



南方科技大学
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

考试科目: 高等数学(下) A

开课单位: 数学系

考试时长: 150 分钟

命题教师: 王融 等

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| 题号 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 分值 | 9分 | 9分 | 12分 | 7分 | 7分 | 8分 | 8分 | 8分 | 8分 | 8分 |
| 题号 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 分值 | 8分 | 8分 | | | | | | | | |

本试卷共 12 大题, 满分 100 分. (考试结束后请将试卷、答题本、草稿纸一起交给监考老师)

注意: 本试卷里的中文为直译(即完全按英文字面意思直接翻译), 所有数学词汇的定义请参照教材(Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition)中的定义。如果其中有些数学词汇的定义不同于中文书籍(比方说同济大学的高等数学教材)里的定义, 以教材(Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition)中的定义为准。

1. (9 pts) Determine whether the following statements are **true** or **false**? No justification is necessary.

- (1) Equation $r = 2 \sin(\theta)$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$) in polar form is a circle of radius 1 centered at (0,1).
- (2) If $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y$, then for any direction \mathbf{u} , the directional derivative of $f(x, y)$ satisfies $-\sqrt{2} \leq D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x, y) \leq \sqrt{2}$.
- (3) If $\mathbf{u} \neq 0$, and if $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}$ and $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$, then $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$.

2. (9 pts) **Multiple Choice Questions:** (only one correct answer for each of the following questions.)

(1) Let $\mathbf{R} : (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, then the integral $\iint_{\mathbf{R}} f(x, y) dA$ is **not equal to**

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

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

(C) $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(1+r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$

(D) $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$

(2) Which formula satisfies the conditions that function $f(x, y)$ has both partial derivatives at (0,0) when $f(0,0) = 0$?

(A) $\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}.$

(B) $\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$

(C) $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}.$

(D) $\frac{x^4+y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$

(3) If $f(x, y) = 3x + 4y - ax^2 - 2ay^2 - 2bxy$ has only local maxima, then

- (A) $2a^2 > b^2$, and $a < 0$. (B) $2a^2 > b^2$, and $a > 0$.
(C) $2a^2 < b^2$, and $a < 0$. (D) $2a^2 < b^2$, and $a > 0$.

3. (12 pts) Please fill in the blank for the questions below.

(1) If a plane is tangent to the surface $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 2$, and parallel to $x - y + 2z = 0$, then the equation of the plane is _____.

(2) Let $f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}}$, then $df(1, 1, 1) =$ _____.

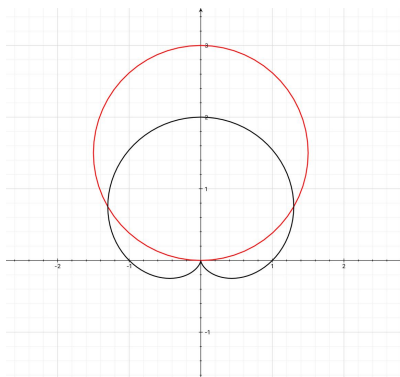
(3) The equation of the plane through the line $x = -1 + 2t, y = 3 + t, z = -t$ and parallel to the line $x = -2t, y = t, z = 1 - t$ is _____.

(4) The circulation of the field $\mathbf{F} = \nabla(xy^2z^3)$ around the ellipse

$$C: \mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t)\mathbf{i} + (4\sin t)\mathbf{j}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi,$$

is _____.

4. (7 pts) Find the area of region that lies inside the circle $r = 3\sin\theta$ and outside the cardioid $r = 1 + \sin\theta$.



5. (7 pts) Find the points on the curve

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (12\sin t)\mathbf{i} - (12\cos t)\mathbf{j} + 5t\mathbf{k}$$

at a distance 26π units **along the curve** from the point $(0, -12, 0)$.

6. (8 pts) Find the interval of convergence of the power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{\ln(n+2)} x^n$.

7. (8 pts) Find the real numbers a, b ($b \neq 0$), which satisfy

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^a} = b.$$

8. (8 pts) Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(x^2 + 2y^2)$ on the close disk $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$.

9. (8 pts) Evaluate the integral $\iiint_D z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV$, where D is the solid bounded above by $z = 1$ and below by $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.
10. (8 pts) Calculate the line integral $\int_L \sin 2x dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y dy$, here L is the curve $y = \sin x$, from $(0, 0)$ to $(\pi, 0)$.
11. (8 pts) Use the Stokes' Theorem to calculate the circulation of the field \mathbf{F} around the curve C in the indicated direction, here $\mathbf{F} = y\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + x^2\mathbf{k}$, and C is the boundary of the triangle cut from the plane $x + y + z = 1$ by the first octant, counterclockwise when viewed from above.
12. (8 pts) Use the Divergence Theorem to find the outward flux of \mathbf{F} across the boundary of the region D , here $\mathbf{F} = x^2\mathbf{i} + y^2\mathbf{j} + z^2\mathbf{k}$; and D is the region cut from the solid cylinder $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ by the planes $z = 0$, and $z = 1$.

一、 (9分) 判断题:

- (1) 极坐标方程 $r = 2 \sin(\theta)$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$) 在 xy -平面所对应的图形是以 $(0, 1)$ 为圆心、半径为 1 的圆.
- (2) 设 $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y$, 则对任意方向 \mathbf{u} , 函数 $f(x, y)$ 的方向导数满足 $-\sqrt{2} \leq D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x, y) \leq \sqrt{2}$.
- (3) 若 $\mathbf{u} \neq 0$, 且满足 $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}$ 以及 $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$, 则必有 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$.

二、 (9分) 单项选择题:

- (1) 设 $R: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 则积分 $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$ 不等于
 - (A) $\int_0^2 \int_{-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy dx.$
 - (B) $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx dy.$
 - (C) $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(1+r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$
 - (D) $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$
- (2) 设 $f(0, 0) = 0$, 当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 为如下四式之一, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处两个偏导数都存在的是
 - (A) $\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}.$
 - (B) $\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$
 - (C) $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}.$
 - (D) $\frac{x^4+y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$
- (3) 若 $f(x, y) = 3x + 4y - ax^2 - 2ay^2 - 2bxy$ 只有局部极大值, 则
 - (A) $2a^2 > b^2$, 且 $a < 0$.
 - (B) $2a^2 > b^2$, 且 $a > 0$.
 - (C) $2a^2 < b^2$, 且 $a < 0$.
 - (D) $2a^2 < b^2$, 且 $a > 0$.

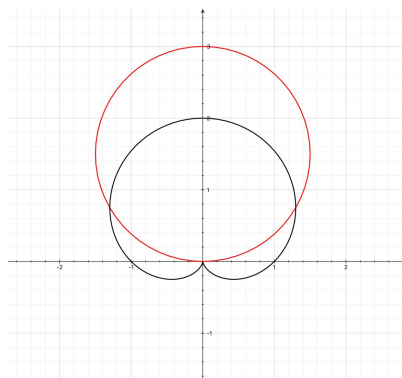
三、 (12分) 填空题:

- (1) 与曲面 $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 2$ 相切, 且与平面 $x - y + 2z = 0$ 平行的平面方程为 _____.
- (2) 设 $f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}}$, 则 $df(1, 1, 1) =$ _____.
- (3) 过直线 $x = -1 + 2t, y = 3 + t, z = -t$ 且平行于直线 $x = -2t, y = t, z = 1 - t$ 的平面方程为 _____.
- (4) 向量场 $\mathbf{F} = \nabla(xy^2z^3)$ 绕椭圆

$$C: \mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t)\mathbf{i} + (4 \sin t)\mathbf{j}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi,$$

的环量为 _____.

- 四、 (7分) 设 D 是 (如下图所示) 在圆 $r = 3 \sin \theta$ 的内部, 而不在心形线 $r = 1 + \sin \theta$ 的内部, 的区域. 求区域 D 的面积.



五、 (7分) 求在曲线

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (12 \sin t) \mathbf{i} - (12 \cos t) \mathbf{j} + 5t \mathbf{k}$$

上且距离点 $(0, -12, 0)$ 的弧长为 26π 的点的坐标.

六、 (8分) 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{\ln(n+2)} x^n$ 的收敛域.

七、 (8分) 若

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^a} = b,$$

这里 a 、 b 为实常数, 且 $b \neq 0$, 求 a 和 b 的值.

八、 (8分) 求函数 $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(x^2 + 2y^2)$ 在闭圆盘 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 上的最大值和最小值 (即全局极大值和全局极小值) .

九、 (8分) 计算积分 $\iiint_D z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV$, 这里 D 是夹在平面 $z = 1$ 和曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 之间的区域.

十、 (8分) 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \sin 2x dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y dy$, 其中 L 是曲线 $y = \sin x$ 上从点 $(0, 0)$ 到点 $(\pi, 0)$ 的一段.

十一、 (8分) 用Stokes' 定理计算向量场 \mathbf{F} 绕有向闭曲线 C 的环量, 这里 $\mathbf{F} = y \mathbf{i} + xz \mathbf{j} + x^2 \mathbf{k}$, 而闭曲线 C 是平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 在第一卦限的区域边界, 当从上方往下看时, C 是逆时针方向.

十二、 (8分) 用散度定理计算向量场 \mathbf{F} 通过区域 D 的边界从内向外的通量, 这里 $\mathbf{F} = x^2 \mathbf{i} + y^2 \mathbf{j} + z^2 \mathbf{k}$; 区域 D 是圆柱体 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 夹在平面 $z = 0$ 和 $z = 1$ 之间的部分.