

2019 级《高等数学下》试卷

一、填空题

1、 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} = 3.$

2、 曲面 $z - e^z + 2xy = 3$ 在点 $(1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面方程为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $2x + y - 4 = 0$

3、 设 $f(x, y)$ 连续, 改变二次积分的积分次序: $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_0^{2-y} f(x, y) dx$

4、 若区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, 则 $\iint_D (1 + x + y) dx dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $\iint_D (1 + x + y) dx dy = 4\pi.$

5、 设 L 为连接点 $(1, 0)$ 到点 $(0, 1)$ 的直线段, 则 $\int_L 2x ds = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $\int_L 2x ds = \sqrt{2}.$

6、 设 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 按逆时针方向, 则曲线积分 $\int_L x^2 y^2 dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $\int_L x^2 y^2 dx = 0.$

7、 设 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, 则 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \frac{8}{3}\pi.$

8、 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; 该级数的敛散性为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \frac{1}{2}$, 级数发散。

二、计算题

9、 求函数 $u = xy + zf(\frac{y}{x})$ 的一阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}.$

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + zf'(\frac{y}{x}) \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2}; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x + zf'(\frac{y}{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{x}; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f(\frac{y}{x})$

10、设 $z^2y - xz^3 - 1 = 0$, 求偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = z^2y - xz^3 - 1$,

$F'_x = -z^3, F'_y = z^2, F'_z = 2yz - 3xz^2,$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{z^3}{2yz - 3xz^2} = \frac{z^2}{2y - 3xz};$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{z^2}{3xz^2 - 2yz} = \frac{z}{3xz - 2y}.$

11、求函数 $z = 4(x - y) - x^2 - y^2$ 的极值.

解: 令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4 - 2x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -4 - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{驻点为}(2, -2)$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -2, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2$

$AC - B^2 > 0, A < 0$, 极大值 $f(2, -2) = 8$.

12、计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^{x+y} dx dy$, 其中 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$.

解: $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 e^x \cdot e^y dy = \int_0^1 e^x dx \cdot \int_0^1 e^y dy = (e - 1)^2$

13、设二元函数 $u(x, y)$, 使 $du(x, y) = (2x + y)dx + (x - 2y)dy$, 求 $u(x, y)$.

解: $(2x + y)dx + (x - 2y)dy$

$= 2x dx + y dx + x dy - 2y dy = dx^2 + dxy - dy^2 = d(x^2 + xy - y^2)$

$u(x, y) = x^2 + xy - y^2.$

14、计算曲线积分 $\oint_L (y^2 + e^x)dx + (2xy + x + \sin^2 y)dy$, 其中 $L: x^2 + y^2 = 1$,

取逆时针方向.

解: 画图

由格林公式 $I = \iint_D [(2y+1)-2y]d\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma = \pi$.

15 利用高斯公式计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} 2xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$, 其中 Σ 为抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$)

的下侧.

解: 画图

补平面 $\Sigma_1: z=1$ (上侧)

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} 2xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} (2+1+1)dv = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 dz$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho(1-\rho^2)d\rho = 4 \times 2\pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 2\pi;$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = \pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \pi.$$

16、计算由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $z=1$ 所围立体 Ω 的体积.

解: 画图

$$\text{法一: } V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho(1-\rho^2)d\rho = 2\pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\text{法二: } V = \iint_{D_{xy}} [1-(x^2+y^2)]d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D_{xy} \text{ 是立体在 } xoy \text{ 面上的投影, 即 } D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\text{从而 } V = \iint_{D_{xy}} [1-(x^2+y^2)]d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-\rho^2)\rho d\rho = 2\pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

17、将函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}$ 展开成关于 $x-2$ 的幂级数, 并求 $f^{(n)}(2)$.

解: 令 $t = x-2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} &= \frac{1}{(t+2)^2+3(t+2)+2} = \frac{1}{t^2+7t+12} \\ &= \frac{1}{(t+3)(t+4)} = \frac{1}{t+3} - \frac{1}{t+4} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{t}{3}} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{t}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{t}{3}\right)^n - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{t}{4}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right) t^n,$$

其中 t 满足 $\left| -\frac{t}{3} \right| < 1$ 且 $\left| -\frac{t}{4} \right| < 1$, 即 $-3 < t < 3$.

$$\text{从而有 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right) (x-2)^n, \quad -1 < x < 5.$$

$$f^{(n)}(2) = (-1)^n n! \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right). \text{ 因为}$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-2) + a_2(x-2)^2 + \cdots + a_n(x-2)^n + a_{n+1}(x-2)^{n+1} + a_{n+2}(x-2)^{n+2} \cdots$$

$$\text{所以 } f^{(n)}(x) = 0 + 0 + 0 + \cdots + a_n n! + b_{n+1}(x-2) + b_{n+2}(x-2)^2 + \cdots$$

$$f^{(n)}(2) = a_n n! = (-1)^n n! \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right).$$