(2n+1)} x^2 = 0$

收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ (2 分)

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n+1} \right)' = (h(x))'$ (4 分)

$$h(x) = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x^2)^n = x(e^{x^2} - 1)$$
 (7 分)

所以 $S(x) = (x(e^{x^2} - 1))' = e^{x^2} (1 + 2x^2) - 1, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ (8 分)

八、解: 因为 $f(x) = x^2$ 是偶函数. 有

$$b_n = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

故 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数为 $x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

令 $x = \pi$, 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$

九、解: 添加辅助面 $S: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq a^2$, 取下侧, Ω 为 Σ 与 S 所围成的空间区域. \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})

$$I = \iiint_{\Sigma+S} (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy - \iint_S (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} ay^2 dx dy \quad (\text{利用高斯公式})$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 dr + \int_0^{2\pi} a \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^a r^3 dr \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \pi a^5 + \frac{1}{4} \pi a^5$$

$$= \frac{29}{20} \pi a^5 \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

十、解: 因

$$|a_n - a_{n-1}| = |\ln f(a_{n-1}) - \ln f(a_{n-2})| = \left| \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) \right| \quad (\xi \text{ 介于 } a_{n-1} \text{ 与 } a_{n-2} \text{ 之间})$$

\dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})

$$\leq m |a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}| \leq m^2 |a_{n-2} - a_{n-3}| \leq \dots \leq m^{n-1} |a_1 - a_0|.$$

\dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})

由 $0 < m < 1$, 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n - a_{n-1})$ 绝对收敛. \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})