

安徽大学 2023—2024 学年第二学期

《高等数学 A (二)》期末考试试卷 (B 卷)

参考答案与评分标准

一、填空题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

1. 0; 2. $e^{xy} \cos xy (ydx + xdy)$; 3. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$; 4. $1 - \cos 1$; 5. $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}$

二、选择题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

6. D; 7. D; 8. A; 9. C; 10. D

三、计算题 (每小题 10 分, 共 60 分)

11. 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 2xy + f'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot x^2 + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2xf'_1 + 2xy(f''_{11} \cdot x^2 + f''_{12} \cdot \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x^2}f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2}(f''_{21} \cdot x^2 + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{1}{x}) \\ &= 2xf'_1 - \frac{1}{x^2}f'_2 + 2x^3yf''_{11} + yf''_{12} - \frac{y}{x^3}f''_{22}. \end{aligned} \quad \dots \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

12. 【解】 $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} y \frac{dy}{dx} + z \frac{dz}{dx} = -x \\ \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 \end{cases}$, $J = \begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = y - z \neq 0$,

解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{vmatrix} -x & z \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} / J = \frac{z-x}{y-z}$, $\frac{dz}{dx} = \begin{vmatrix} y & -x \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} / J = \frac{x-y}{y-z}$,

所以在点 $P(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切向量为 $\vec{T} = \{1, 0, -1\}$,

因此切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$,

法平面方程为 $(x-1) - (z-1) = 0$, 即 $x - z = 0$.

..... (10 分)

13. 【解】由轮换对称性可知, $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy dz$,

所以 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin \varphi \cdot \rho^2 d\rho$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4}{15}\pi$

..... (10 分)

14. 【解】L 的参数方程为: $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \cos t \\ y = \sqrt{2} \sin t \end{cases} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$,

$ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt = \sqrt{2} dt$,

所以 $\int_L y \, ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \sin t \cdot \sqrt{2} \, dt = -2 \cos t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$.
..... (10 分)

15. 【解】 曲面 Σ 的方程为 $z = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ ($x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$),

补平面 Σ_1 : $z = e$ ($x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$),

取上侧。记 Σ 与 Σ_1 所围立体为 Ω , Ω 在面 xOy 的投影为 D : $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \iint_{\Sigma} &= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \iiint_{\Omega} (2xz + 2y + 2z) dx dy dz - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (z^2 - x) dx dy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} 2z dx dy dz - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (z^2 - x) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \left[\int_{e^r}^e 2z dz \right] r dr d\theta - \iint_D (e^2 - x) dx dy \\ &= \pi - \pi e^2 \end{aligned} \quad \dots \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

16. 【解】 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} - 1 \right) x^{2n}$,

记 $S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n}$, $S_2(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n}$,

则 $S(x) = S_1(x) - S_2(x)$, $x \in (-1, 1)$.

由于 $S_2(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$, $(xS_1(x))' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$, $x \in (-1, 1)$,

因此 $xS_1(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$,

又由于 $S_1(0) = 0$, 故

$$S_1(x) = \begin{cases} -1 + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, & 0 < |x| < 1, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = S_1(x) - S_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2}, & 0 < |x| < 1 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

四、应用题（共 10 分）

17. 【解】

$$W = \int_L \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy$$

令 $P = \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2}$, 计算得 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$.

取 L' : $4x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 顺时针,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I &= \int_{L+L'} \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy - \int_{L'} \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy \\ &= 0 + \int_{L'+} (4x-y) dx + (x+y) dy = \iint_{4x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 1 - (-1) dx dy = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \pi \end{aligned}$$

..... (10 分)

五、证明题（10 分）

$$18. \text{【证明】} u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_n|}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} / \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发散, 故原级数非绝对收敛;

原级数为交错级数, 且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$ 单调下降趋于零, 故原级数条件收敛

..... (10 分)