

# 石家庄铁道大学 2018 年春季学期

## 2017 级本科班期末考试试卷 (A) 参考答案与评分标准

课程名称: 高等数学 A II (闭卷) 任课教师: 分级教学

一、选择和填空题 (共 10 题, 每题 4 分, 共 40 分)

1-4. DDCC      5.  $e^{-1}$       6-9. CCDD      10.  $(x+1)^2$

8.

二、完成下列各题 (共 5 题, 每题 6 分, 共 30 分)

$$1. f(x,1) = \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad f'_x(x,1) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}.$$

$$2. \text{投影域 } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$V = \iint_D [(4-x^2-y^2)-(3x^2+3y^2)] d\sigma = 4\pi \cdot 1^2 - 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = 2\pi.$$

$$3. D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \quad dS = \sqrt{1+z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} d\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} d\sigma$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2-r^2}} r dr \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{2} \left[ -\sqrt{2-r^2} \right]_0^1 = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1) = 4\pi - 2\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$4. s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, [-1,1), \quad s'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$s(x) = s(0) - \ln(1-x) = -\ln(1-x), \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} = s\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2$$

$$5. r^2 + 2r - 3 = 0, \quad r_1 = -3, r_2 = 1$$

$$\text{通解 } y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x$$

三、完成下列各题 (共 3 题, 每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

1. 设圆半径为  $x$ , 正方形与三角形边长分别为  $y, z$ , 则

$$A = \pi x^2 + y^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} z^2,$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = 2\pi x + 4y + 3z - l = 0$$

$$L = A + \lambda \varphi = \pi x^2 + y^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} z^2 + \lambda(2\pi x + 4y + 3z - l)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2\pi x + \lambda \cdot 2\pi = 0 \\ L'_y = 2y + \lambda \cdot 4 = 0 \\ L'_z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} z + \lambda \cdot 3 = 0 \\ 2\pi x + 4y + 3z = l \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{y}{2} \\ z = \sqrt{3}y \\ 2\pi x + 4y + 3z = l \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2\pi \cdot \frac{y}{2} + 4y + 3\sqrt{3}y = l \Rightarrow y = 2,$$

驻点  $(1, 2, 2\sqrt{3})$ .

由于最小面积一定存在, 且驻点唯一, 故在此点取得最小面积

$$A_{\min} = \pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}.$$

2. 利用格林公式计算曲线积分  $I = \oint_L (e^x \sin y - y^2) dx + (e^x \cos y + x^2) dy$ ,

其中  $L: x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ , 逆时针方向.

$$2. I = \iint_D (2x + 2y) dx dy = 2 \iint_D x dx dy + \iint_D 2y dx dy = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 + 0 = 2\pi$$

3. 补  $\Sigma_0: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$ , 取下侧, 则

$$\Phi = \iiint_{\Omega} (2x + 2y + 1) dV - \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^3 dy dz + (y^3 + z) dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 2x dV + \iiint_{\Omega} 2y dV + \iiint_{\Omega} dV - \iint_{\Sigma_0} 0 dx dy$$

$$= 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi - 0 = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$