

2011-1012 学年第二学期高等数学 (2-2) 期末考试 A 卷参考答案

一. 填空题 (共 6 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共计 18 分)

1.  $\vec{a} = (1, 4, 5)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (1, 1, 2)$ , 若  $\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$  与  $\vec{a} - \lambda\vec{b}$  垂直, 则  $\lambda = \pm\sqrt{7}$ .

2. 设  $z = \arctan \sqrt{xy} + (x-1)(y-1)\ln(x+y)$ , 则  $dz|_{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{4}(dx+dy)$ .

3. 设  $z(x, y)$  由方程  $xe^y + yz + ze^x = 0$  所确定, 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-z - xe^y}{y + e^x}$ .

4. 设  $f(x) = x+1$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ), 而  $s(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$ ,  $-\infty < x < +\infty$ , 其中

$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx$ , 则  $s(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$ .

5. 已知  $D$  是长方形  $a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $\iint_D yf(x)dxdy = 1$ , 则  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 2$ .

6. 设曲线  $C$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ , 则  $\oint_C (x^2 + y^2 - 3x)ds = 2\pi R^3$ .

二. 选择题 (共 4 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共计 12 分)

1. 下列级数中, 绝对收敛的级数是 ( C ).

(A)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\frac{n}{n+1})^n$ ; (B)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$ ; (C)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)^n$ ; (D)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ .

2. 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  是正项级数, 则下列结论中错误的是 (D).

(A) 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$  也收敛; (B) 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ ;

(C) 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 则部分和  $S_n$  有界; (D) 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \rho < 1$ .

3. 设曲线型构件  $\Gamma$  的密度函数为  $\rho(x, y, z)$ , 则构件对  $z$  轴的转动惯量为 (B).

(A)  $\int_{\Gamma} \rho(x, y, z) ds \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ ; (B)  $\int_{\Gamma} (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) ds$ ;

(C)  $\int_{\Gamma} \rho(x, y, z) z^2 ds$ ; (D)  $\int_{\Gamma} \rho(x, y, z) z dz$ .

4. 设有直线  $L: \begin{cases} x+y-5=0 \\ 2x-z+8=0 \end{cases}$  及平面  $\Pi: 2x+y+z-3=0$ , 则直线  $L$  (B).

(A) 平行于平面  $\Pi$  ;

(B) 与平面  $\Pi$  的夹角为  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  ;

(C) 与平面  $\Pi$  垂直;

(D) 与平面  $\Pi$  的夹角为  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  .

三. 解答题 (共 8 小题, 每小题 8 分, 共计 64 分)

1. 计算二重积分  $I = \iint_D (x-y) dx dy$ . 其中积分区域  $D$  为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\} \text{ 区域.}$$

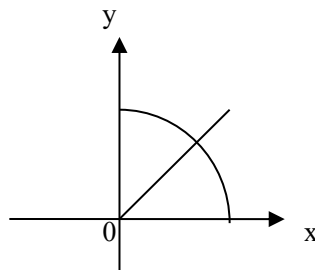
解 1 : 作极坐标变换:  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ , 有

$$I = \iint_D (x-y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R (r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta \int_0^R r^2 dr = \frac{R^3}{3} (1-1) = 0.$$

解 2 :  $\because D$  关于直线  $y=x$  对称,  $\therefore \iint_D y dx dy = \iint_D x dx dy$ ,

$$\therefore I = \iint_D (x-y) dx dy = \iint_D x dx dy - \iint_D y dx dy = 0.$$



2. 设  $\vec{n}$  为曲面  $\Sigma: 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 6$  在点  $P(1, 1, 1)$  处指向外侧的法向量, 求

(1) 函数  $u = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \ln(x^2 + y^2) + 2\sqrt{z}$  在点  $P(1, 1, 1)$  的梯度;

(2) 函数  $u = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \ln(x^2 + y^2) + 2\sqrt{z}$  在点  $P$  处沿方向  $\vec{n}$  的方向导数;

$$\text{解: (1)} \quad \therefore \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = \left[ -e^{\frac{y}{x}} \frac{y}{x^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \right]_{(1,1,1)} = 1 - e,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = \left[ e^{\frac{y}{x}} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \right]_{(1,1,1)} = 1 + e, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 1.$$

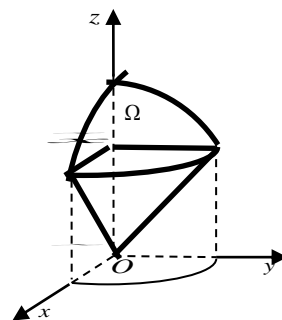
$$\therefore \text{grad} u \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \{1-e, 1+e, 1\}.$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{n} = \{4x, 6y, 2z\} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \{4, 6, 2\}, \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \cos \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_{(1,1,1)} &= \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right] \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{2(1-e)}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{3(1+e)}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \\ &= \frac{6+e}{\sqrt{14}}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算三次积分  $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz$  的值.

解: 利用球面坐标变换, 积分化为



$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cdot r^2 dr = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{15} \pi .$$

或利用柱面坐标变换,

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 r \cdot \frac{z^3}{3} \Big|_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} dr = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{15} \pi .$$

4. 设有幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$ ,

(1) 求该幂级数的收敛半径 (2) 求该幂级数的收敛域 (3) 求该幂级数的和

解: (1)  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right| = 1$ , 收敛半径  $R=1$ .

(2) 当  $x = \pm 1$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$  都收敛, 所以收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$ .

(3) 令  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$ ,  $x \in (-1, 1)$ . 逐项求导,

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

而  $S(0)=0$ ,  $S'(0)=0$ ,  $\forall x \in (-1, 1)$ , 有  $S'(x) = \int_0^x S''(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1-t} = -\ln(1-x)$ ,

$$\therefore S(x) = \int_0^x S'(t) dt = -\int_0^x \ln(1-t) dt = x + (1-x) \ln(1-x), \quad x \in (-1, 1).$$

由于级数在  $x = \pm 1$  处收敛,

$$S(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} S(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [x + (1-x) \ln(1-x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left[ x + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\frac{1}{1-x}} \right] = 1,$$

$$S(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} S(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} [x + (1-x) \ln(1-x)] = -1 + 2 \ln 2.$$

$$\text{故 } S(x) = \begin{cases} x + (1-x) \ln(1-x), & -1 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x = 1. \end{cases}$$

5. 设  $\Sigma$  为曲面  $z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$ , 上侧为曲面正侧, 计算

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + z^2 dxdy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

解:  $\because \Sigma: z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ ,

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + z^2 dxdy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} xdydz + z^2 dxdy,$$

$$P=x, Q=0, R=z^2, \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 1+2z,$$

补辅助面  $\Sigma_1$  下:  $z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq 2$ , 是母线平行于  $x$  轴的柱面,

设  $\Sigma$  与  $\Sigma_1$  所围立体为  $\Omega$ , 由高斯公式,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \frac{1}{2} \oiint_{\Sigma \text{上}+\Sigma_1 \text{下}} - \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma_1 \text{下}} = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} (1+2z) dx dy dz + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma_1 \text{上}} x dy dz + z^2 dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz + \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz + 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{4\pi(\sqrt{2})^3}{3} + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2}\pi + 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d(\sin \varphi) \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^3 d\rho \\ &= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + 1\right)\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \text{ 设有函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 问}$$

(1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  是否连续? 说明理由.

(2) 求函数  $f(x, y)$  对  $x$  的偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y)$

解: (1) 当  $(x, y)$  沿直线  $y=kx$  趋于  $(0,0)$  时,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{(1+k^2)x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}, \text{ 随 } k \text{ 的取值不同, 它的值也不}$$

同,

$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在, 故函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0,0)$  点不连续.

$$(2) (x, y) \neq (0,0) \text{ 时, } f'_x(x, y) = \frac{y(x^2+y^2) - xy \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y(y^2-x^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x \cdot 0 - 0}{(\Delta x^2 + 0)\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y(y^2-x^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

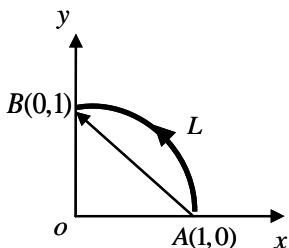
7. 设有力场  $F(x, y) = (y^2+1)\vec{i} + y(2x+1)\vec{j}$ , 求变力沿曲线  $L: y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  从  $(1,0)$  到

(0,1)的一段所做的功.

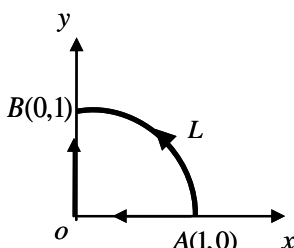
$$\text{解: } \because W = \int_L (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy,$$

$$P = y^2 + 1, Q = y(2x + 1), \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad (x, y) \in R^2,$$

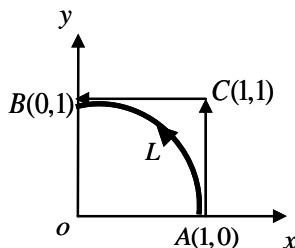
曲线积分在整个平面上与路径无关,



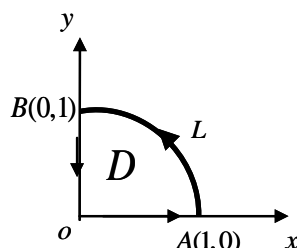
(图1)



(图2)



(图3)



(图4)

(1) 选择  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ :  $x + y = 1$  即  $y = 1 - x (1 \geq x \geq 0)$  为积分路径 (如图1),

$$\therefore W = \int_L (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy = \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy$$

$$= \int_1^0 [(1-x)^2 + 1 + (1-x)(2x+1)(-1)]dx = \int_1^0 (3x^2 - 3x + 1)dx = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

(2) 选择折线  $\overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OB}$ , 其中  $\overrightarrow{AO}: \begin{cases} x = x, & 1 \geq x \geq 0, \\ y = 0, & dy = 0. \end{cases}$   $\overrightarrow{OB}: \begin{cases} x = 0, & dx = 0, \\ y = y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1. \end{cases}$

(如图2),

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore W &= \int_L (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy = \int_{\overrightarrow{AO}} (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy \\ &+ \int_{\overrightarrow{OB}} (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy \\ &= \int_1^0 1dx + \int_0^1 ydy = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 选择折线  $\overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{CB}$ , 其中  $\overrightarrow{AC}: \begin{cases} x = 1, & dx = 0, \\ y = y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1. \end{cases}$   $\overrightarrow{CB}: \begin{cases} x = x, & 1 \geq x \geq 0, \\ y = 1, & dy = 0. \end{cases}$

(如图3),

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore W &= \int_L (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy = \int_{\overrightarrow{AC}} (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy \\ &+ \int_{\overrightarrow{CB}} (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy \\ &= \int_0^1 3ydy + \int_1^0 2dx = \frac{3}{2} - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 补折线  $\overrightarrow{BO} + \overrightarrow{OA}$  与  $L$  构成封闭曲线, 所围闭区域为  $D$ , (如图4), 再由格林公式,

$$\therefore W = \int_L (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy = \oint_{L + \overrightarrow{BO} + \overrightarrow{OA}} - \int_{\overrightarrow{BO} + \overrightarrow{OA}} = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \int_{\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{AO}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0 + \int_{\overline{OB}} (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy + \int_{\overline{AO}} (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy \\
&= \int_0^1 ydy + \int_1^0 dx = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

另法：直接计算， $L: \begin{cases} x = \cos \theta, \\ y = \sin \theta. \end{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore W &= \int_L (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(\sin^2 \theta + 1)(-\sin \theta) + \sin \theta(2 \cos \theta + 1) \cos \theta] d\theta = -\frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{或 } L: y = \sqrt{1-x^2}, 1 \geq x \geq 0, dy = \frac{-x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore W &= \int_L (y^2 + 1)dx + y(2x + 1)dy \\
&= \int_1^0 [(\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 + 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}(2x + 1) \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}] dx \\
&= \int_1^0 (2 - 3x^2 - x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

8. 求函数  $f(x, y) = xy^2(4 - x - y)$  在由直线  $x + y = 6$  及

坐标轴所围成的有界闭域  $D$  上的最大值、最小值.

解：令  $f'_x(x, y) = y^2(4 - x - y) - xy^2 = y^2(4 - 2x - y) = 0$

$f'_y(x, y) = xy(8 - 2x - 3y) = 0$ , 得  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  内的驻点  $(1, 2)$  且  $f(1, 2) = 4$ .

再求  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  的边界上的最大值和最小值.

在边界  $x = 0 (0 \leq y \leq 6)$  上,  $f(x, y) = 0$ ; 在边界  $y = 0 (0 \leq x \leq 6)$  上,  $f(x, y) = 0$

在边界  $x + y = 6$  上, 令  $\varphi(x) = f(x, 6 - x) = -2x(6 - x)^2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 6)$ ,

令  $\varphi'(x) = 6(6 - x)(x - 2) = 0$ , 解得驻点  $x = 2, x = 6$ ,

$$\varphi(0) = 0, \varphi(2) = -64, \varphi(6) = 0.$$

从而可得  $\varphi(x)$  在  $0 \leq x \leq 6$  上的最大值为 0, 最小值为 -64.

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上的最大值、最小值分别为:

$$M = \max\{4, 0, -64\} = 4, \quad m = \min\{4, 0, -64\} = -64.$$

四. 证明题 (本题 6 分) 设  $f(x) > 0$ , 且连续试证  $\iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(x) + f(y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

其中积分区域  $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, 1 \leq y \leq 2\}$

证：  $\because D$  关于直线  $y = x$  对称，

$$\therefore \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{f(y)}{f(y)+f(x)} dx dy$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} [\iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy + \iint_D \frac{f(y)}{f(y)+f(x)} dx dy]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left[ \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(y)+f(x)} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D 1 dx dy = \frac{1}{2}.$$

