<u>2021— 2022</u> 第<u>二</u>学期《高等数学 B》期末

试题(A)答案及评分标准

一、单选题(每小题3分,共	15 分)		
1. 具有特解 $y_1 = e^x$, $y_2 = 3xe^x$, $y_3 = 5$	e^{-x} 的三阶常系数	文齐次微分方程为	J (A)
A. $y''' - y'' - y' + y = 0$	В.	y"+ y"- y'- y =	0
C. $y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0$	D. 2	y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y =	= 0
2. 直线 L : $\begin{cases} x+y+3z=0\\ x-y-z=0 \end{cases}$ 和平面 Π	: x - y - z + 1 = 0 f	的位置关系是(D).
A. <i>L</i> 与∏斜交	B. $L \perp \Pi$		
C. $L \in \Pi$	D. <i>L</i> □П 且 <i>L</i> ∈	∉Π	
3. 设 $z = f(x^2 + y^2), f$ 可微,则 $dz = f(x^2 + y^2)$	= (C)		
A. $2xdx + 2ydy$	B. $2xf_x dx +$	$2yf_y dy$	
C. 2xf'dx + 2yf'dy	$D. 2xf_x + 2yf_y$,	
4. $\c D = \{(x, y) : 0 \le x \le 1, -\sqrt{x} \le y \le 1\}$	$\leq \sqrt{x}$, $f(x) \neq 0$	连续的奇函数,	g(x) 是连续
的偶函数,则下列结论正确的是(A)		
A. $\iint_{D} f(y)g(x)dxdy = 0$	В. ∫	$\iint_{D} f(x)g(y)dxdy =$	= 0
C. $\iint_{D} [f(x) + g(y)] dxdy = 0$		$\int_{D} [f(y) + g(x)] dx$	
5. 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+\sqrt{2})}$,	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}) , \exists$	其中收敛的有(В).
A. 3 个; B. 2 个;	C.1个;	D. 0	个.
二、填空(每小题3分,共15	分)		
1. 平面 x+y+z=1与三个坐标平面	T 围成的四面体被	$ \xi$ 平面 $z = a (0 < a) $	a < 1) 所截的
三角形截面的面积是 $\frac{1}{2}(1-a)$) ²	·	

2. 微分方程
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$
 + $y = xe^x + \sin x$ 的特解的待定形式为

$$\underline{\qquad} y * = (ax+b)e^x + x(A\cos x + B\sin x)\underline{\qquad}.$$

- 3. $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} xy \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \underline{\qquad \qquad 0}$
- 4. 交換积分的顺序 $\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{2}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y) dy$.
- 5. 判断级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$ 的敛散性______; (填"收敛"或"发散")

三、计算题(每小题8分,共40分)

1. 求微分方程 $xy' + y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 的通解.

解法一: 原方程可化为一阶线性微分方程的标准形式: $y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

$$i \exists P(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad Q(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

由求解公式可知 $y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} (\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx}dx + C)$

$$= e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-\ln x} \left(\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{\ln x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left(\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (\arcsin x + C)$$

故方程的通解为 $y = \frac{\arcsin x + C}{x}$

解法二: 原方程可化为(xy)'= $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

从而 $xy = \arcsin x + C$

故方程的通解为
$$y = \frac{\arcsin x + C}{x}$$

2. 函数 $z = x^3 f(x, \frac{x}{y})$ 具有二阶连续偏导,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 f + x^3 f_1 + \frac{x^3}{y} f_2$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^4}{y^2} f_2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{4x^3}{y^2} f_2' - \frac{x^4}{y^2} f_{12}'' - \frac{x^4}{y^3} f_{22}''$$

3. 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D (x-y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y): (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 2, y \ge x\}$.

解:



$$\iint\limits_{D} (x-y)dxdy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}\cos(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4})} (r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta)rdr$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta \int_{0}^{2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} r^{2} dr$$

$$=\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}(\cos\theta-\sin\theta)\frac{r^3}{3}\Big|_0^{2(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)}d\theta=\frac{8}{3}\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}(\cos\theta-\sin\theta)(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)^3d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^{3} d(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = \frac{8}{3} \frac{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^{4}}{4} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

4. 设曲线的方程为 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{6-x^2-y^2} \\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$, 试求曲线上在点 (-2,1,1) 处的切线和法平

面方程.

$$\Re \begin{cases}
z = \sqrt{6 - x^2 - y^2} \\
x + y + z = 0
\end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0 \\
x + y + z = 0
\end{cases}, z > 0$$

令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6$, G(x, y, z) = x + y + z,则在点 (-2,1,1) 处的切向量为

$$(0,6,-6) = 6(0,1,-1)$$

故所求切线和法平面方程分别为 $\frac{x+2}{0} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}, y = z$

5. 将函数
$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{5-x}$$
 展开成 $(x-1)$ 的幂级数,并求 $f^{(n)}(1)$.

解

$$\frac{1}{5-x} = \frac{1}{4(1-\frac{x-1}{4})} = \frac{1}{4}(1+\frac{x-1}{4}+(\frac{x-1}{4})^2+\dots+(\frac{x-1}{4})^n+\dots), |x-1|<4,$$

$$\frac{x-1}{5-x} = (x-1)\frac{1}{5-x} = \frac{1}{4}(x-1) + \frac{(x-1)^2}{4^2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{4^3} + \dots + \frac{(x-1)^n}{4^n} + \dots, -3 < x < 5,$$

$$f^{(n)}(1) = \frac{n!}{4^n}.$$

四、(10 分)在椭圆 $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = 1$ 的第一象限部分上求一点,使得该点处的切线与坐标轴所围成的三角形面积最小,并求面积的最小值.

解
$$\Rightarrow F(x,y) = 3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 1$$
, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{3x + y}{x + 3y}$

故椭圆上的切点为 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 切线的方程为

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{3x_0 + y_0}{x_0 + 3y_0}(x - x_0),$$

从而切线与坐标轴的截距分别为 $\frac{1}{3x_0+y_0}$, $\frac{1}{x_0+3y_0}$,于是切线与坐标轴所围成的

三角形面积
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3x_0 + y_0} \cdot \frac{1}{x_0 + 3y_0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 8x_0 y_0}$$

可设拉格朗日函数为

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = 1 + 8xy + \lambda(3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 1)$$
.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 8y + 6\lambda x = 0, \\ 8x + 2x\lambda + 6y = 0, \\ 3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = 1, \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $(x,y) = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})$, 驻点唯一.

故
$$S_{\min} = \frac{1}{4}$$
.

五、(10 分) 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-2)^n$ 的和函数,并给出收敛域...

记 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nt^n$ 和函数为 $\varphi(t)$,即有

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nt^n = t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (t^n)' = t(\frac{t}{1-t})' = \frac{t}{(1-t)^2}, \quad t \in (-1,1).$$

于是原函数的和函数

$$s(x) = \varphi(x-2) = \frac{x-2}{(3-x)^2}, x \in (1,3)$$

六、(10分) 设函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

试探讨该函数在(0,0)的连续性、偏导数的存在性以及可微性.

解:
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 = f(0,0)$$

所以f(x,y)在(0,0)连续;

当
$$x^2 + y^2 = 0$$
时,

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \cdot 0 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + 0^2}}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$f_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0 \cdot \Delta y \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta y)^{2} + 0^{2}}}}{\Delta y} = 0$$

考虑
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0) \Delta x - f_y(0,0) \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

