

长沙理工大学试卷标准答案

课程名称: 《高等数学》(B)(二)

试卷编号: 14

一、填空题 (本题总分 20 分, 每小题 4 分)

1. $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, -1, -1)$ 2. $(3, -2, -6)$ 3. $\int_0^{\pi/4} d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} f(r) r dr$ 4. $(1, 1, -1)$ 5. $-\frac{1}{4}dx + \frac{1}{2}dy$

二、计算题 (本题总分 42 分, 每小题 7 分)

1. 解 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot \left(\frac{-y}{x^2}\right) + f'_2 \cdot 2xy = -\frac{y}{x^2}f'_1 + 2xyf'_2$. (2 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{1}{x^2}f'_1 - \frac{y}{x^2} \cdot (f''_{11} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + f''_{12} \cdot x^2) + 2xf'_2 + 2xy \left(f''_{21} \frac{1}{x} + f''_{22} x^2\right) \\ &= -\frac{y}{x^3}f''_{11} + yf''_{12} + 2x^3yf''_{22} - \frac{1}{x^2}f'_1 + 2xf'_2 \end{aligned} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

2. 解 $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}}^1 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) dr = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta - 1) d\theta = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} (3+3+1=7)$
分)

3. 解 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4$, $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x$, 则 $F_x(M_0) = 2x_{M_0} = 0$, $F_y(M_0) = 2y_{M_0} = 0$, $F_z(M_0) = 2z_{M_0} = 4$. (1 分)

$G_x(M_0) = (2x - 2)_{M_0} = -2$, $G_y(M_0) = 2y_{M_0} = 0$, $G_z(M_0) = 0$. (2 分)

$\begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{M_0} = 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} F'_z & F'_x \\ G'_z & G'_x \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{M_0} = -8$, $\begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_y \\ G'_x & G'_y \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{M_0} = 0$ (4 分)

故切线方程为: $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$ (5 分)

法平面方程为: $y = 0$ (7 分)

4. 解 曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 Oz 轴旋转, 所得旋转面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$. (2 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 d\rho \int_2^8 dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^4 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^8 dz \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \rho^4 \Big|_0^2 \cdot 6 + 2\pi \int_2^4 \rho^3 (8 - \frac{\rho^2}{2}) d\rho = 336\pi \end{aligned} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

5. 解 $C = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA}$.

$AB: \begin{cases} y = 1 - x \\ z = 0 \end{cases}, 0 \leq x \leq 1.$

$\int_{AB} dx - dy + ydz = \int_0^1 [1 - (1 - x)'] dx = -2$. (2 分)

$BC: \begin{cases} y = 1 - z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}, 0 \leq z \leq 1.$

$\int_{BCB} dx - dy + ydz = \int_0^1 [-(1 - z)' + (1 - z)] dz = 3/2$. (4 分)

$$CA: \begin{cases} z = 1 - x \\ y = 0 \end{cases}, 0 \leq z \leq 1.$$

$$\int_{BCB} dx - dy + ydz = \int_0^1 dx = 1.$$

$$\text{故 } \oint_C dx - dy + ydz = -2 + \frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

6. 解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{x^n} \frac{3^{n-1}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 所以原级数绝对收敛. (7 分)

三. 解 记 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}$. 易求得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}$ 的收敛半径是 $R = 1$ (2 分)

因为 $S'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2(n-1)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, (-1 < x < 1).$ (6 分)

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x, (-1 < x < 1). \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{两边对 } x \rightarrow 1^- \text{ 取极限得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{四. 解 求解 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x}(x+y^2+2y) + e^{2x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{2x}(2y+2) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(1/2, -1)} = 2e > 0; \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1/2, -1)} = 0; \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(1/2, -1)} = 2e. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$AC - B^2 > 0$, 且 $A > 0$, 所以函数在 $(1/2, -1)$ 取得极小值为 $-e/2$. (10 分)

五. 解 由已知可得, 直线的方向向量为: $\vec{v} = (-1, 2, 8)$ (1 分)

已知平面的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (1, -1, 3)$ (2 分)

过已知直线且与已知平面垂直的平面 π 的法向量可取为: $\vec{n}_1 = \vec{v} \times \vec{n} = (14, 11, -1)$, 所以平面 π 的方程为 $14x + 11y - z - 26 = 0$. (8 分)

$$\text{故所求直线在平面上的投影方程为 } \begin{cases} x - y + 3z + 8 = 0 \\ 14x + 11y - z - 26 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{六. 解 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 16xy = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (3x^2y + 8xy^2)dx + (x^3 + 8x^2y + 12ye^y)dy + C \\ &= \int_0^y 12ye^y dy + \int_0^x (3x^2y + 8xy^2)dx + C \\ &= x^3y + 4x^2y^2 + 12(ye^y - e^y) + C \end{aligned} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$