

# 一. 填空.

## 1. 向量的四则运算. 模. 方向角. 方向余弦.

$\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$ .  $|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ . 方向角.  $\vec{r}$  与  $x$  轴.  $y$  轴.  $z$  轴夹角  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ .  
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{|\vec{r}|}$ .  $\cos \beta = \frac{y}{|\vec{r}|}$ .  $\cos \gamma = \frac{z}{|\vec{r}|}$ .  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ .  $\vec{e}_r = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ .

$\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$ .  $\vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$ .  $\vec{a} \pm \vec{b} = (a_x \pm b_x, a_y \pm b_y, a_z \pm b_z)$ .  $\lambda \vec{a} = (\lambda a_x, \lambda a_y, \lambda a_z)$ .

(1).  $\vec{u} = (1, -2, 2)$ .  $\vec{v} = (1, -3, 5)$ . 则与  $2\vec{u} - \vec{v}$  方向一致的单位向量.  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$

(2).  $\vec{a} = (-2, 3, -\sqrt{3})$ . 则  $\vec{a}$  与  $x$  轴的方向角  $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ .

解:  $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{4+9+3} = 4$ .  $\vec{e}_a = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ .

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}, \alpha = \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$

(3).  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  为  $\vec{a}$  的方向角.  $\gamma < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . 则  $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

解:  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \gamma = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\gamma < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

## 2. 数量积. 向量积.

数量积:  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$ .

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}.$$

向量积:  $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$ . 方向垂直于  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ .

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}; \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}; \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}.$$

(1).  $\vec{a} = (1, -1, 1)$ .  $\vec{b} = (-3, 1, t)$ .  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$ . 则  $t = \underline{2}$ .

解:  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow -3 - 1 + t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2$ .

(2).  $L_1: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z}{1}$ .  $L_2: \frac{x}{k} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z+1}{1-k}$ .  $L_1 \perp L_2 \Rightarrow k = \underline{3}$ .

解:  $L_1 \perp L_2 \Rightarrow \vec{s}_1 \perp \vec{s}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2, -2, 1) \cdot (k, 2, 1-k) = 2k - 4 + 1 - k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 3$ .

(3).  $\pi_1: x + 2y + kz + 1 = 0$ .  $\pi_2: x + y - z = 5$ .  $\pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \Rightarrow k = \underline{3}$ .

解:  $\pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 \perp \vec{n}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = (1, 2, k) \cdot (1, 1, -1) = 1 + 2 - k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 3$ .

(4) 见 1-2 页数下.



### 3. 空间直线、平面方程.

直线方程: 一般方程,  $L: \begin{cases} A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1=0 \\ A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2=0 \end{cases}$   $\vec{S} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ A_1 & B_1 & C_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 \end{vmatrix}$

点向式:  $(x_0, y_0, z_0), \vec{S} = (m, n, p), \frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{p}$

参数式  $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + mt \\ y = y_0 + nt \\ z = z_0 + pt \end{cases} \quad -\infty < t < +\infty, (x_0, y_0, z_0), \vec{S} = (m, n, p).$

两点式:  $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2), \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z_2-z_1}$

平面方程: 点法式  $(x_0, y_0, z_0), \vec{n} = (A, B, C), A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0$

一般式:  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$

截距式:  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1.$

(1). L过点  $(1, 1, 1), (2, 3, 4)$ , 则L方程为  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$

(2). 过点  $(1, -1, 1)$  与  $2x+2y-z=5$  垂直直线方程为  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$

(3). 过点  $(-1, 2, 1)$  与  $xOy$  面垂直 (或与  $z$  轴平行) 直线方程  $\frac{x+1}{0} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{1}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$

(4). 过点  $(4, -1, 3)$  与  $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-1}{5}$  平行的直线方程为  $\frac{x-4}{2} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-3}{5}.$

### 4. 点到直线、点到平面距离.

$L: M \in L, \vec{S}$ .  $M_0$  为  $L$  外一点:  $M_0$  到  $L$  距离公式:  $d = \frac{|\vec{M_0M_1} \times \vec{S}|}{|\vec{S}|}$

$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  到平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  距离  $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

(1). 点  $(1, -1, 1)$  到  $2x+2y-z=5$  距离  $d = \underline{2}$

解:  $d = \frac{|2 \times 1 + 2 \times (-1) + (-1) \times (-5)|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{6}{3} = 2.$

例 2. (4).  $|\vec{a}|=3, |\vec{b}|=4, \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}, |\vec{a}+\vec{b}| = \underline{5}.$

解:  $|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2 = (\vec{a}+\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a}+\vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}|^2 + 0 + |\vec{b}|^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2.$   
( $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ )

$\therefore |\vec{a}+\vec{b}| = 5$



5. 平面与平面, 平面与直线, 直线与直线位置关系.

平面  $\pi_1$  与平面  $\pi_2$ :  $\cos\theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$

$\pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_1 \perp \vec{n}_2 \Leftrightarrow A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2 = 0$

$\pi_1 \parallel \pi_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_1 \parallel \vec{n}_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$

直线  $L_1$  与直线  $L_2$ :  $\cos\theta = \frac{|\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2|}{|\vec{s}_1| |\vec{s}_2|}$

$L_1 \perp L_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{s}_1 \perp \vec{s}_2 \Leftrightarrow m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2 = 0$

$L_1 \parallel L_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{s}_1 \parallel \vec{s}_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$

直线  $L$  与平面  $\pi$ :  $\sin\theta = \frac{|\vec{s} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{s}| |\vec{n}|}$

$L \perp \pi \Leftrightarrow \vec{s} \parallel \vec{n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{m}{A} = \frac{n}{B} = \frac{p}{C}$

$L \parallel \pi \Leftrightarrow \vec{s} \perp \vec{n} \Leftrightarrow Am + Bn + Cp = 0$

(1).  $L_1: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-3} = \frac{z}{1}$ ,  $L_2: \frac{x}{k} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z+1}{1-k}$   $L_1 \perp L_2$ , 则  $k = \underline{3}$

(2).  $\pi_1: x+2y+kz+1=0$ ,  $\pi_2: x+y-z=5$ ,  $\pi_1 \perp \pi_2$ , 则  $k = \underline{3}$

6. 平面曲线绕坐标轴旋转所生成的旋转曲面的方程.

绕谁谁不变.

$f(x, z) = 0$  绕  $z$  旋转一周所形成旋转曲面,  $f(x, \pm\sqrt{y^2+z^2}) = 0$ .

$f(x, y) = 0$  绕  $x$  旋转一周所形成旋转曲面,  $f(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z) = 0$

$f(x, y) = 0$  绕  $y$  旋转一周所形成旋转曲面,  $f(x, \pm\sqrt{y^2+z^2}) = 0$ .

(平面曲线)

(1)  $4y^2 - 9z^2 = 36$  绕  $z$  轴旋转所得旋转曲面,  $4(x^2+y^2) - 9z^2 = 36$ .

(2)  $xy$  平面上曲线  $y = e^x$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周,  $\sqrt{y^2+z^2} = e^x$  或  $y^2+z^2 = e^{2x}$ .

(3) 平面曲线  $4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36$  绕  $y$  轴旋转一周,  $4x^2 - 9y^2 + 4z^2 = 36$ .





# 7. 多元函数的定义域及复合函数

(1).  $z = \ln(y^2 - 2x + 1)$  定义域  $\{(x, y) | y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0\}$

(2).  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $f(\sqrt{xy}, x+y) = \underline{x^2 + 3xy + y^2}$

(3).  $f(x+y, x-y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$ ,  $f(x, y) = \underline{\frac{x^2-y^2}{2(x^2+y^2)}}$

# 8. 多元函数偏导数与微分

$z = f(x, y)$ ,  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ .

(1).  $f(x, y) = \ln(y + \frac{x}{y})$ ,  $f_y(0, 1) = \underline{1}$

解:  $f_y = \frac{1}{y + \frac{x}{y}} \cdot (1 - \frac{x}{y^2})$ ,  $f_y(0, 1) = \frac{1}{1+0} \cdot (1 - \frac{0}{1}) = 1$ .

或  $f(0, y) = \ln y$ ,  $f_y(0, y) = \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $f_y(0, 1) = 1$ .

(2).  $z = f(xy, x+y)$ ,  $f$  有二阶偏导,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \underline{y f_1' + f_2'}$

(3).  $f(x, y) = \ln(x + \frac{y}{x})$ , 则  $f_x(1, 0) = \underline{1}$ .

(4).  $z = f(xy, x^2+y^2)$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{y f_1' + 2x f_2'}$

(5).  $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$ ,  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = (y + \frac{1}{y}) dx + (x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}) dy$

(6).  $z = e^{x+xy}$ ,  $dz = \underline{(1+y)e^{x+xy} dx + xe^{x+xy} dy = e^{x+xy} [(1+y)dx + xdy]}$

(7).  $z = \sqrt{\ln(xy)}$ ,  $dz = \underline{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln(xy)}} (\frac{1}{x} dx + \frac{1}{y} dy)}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln(xy)}} \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \cdot y = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}$

# 10. 空间曲面在一点处法平面和切线. $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

$I = \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = w(t) \end{cases}$  切向量:  $\vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), w'(t_0))$

法平面:  $\varphi'(t_0)(x-x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y-y_0) + w'(t_0)(z-z_0) = 0$

切线:  $\frac{x-x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{w'(t_0)}$



$$I: \begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases} \quad \text{切向量: } \vec{T} = (1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0)).$$

$$\text{法平面: } x - x_0 + \varphi'(x_0)(y - y_0) + \psi'(x_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - y_0}{\varphi'(x_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\psi'(x_0)}$$

$$(1). x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3, \text{ 在 } t = -1 \text{ 处求切线方程 } \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{3}.$$

$$\text{解: } t = -1 \rightarrow (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\text{切向量 } \vec{T} = (1, 2t, 3t^2)|_{t=-1} = (1, -2, 3).$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程: } \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{3}$$

$$(2). z = t, y = 2t, z = t^3, \text{ 在点 } (1, 2, 1) \text{ 处切线方程: } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

$$\text{解: } (1, 2, 1) \rightarrow t = 1.$$

$$\text{切向量: } (2t, 2, 3t^2)|_{t=1} = (2, 2, 3).$$

$$\text{切线方程: } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}.$$

9. 空间曲面在一点处的切平面和法线.  $(x_0, y_0, z_0).$

$$\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0, \text{ 法向量: } \vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}.$$

$$\Sigma: z = f(x, y), \text{ 法向量: } \vec{n} = (f_x, f_y, -1)|_{(x_0, y_0)}.$$

$$(1). z = x^2 + y^2 \text{ 在 } (1, 1, 2) \text{ 处法线方程: } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-1}, \text{ 切平面: } 2x + 2y - z - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{解: } \vec{n} = (2x, 2y, -1)|_{(1,1,2)} = (2, 2, -1) \quad \text{切平面: } 2(x-1) + 2(y-1) - (z-2) = 0.$$

$$\text{法线方程: } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-1} \quad \text{即 } 2x + 2y - z - 2 = 0$$

$$(2). z = x^2 - y^2 \text{ 在 } (2, 1, 3) \text{ 处切平面方程: } 4x - 2y - z - 3 = 0, \text{ 法线: } \frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$

$$\text{解: } \vec{n} = (2x, -2y, -1)|_{(2,1,3)} = (4, -2, -1)$$

$$\text{切平面方程: } 4(x-2) - 2(y-1) - (z-3) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 4x - 2y - z - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$



11. 多元函数在一点处的梯度.

$$z=f(x,y). \text{ 梯度 } \operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0) = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0))$$

$$u=f(x,y,z). \operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

$$(1). f(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2+z^2. \operatorname{grad} f(1,-1,2) = \underline{(2, -2, 4)}$$

$$\text{解: } (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (2x, 2y, 2z). \operatorname{grad} f(1,-1,2) = (2, -2, 4)$$

$$(2). f(x,y,z)=xyz. \operatorname{grad} f(1,-1,2) = \underline{(-2, 2, -1)}$$

$$\text{解: } f_x=yz, f_y=xz, f_z=xy. \operatorname{grad} f(1,-1,2) = (-2, 2, -1)$$

$$(3). f(x,y,z)=\ln(x+\sqrt{y^2+z^2}). \operatorname{grad} f(0,0,1) = \underline{(1, 0, 1)}$$

$$\text{解: } f_x = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{y^2+z^2}}, f_y = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{y^2+z^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2+z^2}}, f_z = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{y^2+z^2}} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{y^2+z^2}}$$

$$f_x(0,0,1)=1, f_y(0,0,1)=0, f_z(0,0,1)=1. \operatorname{grad} f(0,0,1) = (1, 0, 1)$$

12. 二重积分大小的比较.

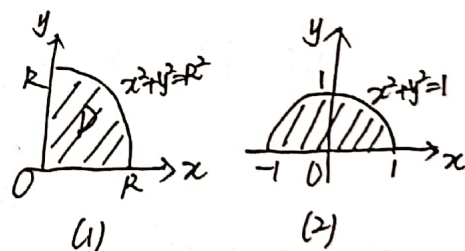
$$f(x,y) \leq g(x,y), (x,y) \in D. \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D g(x,y) d\sigma.$$

书 P140. 5.

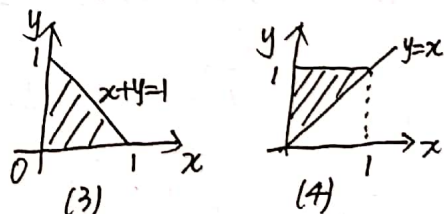
13. 二重积分交换积分次序. (包括极坐标).

$$(1). \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dy \text{ 在极坐标下表示的二次积分. } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R f(\rho) \rho d\rho$$

$$(2). \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

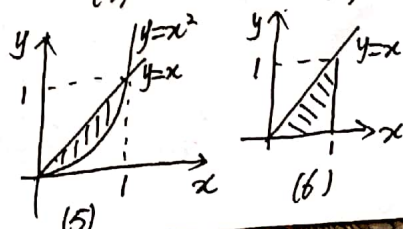


$$(3). \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} f(x,y) dx$$



$$(4). \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x,y) dx$$

$$(5). \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y) dx$$



$$(6). \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy$$





#### 14. 简单的第一类曲线积分计算.

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_a^\beta f[x(t), y(t)] \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt$$

$$L: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta \quad \int_L ds = L \text{ 的弧长.}$$

(1) 书 P193. 习题 11-1. 3.

(2).  $L: x^2 + y^2 = 2$ .  $\oint_L \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} ds = \underline{\sqrt{2}\pi}$

解:  $\oint_L \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} ds = \oint_L \frac{1}{2} ds = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L ds = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2}\pi = \sqrt{2}\pi$ .

#### 15. 第二类曲线积分与路径无关条件.

$$\int_L P dx + Q dy \text{ 与路径无关} \iff \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \iff \oint_L P dx + Q dy = 0.$$

(1). 曲线积分  $\int_L (y - e^x \cos y) dx + (x + e^x \sin y) dy$  与路径 无关.

解:  $P = y - e^x \cos y$ .  $Q = x + e^x \sin y$ .  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 + e^x \sin y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

(2)  $L: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ . 逆时针方向. 则  $\oint_L (2xy + 3xe^x) dx + (x^2 - y \cos y) dy = \underline{0}$

解:  $P = 2xy + 3xe^x$ .  $Q = x^2 - y \cos y$ .  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

(3).  $\int_L (3xy^2 - y^3) dx + (6x^2y - 3xy^2) dy$  与路径 有关.

解:  $P = 3xy^2 - y^3$ .  $Q = 6x^2y - 3xy^2$ .  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6xy - 3y^2 \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 12xy - 3y^2$

(4).  $\int_L (e^x \sin y - mxy) dx + (e^x \cos y - x^2) dy$  与路径无关. 则  $m = \underline{2}$ .

解:  $P = e^x \sin y - mxy$ .  $Q = e^x \cos y - x^2$ .  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - mx = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - 2x$ .

$\therefore m = 2$ .

(5).  $\int_L (axy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy$  与路径无关. 则  $a = \underline{2}$

解:  $P = axy^3 - y^2 \cos x$ .  $Q = 1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2$

$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3axy^2 - 2y \cos x = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2y \sin x + 6xy^2$   $\therefore 3a = 6$ .  $a = 2$



# 16. 简单的第一类曲面积分计算.

$$\Sigma: z = z(x, y). \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy. \quad \text{一投=代}.$$

历年无考题. 见四4.

# 17. 级数收敛的必要条件.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0.$$

(1). 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0$ . 则级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  一定 发散.

(2). 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 1$ . 则级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n$  是 发散. ( $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n u_n \neq 0$ .)

(3).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$  是级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛的 必要条件.

(4).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n - 1)$  收敛. 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \underline{1}$ . ( $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n - 1) = 0. \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 1$ )

(5).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散. 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{u_n}$  是 发散.

# 18. 幂级数的收敛半径. 收敛区间及收敛域.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n. \quad \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|, \text{ 收敛半径 } R = \frac{1}{\rho}. \text{ 收敛区间 } (-R, R).$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n. \quad \text{令 } x-x_0=t. \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n. \quad \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|. \quad R = \frac{1}{\rho}. \text{ 收敛区间 } (x_0-R, x_0+R).$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{2n}. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1} x^{2n+2}}{a_n x^{2n}} \right| = \rho. \quad \rho < 1 \text{ 收敛. } \rho > 1 \text{ 发散. 确定 } R.$$

(1).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{2+n} x^n$  的收敛半径  $R = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

$$\text{解: } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{2+n+1}}{\frac{2^n}{2+n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+4}{n+3} = 2. \quad R = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (x-5)^n$  收敛区间 (4, 6).

$$\text{解: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{\sqrt{n}}. \quad \text{令 } x-5=t. \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{\sqrt{n}}. \quad \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} = 1. \therefore R=1. \quad -1 < x-5 < 1. \quad x \in (4, 6)$$

( $x=4$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  收敛.  $x=6$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  发散.  $\therefore$  收敛域  $[4, 6)$ .)





### 19. 简单幂级数和函数.

(1).  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} x^n$  的和函数:  $\frac{2}{2-x}, x \in (-2, 2)$

解:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}, -1 < x < 1$ .  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2}{2-x}, -1 < \frac{x}{2} < 1, -2 < x < 2$

(2).  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$  的和函数:  $\frac{1}{1+x}, x \in (-1, 1)$ .

(3).  $1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots$  的和为  $e$ .

解:  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ .  $x=1$  时,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots = e^1 = e$

### 20. 简单函数的幂级数展开.

(1).  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  的麦克劳林级数为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$

解:  $\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$ .  $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$

