

复旦大学数学科学学院

2007 ~ 2008 学年第二学期期末考试试卷

A 卷

课程名称: 高等数学 A (下) 课程代码: MATH120002

开课院系: 数学科学学院 考试形式: 闭卷

姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 专业: _____

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	总分
得分									

1. (本题共四小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

(1) 设 $u = \sin(3x - 2y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$;

解. $u_x = 3 \cos(3x - 2y)$

$u_{xy} = 6 \sin(3x - 2y)$

(2) 求曲面 $e^z + z + xy = 3$ 在点 $(2, 1, 0)$ 处的切平面方程;

解. 记 $F(x, y, z) = e^z + z + xy - 3$, $F_x(2, 1, 0) = 1$, $F_y(2, 1, 0) = 2$,

$F_z(2, 1, 0) = 2$. 切平面为 $(x-2) + 2(y-1) + 2z = 0$, 即

$x + 2y + 2z - 4 = 0$

(3) 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+4} (x-2)^n$ 的收敛半径和收敛域;

解. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n+4} \right|} = 1$, 故收敛半径 $R=1$, $x=3$ 时, 级数为 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n+4}$, 收敛,

$x=1$ 时, 级数为 $\sum \frac{1}{n+4}$, 发散, 故幂级数收敛域为 $(1, 3]$.

(4) 求解微分方程 $(e^{x+y} - e^x)dx + (e^{x+y} + e^y)dy = 0$.

解. 原方程即 $e^x(e^{y-1}-1)dx = -e^y(e^x+1)dy$, $\frac{e^x dx}{e^x+1} = -\frac{e^y dy}{e^y-1}$

$\therefore \ln(e^x+1) = -\ln(e^y-1) + C_1$, 即方程的解为

$(e^x+1)(e^y-1) = C$

2. (本题共四小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

(1) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 为圆盘 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 e^{r^2} r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{r^2} \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \pi(e^4 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

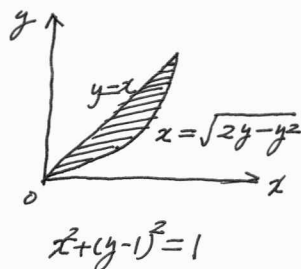
(2) 设 L 是连接 $O(0,0,0)$ 和 $P(2,1,2)$ 的直线段, 计算积分 $\int_L (x+y+z)^2 ds$;

$$\text{解. } L \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x=2t \\ y=t \\ z=2t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L (x+y+z)^2 ds &= \int_0^1 (2t+t+2t)^2 \sqrt{2^2+1+2^2} dt = 3.25 \int_0^1 t^2 dt \\ &= 25. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 把积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{2y-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$ 表示为先对 y 再对 x 的二次积分;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{2y-y^2}} f(x,y) dx \\ = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^x f(x,y) dy. \end{aligned}$$



(4) 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$ 其中 Σ 是区域 $\{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 1 \leq z \leq 2\}$

边界曲面的外侧。

解. 记 $\Omega = \{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 1 \leq z \leq 2\}$, 由 Gauss 公式

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (1+1+1) dV$$

$$= 3\pi$$

3. (本题 10 分) 在椭球面 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上求一点, 使得函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在该点处沿 $l = (1, -1, 0)$ 方向的方向导数最大。

解. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \text{grad } u \cdot \frac{l}{\|l\|} = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sqrt{2}(x-y)$

记 $\Delta(x, y, z, \lambda) = x - y + \lambda(2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = -1 + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right).$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)} = -\sqrt{2}$$

\therefore 所求的点为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$.

4. (本题 10 分) 计算三重积分

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy dz$$

其中 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, z \geq 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1\}$

解. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与 $z = 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1$ 交线 $z = \frac{3}{5}$,

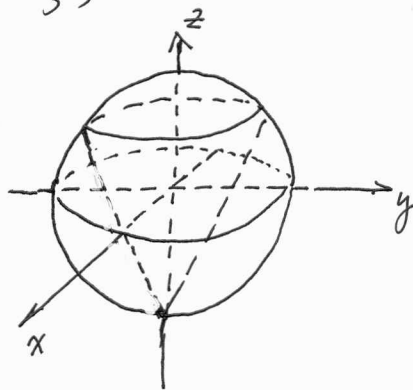
$$x^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{4}{5}} r dr \int_{2r-1}^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \frac{z}{r} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{4}{5}} \frac{1}{2} [(1-r^2) - (2r-1)^2] dr$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{4}{5}} (4r - 5r^2) dr$$

$$= \frac{32}{75} \pi$$



5. (本题 10 分) 将 $f(x) = \ln(2+x-3x^2)$ 展开为 Maclaurin 级数, 写出其收敛域, 并求出

$f^{(4)}(0)$.

解. $f(x) = \ln(2+x-3x^2) = \ln(1-x) + \ln(2+3x)$

$$= \ln 2 + \ln(1-x) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{2}x\right)$$

$$= \ln 2 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[1 + (-1)^n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \right] \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| 1 + (-1)^n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \therefore R = \frac{2}{3}$$

$x = -\frac{2}{3}$ 时, 级数发散

$x = \frac{2}{3}$ 时, 级数收敛,

\therefore 级数收敛域为 $\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right]$.

$$f^{(4)}(0) = 4! \cdot \frac{(-1)}{4} \left[1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 \right] = -\frac{291}{8}$$

6. (本题 10 分) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi, & \sqrt{\pi} < x < \pi \\ -\pi, & 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\pi} \end{cases}$, 将 $f(x)$ 展开为以 2π 为周期的余弦级数,

求其和函数在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的值, 并分别求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n\sqrt{\pi})}{n}$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n\sqrt{\pi})}{n}$ 的和.

解. $b_n = 0, a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} (-\pi) dx + \int_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{\pi} \pi dx \right] = 2(\pi - 2\sqrt{\pi})$

$n \geq 1$ 时, $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} (-\pi) \cos nx dx + \int_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{\pi} \pi \cos nx dx \right]$

$$= 2 \left(-\frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{\pi} \right) = -\frac{4}{n} \sin(n\sqrt{\pi})$$

$$f(x) \sim \pi - 2\sqrt{\pi} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n\sqrt{\pi})}{n} \cos nx.$$

记其和函数为 $S(x)$, 则 $S\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\pi$.

由 $S(0) = f(0) = -\pi$ 得 $\pi - 2\sqrt{\pi} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n\sqrt{\pi})}{n} = -\pi$ 得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n\sqrt{\pi})}{n} = \frac{\pi - \sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

由 $S(\sqrt{\pi}) = \frac{1}{2} [f(\sqrt{\pi}-0) + f(\sqrt{\pi}+0)] = 0$ 得

$$\pi - 2\sqrt{\pi} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n\sqrt{\pi}) \cos(n\sqrt{\pi})}{n} = 0, \text{ 得}$$

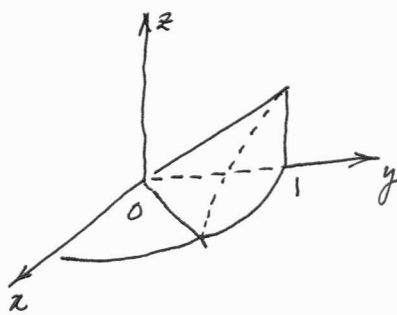
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n\sqrt{\pi})}{n} = \frac{\pi - 2\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

7. (本题10分) 设 Σ 为曲面 $\{(x, y, z) \mid y^2 = x^2 + z^2, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$, 计算

(1) $\iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS$;

解. $z = \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}$, $\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{\sqrt{z} y}{\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}}$.

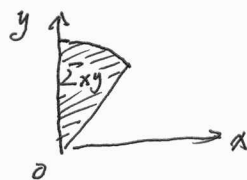
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (y^2 - x^2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{z} y}{\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}} dy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} dy \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (y^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (1 - 2x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$



(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} z dydz$, 其中 Σ 取上侧.

解. Σ 上侧对应的法向量为 $(-z_x, -z_y, 1)$. $-z_x = \frac{z_x}{\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} z dydz &= \iint_{\Sigma_{xy}} \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma_{xy}} x dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right). \end{aligned}$$



8. (本题 10 分) 设 φ 是二阶可导函数, $\varphi(1) = -1, \varphi'(1) = -4$ 且存在二元函数 $u = u(x, y)$ 使

$$du = 4[\varphi(x) + 2x^3]y dx + [3x\varphi(x) - x^2\varphi'(x)]dy$$

求 $\varphi(x)$ 和 $u(x, y)$ 。

解. 由全微分条件, 得 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[3x\varphi(x) - x^2\varphi'(x)] - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\{4[\varphi(x) + 2x^3]y\} = 0$,

即 $3\varphi(x) + 3x\varphi'(x) - 2x\varphi'(x) - x^2\varphi''(x) - 4\varphi(x) - 8x^3 = 0$,

故 $x^2\varphi''(x) - x\varphi'(x) + \varphi(x) = -8x^3$

令 $x = e^t$, 得 $y = \varphi(x(t))$ 满足

$$y'' - 2y' + y = -8e^{3t}$$

相应的齐次方程特征方程为 $(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$, 通解 $y = e^t(C_1 + C_2 t)$

设此齐次方程有解 $y^* = ae^{3t}$, 代入方程得 $a = -2$

$$\therefore y = -2e^{3t} + e^t(C_1 + C_2 t)$$

即 $\varphi(x) = -2x^3 + x(C_1 + C_2 \ln x)$

由 $\varphi(1) = -1$, 得 $C_1 = 1$, $\varphi'(1) = -4$ 得 $C_2 = 1$, 故得

$$\varphi(x) = -2x^3 + x(1 + \ln x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore du &= 4[\varphi(x) + 2x^3]y dx + [3x\varphi(x) - x^2\varphi'(x)]dy \\ &= 4x(1 + \ln x)y dx + (x^2 + 2x^2 \ln x)dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} du(x, y) + C$$

$$= \int_0^y dy + \int_1^x 4x(1 + \ln x)y dx + C$$

$$= y + 4y \int_1^x x(1 + \ln x) dx + C$$

$$= y + 4y \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \Big|_1^x - \int_1^x \frac{x^2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) + C$$

$$= x^2 y (1 + 2 \ln x) + C$$

