北京邮电大学 2015-2016 学年第二学期 《高等数学》(下)期末考试题 答案及参考评分标准

- 一. 填空题(本大题共10小题,每小题4分,共40分)
- 1. 设 $a_n > 0, p > 1$, 且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} [n^p(e^{\frac{1}{n}} 1)a_n] = 1$, 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛,则p的取值

范围是_____.

填:
$$(2,+\infty)$$
 或 $p > 2$

填:
$$4x^2y^2$$

3. 设
$$z = f(x, y)$$
 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$, 且 $f(x, 0) = x$, $f(0, y) = y^2$, 则

$$f(x,y) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

填:
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + x + y^2$$

4. 已知曲面 $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ 上点 P 处的切平面平行于平面 2x + 2y + z = 1,

则点P的坐标是 .

填:
$$a = 3, b = -2$$

填:
$$\frac{\pi}{2}(e^{\pi}+1)$$

7.
$$\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, z \ge 0, \quad \text{If } I = \iiint_{\Omega} (2x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2 + xy) dV = \underline{\qquad}$$

填:
$$\frac{4}{3}\pi$$

8.
$$\forall A = (x^2 + y, yz, xe^z), \text{ } \exists \text{ } \text{rot} A \mid_{(1,1,1)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

填:
$$rotA|_{(1,1,1)} = -i - ej - k$$

9. 设L是以点(1,0)为圆心, R(>1)为半径的圆周, L取逆时针方向, 则

$$I = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

填: 2π

10. 设曲面S为 $z=x^2+y^2$ ($0 \le z \le 1$)取下侧,则

$$\iint\limits_{S} y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

填:
$$-\frac{\pi}{3}$$

二 (8 分). 设 $z = \frac{1}{x} f(xy) + y \varphi(x+y)$, 其中 f, φ 二阶可导, 求 dz 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\mathbf{R} \qquad dz = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}f(xy) + \frac{y}{x}f'(xy) + y\varphi'(x+y)\right)dx$$

$$+(f'(xy)+y\varphi'(x+y))dy$$
 (3 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} f(xy) + \frac{y}{x} f'(xy) + y \varphi'(x+y)$$
 (5 分)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} f(xy) + \frac{y}{x} f'(xy) + y \varphi'(x+y) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x}f'(xy) + \frac{1}{x}f'(xy) + yf''(xy) + \varphi'(x+y) + y\varphi''(x+y)$$

$$= yf''(xy) + \varphi'(x+y) + y\varphi''(x+y)$$
(8 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\))

三(8 分). 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy$, 其中积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}.$

解 将 D 分割成两部分 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 和 $D_2 = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \ge 1\}.$

于是有

$$I = \iint_{D_1} |x^2 + y^2 - 1| \, dx dy + \iint_{D_2} |x^2 + y^2 - 1| \, dx dy$$
 (2 分)

$$I_1 = \iint\limits_{D_1} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{8}$$
 (4 分)

$$I_2 = \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}^1 (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[(x^2 - 1) - (x^2 - 1)\sqrt{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{8}.$$
 (7 \(\frac{\frac{\frac{\pi}}{2}}{3}\)

所以
$$I = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$$
 (8分)

四(8分). 试将函数 $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x-2}$ 分别展开成 x 和 (x-3) 的幂级数.

解
$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{2x+1}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2}$$
. (2分)

在x=0处展成幂级数,得

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} = -\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+x/2}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - 1\right) x^n, |x| < 1$$
 (5 分)

在x=3处展成幂级数,得

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2 + (x-3)} + \frac{1}{5 + (x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-3}{2}} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-3}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)^n + \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{5}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{5^{n+1}}\right) (x-3)^n, \quad |x-3| < 2.$$
 (8 \(\frac{\frac{\frac{1}}{2}}{2}\)

五 (8 分). 求曲线积分 $I = \int_L e^x [(y - \cos y) dx + \sin y dy]$, 其中 L 是曲线 $y = \sin x$ 上从点 O(0,0) 到点 $A(\pi,0)$ 的一段弧.

解 添加辅助直线段 \overline{AO} ,方向从 \overline{AO} 0.记 \overline{AO} 与 \overline{L} 所围区域为 \overline{D} .令

$$P = e^x (y - \cos y), \quad Q = \sin y.$$

得
$$I = \int_{L+\overline{AO}} e^x [(y - \cos y) dx + \sin y dy] - \int_{\overline{AO}} e^x [(y - \cos y) dx + \sin y dy]$$
$$= I_1 - I_2.$$
 (2分)

由格林公式,并注意到曲线是顺时针方向,有

$$I_1 = \int_{L+\overline{AO}} e^x [(y - \cos y)dx + \sin ydy]$$

= $-\iint_D [e^x \sin y - e^x (1 + \sin y)] dxdy = -\iint_D e^x dxdy$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} e^x dy = -\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{\pi} + 1)$$
 (6分)
$$I_2 = \int_{\overline{AO}} e^x [(y - \cos y) dx + \sin y dy] = -\int_{\pi}^0 e^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} e^x dx = e^{\pi} - 1$$
所以
$$I = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} e^{\pi}.$$
 (8分)

六 (8分). 计算 $I = \iint_c (xy + yz + zx) dS$, 积分曲面 S 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被

柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 所截得的部分.

AP
$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

S 在 xoy 平面上的投影区域是 $x^2 + y^2 \le 2x$. (2分)

于是

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 - 2x \le 0} [xy + (x+y)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}] \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 - 2x \le 0} x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} r\cos\theta \cdot r \cdot r dr$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5\theta d\theta = \frac{64\sqrt{2}}{15}$$
(8 \(\frac{\frac{\frac{\pi}}{2}}{15}\)

七(10 分). 过椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上第一卦限内的点 M 作切平面,使此切平面与 3 个坐标面在第一卦限内围成的四面体的体积最小,求 M 点的坐标及

此最小体积.

解 设切点为 $M(\xi,\eta,\zeta)$,于是切平面的法向量为

$$\boldsymbol{n} = \left(\frac{2\xi}{a^2}, \frac{2\eta}{b^2}, \frac{2\zeta}{c^2}\right),$$

切平面的方程为
$$\frac{2\xi}{a^2}(x-\xi) + \frac{2\eta}{b^2}(y-\eta) + \frac{2\zeta}{c^2}(z-\zeta) = 0$$

三个截距分别为
$$X = \frac{a^2}{\xi}, Y = \frac{b^2}{\eta}, Z = \frac{c^2}{\zeta}$$
 (2分)

四面体的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{\xi \eta \zeta}, 0 < \xi < a, 0 < \eta < b, 0 < \zeta < c.$$
 (3 分)

下面求函数 $U = \xi \eta \zeta$ 在约束条件 $\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最大值.令

$$F(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\lambda) = \xi\eta\zeta + \lambda\left(\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1\right)$$
 (5 分)

由方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} = \eta \zeta + \frac{2\lambda \xi}{a^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} = \xi \zeta + \frac{2\lambda \eta}{b^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \zeta} = \xi \eta + \frac{2\lambda \zeta}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得在第一卦限内的唯一的驻点为
$$\xi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \eta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \zeta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$$
. (8分)

因为在第一卦限内V必存在最小值,令在第一卦限有唯一的驻点,此驻点

必为最小值点,最小值为
$$V_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc$$
. (10分)

八 (10 分). 设 S 是空间立体 $V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2Rz, x^2 + y^2 \le z^2$ (含 z 轴 部分)的整个表面外侧,计算 $I = \bigoplus_s x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy$.

解申

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 2Rz \\ x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2} \end{cases}$$
 得两曲面的交线为
$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} = R^{2} \\ z = R \end{cases}$$

圆锥面
$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$
 的半顶解为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$. (4分)

由高斯公式有

$$I = \iiint_{V} (3x^{2} + 3y^{2} + 3z^{2}) dv \quad (用球面坐标)$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2R\cos\theta} r^{2} \cdot r^{2} \sin\theta dr$$

$$= 6\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2R\cos\theta} r^{2} \cdot r^{2} \sin\theta dr$$

$$= 6\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\theta \left[\frac{1}{5} r^{5} \right]_{0}^{2R\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 32 \cdot 6\pi R^{5} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\theta \cdot \cos^{5}\theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{32\pi}{5} R^{5} \cos^{6}\theta \Big|_{0}^{\pi/4} = \frac{28}{5} \pi R^{5}$$
(10 分)