

浙江工业大学2022—2023学年第二学期高等数学 学期末考试A卷参考答案

一、选择题 (每题3分, 共33分)

1-5. DCBCC 6-10. BABDA 11. C

二、解答题 (共67分)

二(1) (6分) 等号两边分别对 x, y 求偏导, 有

$$\varphi_1'bz_x + \varphi_2'(c - az_x) + \varphi_3'(-b) = 0$$

所以

$$z_x = \frac{b\varphi_3' - c\varphi_2'}{b\varphi_1' - a\varphi_2'}$$

$$\varphi_1'(bz_y - c) + \varphi_2'(-az_y) + \varphi_3'a = 0$$

所以

$$z_y = \frac{c\varphi_1' - a\varphi_3'}{b\varphi_1' - a\varphi_2'}$$

因此, $az_x + bz_y = c$.

二(2) (6分)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-\frac{y}{x^2}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

所以

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}dx + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}dy$$

二(3) (6分)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 y^2 dy \int_y^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dy \\&= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x^4)}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{1+x^4} \Big|_0^1 \\&= \frac{1}{6}(\sqrt{2}-1)\end{aligned}$$

二(4) (6分) 曲线绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转曲面方程为 $3x^2+3z^2+2y^2=12$, 在 $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 处切平面法向量 $\vec{n} = (6x, 4y, 6z)|_{(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})} = (0, 4\sqrt{3}, 6\sqrt{2})$ 所以, 切平面方程为

$$4\sqrt{3}(y - \sqrt{3}) + 6\sqrt{2}(z - \sqrt{2}) = 0,$$

即

$$2\sqrt{3}y + 3\sqrt{2}z - 12 = 0.$$

二(5) (7分) 易求 L 参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = 3t - 2, \\ y = t \end{cases} \quad t: 1 \rightarrow 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_1^2 [(3t - 2 + t) \cdot 3 + t - 3t + 2] dt \\&= \int_1^2 (10t - 4) dt = 11.\end{aligned}$$

二(6) (7分) 点 (x, y) 到 $x + y - 8 = 0$ 的距离 $d = \frac{|x+y-8|}{\sqrt{2}}$, 问题转化为满足条件 $x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 - 16y = 0$ 下求 $(x + y - 8)^2$ 的最小值点. 则

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = (x + y - 8)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 - 16y)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2(x + y - 8) + \lambda(2x + 2y) = 0, \\ L_y = 2(x + y - 8) + \lambda(2x + 10y - 16) = 0, \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 - 16y = 0. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2, \\ y = 2. \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -6, \\ y = 2. \end{cases}$$

由背景可知 $(2, 2), (-6, 2)$ 一个得最短距离, 一个得最长距离.

$(2, 2)$ 到直线距离为 $d_1 = \frac{|2+2-8|}{\sqrt{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}$,

$(-6, 2)$ 到直线距离为 $d_2 = \frac{|-6+2-8|}{\sqrt{2}} = 6\sqrt{2}$.

所以最短距离为 $2\sqrt{2}$.

二(7) (8分) $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$, 取下侧

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} xzdydz + yzdzdx - (z^2+1)dxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} (z+z-2z)dV = 0,$$

其中 Ω 是由 Σ_1, Σ_2 围成空间区域.

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} xzdydz + yzdzdx - (z^2+1)dxdy = - \iint_{(\Sigma_1)_{xy}} (-1)dxdy = \pi,$$

所以原式 $= 0 - \pi = -\pi$.

二(8) (8分) 曲线积分与路径无关, 则 $-f'(x) = e^x + 2f(x)$, 即

$$f'(x) + 2f(x) = -e^x$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^{-\int 2dx} \left[\int (-e^x) e^{\int 2dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-2x} \left[- \int e^{3x} dx + C \right] = -\frac{1}{3}e^x + Ce^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $f(0) = 0 \therefore C = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(e^{-2x} - e^x).$$

二(9) (8分)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}} \bigg/ \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n} \right| = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore \text{收敛半径} R=3$$

收敛区间为 $(-3, 3)$.

当 $x = -3$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{n}$ 发散;

当 $x = 3$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ 收敛, 所以收敛域为 $(-3, 3]$

令和函数 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n} x^n$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} S'(x) &= \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n} x^n \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3^n} x^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1/3}{1+x/3} = \frac{1}{3+x} \end{aligned}$$

且 $S(0) = 0$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= S(x) - S(0) = \int_0^x S'(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{3+t} dt \\ &= \ln(3+x) - \ln 3 = \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{3}\right), x \in (-3, 3] \end{aligned}$$

二(10) (5分) 令 $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, 则 $y'(x) = (a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} y''(x) &= (a_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1})' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2} x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = y(x), \end{aligned}$$

得 $y'' - y = 0$. 特征方程 $r^2 - 1 = 0$, 特征根为 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1$.

所以 $y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}, y'(x) = c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x}$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 4, \\ a_1 = y'(0) = c_1 - c_2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{5}{2}, c_2 = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \frac{5}{2} e^x + \frac{3}{2} e^{-x}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{3}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{5}{2 \cdot n!} + \frac{3(-1)^n}{2 \cdot n!} \right] x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5 + 3(-1)^n}{2 \cdot n!} x^n \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$a_n = \frac{5 + 3 \cdot (-1)^n}{2 \cdot n!}.$$