

## 练习卷参考答案

### 一. 填空题:

1. 6

2.  $c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-3x}$

3.  $\iint_D |f(x, y)| dx dy$

4. 0

5.  $4\sqrt{2}$

6.  $\frac{1}{x}$

7. -2

8.  $C_1 e^{2x} + C_2$

9.  $2\sqrt{2}\pi$

10.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$

11. -2

12.  $e^{\sqrt{2}} - 1$

13.  $C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{5x}$

14.  $\frac{\pi}{5}$

15.  $\int_0^1 dy \int_{1-y}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$

### 二. 选择题:

1. C

2. C

3. D

4. D

5. A

6. A

7. B

B. D

9. C

10. D

11. C

12. A

13. B

14. C

15. D

### 三. 计算题

1. 解: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos(x-y)(-1) \cdot e^{(x+y)} + \sin(x-y) \cdot e^{(x+y)}$$

$$= e^{(x+y)}(\sin(x-y) - \cos(x-y))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = e^{(x+y)}(\sin(x-y) - \cos(x-y)) + e^{(x+y)}(\sin(x-y) + \cos(x-y))$$

$$= 2e^{(x+y)} \sin(x-y)$$

2. 解: 
$$\iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \iint_{1 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}} e^{r^2} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r e^{r^2} dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{r^2} \right]_1^{\sqrt{2}} d\theta = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - e) = \pi \cdot e \cdot (e-1)$$

3. 解: 因为  $L: 3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$  的周长为  $a$

$$\oint_L 2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2 ds = \oint_L 2xy ds + \oint_L 3x^2 + 4y^2 ds = 0 + \oint_L 12 ds = 12a$$

4. 解:  $L: x = y^2$  其中  $y$  从 -1 到 1

$$\int_L xydx = \int_{-1}^1 y^2 \cdot y \cdot 2y dy = \int_{-1}^1 2y^5 dy = [\frac{2}{5}y^5]_{-1}^1 = \frac{4}{5}$$

5. 解: 取  $F(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz + \lambda(x + y + z - 12)$

那么, 有  $F_x = yz + \lambda = 0$

$$F_y = xz + \lambda = 0$$

$$F_z = xy + \lambda = 0$$

$$F_\lambda = x + y + z - 12 = 0$$

得唯一的驻点  $(4, 4, 4)$ .

由该问题的实际意义, 得三个正数之积的最大值是  $w(4, 4, 4) = 64$

6. 解:  $P(x, y) = 2xy - y^4 + 3, \quad Q(x, y) = x^2 - 4xy^3$

由于  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ , 所以, 曲线积分的值与路径无关

取  $L: x = 2t; y = 2t$ . 其中  $t$  从 0 到 1 该积分等于:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \{ [2(2t)(2t) - (2t)^4 + 3] \cdot 2 + [(2t)^2 - 4(2t)(2t)^3] \cdot 2 \} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (6 + 24t^2 - 160t^4) dt = [6t + 8t^3 - 32t^5]_0^1 = -18 \end{aligned}$$

7. 解: (1)  $a_n = n + 1 \quad \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+2}{n+1} \right| = 1$

所以 收敛半径  $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$ ;

(2) 因为 当

当  $x = 1$  时, 原来的幂级数化为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n + 1$ , 注意,

一般项  $u_n = n + 1$  不趋于 0, 所以该级数发散。

当  $x = -1$  时, 原来的幂级数化为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n n + 1$ , 注意,

一般项  $u_n = (-1)^n n + 1$  不趋于 0, 所以该级数发散。

所以 收敛域  $(-1, 1)$ .

8. 解：通解为

$$y = e^{-\int \cot x dx} \left[ \int 5e^{\int \cot x dx} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{\sin x} [-5 \cos x + C]$$

$$\text{即 } y \sin x + 5 \cos x = C$$

把初始条件代入，得  $C = -4$ ，故所求特解为  $y \sin x + 5 \cos x + 4 = 0$

9. 解一：过已知点且与平面  $2x - 3y + 2z = 0$  平行的平面为

$$2(x+2) - 3(y-3) + 2(z-1) = 0, \quad \text{即 } 2x - 3y + 2z + 11 = 0$$

过已知点且与平面  $x - 2z = 0$  平行的平面为

$$(x+2) - 2(z-1) = 0, \quad \text{即 } x - 2z + 4 = 0$$

故 所求直线的一般式方程为  $\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 2z + 11 = 0 \\ x - 2z + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$

解二：取所求直线的方向向量为

$$\vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(2, 2, 1)$$

故 所求直线的对称式方程为  $\frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$

10. 解：因为  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1} + y \cos x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x + \sin x$

所以  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = (yx^{y-1} + y \cos x)dx + (x^y \ln x + \sin x)dy$

$$dz|_{(1,2)} = (2 + 2 \cos 1)dx + \sin 1 dy$$

11. 解：两曲线的交点为  $(0,0), (1/2, 1/4)$ ，积分区域为  $D: \begin{cases} x^2 \leq y \leq x - x^2, \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1/2 \end{cases}$

$$\iint_D xy d\sigma = \int_0^{1/2} x dx \int_{x^2}^{x-x^2} y dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/2} x [(x - x^2)^2 - x^4] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/2} (x^3 - 2x^4) dx = \frac{1}{640}$$

12. 解：设  $P = x^2 + 2xy^3, Q = 3x^2y^2 - 2y$

则  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6xy^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ，且为整式函数，所以曲线积分在整个  $xoy$  面内与路径无关

关

选择路径  $O(0,0) \rightarrow A(1,0) \rightarrow B(1,2)$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,2)} (x^2 + 2xy^3)dx + (3x^2y^2 - 2y)dy \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_0^2 (3y^2 - 2y)dy = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^1 + (y^3 - y^2) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{13}{3} \end{aligned}$$

13. 解: 由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left| (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n} \right| = \infty$  得级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$  发散

即级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n}$  非绝对收敛;

又  $\frac{\ln n}{n} > \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1}$ , 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$

根据莱布尼茨判别法可得级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n}$  收敛,

从而级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n}$  为条件收敛。

14. 解:  $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$

收敛区间为  $-1 < x - 2 < 1$ , 即  $1 < x < 3$

当  $x = 1$  时, 级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散, 当  $x = 3$  时, 级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$  收敛,

故幂级数的收敛域为  $(1, 3]$ .

15、解: 令  $F(x, y, z) = e^{2z} - xyz - 1$ , 则

$$F_x = -yz, F_y = -xz, F_z = 2e^{2z} - xy,$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{yz}{2e^{2z} - xy}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{xz}{2e^{2z} - xy}$$

$$dz = \frac{yz}{2e^{2z} - xy} dx + \frac{xz}{2e^{2z} - xy} dy = \frac{z}{2e^{2z} - xy} (ydx + xdy)$$

16、解:  $\iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} dxdy = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} dy \int_{y^2}^y dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} (y - y^2) dy = \int_0^1 \sin y dy - \int_0^1 y \sin y dy \\
&= -\cos y \Big|_0^1 - (-y \cos y + \sin y) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \sin 1.
\end{aligned}$$

17、解:  $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^3 r^3 dr$

$$= \frac{81}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{81}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{81}{16}\pi$$

18、解: 通解  $y = e^{\int_{-\frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{1}{x}} dx} \left[ C + \int \frac{\cos x}{x} e^{\int_{-\frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{1}{x}} dx} dx \right] = \frac{1}{x} (C + \int \cos x dx) = \frac{1}{x} (C + \sin x)$

代入初始条件  $y(\pi) = \pi$  得  $C = \pi$ ，所以所求特解为  $y = \frac{1}{x} (\pi + \sin x)$

19、解: 设  $u_n = \frac{\cos n\alpha}{(\ln 10)^n}$ ,  $|u_n| = \left| \frac{\cos n\alpha}{(\ln 10)^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(\ln 10)^n}$ ,

由于  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln 10)^n}$  是收敛的等比级数,

所以由比较审敛法知,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\cos n\alpha}{(\ln 10)^n} \right|$  收敛, 从而级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\alpha}{(\ln 10)^n}$  绝对收敛.

20、解: 设  $P = e^x \cos y, Q = -e^x \sin y$ , 则  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ,

所以曲线积分在整个  $xoy$  面内与路径无关

选择路径  $O(0,0) \rightarrow A(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \rightarrow B(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 得

$$\int_L e^x (\cos y dx - \sin y dy) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\frac{x}{2}} (-\sin y) dy = -1$$

21、解: 所给直线方向向量  $\vec{s} = (3, 2, -1)$ , 所给平面法向量  $\vec{n}_1 = (1, 2, -3)$ ,

$$\vec{s} \times \vec{n}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-4, 8, 4),$$

由条件, 所求平面法向量  $\vec{n}$  可取为  $(1, -2, -1)$ ,

所以所求平面方程为:  $(x - 2) - 2(y - 1) - (z - 1) = 0$ ,

即  $x - 2y - z + 1 = 0$ .

#### 四、应用题

1. 解：由于  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - y$ ;  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - x$ . 令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 。

得驻点  $(0, 0); (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}); (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2.$$

在  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  处， $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} = 3$   $B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} = -1$   $C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} = 3$

$$\Delta = AC - B^2 = 8 > 0, \forall A > 0$$

所以， $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  是极小值点，极小值是： $-\frac{1}{8}$

在  $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$  处， $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})} = 3$   $B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})} = -1$   $C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})} = 3$

$$\Delta = AC - B^2 = 8 > 0, \forall A > 0$$

所以， $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$  是极小值点，极小值是： $-\frac{1}{8}$

在  $(0, 0)$  处， $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(0, 0)} = 0$   $B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(0, 0)} = -1$   $C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(0, 0)} = 0$

$$\Delta = AC - B^2 = 8 > 0, \forall A > 0$$

所以， $(0, 0)$  不是极小值点。

2. 解：面积  $S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{L^+} x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a \cos^3 \theta \cdot 3a \sin^2 \theta (\cos \theta) - a \sin^3 \theta \cdot 3a \cos^2 \theta (-\sin \theta)] d\theta$

$$= \frac{3a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{3a^2}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \frac{3a^2}{16} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \frac{3a^2}{8} \pi.$$

注：此题可以应用其它方法求解。

3. 解：两曲线的交点为  $(1, -1), (4, 2)$

$$A = \int_{-1}^2 (y + 2 - y^2) dy = \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2y - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

解二：平面区域为  $D: \begin{cases} y^2 \leq x \leq y+2, \\ -1 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \int_{-1}^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{y+2} dx = \int_{-1}^2 (y + 2 - y^2) dy = \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2y - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. 解：设直角三角形的两条直角边分别为  $x, y$ ，则有  $x^2 + y^2 - a^2 = 0$

直角三角形的周长为  $l(x, y) = x + y + a$

设  $F = x + y + a + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - a^2)$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} F_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ F_y = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$$

5. 解一：由对称性，所求体积为以坐标面  $xoy$  上的圆  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  为底，以球面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  为顶的曲顶柱体体积的两倍，即

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \iint_D \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 - r^2} r dr \\ &= 4\pi \left( -\frac{1}{3} (2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi \end{aligned}$$

解二：可按旋转体体积计算，所求体积为

$$V = 2 \left[ \pi + \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^2) dx \right] = \frac{4}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi$$

6. 解：先  $x$  为积分变量，它的变化区间为  $[-2, 1]$ ，

$$\text{所以面积 } A = \int_{-2}^1 \left[ (2 - x^2) - x \right] dx = \left( 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-2}^1 = \frac{9}{2}$$

7. 解：设球的内接长方体在第一卦限内的顶点坐标为  $(x, y, z)$ ，则此长方体的长

宽高分别为  $2x, 2y, 2z$ ，体积为  $V = 8xyz$ ，

令  $L(x, y, z) = 8xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2)$ ，

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} L_x = 8yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 8xz + 2\lambda y = 0, \text{ 得 } x = y = z = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, \lambda = -\frac{4R}{\sqrt{3}}, \\ L_z = 8xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$(\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}})$  为惟一可能的极值点, 而内接于球且具有最大体积的长方体必定

存在, 所以当长方体的长宽高都为  $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$  时, 体积达到最大, 为  $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}R^3$ .

## 五. 证明题

证明: 部分和  $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1}(u_k + u_{k+1}) = u_1 + (-1)^{n+1}u_{n+1}$ ,

由于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nu_n = 1$ , 所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$ ,

因此  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = u_1$ , 即  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1}(u_n + u_{n+1})$  收敛.