

2015-16 学年第二学期高等数学试题(A)参考答案

一、填空题 (共 5 小题, 每题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. $1-3e^{-2}$ 2. 发散 3. 4
4. $\frac{3}{2} < \alpha < 2$ 5. $y^2 + z^2 = 4z$

二、选择题 (共 5 小题, 每题 4 分, 共 20 分)

- 6.C 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.A

三、计算题 (共 7 小题, 共 60 分)

11.(8 分)

由 $(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \perp (7\vec{a} - 5\vec{b})$, 得 $(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \cdot (7\vec{a} - 5\vec{b}) = 0$,

$$\text{即 } 7|\vec{a}|^2 + 16\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 15|\vec{b}|^2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

由 $(\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) \perp (7\vec{a} - 2\vec{b})$, 得 $(\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) \cdot (7\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) = 0$,

$$\text{即 } 7|\vec{a}|^2 - 30\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 8|\vec{b}|^2 = 0 \quad (2) \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 得 } 46\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 23|\vec{b}|^2 = 0, \text{ 即 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{b}|^2 \quad (3)$$

把(3)代入(1), 得 $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$, 从而 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|$,

$$\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\pi}{3} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

12.(8 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(\Delta x)^2 + 0^2] \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + 0^2}} - 0}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{|\Delta x|} = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{[0^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{0^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} - 0}{\Delta y} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \Delta y \cdot \sin \frac{1}{|\Delta y|} = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

故该函数在 $(0, 0)$ 点的偏导数存在, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$.

13.(8 分)

解: 设 (x, y, z) 为椭圆上任意一点, 则该题就是求函数 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

在约束条件 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $x + y + z = 1$ 下的最大值与最小值.

为了简化计算, 也可以取目标函数为 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$,

构造拉格朗日辅助函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 1)$,
则

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\ L'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\ L'_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分} \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ L'_\mu = x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由前两个方程得 $x = y$, 由后两个方程相加, 并将 $x = y$ 代入, 得 $2x^2 + 2x = 1$,

$$\text{于是解得 } x = y = \frac{-2 \mp \sqrt{4+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \mp \sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

再由最后一个方程得 $z = 1 - 2x = 2 \mp \sqrt{3}$.

$$\text{所得驻点为 } P_1\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3}\right), P_2\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3}\right),$$

$$d_1 = \left\{ \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}},$$

$$d_2 = \left\{ \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + (2+\sqrt{3})^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}},$$

比较可得, 坐标原点到该椭圆的最长距离为 $\sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$, 最短距离为 $\sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$.

.....8分

14.(8 分)

解 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(2n+4)x^{2n+3}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(2n+2)x^{2n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+4)x^2}{(n+1)(2n+2)} = 0 < 1,$$

故该级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

.....4分

$$\text{设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+2}{n!} x^{2n+1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S(x) &= \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{n!} \right]' = \left[x^2 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n!} \right]' \\ &= [x^2 (e^{x^2} - 1)]' = 2x(e^{x^2} - 1) + 2x^3 e^{x^2}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

.....8分

15.(8 分)

解 Σ 为: $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$,

Σ 在 xOy 面上的投影为 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 - h^2$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

.....4分

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z) dS \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x + y + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{对称性}} \iint_{D_{xy}} a dx dy \\ &= a \cdot S_{D_{xy}} = \pi a(a^2 - h^2). \end{aligned}$$

.....8分

16.(10 分)

计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \leq R^2 \end{cases}$ 所确定

解法一: 本题不宜用球面坐标系

利用柱面坐标, 得

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} r dr \int_{R - \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} z^2 dz \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} r [(R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (R - \sqrt{R^2 - r^2})^3] dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} r [2(R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3R^2(R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4R^3 + 3Rr^2] dr = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

利用“先二后一” 计算 .

$$I = \int_0^{R/2} z^2 dz \iint_{D_1: z} dx dy + \int_{R/2}^R z^2 dz \iint_{D_2: z} dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$= \int_0^{R/2} z^2 \cdot \pi (2Rz - z^2) dz + \int_{R/2}^R z^2 \cdot \pi (R^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5 \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$

17.(10 分)

解 由 Σ 的对称性知

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2dxdy}{z \cos^2 z} + \frac{dxdy}{\cos^2 z} - \frac{dxdy}{z \cos^2 z} = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{1}{z \cos^2 z} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 z} \right) dxdy \\
 &= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{z \cos^2 z} dxdy + \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{\cos^2 z} dxdy \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分} \\
 \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{\cos^2 z} dxdy &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dxdy - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{\cos^2 (-\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2})} dxdy = 0 \\
 &\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}
 \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{z \cos^2 z} dxdy \\
 &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \cos^2 \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dxdy - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{-\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \cos^2 \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dxdy \\
 &= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \cos^2 \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dxdy \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cos^2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \rho d\rho \\
 &= -4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\cos^2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} d\sqrt{1-\rho^2} \\
 &= -4\pi \left[\tan \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \right]_0^1 = 4\pi \tan 1. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}
 \end{aligned}$$