2018级《高等数学下》试卷

一、填空题

1、设
$$z = \sin(x + 2^y)$$
,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} =$ ______

解:
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2^y \ln 2 \sin(x+2^y)$$
.

2、曲面
$$z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$
在点 $(1,0,0)$ 处的切平面方程是

解:
$$2(x-1)-z=0$$

$$3$$
、 $I = \iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}d\sigma$,其中 D 是: $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$.由二重积分的几何意义 $I =$ _____

解:
$$\iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} d\sigma = \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$

4、设积分区域
$$\Omega$$
: $0 \le z \le 1$, $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, 则 $\iint_{\Omega} (e^z xy + 3) dv = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

解:
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (e^z xy + 3) dv = 3\pi.$$

5、若
$$L$$
 的方程是 $y = 1 \ (0 \le x \le 2)$,则 $\int_{L} y ds =$ ______

解:
$$\int_{L} y ds = 2$$
.

6、若方程
$$(3x^2y + 8xy^2)dx + (x^3 + 8x^2y + 12ye^y)dy = 0$$
是全微分方程,则 $\lambda =$ _____

解:
$$\lambda = 2$$

7、
$$\sum$$
 为平面 $x + y + z = 2$ 在第一卦限中的部分,则曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z) dS =$ ______

$$\mathfrak{M}\colon \iint\limits_{\Sigma} (x+y+z)dS = 4\sqrt{3}.$$

8、若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^p}$$
 绝对收敛,则 p 的取值范围是______

解: p > 1

二、计算题

9、设函数z = z(x, y)由方程 $xe^x - ye^y = ze^z$ 所确定,求dz.

解:
$$\diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = xe^x - ye^y - ze^z$$
,

$$F_x' = e^x + xe^x = (1+x)e^x$$
, $F_y' = -(1+y)e^y$, $F_z' = -(1+z)e^z$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{(1+x)e^x}{(1+z)e^z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = -\frac{(1+y)e^y}{(1+z)e^z},$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy = \frac{(1+x)e^x}{(1+z)e^z}dx - \frac{(1+y)e^y}{(1+z)e^z}dy.$$

10、求函数 $f(x,y) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2$ 的极值.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x - 8, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2$$

$$(0,0): A = -8, B = 2, C = -2$$

$$A C - \vec{B} > 0$$
, $A < 0$ 极大 $f(0,0)$

$$(2,2)$$
: $A = 4, B = 2, C = -2$

$$AC-B^2<0$$
,不是极值。

11、计算 $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d$, 其中 D 是由 $x^2 + y^2 = Ry$ 所围成的闭区域.

解. 画图

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{R \sin \theta} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{R \sin \theta} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} d(R^2 - \rho^2)^2$$

$$1 e^{\pi 2} e^{\pi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2}{3} (R^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{R_{3} + \frac{1}{4}} d\theta = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} (R^3 + c \cos^3 - R^3) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{R^3}{3} \left(\int_0^{\pi} |\operatorname{co} \theta|^3 d\theta - \pi \right)$$

$$\overline{m} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos \theta|^3 d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 -$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} - \sin \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{2}{3} - (\theta - \frac{1}{3}) \quad (\theta - \frac{1}{3})$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \vec{R} (\frac{4}{3} - \pi) = \frac{\pi}{3} \vec{R} - \frac{4}{9} \vec{R}$$

2018 级高等数学下

12、计算三重积分
$$\iint_{\Omega} z dv$$
, 其中 Ω 由不等式 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-a)^2 \le a^2$, $x^2 + y^2 \le z^2$ 所确定.

解: 画图

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2a\cos\varphi} r\cos\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16a^4 \cos^4\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= -4a^{4} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^{5} \varphi d \cos \varphi = -8\pi a^{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cos^{6} \varphi \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$=-\frac{4}{3}\pi a^4(\frac{1}{8}-1)=\frac{7}{6}\pi a^4.$$

13、在一切面积等于A的直角三角形中,求斜边最短的直角三角形.

解:设所求直角三角形的长和宽分别为 x, y

即求 $x^2 + y^2$ 在条件 xy = 2A 下的最小值

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(xy - 2A)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x' = 2x + \lambda y = 0 \\ F_y' = 2y + \lambda x = 0 \Rightarrow 唯一驻点 (\sqrt{2}A, \sqrt{2}A) 为所求 \\ F_{\lambda}' = xy - 2A = 0 \end{cases}$$

当长和宽均为 $\sqrt{2}A$ 时,斜边最短。

14、计算曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, L 的方向为逆时针方向.

解: 画图

$$\oint_{L} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \oint_{L} ydx - xdy = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{D} (-1 - 1)d\sigma$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\cdot\pi\cdot 4=-2\pi.$$

15、计算曲面积分 $\bigoplus_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{y} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dydz + \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 f(u) 具有一阶连续

导数, Σ 为柱面 $(x-a)^2+(y-a)^2=\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$ 及平面 z=0,z=1 (a>0) 所围成立体的表面

外侧.

解: 画图

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{1}{y} f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{-x}{y} + 2z \right] dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dv$$
$$= 2 \iint_{D_{vy}} dx dy \int_{0}^{1} z dz = \iint_{D_{vy}} dx dy = \pi \times \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} a^{2}.$$

16、求幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!}$ 的和函数,并求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!}$ 的和.

解: 因为
$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} = x e^{x^2}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{n!} = (xe^{x^2})' = e^{x^2} + 2x^2e^{x^2}, \ x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} = e+2e = 3e.$$