

石家庄铁道大学 2014-2015 学年第二学期

2014 级本科班期末考试试卷(A 卷)

参考答案与评分标准

一. 选择题与填空题 (共 10 题, 每题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1-6. DBABCC 7. $x+y$ 8. $8\pi a^4$ 9. 收敛 10. 1

二、计算题 (共 6 题, 每题 5 分, 共 30 分)

11. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (f'_1)'_y + (f'_2)'_y = f''_{11} + f''_{12} \cdot (-1) + f''_{21} + f''_{22} \cdot (-1) = f''_{11} - f''_{22}$$

12. 原式 = $\iint_D |x-y| d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} (y-x) d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\int_0^1 (r \sin \theta - r \cos \theta) r dr \right] d\theta$

$$= 2 \left[-\cos \theta - \sin \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 2(1 - \sqrt{2}).$$

13. 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{7^{\ln(n+1)}} \cdot \frac{7^{\ln n}}{2^n} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^{\ln n}}{7^{\ln(n+1)}} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 7^{\ln \frac{n}{n+1}} = 2 > 1$

级数发散.

14. $-\tan y dy = \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2},$

$$\ln |\cos y| = \ln(1+x^2) + \ln |C|, \quad \cos y = C(1+x^2).$$

由 $y(0) = 0$ 得: $C = 1$, 得解

$$\cos y = 1 + x^2.$$

15. 法 1: $L: \begin{cases} x = a + a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases} \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi.$

$$\int_L xy dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 + \cos t) a \sin t d(a \sin t) = 0.$$

法 2: 原式 = $\int_L xy dy = \iint_D y dx dy$

$$= 0.$$

$$16. f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) = \frac{-1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + (-1)^n \right] x^n, |x| < 1.$$

三、综合题（共4题，每题10分，共40分）

17. 设 $P(x, y, z)$ 为抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 上任一点，则

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} |x + y - 2z - 2|.$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = (x + y - 2z - 2)^2 + \lambda(z - x^2 - y^2),$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2(x + y - 2z - 2) - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = 2(x + y - 2z - 2) - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = 2(x + y - 2z - 2)(-2) + \lambda = 0 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}.$$

解得唯一驻点 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8})$.

根据题意，距离的最小值一定存在，且有唯一驻点，故

$$d_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - 2 \right| = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{6}}.$$

$$18. P = 2yf(x), Q = xf(x) - x^2, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2f(x), \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f(x) + xf'(x) - 2x.$$

由在 $x > 0$ 内与路径无关的充分必要条件是在 $x > 0$ 内 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ ，即

$$f(x) + xf'(x) - 2x = 2f(x) \quad (x > 0)$$

得

$$f'(x) - \frac{1}{x} f(x) = 2.$$

解得

$$f(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int 2e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = x(2\ln x + C)$$

由 $f(1) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$ ，故

$$f(x) = x(2\ln x + 1).$$

19. 补 $\Sigma_1: z=0(x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$, 下侧, 记 Ω 为由 Σ 与 Σ_1 围成的空间闭区域, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \left(\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \right) x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + (z^2 - 1) dxdy. \\
 &= \iiint_{\Omega} (2x + 2y + 2z) dxdydz - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy \\
 &= 0 + 0 + 2 \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{D_z} d6 - \pi = 2 \int_0^1 z \cdot \pi (\sqrt{1-z})^2 dz - \pi \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi = -\frac{2\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

20. 证明题:

(1) $\text{grad} f = 0 \Rightarrow f'_x = f'_y = 0.$

由 f 可微得 $df(x, y) = 0$

$\therefore f(x, y) = C.$

(2) 在格林公式中取 $P = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, Q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, 得

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right) dxdy = \int_L -\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dy$$

右边 $= \int_L \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \cdot (dy, -dx) = \int_L \text{grad} z \cdot \vec{n}^0 ds = \int_L \frac{\partial z}{\partial n} ds = \text{左边}$