

2022 春季学期高等数学 B 期末试题答案

一、填空题（每小题 3 分，共 5 小题，满分 15 分）

1. $2x - y - z - 1 = 0$ 或 $2(x-1) - (y-0) - (z-1) = 0$; 2. $dx + \frac{1}{3}dy$ 或 $\Delta x + \frac{1}{3}\Delta y$;
 3. 12; 4. $\frac{9}{4}$; 5. $\frac{2\pi}{3}(3\sqrt{3}-1)$.

二、选择题（每小题 3 分，共 5 小题，满分 15 分）

1. B; 2. A; 3. B; 4. C; 5. D.

三、（7 分）设 $\begin{cases} u = f(x-2y, v+y) \\ v = g(u-x, vy) \end{cases}$ ，其中函数 f 和 g 具有连续的偏导数，求

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

解（方法一）方程组关于 x 求偏导数得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = g'_1 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 1 \right) + g'_2 \cdot y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y f'_1 g'_2}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_1 g'_1 - g'_1}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2}$$

（方法二）设 $F(x, y, u, v) = f(x-2y, v+y) - u$, $G(x, y, u, v) = g(u-x, vy) - v$ ，则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} f'_1 & f'_2 \\ -g'_1 & yg'_2 - 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & f'_2 \\ g'_1 & yg'_2 - 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{f'_1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y f'_1 g'_2}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & f'_1 \\ g'_1 & -g'_1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & f'_2 \\ g'_1 & yg'_2 - 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{f'_1 g'_1 - g'_1}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2}$$

(方法三) 对方程组取全微分得

$$\begin{cases} du = f'_1 \cdot (dx - 2dy) + f'_2 \cdot (dv + dy) \\ dv = g'_1 \cdot (du - dx) + g'_2 \cdot (ydv + vdy) \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{f'_1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y f'_1 g'_2}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2} dx + \frac{(f'_2 - 2f'_1)(1 - y g'_2) + y f'_2 g'_2}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2} dy \\ dv &= \frac{f'_1 g'_1 - g'_1}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2} dx + \frac{-2f'_1 g'_1 + f'_2 g'_1 + y g'_2}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2} dy \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y f'_1 g'_2}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_1 g'_1 - g'_1}{1 - f'_2 g'_1 - y g'_2}$$

四、(8分) 设函数 $f(u)$ 具有连续的二阶导数, 且 $f(0)=1, f'(0)=-1$, 若

$z = f(e^x \cos y)$ 满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + 3e^x \cos y)e^{2x}$, 求 $f(u)$ 的表达式.

解 令 $u = e^x \cos y$, 则 $z = f(u)$, 求偏导数得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \cdot e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \cdot (-e^x \sin y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u) \cdot (e^x \cos y)^2 + f'(u) \cdot e^x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) \cdot (-e^x \sin y)^2 + f'(u) \cdot (-e^x \cos y)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= f''(u) \cdot (e^x \cos y)^2 + f'(u) \cdot e^x \cos y \\ &+ f''(u) \cdot (-e^x \sin y)^2 + f'(u) \cdot (-e^x \cos y) = f''(u) e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

代入已知方程得

$$f''(u) e^{2x} = (4f(u) + 3u) e^{2x}$$

简化得微分方程

$$f''(u) - 4f(u) = 3u$$

特征方程为 $r^2 - 4 = 0$, 特征根为 $r_{1,2} = \pm 2$, 得对应齐次通解

$$F(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u}$$

设非齐次特解为 $f^*(u) = Au + B$ ，代入微分方程得 $A = -\frac{3}{4}, B = 0$ ，所以

$$f^*(u) = -\frac{3}{4}u$$

故微分方程的通解为

$$f(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u} - \frac{3}{4}u$$

由已知条件 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1$ 得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ 2C_1 - 2C_2 - \frac{3}{4} = -1 \end{cases}$$

解得 $C_1 = \frac{7}{16}, C_2 = \frac{9}{16}$ ，因此

$$f(u) = \frac{7}{16}e^{2u} + \frac{9}{16}e^{-2u} - \frac{3}{4}u$$

五、（7分）已知函数 $f(x, y) = x + y + xy$ ，曲线 $C: x^2 + y^2 + xy = 3$ ，求 $f(x, y)$ 在曲线 C 上的最大方向导数。

解 函数 $f(x, y)$ 的梯度为

$$\mathbf{grad} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} = (x+1)\mathbf{i} + (y+1)\mathbf{j}$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 的最大方向导数为

$$|\mathbf{grad} f(x, y)| = \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2}$$

设拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = (x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3)$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2(x+1) + \lambda(2x+y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2(y+1) + \lambda(2y+x) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

前两个方程相减得 $(x-y)(\lambda+2)=0$, 解得 $y=x, \lambda=-2$, 当 $y=x$ 时, 得到方程组

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $x=y=\pm 1$, 当 $\lambda=-2$ 时, 得到方程组

$$\begin{cases} x+y-1=0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $x=2, y=-1$ 或 $x=-1, y=2$, 于是极值嫌疑点为 $(1,1), (-1,-1), (2,-1), (-1,2)$, 且

$$|\mathbf{grad} f(1,1)| = 2\sqrt{2}, |\mathbf{grad} f(-1,-1)| = 0, |\mathbf{grad} f(2,-1)| = |\mathbf{grad} f(-1,2)| = 3$$

故最大方向导数为 $|\mathbf{grad} f(2,-1)| = |\mathbf{grad} f(-1,2)| = 3$.

六、(7分) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (1-x)|x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 16\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \iint_D (1-x)|x^2 + y^2 - 4| dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (1-r \cos \theta) |r^2 - 4| r dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 |r^2 - 4| r dr - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^4 |r^2 - 4| r^2 dr = 2\pi \int_0^4 |r^2 - 4| r dr - 0 \\ &= 2\pi \left[\int_0^2 (4-r^2) r dr + \int_2^4 (r^2 - 4) r dr \right] \\ &= 2\pi \left[2 \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 + \frac{1}{4} (4^4 - 2^4) - 2(4^2 - 2^2) \right] = 80\pi \end{aligned}$$

七、(8分) 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2}$, 其中 L 是

(1) 逆时针方向圆周 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$;

(2) 逆时针方向闭曲线 $|x| + |y| = 1$.

解 (1) 令 $P = \frac{x-y}{x^2+4y^2}, Q = \frac{x+4y}{x^2+4y^2}$, 则当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时恒有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2 - 8xy + 4y^2}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

记 $D = \{(x, y) | (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1\}$, 由格林公式得

$$\oint_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0$$

(2) 设 C 为逆时针方向椭圆周 $x^2 + 4y^2 = r^2 \left(0 < r < \frac{1}{2} \right)$, 记

$D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + 4y^2 \geq r^2, |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$, $D_2 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + 4y^2 \leq r^2\}$, 由格林公式得

$$\oint_{L+C^-} \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} 0 dx dy = 0$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} &= \oint_C \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \oint_C (x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy = \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{D_2} (1+1) dx dy = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\pi \cdot r \cdot \frac{r}{2} \right) = \pi \end{aligned}$$

八、(8分) 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (xz + e^y) dy dz + 2z(x^2 y + \sin z) dz dx - x^2(y^2 + z^2) dx dy$,

其中 Σ 为曲面 $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ 在 $z \geq 0$ 部分的上侧.

解 (方法一) 补一平面 $\Sigma_1: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$, 下侧, 记 Σ 与 Σ_1 围成的区域为 Ω ,

由高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} (xz + e^y) dy dz + 2z(x^2 y + \sin z) dz dx - x^2(y^2 + z^2) dx dy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xz + e^y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [2z(x^2 y + \sin z)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [-x^2(y^2 + z^2)] \right\} dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (z + 2zx^2 - 2zx^2) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1-z} dx dy = \int_0^1 z \cdot \pi (\sqrt{1-z})^2 dz = \pi \int_0^1 z(1-z) dz = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_{\Sigma_1} (xz + e^y) dydz + 2z(x^2y + \sin z) dzdx - x^2(y^2 + z^2) dxdy \\
 &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} (xz + e^y) dydz + \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2z(x^2y + \sin z) dzdx + \iint_{\Sigma_1} -x^2(y^2 + z^2) dxdy \\
 &= 0 + 0 - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} -x^2y^2 dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^5 dr \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta \right) \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{24} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_{\Sigma} (xz + e^y) dydz + 2z(x^2y + \sin z) dzdx - x^2(y^2 + z^2) dxdy \\
 &= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (xz + e^y) dydz + 2z(x^2y + \sin z) dzdx - x^2(y^2 + z^2) dxdy \\
 &\quad - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (xz + e^y) dydz + 2z(x^2y + \sin z) dzdx - x^2(y^2 + z^2) dxdy \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{24} = \frac{\pi}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

(方法二)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_{\Sigma} (xz + e^y) dydz + 2z(x^2y + \sin z) dzdx - x^2(y^2 + z^2) dxdy \\
 &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left\{ [x(1-x^2-y^2) + e^y](-2x) - 2(1-x^2-y^2)[x^2y + \sin(1-x^2-y^2)](-2y) - x^2[y^2 + (1-x^2-y^2)^2] \right\} dxdy \\
 &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} [2x^2(1-x^2-y^2) + 4x^2y^2(1-x^2-y^2) - x^2y^2 - x^2(1-x^2-y^2)^2] dxdy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 [2r^2 \sin^2 \theta (1-r^2) + 4r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \cos^2 \theta (1-r^2) - r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta (1-r^2)^2] \cdot r dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta - \frac{1}{24} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

九、(5分) 设有正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ (其中 $a_n > 0$), $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ 是它的部分和,

(1) 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} \right)$ 收敛;

(2) 判断级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \left[1 + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_n}{S_n^2} \right]$ 是条件收敛还是绝对收敛, 并给出证明.

证 (1) 由题设条件知数列 $\{S_n\}$ 单调增加, 所以 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} \right)$ 是正项级数, 其部分和

$$T_n = \left(\frac{1}{S_1} - \frac{1}{S_2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{S_2} - \frac{1}{S_3} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} \right) = \frac{1}{S_1} - \frac{1}{S_n} < \frac{1}{S_1}, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

有界, 由正项级数收敛的充要条件知级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} \right)$ 收敛.

(2) 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \left[1 + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_n}{S_n^2} \right]$ 绝对收敛, 证明如下:

因为

$$0 < \frac{a_n}{S_n^2} < \frac{a_n}{S_{n-1}S_n} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_{n-1}S_n} = \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n}$$

而级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} \right)$ 收敛, 由比较审敛法知级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^2}$ 收敛, 又

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left| \ln \left[1 + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_n}{S_n^2} \right] \right|}{\frac{a_n}{S_n^2}} = 1$$

由比较审敛法的极限形式知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \ln \left[1 + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_n}{S_n^2} \right] \right|$ 收敛, 因此级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \left[1 + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_n}{S_n^2} \right]$ 绝对收敛.

