2013-2014 学年第二学期《高等数学 (2-2)》期末考试 A 卷

一. (共3小题,每小题5分,共计15分)判断下列命题是否正确? 在题后的括号内打"√"或"×",如果正确,请给出证明,如果不正确请举一个反例进行说明.

1. 级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{-n}$$
 发散 . (\checkmark)

证 ::
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{-n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{1}{e} \neq 0,$$
 :: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{-n}$ 发散.

2. 若
$$f(x, y)$$
 在 (x_0, y_0) 点处有极值,则 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$, $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$. (×)

例如:
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 在 $(0,0)$ 点处有极小值 $f(0,0) = 0$,但

$$f'_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^{2}}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} \, \text{ π $\it{\vec{F}}$ $\it{\vec{E}}$,}$$

同理, $f'_{v}(0,0)$ 也不存在

3. 第二类曲面积分
$$\iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = \text{ 曲面 } \Sigma \text{ 的面积}$$
 . (×)

例如:圆柱面 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ($0 \le z \le 1$),其母线平行于z轴,

∴
$$\iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = 0 \neq$$
 圆柱面 Σ 的面积 2π .

二. (共3小题,每小题7分,共计21分)

1. 设
$$\vec{a}$$
, \vec{b} , \vec{c} 两两互相垂直,且 $|\vec{a}| = 1$, $|\vec{b}| = 2$, $|\vec{c}| = 3$, 求 $|\sqrt{3}\vec{a} - \vec{b} - \vec{c}|$.

$$\mathbf{R} \qquad \because (\sqrt{3} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{a} - \stackrel{\rightarrow}{b} - \stackrel{\rightarrow}{c})^2 = 3 \left| \stackrel{\rightarrow}{a} \right|^2 + \left| \stackrel{\rightarrow}{b} \right|^2 + \left| \stackrel{\rightarrow}{c} \right|^2 - 2\sqrt{3} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{a} \cdot \stackrel{\rightarrow}{b} + 2\sqrt{3} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{a} \cdot \stackrel{\rightarrow}{c} + 2 \stackrel{\rightarrow}{b} \cdot \stackrel{\rightarrow}{c}$$

$$= 3 + 2^{2} + 3^{2} + 0 = 16 ,$$

$$\therefore \left| \sqrt{3} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{a} - \stackrel{\rightarrow}{b} - \stackrel{\rightarrow}{c} \right| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{a} - \stackrel{\rightarrow}{b} - \stackrel{\rightarrow}{c})^{2}} = \sqrt{16} = 4 .$$

2. 已知两条直线的方程是
$$L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$
, $L_2: \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$,

求过 L_1 且平行于 L_2 的平面方程.

$$\mathbf{R} \quad \overrightarrow{s}_{1} = \{1, 0, -1\}, \overrightarrow{s}_{2} = \{2, 1, 1\},$$

所求平面过 L_1 ,则过 L_1 上的点(1,2,3)

所求平面的法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{s}_1 \times \overrightarrow{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \overrightarrow{i} - 3 \overrightarrow{j} + \overrightarrow{k},$$

所求平面为 (x-1)-3(y-2)+(z-3)=0,即 x-3y+z+2=0.

3. 计算二重积分
$$\iint_D (x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$
, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$.

$$\therefore \iint_{D} (x^{2} - y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} (\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta) r dr$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2\theta \ d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr = \frac{1}{8} \sin 2\theta \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0.$$

三. (共2小题,每小题7分,共计14分)

1. 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z)dS$, 其中 Σ 为曲面 y+z=1 被柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 所截下的有限部分.

解
$$\Sigma: z = 1 - y$$
, $(x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$.

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dxdy = \sqrt{1 + 0^2 + (-1)^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} dxdy$$
,

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z)dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (x + 1)dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} xdS \quad (\Sigma \times \mathcal{F} + yoz \times \mathcal{F}) = \mathbb{F} \text{ in } \mathcal{F} \text{ in }$$

2. 要制作一个容积为V的长方体形无盖水池,应如何选择水池的尺寸,才能使它的表面积最小.

解 设水池的长、宽、高分别为x、y、z,则水池的表面积为:

$$S = xy + 2xz + 2yz$$
 且 $xyz = V$, $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$ 构造拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy + 2xz + 2yz + \lambda(xyz - V)$,

则
$$\begin{cases} L'_x = y + 2z + \lambda yz = 0 \\ L'_y = x + 2z + \lambda xz = 0 \\ L'_z = 2x + 2y + \lambda xy = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解 之 得 符 合 实 际 意 义 唯 一 驻 点 :
$$L'_\lambda = xyz - V = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{2V}$$
, $y = \sqrt[3]{2V}$, $z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2V}$,

故水池的长、宽、高分别为 $\sqrt[3]{2V}$ 、 $\sqrt[3]{2V}$ 、 $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2V}$ 时,才能使其表面积最小.

四. (共2小题,第1小题7分,第2小题6分,共计13分)

1. 设
$$z = f(2x - y, y \sin x)$$
, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数,求 dz 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$. (7 分)

$$\mathbf{R} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2 \cdot f_1' + y \cos x \cdot f_2' , \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f_1' + \sin x \cdot f_2' ,$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = (2 f_1' + y \cos x \cdot f_2') dx + (\sin x f_2' - f_1') dy.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2 \left[f_{11}'' \cdot (-1) + f_{12}'' \cdot \sin x \right] + \cos x \cdot f_2' + y \cos x \left[f_{21}'' \cdot (-1) + f_{22}'' \cdot \sin x \right]$$

$$= -2 f_{11}'' + (2\sin x - y\cos x)f_{12}'' + \cos x \cdot f_2' + y\sin x\cos x f_{22}''.$$

2. 求曲面 $z - e^z + 2xv = 3$ 在点(1,2,0)处的法线方程.(6分)

解 令
$$F(x, y, z) = z - e^z + 2xy - 3$$
, 则 $F'_x = 2y$, $F'_y = 2x$ $F'_z = 1 - e^z$,

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \{ F'_x, F'_y, F'_z \} \Big|_{(1,2,0)} = 2\{ 2, 1, 0 \},$$

故所求法线方程为:
$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z}{0}$$
.

五. (共2小题,每小题7分,共计14分)

1. 计算曲线积分 $\oint \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 是曲线 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ 沿逆时针方向一周.

$$\mathbb{R} 1 :: P = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} , \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0 , (x, y) \neq (0, 0).$$

$$\therefore \oint_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 1} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = 0.$$

P 2 :
$$P = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$.

说明曲线积分在不包含坐标原点(0.0) 的任何闭区域上与路径无关,

$$\therefore \oint \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

2. 计算三重积分
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xyz) dx dy dz$$
, 其中 Ω : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
x - r \sin \varphi \cos \theta & 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\
y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta & \text{if } \Omega : 0 \le \varphi \le \pi
\end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \iiint (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

$$=2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r^{4} dr = \frac{4\pi}{5},$$

又 $\Omega: x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1$ 关于三个坐标平面都对称,xyz是x(或y或z)的奇函数,根据对称性, $\iiint xyzdxdydz=0$,

故
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xyz) dx dy dz$$

= $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega} xyz dx dy dz = \frac{4\pi}{5} + 0 = \frac{4\pi}{5}$.

六. (共²小题,每小题 6分,共计 12分)

1. 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$ 的收敛半径、收敛域及其和函数.

解
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$$
, ∴ 收敛半径 $R = 1$,

当 x = -1 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n-1}}{n} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散;当 x = 1 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ 收敛,故收敛域为 (-1,1],

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{\text{m}} S(0) = 0$$
, $\therefore S(x) = S(x) - S(0) = \int_0^x S'(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t} = \ln(1+x)$, $-1 < x < 1$.

又当
$$x = 1$$
时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ 收敛, $\therefore S(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} S(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \ln(1+x) = \ln 2$,

故
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} = \ln(1+x), -1 < x \le 1.$$

2. 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \le x \le \pi, \\ 0, & -\pi < x < 0. \end{cases}$$
 以 2π 为周期的傅里叶级数的和函数为 $S(x)$,

求其傅里叶系数 b_2 及 $S(2\pi)$, $S(3\pi)$ 的值. (6分)

$$\Re b_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx
= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right]_{0}^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2}.
S(2\pi) = S(0) = f(0) = 0,
S(3\pi) = S(2\pi + \pi) = S(\pi) = \frac{f(-\pi + 0) + f(\pi - 0)}{2} = \frac{0 + \pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

七. (共2小题,第1小题7分,第2小题4分,共计11分)

1. 计算曲面积分
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{y^2 dy dz + x^2 dz dx + z dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
, 其中 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧. (7分)

$$\mathbf{R} \quad I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{y^2 dy dz + x^2 dz dx + z dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dy dz + x^2 dz dx + z dx dy$$

设 Σ 所围闭区域为 Ω ,

$$P = y^2$$
, $Q = x^2$, $R = z$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 1$, 根据高斯公式,

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{y^2 dy dz + x^2 dz dx + z dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dy dz + x^2 dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) dx dy dz = \iiint\limits_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

2. 设函数 f(x) 在[a,b] (0 < a < b) 上连续且 f(x) > 0,

证明:
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \ge (b-a)^2. \tag{4分}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{dy}{f(y)} = \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy$$

(其中 $D: a \le x \le b, a \le y \le b$.关于直线y = x对称)

$$= \iint_{D} \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[\iint_{D} \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy + \iint_{D} \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dx dy \right] = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \left[\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} \right] dx dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \frac{f^{2}(x) + f^{2}(y)}{f(x) f(y)} dx dy \ge \iint_{D} 1 dx dy = (b - a)^{2}.$$