

2013 级本科高等数学 (A、D) II 试卷(A)

评 分 标 准

一、完成下列各题 (共 5 小题, 每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

1. $f(x, 0) = (x^2 + 1) \arctan 1$,

$$f'_x(x, 0) = 2x \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}, f'_x(1, 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

2. $\varphi'_x(x, y) = f'_1(xy, \frac{y}{x})y + f'_2(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \frac{-y}{x^2}$

$$\varphi'_x(1, 1) = f'_1(1, 1) - f'_2(1, 1) = a - b.$$

3. $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x}, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(-\frac{F_y}{F_x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{F_z}{F_y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{F_x}{F_z}\right) = -1.$$

4. 法 1 利用区域及被积函数的轮换对称性

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法 2} \quad \iint_D |y-x| d\sigma &= \iint_{D_{\text{下}}} (x-y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{\text{上}}} (y-x) d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^x (x-y) dy \right] dx + \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 (y-x) dy \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

5. 由 PQ 被 y 轴平分得 $Q(-x, 0)$; 由 $P(x, y)$ 处法线斜率 $k = -\frac{1}{y'}$,

法线方程为 $Y - y = -\frac{1}{y'}(X - x)$, 令 $Y = 0$ 得 $X_0 = x + yy'$,

故 $Q(x + yy', 0)$. 由此得到 $P(x, y)$ 满足的微分方程为

$$-x = x + yy', \quad \text{即} \quad 2x + yy' = 0.$$

解得曲线方程为 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} = C$.

二、计算下列各题（共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分）

1. 补线 $L_1: \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = 0 \end{cases}, x: 0 \rightarrow 2$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D (x+y) d\sigma - \int_{L_1} (e^x \sin y - xy) dx \\ &= \iint_D x d\sigma + \iint_D y d\sigma - \int_0^2 (e^x \sin 0 - x \cdot 0) dx \\ &= \bar{x} S_D + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r \sin \theta \cdot r dr \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi + \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \iiint_D (x+y+z) dV - \iint_{\Sigma_0} (z^2+3x) dx dy \\ &= 2 \iiint_D x dV + 2 \iiint_D y dV + 2 \iiint_D z dV - \iint_D (0^2+3x)(-dx dy) \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^a r \cos \theta \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta + 0 \\ &= 2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{a^4}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} a^4. \\ &= 2 \int_0^a z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy + 3 \iint_D x dx dy = 2 \int_0^a z \cdot \pi (\sqrt{a^2 - z^2})^2 dz + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} a^4 \\ &= 2 \iint_D \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy + 3 \iint_D x dx dy = \iint_D (a^2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy + 0 \\ &= a^2 \iint_D dx dy - \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = a^2 \cdot \pi a^2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 = \frac{\pi}{2} a^4 \end{aligned}$$

3. (1) $R=1, [-1,1)$;

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x) \quad [-1,1) \quad ,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{x} \ln(1-x) & [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{n+1} = \frac{-1}{x} \ln(1-x) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \ln 2.$$

4. 设三角形的三边长分别为 x, y, z ，则 $2p = x + y + z$ ，令

$$L = p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z) + \lambda(x+y+z-2p),$$

及

$$\begin{cases} L_x = p(p-y)(p-z) + \lambda = 0 \\ L_y = p(p-x)(p-z) + \lambda = 0 \\ L_z = p(p-x)(p-y) + \lambda = 0 \\ 2p = x + y + z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y = z \\ 2p = x + y + z \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore x = y = z = \frac{2p}{3}.$$

$$\because p-x > 0, p-y > 0, (p-x) + (p-y) = z < p,$$

故 S 为在该域上的最大值. 由于最大值在域上一定存在, 驻点唯一, 因此最大值在上述点处取得, 且为

$$S = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)} = \sqrt{p \frac{p}{3} \frac{p}{3} \frac{p}{3}} = \frac{p^2}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

得分	三、选择题与填空题（共 10 小题，每小题 3 分，共 30 分）									
	说明：请将下列各题的答案填入下表内，否则不得分.									

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	A	A	D	D	D	C	10	$8\pi a^4$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$2e^x - x$