

2016 级《高等数学(A)II》期末试卷参考解答

一、选择和填空题（共 10 小题，每小题 4 分，共 40 分）

1~4. CCBB 5. 0 6. 4 7~10. DDDD

二、完成下列各题（共 5 小题，每小题 6 分，共 30 分）

$$1. \quad z|_{y=1} = \ln(1+e^x), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,1)} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$2. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{12} \cdot x + f''_{22} \cdot x \cdot y + f'_2 \cdot 1 = xf''_{12} + xyf''_{22} + f'_2.$$

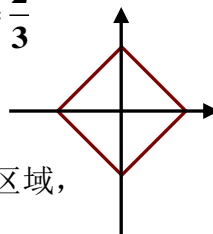
$$3. \quad \because \frac{1}{1+t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^n, \quad |t| < 1; \quad \ln(1+t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} t^n, \quad -1 < t \leq 1;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= \frac{1}{1+(x-1)} + \ln[1+(x-1)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x-1)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (x-1)^n \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) (x-1)^n, \quad |x-1| < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad \text{由对称性 } V = 4 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 8 \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy = 8 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{注：(1) 也可用三重积分 } V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \iint_D dx dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \dots = \frac{2}{3}$$

(2) 强烈建议要画出积分区域的图， D 是 $|x| + |y| = 1$ 围成的区域， D_1 是 D 的第一象限部分。



$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \text{原式} &= \int_L \frac{(x+y)dx + (-x+y)dy}{a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_L (x+y)dx + (-x+y)dy \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_D (-1-1)d\sigma = -2\pi \quad (\text{先化简，再用格林公式}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{注：也可以由参数方程求解 } L: \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}, \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} (-1)dt = \underline{-2\pi}$$

三、完成下列各题（共 3 小题，每小题 10 分，共 30 分）

$$1. \quad \overrightarrow{OM}: \begin{cases} x = \xi t \\ y = \eta t \\ z = \zeta t \end{cases}, \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 1. \quad \text{由第二类曲线积分得 } \vec{F} \text{ 所做功 } W \text{ 为}$$

$$W = \int_{\overrightarrow{OM}} yzdx + xzdy + xydz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \eta t \cdot \zeta t d(\xi t) + \xi t \cdot \zeta t d(\eta t) + \xi t \cdot \eta t d(\zeta t) = \xi \eta \zeta \int_0^1 3t^2 dt = \xi \eta \zeta.$$

$$\text{约束条件: } \varphi(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{令 } L = W + \lambda \varphi(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \xi\eta\zeta + \lambda \left(\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_\xi = \eta\zeta + \lambda \frac{2\xi}{a^2} = 0 \\ F'_\eta = \xi\zeta + \lambda \frac{2\eta}{b^2} = 0 \\ F'_\zeta = \xi\eta + \lambda \frac{2\zeta}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} = \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} \\ \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} \\ \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \eta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \zeta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

由于实际问题的最大值一定存在，又驻点 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$ 唯一，

故在该点处取得最大值，最大值为 $W_{\max} = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}}$ 。

2. 解: $P = 2xye^{y^2}$, $Q = -e^{y^2}$, $R = z^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2z$, 由高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} 2z dV = \iint_D \left(\int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} 2z dz \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D [2-x^2-y^2 - (x^2+y^2)] dx dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^2) \cdot r dr = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

注: $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$ 所围立体在 xoy 面投影区域为 $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$

3. 曲线上点 $P(x, y)$ 处的法线方程 $Y - y = -\frac{1}{y'}(X - x)$,

令 $Y=0$ 得 Q 点横坐标 $X_0 = yy' + x$, 由线段 PQ 被 y 轴平分得

$$X_0 = -x, \quad \text{即} \quad yy' + x = -x,$$

即所求微分方程为 $yy' + 2x = 0$, 解得 $\frac{y^2}{2} + x^2 = C$,

由曲线过点 $(1, 0)$ 得 $C = 1$, 故所求积分曲线为 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$

注: \because 线段 PQ 被 y 轴平分, $\therefore k_{\text{法}} = \frac{y-0}{x-(-x)} = \frac{y}{2x}$,

$$\text{又 } k_{\text{法}} = -\frac{1}{y'}, \quad \therefore \frac{y}{2x} = -\frac{1}{y'} \Rightarrow yy' + 2x = 0$$