一、选择题 每小题 5 分, 共 50 分.

A二、(微积分) (10 分) 求三重积分  $\iint_{\Omega} (x+y+z)^2 dV$ , 其中 $\Omega: x^2+y^2+(z-1)^2 \le 1$ .

解 原式= 
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx) dV$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$
(3分)

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} \rho^4 \sin\varphi \,d\rho \tag{7\,\text{$\frac{1}{2}$}}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{32}{5} \cos^5 \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi \, d\varphi = 2\pi \cdot \frac{32}{5} \cdot \left( \frac{-\cos^6 \varphi}{6} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{32}{15} \pi.$$
 (10 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

$$A$$
二、(高数) (10 分) 设直线  $L_1$ :  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{1}$ , 直线  $L_2$ :  $\begin{cases} x = 3 + 2t \\ y = 1 + t \\ z = 2 + t \end{cases}$ .

- (1) 证明 $L_1$ 与 $L_2$ 平行. (2) 求 $L_1$ 与 $L_2$ 确定的平面方程.
- (1) 证  $L_1$  的方向向量  $s_1=(2,1,1)$  , 取点  $M_1(1,2,3)\in L_1$  ;  $L_2$  的方向向量  $s_2=(2,1,1)$  , 取点

$$M_2(3,1,2) \in L_2$$
. 向量 $\overline{M_1M_2} = (2,-1,-1)$ 与 $s_1$ 不平行,所以 $L_1$ 与 $L_2$ 平行. (4分)

(2) 所求平面的法向量 
$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{s}_1 \times \overline{M_1 M_2} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 4, -4)$$
, (7分)

平面方程 
$$4(y-2)-4(z-3)=0$$
,即  $y-z+1=0$ . (10分)

A二、(工数)(10分)求微分方程 $y'' + y' - 2y = e^x$ 的通解.

解 特征方程 $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$ ,特征根 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -2$ .

对应的齐次方程的通解 
$$Y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x}$$
. (4分)

设原方程的特解
$$y^* = Axe^x$$
,代入原方程,得 (7分)

$$A(x+2)e^{x} + A(x+1)e^{x} - 2Axe^{x} = e^{x}$$
,得  $3A=1$ ,即  $A=\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $y^{*}=\frac{1}{3}xe^{x}$  . (9分)

原方程的通解为 
$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{3} x e^x$$
. (10 分)

**(10分)** 通过 
$$\begin{cases} x = e^u \\ y = e^v \end{cases}$$
, 变换方程  $2x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ .

解 
$$u = \ln x, v = \ln y$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$ ; (2分)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}; \tag{8 \%}$$

$$2x^{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial u^{2}}\cdot\frac{1}{x^{2}}-\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\cdot\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)+xy\left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial u\partial v}\cdot\frac{1}{xy}\right)+y^{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial v^{2}}\cdot\frac{1}{y^{2}}-\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\cdot\frac{1}{y^{2}}\right)=0,$$

$$2\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) = 0,$$
(10 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$\mathbb{EP} 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0.$$

**ඛ** 四、(10 分) 求曲线积分  $\int_L f'(x) \sin y \, dx + (f(x) \cos y + \pi x) \, dy$ ,其中函数 f(x) 具有二阶连续导数, L 是圆周线  $(x-1)^2 + (y-\pi)^2 = 1 + \pi^2$  上从点  $A(2,2\pi)$  沿逆时针方向到点 O(0,0) 的有向弧段.

$$\mathbf{P} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f'(x)\cos y + \pi, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f'(x)\cos y.$$

方法 1 取从 
$$O(0,0)$$
 到  $A(2,2\pi)$  的有向线段  $\overline{OA}$ :  $y = \pi x (0 \le x \le 2)$ , (2分)

由格林公式, 
$$\oint_{L+\overline{OA}} f'(x)\sin y \, \mathrm{d}x + \left(f(x)\cos y + \pi x\right) \mathrm{d}y = \iint_D \pi \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left(1 + \pi^2\right).$$
 (5分)

$$\nabla \int_{OA} f'(x) \sin y \, dx + (f(x) \cos y + \pi x) \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left( f'(x) \sin \pi x + \pi \cdot \left( f(x) \cos \pi x + \pi x \right) \right) dx \tag{8 }$$

$$= \left( f(x) \sin \pi x + \frac{\pi^2}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2\pi^2$$
 (9 分)

所以,原积分 = 
$$\frac{\pi^2}{2}(1+\pi^2)-2\pi^2=\frac{1}{2}\pi^4-\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$$
. (10分)

方法 2 取点 B(2,0), 由格林公式,

$$\oint_{L+\overline{OB}+\overline{BA}} f'(x) \sin y \, dx + (f(x) \cos y + \pi x) \, dy = \iint_D \pi \, dx dy$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \pi^2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\pi \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} (5 + \pi^2), \tag{5 \%}$$

又 
$$\int_{\overline{OB}} f'(x) \sin y \, dx + (f(x) \cos y + \pi x) \, dy = 0,$$
 (7分)

$$\int_{B4} f'(x)\sin y \, dx + (f(x)\cos y + \pi x) \, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} (f(2)\cos y + 2\pi) \, dy = 4\pi^2,$$
 (9 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

所以,原积分 
$$=\frac{\pi^2}{2}(5+\pi^2)-4\pi^2=\frac{1}{2}\pi^4-\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$$
. (10分)

**(A)** 五、(10 分) 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n + 2}{n+1} x^{n+1}$  的收敛域、和函数 S(x).

解 收敛半径 
$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = 1$$
,且  $x = \pm 1$  时级数发散,所以收敛域为 $(-1,1)$ . (3分)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n + 2}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}.$$

记 
$$\widetilde{S}_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)x^{n+1}$$
,  $\widetilde{S}_2(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}$ .

$$\widetilde{S}_{1}(x) = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) x^{n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^{n+1})' = x \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1} \right)' = x \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 - x \right)' = x \left( \frac{1}{(1-x)^{2}} - 1 \right). \quad (6 \text{ }\%)$$

$$\widetilde{S}'_{2}(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n} = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1,$$

$$\widetilde{S}_{2}(x) = \widetilde{S}_{2}(0) + \int_{0}^{x} \widetilde{S}'_{2}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} - 1\right) dt = -\ln(1-x) - x.$$
(9 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$S(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} - \ln(1-x) - 2x = \frac{-x + 4x^2 - 2x^3}{(1-x)^2} - \ln(1-x), x \in (-1,1).$$
 (10 分)

**(A)** 六、(10 分) 求曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \, dy dz$ ,其中  $\Sigma$  是曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  被平面 z = x 所截下的有限部分,取下侧.

解 
$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = x \end{cases}$$
, 消去 $x$ , 得 $\Sigma$ 在 $yOz$  面的投影域 $D_{yz}: y^2 + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ .

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = + \iint_{D_{yr}} \left( z - y^2 \right) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \tag{3 }$$

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin\theta} (r\sin\theta - r^2\cos^2\theta) r dr$$
 (6 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

$$=2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\sin^{4}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin^{4}\theta\cos^{2}\theta\right) d\theta = \frac{1}{6}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{4}\theta d\theta + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{6}\theta d\theta$$
 (8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7}{64} \pi. \tag{10 }$$

方法 2 (高斯公式) 取平面 z = x 被所截下曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  的有限部分 S,取上侧.

$$\oint_{\Sigma+S} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \iiint_V 2x \, \mathrm{d}V$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} 2x \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \int_{x^2+y^2}^x \, \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{D_{xy}} 2x \left(x-x^2-y^2\right) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta} r \cos\theta \left(r \cos\theta - r^2\right) r \, \mathrm{d}r = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos^6\theta - \frac{1}{5} \cos^6\theta\right) \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{32} \pi.$$
 (6 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

$$\iint_{S} x^{2} \, dy dz = -\iint_{D_{yr}} z^{2} \, dy dz = -2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sin \theta} r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot r \, dr = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6} \theta \, d\theta = -\frac{5}{64} \pi.$$
 (9 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

原积分 = 
$$\frac{1}{32}\pi + \frac{5}{64}\pi = \frac{7}{64}\pi$$
. (10分)

B 卷第二题 同 A 卷第三题

B 卷第三题 同 A 卷第二题

B 卷第四题 同 A 卷第四题

B 卷第五题 同 A 卷第六题

B 卷第六题 同 A 卷第五题