

# 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: 17

一、填空题(本题总分 20 分, 每小题 4 分)

1.  $\pm(1/3, -2/3, 2/3)$     2.  $(1+xy)^y \left[ \ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right]$     3.  $(-2, 2, 1)$

4.  $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} d\theta \int_0^{2 \sec \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$     5.  $\ln 2$

二、计算题(本题总分 42 分, 每小题 7 分)

1. 解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot y$ ;  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot x + f'_2 = x f'_1 + f'_2$ . (2 分)

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y \cdot (f''_{11} x + f''_{12}) = f'_1 + x y f''_{11} + y f''_{12}$  (4 分)

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x(f''_{11} x + f''_{12}) + f''_{21} x + f''_{22}$ . (7 分)

2. 解 用极坐标形式表示原积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(1+r^2) \cdot r dr = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \ln(1+r^2) d(r^2+1) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ \ln(1+r^2) \cdot (1+r^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1+r^2) \cdot \frac{2r}{1+r^2} dr \right] \quad (3+2+2=7 \text{ 分}) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ 2 \ln 2 - \int_0^1 2r dr \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} [2 \ln 2 - 1] \end{aligned}$$

3. 解 设切点为  $M$ , 则  $M$  处的切向量为  $\vec{T} = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$ , (2 分)

平面法向量  $\vec{n} = (1, 2, 1)$ , 而  $\vec{T} \perp \vec{n}$ , 所以  $1 + 4t + 3t^2 = 0$ , 即  $t_1 = -1, t_2 = -1/3$ . (4 分)

代入求得点  $M_1 = (-1, 1, -1)$  与  $M_2(-1/3, 1/9, -1/27)$ . 切线的切向量分别为  $(1, -2, 3)$ ,  $(1, -2/3, 1/3)$ , 切线方程为:  $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{3}$  与  $\frac{x+1/3}{1} = \frac{y-1/9}{-2/3} = \frac{z+1/27}{1/3}$ . (7 分)

4. 解 物体的质量:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} x dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x z \Big|_0^{1-x-y} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x - x^2 - xy) dy = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{x}{2} - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} \right) dx \quad (3+2+2=7 \text{ 分}) \\ &= \left( \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{8} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

5. 解

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi} [1 + a^3 \sin^3 x + (2x + a \sin x) a \cos x] dx \\ &= \pi - 4a + \frac{4}{3} a^3 \end{aligned} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

令  $I'(a) = 4(a^2 - 1) = 0$ , 得  $a = 1$  ( $a = -1$  舍去) (4 分)

$a = 1$  是  $I(a)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内唯一驻点. 又因为  $I''|_{a=1} = 8 > 0$ , 所以  $I(a)$  在  $a = 1$  处取得最小值, 故所求曲线为  $y = \sin x (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$ . (7 分)

6. 解

$$u_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3 \cdot 2^n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^n} \text{ 收敛, 所以原级数绝对收敛.} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{三. 解 记 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{1+(x-1)} - \frac{1}{4+(x-1)} \right], \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{1}{1+(x-1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x-1)^n, |x-1| < 1. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{1}{4+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{x-1}{4} \right)^n, \left| \frac{x-1}{4} \right| < 1. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ (x-1)^n - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x-1}{4} \right)^n \right], |x-1| < 1. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{四. 解 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 12 \sin x \cos 3y \cos x = 6 \sin 2x \cos 3y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \text{ 故原式为某个函数 } u(x, y) \text{ 的全微分.} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

取路径  $(0, 0) \rightarrow (x, 0) \rightarrow (x, y)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} 4 \sin x \sin 3y \cos x dx - 3 \cos 3y \cos 2x dy \\ &= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (-3 \cos 3y \cos 2x) dy \\ &= -\sin 3y \cos 2x \end{aligned} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{五. 解 设所求直线与已知直线交于点 } M, \text{ 则 } M \text{ 点坐标为 } (t-1, t+3, 2t), \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{所求直线的方向向量为 } \vec{T} = (t, t+3, 2t-4), \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由已知可得: } 3t-4(t+3)+2t-4=0, \text{ 即 } t=16, \text{ 故所求直线的方向向量为 } \vec{T} = (16, 19, 28), \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{所求直线为 } \frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{六. 解 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-y \cdot f' \cdot 2x}{f^2(x^2-y^2)} = \frac{-2xyf'}{f^2(x^2-y^2)}; \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f(x^2-y^2) - y \cdot f' \cdot (-2y)}{f^2(x^2-y^2)} = \frac{f(x^2-y^2) + 2y^2 f'}{f^2(x^2-y^2)}, \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{所以左式} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-2xyf'}{f^2(x^2-y^2)} + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{f(x^2-y^2) + 2y^2 f'}{f^2(x^2-y^2)} = \frac{1}{yf(x^2-y^2)} = \frac{z}{y^2} = \text{右边.} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$