



南方科技大学  
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

考试科目: 高等数学(下) A

开课单位: 数学系

考试时长: 150 分钟

命题教师: 王融 等

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
分值	9分	9分	12分	7分	7分	8分	8分	8分	8分	8分
题号	11	12								
分值	8分	8分								

本试卷共 12 大题, 满分 100 分. (考试结束后请将试卷、答题本、草稿纸一起交给监考老师)

注意: 本试卷里的中文为直译(即完全按英文字面意思直接翻译), 所有数学词汇的定义请参照教材(Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition)中的定义。如果其中有些数学词汇的定义不同于中文书籍(比方说同济大学的高等数学教材)里的定义, 以教材(Thomas' Calculus, 13th Edition)中的定义为准。

1. (9 pts) Determine whether the following statements are **true** or **false**? No justification is necessary.

(1) Equation  $r = 2 \sin(\theta)$  ( $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ) in polar form is a circle of radius 1 centered at (0,1). T

(2) If  $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y$ , then for any direction  $\mathbf{u}$ , the directional derivative of  $f(x, y)$  satisfies  $-\sqrt{2} \leq D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x, y) \leq \sqrt{2}$ . T

(3) If  $\mathbf{u} \neq 0$ , and if  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}$  and  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$ , then  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$ . T

$$\mathbf{u} \times (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}) = 0 \quad \mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}) = 0$$

2. (9 pts) **Multiple Choice Questions:** (only one correct answer for each of the following questions.)

(1) Let  $\mathbf{R} : (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ , then the integral  $\iint_{\mathbf{R}} f(x, y) dA$  is not equal to D

(A)  $\int_0^2 \int_{-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy dx.$

(B)  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx dy.$

(C)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(1+r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$

(D)  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$

\*偏导定义 (2) Which formula satisfies the conditions that function  $f(x, y)$  has both partial derivatives at (0,0) when  $f(0,0) = 0$ ? A

(A)  $\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}.$

(B)  $\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$

(C)  $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}.$

(D)  $\frac{x^4+y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

local max  
 $f_{xx} < 0$

$f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 > 0$

$f_{xx} = -2a, \quad f_{yy} = -4a$

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$f_x = 3 - 2ax - 2by, \quad f_y = 4 - 4ay - 2bx, \quad f_{xy} = -2b$

(3) If  $f(x, y) = 3x + 4y - ax^2 - 2ay^2 - 2bxy$  has only local maxima, then

(A)  $2a^2 > b^2$ , and  $a < 0$ .

(B)  $2a^2 > b^2$ , and  $a > 0$ .

(C)  $2a^2 < b^2$ , and  $a < 0$ .

(D)  $2a^2 < b^2$ , and  $a > 0$ .

B

3. (12 pts) Please fill in the blank for the questions below.

$x - y + 2z = C$

$f(x, y, z) = x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 0$

$\nabla f = (2x, -4y, 2z) // (1, -1, 2)$

$(2x, -4y, 2z) = k(1, -1, 2)$

$(x, y, z) = k(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, 1)$

$\Rightarrow k = \pm \frac{4}{3}, \Rightarrow C = \pm 3$

(1) If a plane is tangent to the surface  $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 2$ , and parallel to  $x - y + 2z = 0$ , then

the equation of the plane is  $x - y + 2z = \pm 3$

(2) Let  $f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , then  $df(1, 1, 1) = dx - dy$

(3) The equation of the plane through the line  $x = -1 + 2t, y = 3 + t, z = -t$  and parallel to

the line  $x = -2t, y = t, z = 1 - t$  is  $y + z = 3$

(4) The circulation of the field  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla(xy^2z^3)$  around the ellipse

$C: \mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t)\mathbf{i} + (4\sin t)\mathbf{j}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi,$

Conservative field

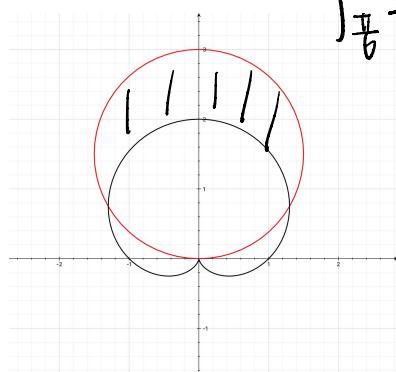
is  $0$ .

4. (7 pts) Find the area of region that lies inside the circle  $r = 3\sin\theta$  and outside the cardioid

$r = 1 + \sin\theta$ .

$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} ((3\sin\theta)^2 - (1 + \sin\theta)^2) d\theta = \pi$

$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \int_{1+\sin\theta}^{3\sin\theta} r dr d\theta$



5. (7 pts) Find the points on the curve

$(0, -12, \pm 10\pi)$

$\mathbf{r}(t) = (12\sin t)\mathbf{i} - (12\cos t)\mathbf{j} + 5t\mathbf{k}$

$S = \int_0^a |\dot{\mathbf{r}}| dt, \quad a = \pm 2\pi$

at a distance  $26\pi$  units **along the curve** from the point  $(0, -12, 0)$ .

6. (8 pts) Find the interval of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{\ln(n+2)} x^n$ .  $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

7. (8 pts) Find the real numbers  $a, b$  ( $b \neq 0$ ), which satisfy

$\cos t = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}t^2 + \frac{1}{4!}t^4$

$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5$

$\cos(\sin x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots)^4 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \dots$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^a} = b$

$= \frac{1}{3}x^4$

$a = 4, \quad b = \frac{1}{3}$

8. (8 pts) Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of  $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(x^2 + 2y^2)$  on

the close disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ .

内部  $x^2 + y^2 < 4$   $(0, 0), (0, \pm 1), (\pm 1, 0)$   
 外周  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$   $(0, \pm 2), (\pm 2, 0)$

9. (8 pts) Evaluate the integral  $\iiint_D z\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dV$ , where  $D$  is the solid bounded above by  $z = 1$  and below by  $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ .   

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\sec\theta} \rho \cos\theta \cdot \rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin\theta \, d\rho \, d\theta \, d\phi$$
10. (8 pts) Calculate the line integral  $\int_L \sin 2x \, dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y \, dy$ , here  $L$  is the curve  $y = \sin x$ , from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(\pi, 0)$ .   

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin 2x \, dx + \int_0^\pi 2(x^2 - 1) \sin x \cdot \cos x \, dx = \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin 2x \, dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}$$
11. (8 pts) Use the Stokes' Theorem to calculate the circulation of the field  $\mathbf{F}$  around the curve  $C$  in the indicated direction, here  $\mathbf{F} = y\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + x^2\mathbf{k}$ , and  $C$  is the boundary of the triangle cut from the plane  $x + y + z = 1$  by the first octant, counterclockwise when viewed from above.   

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_D (-3x + z) \, dx \, dy = \iint_D (-4x - y) \, dx \, dy = -\frac{5}{6}$$
12. (8 pts) Use the Divergence Theorem to find the outward flux of  $\mathbf{F}$  across the boundary of the region  $D$ , here  $\mathbf{F} = x^2\mathbf{i} + y^2\mathbf{j} + z^2\mathbf{k}$ ; and  $D$  is the region cut from the solid cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  by the planes  $z = 0$ , and  $z = 1$ .   

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flux} &= \iiint_V (2x + 2y + 2z) \, dV \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^1 (r \cos\theta + r \sin\theta + z) \, dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

一、 (9分) 判断题:

- (1) 极坐标方程  $r = 2 \sin(\theta)$  ( $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ) 在  $xy$ -平面所对应的图形是以  $(0, 1)$  为圆心、半径为 1 的圆.
- (2) 设  $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y$ , 则对任意方向  $\mathbf{u}$ , 函数  $f(x, y)$  的方向导数满足  $-\sqrt{2} \leq D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x, y) \leq \sqrt{2}$ .
- (3) 若  $\mathbf{u} \neq 0$ , 且满足  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}$  以及  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$ , 则必有  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$ .

二、 (9分) 单项选择题:

- (1) 设  $R: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ , 则积分  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  不等于
 

(A)  $\int_0^2 \int_{-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy dx.$

(C)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(1+r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$

(B)  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx dy.$

(D)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta.$
- (2) 设  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时,  $f(x, y)$  为如下四式之一, 则  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处两个偏导数都存在的是
 

(A)  $\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}.$

(C)  $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}.$

(B)  $\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$

(D)  $\frac{x^4+y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$
- (3) 若  $f(x, y) = 3x + 4y - ax^2 - 2ay^2 - 2bxy$  只有局部极大值, 则
 

(A)  $2a^2 > b^2$ , 且  $a < 0$ .

(C)  $2a^2 < b^2$ , 且  $a < 0$ .

(B)  $2a^2 > b^2$ , 且  $a > 0$ .

(D)  $2a^2 < b^2$ , 且  $a > 0$ .

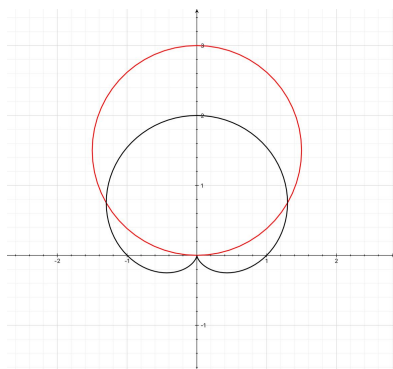
三、 (12分) 填空题:

- (1) 与曲面  $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 2$  相切, 且与平面  $x - y + 2z = 0$  平行的平面方程为 \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) 设  $f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}}$ , 则  $df(1, 1, 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) 过直线  $x = -1 + 2t, y = 3 + t, z = -t$  且平行于直线  $x = -2t, y = t, z = 1 - t$  的平面方程为 \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) 向量场  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla(xy^2z^3)$  绕椭圆

$$C: \mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t)\mathbf{i} + (4\sin t)\mathbf{j}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi,$$

的环量为 \_\_\_\_\_.

- 四、 (7分) 设  $D$  是 (如下图所示) 在圆  $r = 3 \sin \theta$  的内部, 而不在心形线  $r = 1 + \sin \theta$  的内部, 的区域. 求区域  $D$  的面积.



五、 (7分) 求在曲线

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (12 \sin t) \mathbf{i} - (12 \cos t) \mathbf{j} + 5t \mathbf{k}$$

上且距离点  $(0, -12, 0)$  的弧长为  $26\pi$  的点的坐标.

六、 (8分) 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{\ln(n+2)} x^n$  的收敛域.

七、 (8分) 若

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^a} = b,$$

这里  $a, b$  为实常数, 且  $b \neq 0$ , 求  $a$  和  $b$  的值.

八、 (8分) 求函数  $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(x^2 + 2y^2)$  在闭圆盘  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  上的最大值和最小值 (即全局极大值和全局极小值) .

九、 (8分) 计算积分  $\iiint_D z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV$ , 这里  $D$  是夹在平面  $z = 1$  和曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  之间的区域.

十、 (8分) 计算曲线积分  $\int_L \sin 2x dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y dy$ , 其中  $L$  是曲线  $y = \sin x$  上从点  $(0, 0)$  到点  $(\pi, 0)$  的一段.

十一、 (8分) 用Stokes' 定理计算向量场  $\mathbf{F}$  绕有向闭曲线  $C$  的环量, 这里  $\mathbf{F} = y \mathbf{i} + xz \mathbf{j} + x^2 \mathbf{k}$ , 而闭曲线  $C$  是平面  $x + y + z = 1$  在第一卦限的区域边界, 当从上方往下看时,  $C$  是逆时针方向.

十二、 (8分) 用散度定理计算向量场  $\mathbf{F}$  通过区域  $D$  的边界从内向外的通量, 这里  $\mathbf{F} = x^2 \mathbf{i} + y^2 \mathbf{j} + z^2 \mathbf{k}$ ; 区域  $D$  是圆柱体  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  夹在平面  $z = 0$  和  $z = 1$  之间的部分.