

2019 学年第二学期《高等数学一（II）》期末考试试题（模拟卷）

一、主观题

1. （10 分）

设 $f(x, y, z) = x + y^2 + z^3$ ，求 f 在点 $P_0(1, 1, 1)$ 的梯度和沿方向 $l = (2, -2, 1)$ 的方向导数.

解 由于 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2$, 故 $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)\bigg|_{P_0} = (1, 2, 3)$,

$$l_0 = \frac{1}{|l|}l = \frac{1}{3}(2, -2, 1), \text{ 所以 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\bigg|_{P_0(1,1,1)} = (1, 2, 3) \cdot \frac{1}{3}(2, -2, 1) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

2. （15 分）设 $u = e^x + x \sin y$, $v = e^x - x \cos y$ ，求 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$.

解 由 $u = e^x + x \sin y$, $v = e^x - x \cos y$ 的表达式知它们在全平面存在对 x, y 的连续偏导数，且

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x + \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x - \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \sin y$$

又由于

$$J = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^x + \sin y & x \cos y \\ e^x - \cos y & x \sin y \end{vmatrix} = x(e^x(\sin y - \cos y) + 1)$$

故在 $J \neq 0$ 的任何点的邻域内，都有

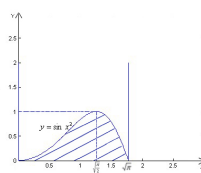
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin y}{e^x(\sin y - \cos y) + 1}, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos y}{e^x(\sin y - \cos y) + 1},$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos y - e^x}{x[e^x(\sin y - \cos y) + 1]}, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{e^x + \sin y}{x[e^x(\sin y - \cos y) + 1]}.$$

3. （15 分） $\iint_D x dx dy$, D 是由 $y = 0$, $y = \sin x^2$, $x = 0$ 和 $x = \sqrt{\pi}$ 围城的区域.

解 原式 $= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x dx \int_0^{\sin x^2} dy = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x^2 d(x^2)$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 \bigg|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} = -\frac{1}{2}(\cos \pi - \cos 0) = 1.$$



4. (15)

$\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, S 为球面 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2$ 的外侧.

解: 先计算: $\iint_S z^2 dxdy = \iint_{S_{\text{上}}} z^2 dxdy + \iint_{S_{\text{下}}} z^2 dxdy$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} [c + \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}]^2 dxdy - \iint_{D_{xy}} [c - \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}]^2 dxdy$$

$$= 4c \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2} dxdy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 c, \text{ 其中, } D_{xy}: (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2$$

同理可得: $\iint_S x^2 dydz = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 a$, $\iint_S y^2 dzdx = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 b$

$\therefore \iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 (a+b+c)$

5. (15 分) 求通解: $(e^{x+y} - e^x)dx + (e^{x+y} + e^y)dy = 0$.

解: 分离变量: $\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx = -\frac{e^y}{e^y - 1} dy$

两边积分, 并化简得通解: $\ln(e^x + 1)(e^y - 1) = C$.

6. (15 分) 求级数的和: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \sin nx$, $|r| < 1$.

解: 由于级数的部分和 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n r^k \sin kx$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} 2r \cos x S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n 2r^{k+1} \sin kx \cos x = \sum_{k=1}^n r^{k+1} [\sin(k+1)x + \sin(k-1)x] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n r^{k+1} \sin(k+1)x + \sum_{k=1}^n r^{k+1} \sin(k-1)x \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} r^k \sin kx + r^2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} r^k \sin kx \end{aligned}$$

$$= (S_n + r^{n+1} \sin(n+1)x - r \sin x) + r^2 (S_n - r^n \sin nx),$$

从中解得

$$S_n = \frac{r \sin x + r^{n+2} \sin nx - r^{n+1} \sin(n+1)x}{1 + r^2 - 2r \cos x}.$$

又由于当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|r^{n+2} \sin nx| \leq |r^{n+2}| \rightarrow 0$, $|r^{n+1} \sin(n+1)x| \leq |r^{n+1}| \rightarrow 0$, 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{r \sin x}{1 + r^2 - 2r \cos x},$$

因此 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \sin nx = \frac{r \sin x}{1 + r^2 - 2r \cos x}.$

【注】用欧拉公式会很简单, 但我不教你.

7. (15 分) 求幂级数的和以及收敛域: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n.$

解: 设 $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n$, $|x| < 1$, 则有

$$\int_0^x s(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) \int_0^x t^n dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n+1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2}, |x| < 1,$$

所以, $s(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3}, |x| < 1.$