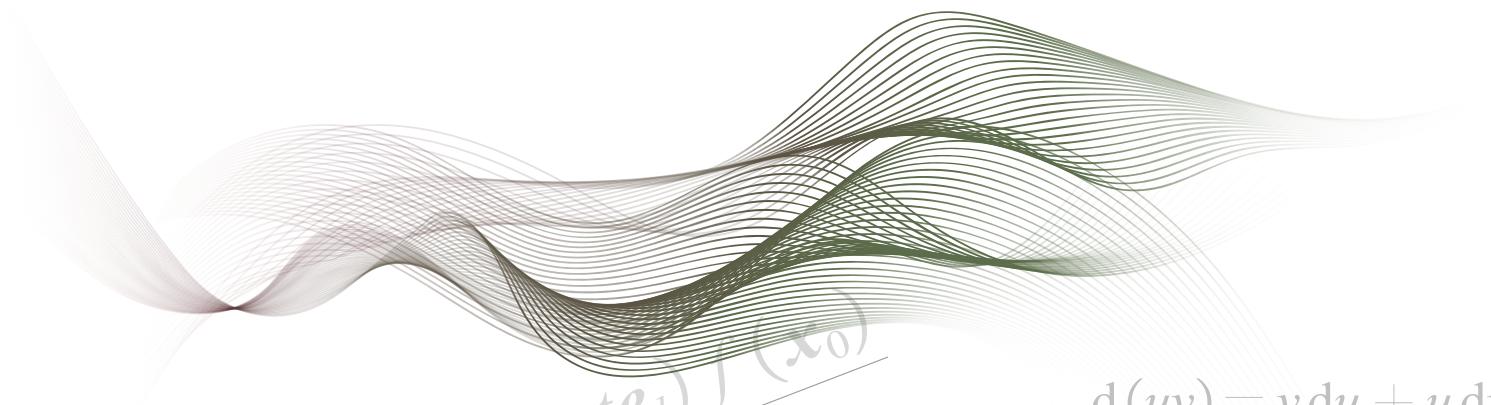




$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \Big|_{x_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + te_1) - f(x_0)}{t}$$

$$d(uv) = v du + u dv$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = a$$

$$H_f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x)$$

高等数学(下)

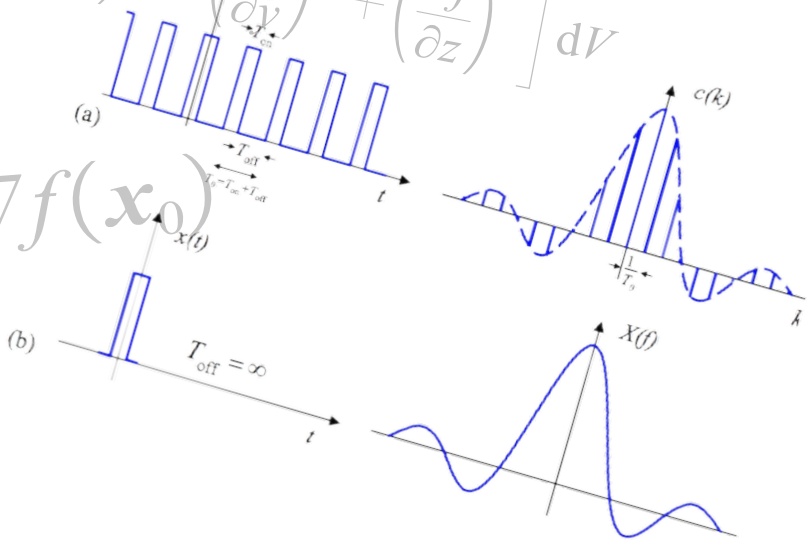
25版期末真题

答案

彭康书院学业辅导与发展中心·资料编写组

$$\iint_{(\partial\Omega)} f(x,y,z) \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_{(\Omega)} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] dV$$

$$\text{grad } f(x_0) = \nabla f(x_0)$$



2024 年高数下期末试题解析

一、单选题

1. (C)

解析. 令 $y = x^2$, 有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^4}{2x^4} = \frac{5}{2} \neq 0 = f(0)$$

故不连续; 易得 $f(0,y) = f(x,0) = 0$, 故 $f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$, 故选 (C). □

2. (D)

解析.

$$\iint_{(D)} (x+y)^2 dx dy = \iint_{(D)} x^2 dx dy + 2 \iint_{(D)} xy dx dy + \iint_{(D)} y^2 dx dy,$$

(D) 关于 x 轴, y 轴对称, 由 xy 对 x 是奇函数可得 $\iint_{(D)} xy dx dy = 0$; 由 x^2 对 x, y 是偶函数, 得 $\iint_{(D)} x^2 dx dy = 4 \iint_{(D_1)} x^2 dx dy$; 对 y^2 同理, 所以

$$\iint_{(D)} (x+y)^2 dx dy = 4 \iint_{(D_1)} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy,$$

故选 (D). □

3. (C)

解析. 由 $2x^2 + 3y^2 = 6$ 得: $\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$, 根据积分的性质得:

$$\oint_{(C)} \left(\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} - 5x \right) ds = \oint_{(C)} ds - \oint_{(C)} 5x ds$$

前一个积分即为椭圆 (C) 的周长 l ;

对于后一个积分, 因为积分区域关于 x, y 轴对称, 被积函数 $5x$ 是关于 x 的奇函数, 根据对称性得: $\oint_{(C)} 5x ds = 0$, 故原积分为 l , 故选 (C). □

4. (B)

解析. 由比较准则 II,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \bigg/ (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \bigg/ \frac{1}{n^2 - 1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \bigg/ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{2}$$

再由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 得 (A)(C) 发散, (B) 收敛,

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$, 故 (D) 不收敛, 故选 (B). □

5. (D)

解析. (A)(C) 若函数偏导存在函数不一定连续, 进而不一定可微, 单选题 1. 为一例;

(B) 由可微的必要条件可得偏导数存在, 但偏导数不一定连续, 如 $(x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$. 故选 (D). □

6. (D)

解析.

对于幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^n$ (这里 $x_0 = 1$),

存在一个非负实数 R (R 可以是 0, 也可以是 $+\infty$), 使得:

当 $|x - x_0| < R$ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛;

当 $|x - x_0| > R$ 时, 幂级数发散;

当 $|x - x_0| = R$ 时, 幂级数可能绝对收敛、条件收敛或者发散。

已知幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x - 1)^n$ 在 $x = -1$ 处收敛。

将 $x = -1$ 代入 $|x - 1|$, 可得 $|-1 - 1| = |-2| = 2$ 。

根据阿贝尔定理, 当幂级数在某点 $x = x_1$ 处收敛时, 对于满足 $|x - 1| < |x_1 - 1|$ 的一切 x , 幂级数绝对收敛。

所以该幂级数的收敛半径 $R \geq 2$ 。

当 $x = 3$ 时, $|x - 1| = |3 - 1| = 2$ 。

由于仅知道收敛半径 $R \geq 2$, 当 $|x - 1| = 2$ 时, 幂级数可能绝对收敛、条件收敛或者发散, 所以该幂级数在 $x = 3$ 处的敛散性不能确定。 □

二、填空题

1. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

解析. 求得 $\text{grad } u|_{(1,2,3)} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \left(\frac{x}{3}, \frac{y}{6}, \frac{z}{9} \right) \Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \frac{1}{3}(1, 1, 1)$.

由方向导数计算公式得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \text{grad } u|_{(1,2,3)} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{n}}{\|\mathbf{n}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

□

2. z

解析.

$$\text{grad } u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = \left(2xz, yz, x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - z^2 \right) = (P, Q, R),$$

$$\text{div } A = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2z + z - 2z = z.$$

□

3. $2x + 4y - z = 5$

解析. 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面方程为

$$2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0,$$

由 $z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$, 得

$$2x_0x + 2y_0y - z - z_0 = 0.$$

由题设可知,

$$\frac{2x_0}{2} = \frac{2y_0}{4} = \frac{-1}{-1},$$

故 $x_0 = 1, y_0 = 2, z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 5$, 所求切平面方程是 $2x + 4y - z = 5$.

□

4. $[2, 4)$

解析.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

计算极限:

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} = 1$$

因此, 收敛半径 $R = \frac{1}{L} = 1$ 。

收敛区间为:

$$|x - 3| < 1 \Rightarrow 2 < x < 4$$

当 $x = 2$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$, 这是一个交错级数, 满足莱布尼茨判别法, 因此收敛。

当 $x = 4$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, 这是一个 p 级数, $p = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$, 因此发散。
故收敛域为 $[2, 4)$ 。 □

5. $-\frac{2}{3}$

解析. 区域 D 可以表示为:

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1, \quad -1 \leq y \leq x$$

$$I = \iint_{(D)} y \, dx \, dy + \iint_{(D)} x y e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)} \, dx \, dy$$

第一部分: $\iint_{(D)} y \, dx \, dy$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^x y \, dy \, dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \left. \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^x \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1) \, dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

第二部分: $\iint_{(D)} x y e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)} \, dx \, dy$

被积函数关于 y 是奇函数, 且积分区域关于 y 对称 (从 $y = -1$ 到 $y = x$), 因此该部分积分为 0。

故 $I = -\frac{2}{3}$ □

6. $\frac{4\pi}{15} R^5$

解析. 在球坐标系下:

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \quad z = r \cos \theta$$

体积元素为:

$$dV = r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

积分变为:

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R (r \cos \theta)^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \cdot \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^R r^4 dr$$

计算各部分:

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi = 2\pi$$

$$(2) \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta:$$

设 $u = \cos \theta$, 则 $du = -\sin \theta d\theta$:

$$\int_1^{-1} -u^2 du = \int_{-1}^1 u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(3) \int_0^R r^4 dr = \frac{r^5}{5} \Big|_0^R = \frac{R^5}{5}$$

$$\text{故 } I = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{R^5}{5} = \frac{4\pi R^5}{15}$$

□

三、计算题

1. 解析.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 \left(f'_1 \cdot x + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) = x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^4 \left(x f''_{11} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{12} \right) + x^2 \left(x f''_{21} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{22} \right) = x^5 f''_{11} + 2x^3 f''_{12} + x f''_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 4x^3 f'_1 + x^4 \left(y f''_{11} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{12} \right) + 2x f'_2 + x^2 \left(y f''_{21} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{22} \right)$$

$$\text{即为 } 4x^3 f'_1 + 2x f'_2 + x^4 y f''_{11} - y f''_{22}$$

□

$$2. \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}$$

解析. 采用柱坐标参数化:

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad z = r, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

曲面的梯度为 $\nabla(z - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) = \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, 1 \right)$, 其模长为:

$$|\nabla(z - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})| = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + 1} = \sqrt{2}.$$

因此, 面积元素为:

$$dS = \sqrt{2} r dr d\theta.$$

被积函数为：

$$x + y + z = r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + r = r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 1).$$

将上述结果代入积分：

$$\iint_{(\Sigma)} (x + y + z) dS = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 1) r dr d\theta.$$

先对 r 积分：

$$\int_0^1 r^2 dr = \frac{1}{3}.$$

再对 θ 积分：

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 1) d\theta = 2\pi.$$

因此，积分结果为：

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}.$$

□

3. 18π

解析. 采用极坐标参数化：

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad z = 9 - r^2, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 3, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

曲面的法向量为 $\nabla(z - 9 + x^2 + y^2) = (2x, 2y, 1)$ ，其方向向上，与题目要求一致。

曲面积分可以表示为：

$$\iint_{(\Sigma)} \frac{x^2 y dy dx + (e^x - xy^2) dz dx + (z^2 + 2) dx dy}{z + x^2 + y^2}.$$

由于分母 $z + x^2 + y^2 = 9$ 是常数，可以提取出来：

$$\frac{1}{9} \iint_{(\Sigma)} [x^2 y dy dx + (e^x - xy^2) dz dx + (z^2 + 2) dx dy].$$

最终结果为： 18π

□

4. $-\pi$

解析. 柱面方程可以表示为 $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$ ，参数化为：

$$x = \cos t, \quad y = 1 + \sin t, \quad z = y = 1 + \sin t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi.$$

将参数代入积分表达式:

$$\oint_{(\Gamma)} y^2 dx + xy dy + xz dz.$$

计算每一项的微分:

$$dx = -\sin t dt, \quad dy = \cos t dt, \quad dz = \cos t dt.$$

代入后积分, 最终结果为 $-\pi$.

□

5. $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$

解析. 计算傅里叶系数:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \pi, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{2((-1)^n - 1)}{\pi n^2},$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx = 0.$$

因此, 傅里叶级数为:

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

令 $x = 0$, 得到:

$$0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}.$$

解得:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

□

6. 3

解析. 直线的参数方程为:

$$x = 3 - 2t, \quad y = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

计算偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1 + y^2 f(xy)}{y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] \right).$$

验证后发现积分与路径无关。

选取路径无关的简化路径, 最终结果为 3

□

四、

解析. 最大值为 3, 最小值为 -2。

解法一 由微分关系 $dz = 2x dx - 2y dy$ 可知, 函数 z 可以表示为:

$$z = f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + C.$$

利用初始条件 $f(1, 1) = 2$, 解得常数 $C = 2$, 因此:

$$z = f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + 2.$$

令偏导数为零:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y = 0,$$

解得驻点为 $(0, 0)$ 。

在椭圆边界上的极值:

椭圆方程为 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$, 将 $y^2 = 4(1 - x^2)$ 代入 z 中:

$$z = x^2 - 4(1 - x^2) + 2 = 5x^2 - 2 \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1).$$

其极值为:

$$\text{最大值: } z|_{x=\pm 1} = 3, \quad \text{最小值: } z|_{x=0} = -2.$$

计算 $f(0, 0) = 2$, 与边界极值比较后可得:

$$\text{最大值: } 3, \text{最小值: } -2$$

解法二

设拉格朗日函数为:

$$L = x^2 - y^2 + 2 + \lambda \left(x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} - 1 \right).$$

求偏导并令其为零:

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L_y = -2y + \frac{\lambda}{2}y = 0, \\ x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} - 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1, y = 0; \quad \lambda = 4 \Rightarrow x = 0, y = \pm 2.$$

对应的极值点为 $(1, 0)$ 、 $(-1, 0)$ 、 $(0, 2)$ 、 $(0, -2)$, 其函数值为:

$$f(1, 0) = f(-1, 0) = 3, \quad f(0, 2) = f(0, -2) = -2.$$

结合驻点 $(0,0)$ 的函数值 $f(0,0) = 2$, 最终结果为:

最大值: 3, 最小值: -2 .

□

五、

解析. 证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{G} \, d\sigma &= \iint_D \left[v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + u \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right] d\sigma \\&= \iint_D \left[vu'_x + uv'_x - (vu'_y + uv'_y) \right] d\sigma \\&= \iint_D \left[(uv)'_x - (uv)'_y \right] d\sigma \\&= \oint_L (uv)dx + (uv)dy \\&= \int_L y \, dx + y \, dy \\&= -\pi\end{aligned}$$

□

2023 年西安交通大学工科数学分析试题参考答案

一、单选题：本题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分。

1. 已知 $f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^4}}$, 则 ()

A. $f_x(0, 0)$ 存在, $f_y(0, 0)$ 不存在

B. $f_x(0, 0)$ 不存在, $f_y(0, 0)$ 存在

C. $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$ 都不存在

D. $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$ 都存在

解答 B

$$\because f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2}} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x}$$

极限不存在, $\therefore$ 偏导数 $f'_x(0, 0)$ 不存在.

同理:

$$\because f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{(\Delta y)^4}} - 1}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(\Delta y)^2} - 1}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta y)^2}{\Delta y} = 0,$$

极限存在 $\therefore$ 偏导数 $f'_y(0, 0)$ 存在.

故选 B

□

2. 设 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 上半部分的上侧, 则下列结论不正确的是 ()

A. $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy \wedge dz = 0$

B. $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy \wedge dz = 0$

C. $\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dy \wedge dz = 0$

D. $\iint_{\Sigma} y dy \wedge dz = 0$

解答 B

对于第二类面积分, 若曲面 Σ 关于 $x = 0$ (即 yOz 坐标面) 对称, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dy \wedge dz = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } f(x, y, z) \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 是偶函数} \\ 2 \iint_{\Sigma: x \geq 0} f(x, y, z) dy \wedge dz, & \text{当 } f(x, y, z) \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 是奇函数} \end{cases}$$

曲面 Σ 关于 $x = 0$ 对称, 而选项 A.C.D 中的被积函数 x^2, y^2, y , 关于 x 都是偶函数, 则其积分为零. (后两个函数不含 x , 比如 $f(x, y) = y^2$, 则 $f(-x, y) = y^2 = f(x, y)$ 是关于 x 的偶函数, 被积函数 y 同理)

而 B 选项中的被积函数 x 为 x 的奇函数, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dy \wedge dz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma: x \geq 0} x dy \wedge dz > 0$$

故选 B

□

3. 设常数 $a > 0$, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)$ 的敛散性为 ()

A. 绝对收敛

B. 发散

C. 条件收敛

D. 敛散性与 a 有关

解答 C

此级数为交错级数, 记 $a_n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)$

由莱布尼兹准则: $a_{n+1} = \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{n+1}\right) < a_n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$ 则该交错级数收敛, 又 $\therefore$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = a > 0 \quad (x \rightarrow 0, \ln(1+x) \sim x)$$

且 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 为调和级数发散

$\therefore$ 由正项级数比较准则 II 得 $a_n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)$ 发散 $\therefore$ 原交错级数条件收敛

故选 C

□

回顾: 定理 1.4 (比较准则 II)

设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 是两个正项级数, 并且 $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}_+, b_n > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lambda \text{ (有限正数或 } +\infty \text{)}.$$

(1) 若 $\lambda > 0$, 则两个级数同时收敛或同时发散;

(2) 若 $\lambda = 0$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛;

(3) 若 $\lambda = +\infty$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 发散, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.

4. 下列曲线的方向均为所围区域边界的正向, 则计算曲线积分 $\oint_{(C)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 时, 在下列曲线

(C) 所围区域上可直接使用格林公式的是 ()

A. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

B. $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

C. $3(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 2$

D. $|x| + |y| = 1$

解答 C

Green 公式

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{+L} P dx + Q dy$$

其中曲线 C 封闭、正向、 P, Q 偏导数连续

若曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 可使用格林公式, 则曲线 L 所围的区域内不能包含点 (0,0) (被积函数在此点无定义)

而 ABD 曲线 L 所围的区域内有点 (0,0), 而 C 中无点 (0,0) 故格林公式在 C 选项的曲线上成立

故选 C

□

5. 若幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$ 在 $x = -1$ 处收敛, 则此级数在 $x = 2$ 处 ()

- A. 发散 B. 敛散性不能确定 C. 条件收敛 D. 绝对收敛

解答 D

这是 $x_0 = 1$ 处的幂级数, 根据 Abel 第一定理知, 当 $|x-1| < |-1-1| = 2$ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛. 现在 $|2-1| = 1 < 2$, 该级数在 $x = 2$ 处绝对收敛.

故选 D

□

回顾: **定理 3.1 (Abel 定理)** 对于幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots$, 下列命题成立:

题成立:

- (1) 若它在点 $x_0 \neq 0$ 处收敛, 则当 $|x| < |x_0|$ 时, 该级数绝对收敛;
(2) 若它在点 $\tilde{x}_0 \neq 0$ 处发散, 则当 $|x| > |\tilde{x}_0|$ 时, 该级数发散.

二、填空题: 本题共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分。

6. 已知函数 $z = x^2 y^3$, 则当 $x = 2, y = -1, \Delta x = 0.02, \Delta y = -0.01$ 时, 全微分 $dz =$

解答 -0.2

全微分: $dz = z'(x)dx + z'(y)dy$ 得:

$$dz = d(x^2 y^3) = 2xy^3 dx + 3x^2 y^2 dy = 2xy^3 \Delta x + 3x^2 y^2 \Delta y$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x = 2, y = -1, \Delta x = 0.02, \Delta y = -0.01 \text{ 时 } dz = -4\Delta x + 12\Delta y = -0.08 - 0.12 = -0.2$$

回顾: 若求全增量 Δz , 方法:

根据公式

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= (2 + 0.02)^2 \times (-1 - 0.01)^3 - 2^2 \times (-1)^3 \\ &= 4.0804 \times (-1.0303) - 4 \\ &= 0.204 \end{aligned}$$

□

7. 函数 $u = (x-y)^2 + (z-x)^2 - 2(y-z)^2$ 在点 $M(1, 2, 2)$ 的方向导数最大值 =

解答 $2\sqrt{6}$

由于

$$u_x|_M = 2[(x-y) - (z-x)]_M = -4$$

$$u_y|_M = 2[-(x-y) - (y-z)]_M = -2$$

$$u_z|_M = 2[(z-x) + 2(y-z)]_M = 2,$$

得 u 在点 M 处的梯度为 $(-4, -2, 2)$

而在点 M 处, 当方向 e_l 与 $\text{grad}u|_M$ 的方向相同时, 函数在这个方向的方向导数达到最大值, 即

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_M = |\text{grad}u| = 2\sqrt{6}$$

□

8. 求二元函数的极限值 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} =$

解答 1

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy} \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} y = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \cdot 1 = 1.$$

□

9. 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = e^t \\ y = e^{-t} \\ z = \sqrt{2}t \end{cases}$ 在 $t = 0$ 处的切线方程为

解答 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}$

空间曲线 $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$ 在 $(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0))$ 处的切线方程是

$$\frac{x - x(t_0)}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y(t_0)}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z(t_0)}{z'(t_0)}$$

由题:

$$x(0) = 1, y(0) = 1, z(0) = 0$$

$$x'(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1, z'(0) = \sqrt{2}$$

故切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}$$

□

10. 改变二次积分的积分次序: $\int_1^2 dx \int_1^{x^2} f(x, y) dy =$

解答

题干为 x 型积分, 转为 y 型积分得:

$$\int_1^2 dx \int_1^{x^2} f(x, y) dy = \int_1^4 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 f(x, y) dx$$

□

三、计算题：本题共 8 小题，每小题 7 分，共 42 分。

11. 已知函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的某个邻域内连续, 且 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -2$. 试讨论函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性及是否取得极值.

解答 $(0, 0)$ 点可微, 取极大值

分析: 由 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -2$, 及 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性, 得 $f(0, 0) = 0$.

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$$

同理

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{p} &= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x \cdot \Delta x - f_y \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\frac{1}{2}(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \\ &= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(等价无穷小, 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$) $\therefore f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点可微

下面证明可取到极值: 由 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -2 < 0$, 及极限的保号性知: 存在 $(0, 0)$ 点的某个去心邻域, 在此去心邻域内

$$\frac{f(x, y)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} < 0$$

而 $1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 0$, 则 $f(x, y) < 0$ 又 $f(0, 0) = 0$,

由极值定义知 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 取极大值

□

12. 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有连续的二阶偏导数, $z = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解答

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf'_1 + ye^{xy}f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2yf'_1 + xe^{xy}f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -4xyf''_{11} + 2(x^2 - y^2)e^{xy}f''_{12} + xye^{2xy}f''_{22} + e^{xy}(1 + xy)f'_2.$$

□

13. 在上半椭圆面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0, z \geq 0)$ 及 $z = 0$ 所围成的封闭曲面内作一底面平行于 xOy 面, 且体积最大的内接长方体, 问这长方体的长、宽、高的尺寸怎样?

解答 $\frac{4\sqrt{3}abc}{9}$

分析: 设此长方体其一个顶点为 (x, y, z) 其中 $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$, 则体积函数 $V = 4xyz$ 在约束条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的极值 $(x > 0, y > 0, z \geq 0)$. 设拉格朗日函数

$$F = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right),$$

令

$$\begin{cases} F_x = yz + 2\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} = 0, \\ F_y = xz + 2\lambda \cdot \frac{y}{b^2} = 0, \\ F_z = xy + 2\lambda \cdot \frac{z}{c^2} = 0, \\ F_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$, 故具有最大体积的长方体的长、宽、高分别为 $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$, 且最大体积

$$V = \frac{4abc}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}abc}{9}$$

□

14. 计算 $\iint_{\sigma} \sqrt{xy} d\sigma$, 其中 (σ) 为由曲线 $xy = 1, xy = 2, y = x, y = 4x (x > 0, y > 0)$ 所围成的平面区域

解答 $\frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1) \ln 2$

分析: 本题采用积分变换, 令 $u = xy, v = \frac{y}{x}$ 在此变换下 (σ) 的边界曲线映射成 uOv 直角坐标平面上的矩形域

$$(\sigma') = \{(u, v) \mid 1 \leq u \leq 2, 1 \leq v \leq 4\}$$

解变换后的雅可比行列式:

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = 2\frac{y}{x},$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}} = \frac{1}{2v},$$

于是:

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{xy} d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma')} \sqrt{u} \frac{1}{2v} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 \frac{1}{v} dv \int_1^2 \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1) \ln 2$$

回顾：二重积分的积分变换公式：

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma')} f[x(u, v), y(u, v)] \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| d\sigma'$$

□

15. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS$, 其中曲面 Σ 是圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 介于平面 $z = 1$ 与平面 $z = 2$ 之间的部分.

解答 $\frac{14}{3}\sqrt{2}\pi$

分析：令 $z = 1$ 与 $z = 2$, 得曲面 (S) 在 xOy 平面上的投影区域为

$$(\sigma) = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\},$$

于是由公式

$$\iint_{(S)} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{(\sigma)} f[x, y, z(x, y)] \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

可知

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{(s)} z dS &= \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \iint_{(\sigma)} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{14}{3}\sqrt{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

□

16. 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \left(y + \frac{e^y}{x}\right) dx + e^y \ln x dy$, 其中 L 为平面曲线 $x = 1 + \sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 上从点 $(1, 0)$ 到点 $(2, 1)$ 的一段有向弧段.

解答 $1 + e \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}$

分析：添加辅助线 $L_1: y = 1, x: 2 \rightarrow 1, L_2: x = 1, y: 1 \rightarrow 0$, 曲线 $L + L_1 + L_2$ 为封闭曲线, 逆时针方向, 所围闭区域为 D . 由格林公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{L+L_1+L_2} \left(y + \frac{e^y}{x}\right) dx + e^y \ln x dy &= - \iint_D dx dy = -S_D = -\frac{\pi}{4}. \\ \int_{L_1} \left(y + \frac{e^y}{x}\right) dx + e^y \ln x dy &= \int_2^1 \left(1 + \frac{e}{x}\right) dx = -1 - e \ln 2, \\ \int_{L_2} \left(y + \frac{e^y}{x}\right) dx + e^y \ln x dy &= \int_1^0 e^y \ln 1 dy = 0, \\ \text{故 } \int_L \left(y + \frac{e^y}{x}\right) dx + e^y \ln x dy &= 1 + e \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

□

17. 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$, 试将 $f(x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

解答 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} (-1 < x < 1)$

分析: $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x = \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x, \quad -1 < x < 1.$

在区间 $(-1, 1)$ 内, $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} (-1 < x < 1).$

对该式两端从 0 到 x 同时积分并逐项积分得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n} \right) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} (-1 < x < 1).$$

又 $\because \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{n+1} (-1 < x < 1), \ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (-1 < x < 1), \therefore$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} - x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} - x \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} - x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} (-1 < x < 1). \end{aligned}$$

□

18. 将函数 $f(x) = 2 + |x| (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$ 展开成以 2 为周期的傅里叶级数, 并由此求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 的和.

解答 $f(x) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2k+1)\pi x}{(2k+1)^2}, \quad \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

分析: 由于 $f(x) = 2 + |x| \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$ 是偶函数, 故

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) dx = 5,$$

$$a_n = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) \cos n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_n = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

即有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2 + |x| \cdot \frac{5}{2} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos n\pi x \\ &= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2k+1)\pi x}{(2k+1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由狄利克雷定理知该级数收敛于 $2 + |x|$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$. 取 $x = 0$, 有

$$2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2}, \text{ 即 } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8},$$

$$\text{所以, } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2},$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{4}{3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

□

四、(8 分) 设 Σ 为曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 (z \leq 1)$ 的上侧, 求以下的曲面积分值

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x-1)^3 dy \wedge dz + (y-1)^3 dz \wedge dx + (z-1) dx \wedge dy$$

解答 -4π

分析: 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 (z \leq 1)$ 由 $z = x^2$ 绕 z 轴旋转而得的抛物曲面

$\sum_0: z = 1 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$, 取下侧, 其中 $\sum$ 与 $\sum_0$ 围成的几何体为 Ω , 由高斯公式有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_0} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy \\ &= - \iint_{\Omega} [3(x-1)^2 + 3(y-1)^2 + 1] dv = - \iiint_{\Omega} [3(x^2 + y^2) - 6x - 6y + 7] dv \\ &= - \iint_{\Omega} [3(x^2 + y^2) + 7] dv = - \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq z} [3(x^2 + y^2) + 7] dv \\ &= - \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} (3r^3 + 7r) dr = -2\pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{4} z^2 + \frac{7}{2} z \right) dz \\ &= -2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{4} \right) = -4\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{\Sigma_0} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} (z-1) dx dy = 0$$

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = -4\pi.$$

回顾: 定理 8.4 高斯公式

设空间有界闭区域 (V) 由分片光滑的闭曲面 (S) 所围成, $A(P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)) \in C^{(1)}((V))$, 则

$$\iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV = \iint P dy \wedge dz + Q dz \wedge dx + R dx \wedge dy,$$

其中 (S) 的法向量朝外.

□

五、(6 分) 讨论级数 $1 - \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{(2n)^p} + \cdots (p > 0)$ 的敛散性.

解答 当 $p = 1$ 时, 级数条件收敛; 当 $p \neq 1$ 时, 级数发散.

分析: (1) 当 $p = 1$ 时, 原级数为

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} + \cdots,$$

该级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n}(-1)^{n-1}$, 是交错级数

$\therefore$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} < a_n = \frac{1}{n} \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$\therefore$ 由莱布尼兹公式得该级数收敛

又 $\because \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 为调和级数, 发散 $\therefore$ 该级数条件收敛

(2) 当 $p > 1$ 时,

$$s_{2n} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right) - \frac{1}{2^p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^p}\right),$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 前一括号 $\rightarrow +\infty$, ($\because \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} = \frac{\ln(2n-1)}{2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty$)

后一括号 $\rightarrow$ 定值 ($\because p > 1, p$ 级数收敛, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \frac{1}{-p+1} n^{-p+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{-p+1}$ 为定值)

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} = +\infty$, 故级数发散.

(3) 当 $p < 1$ 时,

$$s_{2n+1} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2^p} - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4^p} - \frac{1}{5}\right) - \cdots - \left(\frac{1}{(2n)^p} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right),$$

由于 $p < 1$, 所以 s_{2n+1} 中 1 后各项均为负的. 考虑级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2n)^p} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right]$.

$\therefore$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2n)^p} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right] / \frac{1}{n^p} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1) - (2n)^p}{(2n+1)2^p} = \frac{1}{2^p} > 0$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n^p} (p < 1)$ 发散,

故由比较准则 II, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 是两个正项级数, 并且 $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}_+, b_n > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lambda \text{ (有限正数或 } +\infty \text{)}.$$

若 $\lambda > 0$, 则两个级数同时收敛或同时发散得: 原级数发散.

综上所述, 当 $p = 1$ 时, 级数条件收敛; 当 $p \neq 1$ 时, 级数发散. □

回顾:

1. 定理 1.5 (积分准则) :

设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 为一正项级数. 若存在一个单调减的非负连续函数 $f: [1, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$,

使 $f(n) = a_n$, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与无穷积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 同时收敛或同时发散。

2. p 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 的敛散性 ($p > 0$):

取 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^p} (1 \leq x < +\infty)$, 则 f 是定义在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上的非负连续的单调减函数.

由于 p 积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ 得当 $p > 1$ 时收敛, 当 $p \leq 1$ 时发散



2022年高数下期末答案

一.选择题

1. B

题目中所给出的曲线是两个曲面 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$ 和 $G(x, y, z) = z - xy$ 的交线
因而该曲线在某点处的切线，也能够看作是两个平面的切平面在该点处的交线。

于是我们分别考虑两个曲面在 $(2, 1, 1)$ 处的切平面：

$F(x, y, z)$ 的切平面：

$$F_x(x-2) + F_y(y-1) + F_z(z-1) = 0$$

易知 $F_x = 2x = 4, F_y = 2y = 2, F_z = -2z = -2$

代入上式则有：

$$2x + y - 2z = 1$$

同上过程我们也能得出 $G(x, y, z)$ 在 $(2, 1, 1)$ 处的切平面：

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

所以曲线 C 的切线方程可写成如下形式：

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y - 2z = 1 \\ x + 2y - z = 2 \end{cases}$$

2. B

由题目可以知道椭圆的方程 $2x^2 + 3y^2 = 4$ ，先求在椭圆条件约束下的极值。

设：

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = xy^3 - \lambda(2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4)$$

分别对上式求 x, y, λ 的偏导：

$$\begin{cases} F_x = y^3 - 4\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = 3xy^2 - 6\lambda y = 0 \\ F_\lambda = 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解以上方程有如下解：

$$\begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

易知在这四个点中，当选取 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$ 时， $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

再求圆内的最大值，对于 $f(x, y)$ 求其极值：

$$\begin{cases} f_x = y^3 = 0 \\ f_y = 3xy^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

我们容易知道，在椭圆内只有极小值 $f(0, 0) = 0$

综上，函数 $f(x, y) = xy^3$ 在椭圆域 $2x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 4$ 上的最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

3. C

先来计算二重积分的值 ($\Omega : x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2$):

$$\iint_{\Omega} \exp(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} \rho \exp(\rho^2) d\rho d\theta = \pi(\exp(r^2) - 1)$$

将上式代入题目的极限之中0:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{\Omega} \exp(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi(\exp(r^2) - 1)}{r^2}$$

易知上式的结果为 π

4. A

为使用高斯公式，我们给该半球面补上 $\Sigma_2 : z = 1$ 这个平面的下侧为底，所以该积分变为：

$$\iiint_V (2y - 2y - 1) dV - \iint_{\Sigma_2} 1 dx dy = \frac{-2\pi}{3} - \pi = \frac{-5\pi}{3}$$

即该积分的值为 $\frac{-5\pi}{3}$

5. A

因为如题，该幂级数的收敛半径为2，所以当 x 取小于收敛半径时的值时，均有绝对收敛，于是题目所问可等价于 $x = 1$ 时幂级数的收敛性，那么显然为绝对收敛。

二. 填空题

1. 函数 $u(x, y, z) = x^{\frac{y}{z}}$ 的偏导数分别为：

对 x 求偏导：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}$$

对 y 求偏导：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \ln(x) x^{\frac{y}{z}} \frac{1}{z}$$

对 z 求偏导：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\ln(x) x^{\frac{y}{z}} \frac{y}{z^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla u(e, 1, 1) &= \left(\frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}, \ln(x) x^{\frac{y}{z}} \frac{1}{z}, -\ln(x) x^{\frac{y}{z}} \frac{y}{z^2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{1} e^{\frac{1}{1}-1}, \ln(e) e^{\frac{1}{1}} \frac{1}{1}, -\ln(e) e^{\frac{1}{1}} \frac{1}{1^2} \right) = (1, e, -e) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 u &= \nabla u(e, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\|1\|} = (1, e, -e) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2e}{3} + \frac{-2e}{3} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4e}{3} \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\iint_D (x + |y|) dx dy = \iint_D x dy + \iint_D |y| dx dy$$

由于积分区域 D 关于 y 轴对称, 而第一个二重积分的被积函数是奇函数, 因此

$$\iint_D (x + |y|) dx dy = \iint_D |y| dx dy$$

又积分区域 D 关于轴对称, 而第一个被积函数 1 是偶函数, 设 D_1 是 D 的第一象限部分, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x + |y|) dx dy &= 4 \iint_{D_1} y dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} y dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 y(1-y) dy = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x = 2 \cos \theta \\ y = 2 \sin \theta \end{cases}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ \sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2 + [y'(\theta)]^2} &= \sqrt{(-2 \sin \theta)^2 + (2 \cos \theta)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \\ \int_L (2x^2 - 3y^2) ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} [2(2 \cos \theta)^2 - 3(2 \sin \theta)^2] \sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2 + [y'(\theta)]^2} d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} (8 \cos^2 \theta - 12 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = 10 \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 8\pi = -8\pi \end{aligned}$$

4.

易知, 该幂级数的收敛半径 $R = 1$, 故收敛区间为 $(-2, 0)$

当 $z=0$ 时, 交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛

当 $x=-2$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以收敛域为 $(-2, 0]$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &= \frac{a^n}{n^b} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^b = a \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, 原级数收敛; 当 $a > 1$ 时, 原级数发散;

当 $a = 1$ 时, 原级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^b}$,

则当 $b > 1$ 时, 原级数收敛, 当 $0 < b \leq 1$ 时, 原级数发散.

三、计算题

1.

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x, y) &= 2x(2 + y^2) = 0, f_y(x, y) = 2x^2y + \ln y + 1 = 0 \\ \text{驻点 } x &= 0, y = \frac{1}{e} \\ f_{xx} &= 2(2 + y^2), f_{xy} = 2x^2 + \frac{1}{y}, f_{yy} = 4xy \\ f_{xx}|_{(0, \frac{1}{e})} &= 2(2 + \frac{1}{e^2}), f_{xy}|_{(0, \frac{1}{e})} = 0, f_{yy}|_{(0, \frac{1}{e})} = e \\ f_{xx} &> 0, AC - B^2 &= 2(2 + \frac{1}{e^2})e > 0 \\ \text{存在极小值 } f(0, \frac{1}{e}) &= -\frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

2.

由积分区域, 可以看出积分域为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 0 到 1 的第一卦限部分, 采取柱坐标积分法, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^z r^2 \cos \theta e^{z^2} dr \\ &= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{z^3}{3} \cos \theta e^{z^2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{z^3}{3} e^{z^2} dz = \int_0^1 \frac{t}{6} e^t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\int_C \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 其中 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 - 2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

区域包含原点, 作半径为 r 的 M 圆域

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_C \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \int_{C-M} \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_M \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma + \int_M \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= 0 + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-r^2 \sin \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + r^2 \cos \theta (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{r^2} d\theta = -2\pi \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\int_2 \int_y^2 dS = \int_y^2 y^2 \sqrt{1 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^2 y^2 dx dy$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{原式} = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} y^2 dx = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 y^2 (1-y) dy = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

5.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \int_0^x \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n e^{2n} \right] dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$f(0) = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

6.

因为 $f(x)$ 为偶函数. 在一个周期内上连续, 展开式为余弦级数.

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{3} \left[\int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \right] = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{4}{3} \left[\int_0^1 x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{n^2 \pi} \left[\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - 1 \right]_2 (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - 1 \right) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} x \quad \left(-\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & (-\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq -1) \\ -x, & (-1 < x < 0) \\ x, & (0 \leq x < 1) \\ 1, & (1 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$S(-2) = 1, S(3) = 0, S(\frac{9}{2}) = 1$$

7.

$$a_{2n} = \frac{3}{(2n)!}, a_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 的收敛半径为 } +\infty$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m_n x^{n-1}$$

$$S''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n$$

$$\text{已知 } a_n - (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} = 0$$

所以

$$S''(x) - S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - a_n]x^n = 0$$

解二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程得：

$$\begin{cases} S(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} \\ S(0) = C_1 + C_2 = a_0 = 3 \\ S''(0) = C_1 - C_2 = a_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$S(x) = 2e^x + e^{-x}, x = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

四.

$$F(t) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin q dq \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{\int_0^{2\pi} f(r^2) r dr} = \frac{2 \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= 2 \frac{f(t^2) t' f(r^2) r dr - f(t^2) f(f^2) r^2 dr}{(\int_0^4 f(r^2) r^2) r^2 dr} \\ &= 2 \frac{f(t^2) t [\int_0^t f(r^2) r (t-r) dr]}{(\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr)^2} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$F(t)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调增加

五.

$$\text{由 } \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} r(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - 3) = 1$$

可知

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}) = \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{3}{r}$$

由 Gauss, 记

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{B(n)} (\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}) dx dy dz \\ &= \int \int_{(S)} \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dS (\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}, \cos \beta = \frac{y}{r}, \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{r}) \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \int_{(S)} \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dS \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \int_{(S)} \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{3}{r} dS \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{3}{r} \right) \pi r^2 \\
&= \pi(3n+1) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{A_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi(3n+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

由莱布尼兹准则易证其条件收敛



2021 高数下期末答案

一、填空题

1. $-x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{6} = 0$.

令 $F(x, y, z) = \sin^2 x + \cos(y + z) - \frac{3}{4}$, 则 $\nabla F = (2 \cos x \sin x, -\sin(y + z), -\sin(y + z))^T$, 于是

$\nabla F \Big|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right)} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(-1, 1, 1)$. 由平面点法式方程得 $-(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + (y - \frac{\pi}{3}) + z = 0$, 化简可得答案。

2. $R=1$.

因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛, 由级数收敛的必要条件, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n + \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$ 。

3. $u = x^2 + e^x \sin y + 2$.

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + e^x \sin y$, 作偏积分 $u = x^2 + e^x \sin y + f(y)$, 则 $u_y = e^x \cos y + f'(y)$, 对比 **grandu** 的值可得

$f'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow f(y) = C$, 代入 $u(0, \pi) = 2$ 可得 $C = 2$ 。

4. $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi^3$.

$ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} \cdot dt = 2\sqrt{2} dt$, 代入积分式有 $I = \int_0^\pi \frac{4t^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{4} dt = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi^3$.

5. $\frac{5}{4}$.

由 Dirichlet 定理, 且 $\frac{1}{2}$ 是 f 的连续点, 则 $S\left(-\frac{15}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{4}$.

二、选择题

1. B

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ky^4}{(k^2+1)y^4} = \frac{2k}{k^2+1}$ 随 k 的取值变化, 故 $f(x)$ 不连续, 即 $f(x)$ 不可微. 当 $x=0$

时, $f(x,y) \equiv 0$, 故 $f_y = 0$; 同理 $f_x = 0$, 故 $f(x,y)$ 在原点偏导数存在. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial e_1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, kx) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$

$= \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1+k^4 x} = 0$, 故 $f(x,y)$ 沿各个方向导数均存在。

2. A

令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z$, 则积分域可表示为 $r \in (0, 1), \theta \in (0, 2\pi), z \in (0, \sqrt{4-r^2})$, 故 $V = \iiint_{\Omega} dV$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} dz = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^1 r \sqrt{4-r^2} dr.$$

3. D

注意当曲面 Σ 按 Oyz 或 Oxz 分成两片时解出的 x 或 y 相差一个符号, 由于前侧和后侧的不同, 在投影域上的二重积分也相差一个符号。对于被积函数 x^2 或 y^2 , 代入后相同, 故只相差一个符号, 则积分为 0, 对于 x 带入后则不为 0。

4. B

积分域可以表示为 $y \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), x \in \left(\frac{1}{y}, 2\right)$, 故 $I = \int_{1/2}^1 y dy \int_{1/y}^2 e^{xy} dx = \int_{1/2}^1 (e^{2y} - e) dy = \frac{e^2}{2} - e$ 。

5. C

A. $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ 存在, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1$; B. 取 $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n^2}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, a_n 发散, 但

存在 $a_n < \frac{1}{n}$ 的情况; C. $|a_n| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^3 \right] + o \left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^3 \right] \right|$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

$|a_n| \sim \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^3$, 由 p 级数收敛性质可知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 收敛, 则原级数绝对收敛; D. 级数绝对收敛时才

满足交换次序和不变。

三、计算题

$$1. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y f_1 + \frac{1}{y} f_2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x f_1 + \frac{x}{y^2} f_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = f + x y f_1 + \frac{x}{y} f_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)}{\partial y} = x f_1 - \frac{x}{y^2} f_2 + x \left[f_1 + y \left(x f_{11} - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{12} \right) \right] + \frac{x}{y^2} \left(x y f_{21} - \frac{x}{y} f_{22} - f_2 \right) = 2x f_1 - \frac{2x}{y^2} f_2 + x^2 y f_{11} - \frac{x^3}{y^3} f_{22}$$

$$2. \text{ 令 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = r, \text{ 易知 } \|r_\theta \times r_r\| = \sqrt{2}r, \text{ 故 } dS = \sqrt{2}r d\theta dr, \text{ 则 } I = \iint (r \cos \theta) r^2 \sqrt{2} dr d\theta \\ = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \sqrt{2} r^3 \cos \theta dr = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 4\sqrt{2} a^4 \cos^5 \theta d\theta = \frac{64}{15} \sqrt{2} a^4.$$

$$3. z_x = x^2 - y, z_y = -x + y - 2, z_{xx} = 2x, z_{xy} = -1, z_{yy} = 1, \text{ 令 } z_{x_0} = z_{y_0} = 0, \text{ 得 } (x_0, y_0) = (2, 4) \text{ 或 } (-1, 1).$$

$$(1) (x_0, y_0) = (2, 4) \text{ 时, 在 } (2, 4) \text{ 点的 Hesse 矩阵为 } \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, AC - B^2 > 0 \text{ 且 } A > 0, \text{ 故 } (2, 4) \text{ 为}$$

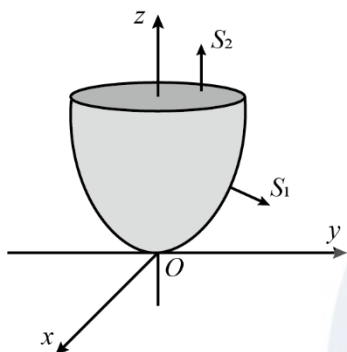
$$\text{极小值点, 极小值为 } z(2, 4) = -\frac{16}{3};$$

(2) $(x_0, y_0) = (-1, 1)$ 时, $z(x, y)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 点的 Hesse 矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $AC - B^2 < 0$, 故 $(-1, 1)$ 不是极值点.

4.

$$I = \oint_{C \cup \overline{OA}} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} + \int_{\overline{AO}} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} \stackrel{\text{Green}}{=} \iint \left(-\frac{\partial(\sqrt{x^2 - y^2})}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial[2x + y \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})]}{\partial x} \right) d\delta + \int_{\overline{AO}} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2 \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{x \sin x} dy + \int_\pi^0 x dx = 2\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

5. 补出如图所示的平面, 方向向上.



$$I = \oiint_{S_1 \cup S_2} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{S_2} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iiint_V 3z^2 dV + \iint_{S_2} dx dy, \text{ 令 } x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, z = z, \text{ 则}$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 3z^2 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \rho d\rho + \pi = \frac{7}{4}\pi.$$

$$6. (1) \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \cdots, x \in (-1, 1];$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n} + \cdots, x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1].$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$\text{五、将 } f(x) \text{ 偶延拓, } f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - \pi, & x \in (-\pi, -\pi/2) \\ 0, & x \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2) \\ 2x + \pi, & x \in (\pi/2, \pi) \end{cases}, a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \cos(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (2x - \pi) \cdot \cos(nx) dx = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \left(\cos \pi n - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} n \right),$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} (\cos \pi n - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} n) \cdot \cos n\pi$$

六、 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{(n+1)^2 - 1} = 1$, 故收敛半径 $R=1$, 收敛区间为 $(-1,1)$, $x = \pm 1$ 时也收敛, 则收敛域

为 $[-1,1]$ 。

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2 - 1} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) x^n, \text{ 其中 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}; \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^3} (x \neq 0)。$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, \text{ 则 } g'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{x-1} (|x| < 1), \quad g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\ln(1-x), \text{ 而 } \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = g(x) - x$$

$$- \frac{x^2}{2} = -\ln(1-x) - x - \frac{x^2}{2}, \quad S(x) = \frac{x}{2} [-\ln(1-x)] - \frac{1}{2x} \left[-\ln(1-x) - x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right] = \frac{2+x}{4} + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{2x} (1-x^2), \text{ 此}$$

$$\text{时 } |x| < 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, \text{ 且 } x=0, S(0)=0, \text{ 则 } S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2+x}{4} + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{2x} (1-x^2), & |x| < 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}。 \text{ 令 } x = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \ln 2。$$

$$\text{七、} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = (2x+1)e^{2x-y} \Rightarrow f(x, y) = xe^{2x-y} + f(y), \quad f(0, y) = f(y) = y+1 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = xe^{2x-y} + y+1,$$

$$\text{由全微分, } I = \int_{t_1}^t d(f(x, y)) = f(1, t) - f(0, 0) = e^{2-t} + t, \quad I'(t) = 1 - e^{2-t}, \text{ 令 } I'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2, \text{ 易证 } t = 2$$

是 $I(t)$ 的极小值点, 极小值为 $I(2) = 3$ 。

$$\text{八} \quad \text{函数 } f(x) \text{ 连续且单调增加} \Rightarrow f(n-1) \leq \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx \leq f(n)$$

$$\text{所以有 } 0 \leq f(n) - \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx \leq f(n) - f(n-1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(n) - f(n-1)] \text{ 的部分和}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n [f(k) - f(k-1)] = f(n) - f(0)$$

$$\text{又 } f(x) \text{ 单调增加且有上界} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) \text{ 存在}$$

$$\text{于是级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(n) - f(n-1)] \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{由正向级数的比较准则知 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(n) - \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx]$$

2020 高数下期末答案

一、选择题

1. A

两个偏导数连续 $\Rightarrow$ 可微 $\Rightarrow$ 连续。

2. C

积分域为第一象限内与 x 轴正方向夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 的圆弧, 易化为 $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$ 。

3. D

设 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$, 则 $\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{a^2} [a^2(\sin t + \cos t)(-\sin t) - a^2(\cos t - \sin t)\cos t] dt = -\int_0^{2\pi} dt = -2\pi$ 。

4. D

$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_{n+1}$ 收敛, 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (u_n - u_{n+1})$ 收敛。

5. B

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 -x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 -x \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{n^2 - \pi}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 -x \sin nx dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{n}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \cos x - \sin x \right) + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3^2 \pi} \cos 3x - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) - \dots, \quad x = -\pi \text{ 时, 傅里叶级数收敛于}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [f(-\pi - 0) + f(\pi - 0)] = \frac{\pi}{2}。$$

二、填空题

1. $\frac{\pi}{2}$. 法向量 $\vec{n}$ 为 $(1, f'(y-z), -1 - f'(y-z))$, $\vec{n} \cdot (1, 1, 1) = 0$, 夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 。2. $-\ln(\cos 1)$. 交换积分次序, $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{\tan x}{x} dy = \int_0^1 \tan x dx = -\ln(\cos x) \Big|_0^1 = -\ln(\cos 1)$ 。3. 4π . 补上 xOy 平面上的圆面 $S: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, 法线方向向下。使用 Gauss 公式, 得

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} + \iint_{S_{\text{下}}} + \iint_{S_{\text{上}}} = \iiint_V y dV + \iint_{S_{\text{上}}} x^2 dx dy = 0 + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho = 4\pi。$$

$$4. 8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n} = 2-5=-3, \text{ 故有 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n} = 5+3=8.$$

$$5. x^4 e^{x^3} \cdot e^{x^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{3n}, x^4 e^{x^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{3n+4}.$$

三、计算题

$$1. \varphi_1 \cdot 2x dx + \varphi_2 e^y \cos x dx + \varphi_3 dz = 0, \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{2x\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 e^{\sin x} \cos x}{\varphi_3}, \frac{du}{dx} = f_1 + f_2 \cos x - \frac{2x\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 e^{\sin x} \cos x}{\varphi_3} f_3.$$

$$2. \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} f_x = 2x - 2xy^2 = 0 \\ f_y = 4y - 2x^2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=\pm\sqrt{2} \\ y=\pm 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 在 } D \text{ 内的驻点有 } M_1(0,0), M_2(\sqrt{2},1), M_3(-\sqrt{2},1),$$

$$f(M_1)=0, f(M_2)=f(M_3)=2.$$

$$(1) \text{ 在边界 } y=0, -2 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ 上, } f(x,y)=x^2, \text{ 最小值 } 0, \text{ 最大值 } 4;$$

$$(2) \text{ 在边界 } x^2+y^2=4, y \geq 0 \text{ 上, } f(x,y)=y^4-3y^2+4, \text{ 最小值 } \frac{7}{4}, \text{ 最大 } 8.$$

$$3. \text{ 两端求微分, 得 } \begin{cases} 2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz = 0 \\ dx + dy + dz = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 代入 } (1, -2, 1) \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} dx - 2dy + dz = 0 \\ dx + dy + dz = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 易求得一组非零解为}$$

$$(dx, dy, dz) \Big|_{p_0} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \text{ 是所求单位切向量.}$$

$$\nabla f \Big|_{(0,1,2)} = \frac{2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} (x, y, z) \Big|_{(0,1,2)} = \left(0, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right), \frac{\partial f(0,1,2)}{\partial \vec{n}} = \langle \nabla f \Big|_{(0,1,2)}, \vec{n} \rangle = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}.$$

$$4. \text{ 在 } xOy \text{ 平面投影区域 } (\sigma) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}, V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_{\rho}^{2-\rho^2} \rho dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2\rho - \rho^3 - \rho^2) d\rho = \frac{5}{6}\pi.$$

$$(1) \text{ 对 } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{2}, S_1 = \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{2}\pi;$$

$$(2) \text{ 对 } z = 2 - x^2 - y^2, z_x = -2x, z_y = -2y, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}, S_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \rho d\rho \\ = \frac{5\sqrt{5}-1}{6}\pi.$$

$$\text{表面积 } S = S_1 + S_2 = \left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{5\sqrt{5}-1}{6} \right) \pi.$$

$$5. \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6xy^2 - 2y \cos x = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \text{ 积分与路径无关. 用折线 } (0,0) \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \right) \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1 \right) \text{ 代替弧线, 得}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} 0 \cdot dx + \int_0^1 \left(1 - 2y + \frac{3}{4}\pi^2 y^2 \right) dy = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

6. 由 Gauss 公式, $0 = \iiint_{(V)} [f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x}] dV$ 。由 V 任意, 知 $f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x} = 0$,

解得 $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}(e^x + C)$, 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$, 得 $C = -1$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{x}$ 。

7. 由奇偶性, 知 $\iiint_{(V)} \left(\frac{2xy}{ab} + \frac{2yz}{bc} + \frac{2xz}{ac} \right) dV = 0$, 故 $I = \iiint_{(V)} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dV$, 由对称性, 得

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) \iiint_{(V)} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr = \frac{4\pi}{15} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) R^5。$$

四、

解: $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, x \in [-1, 1],$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1+x^2}{x} \arctan(1+x^2) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+1} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n-1} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n-1} \right) x^{2n} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{1-4n^2} x^{2n}, x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

但 $x=0$ 时, 上述右边的级数收敛于 $1=f(0)$, 故

$$f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{1-4n^2} x^{2n}, x \in [-1, 1]. \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2} = \frac{1}{2} [f(1) - 1] = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

五、两次分部积分, $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{n} f(x) d(\sin nx) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{f'(x)}{n} \sin nx dx$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{f'(0)}{n^2} + \frac{f'(\pi)}{n^2} \cos n\pi - \int_0^\pi \frac{f''(x)}{n^2} \cos nx dx \right].$$

$f''(x)$ 连续, 故在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上有界, $|a_n| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} [|f'(0)| + |f'(\pi) \cos n\pi| + \pi |f''(x)|_{\max}] = C \cdot \frac{1}{n^2},$

C 为一正的常数。

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \text{收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \text{收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \text{绝对收敛}$$

2019 年高等数学下册期末试题答案

一、填空题

1. $\frac{10}{3}$

详解: 函数在某方向的方向导数为函数在该点的梯度向量在该方向的投影, 取该方向的单位向量 $\vec{e} = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$, 梯度向量 $= (2y, 2x, -2z)|_{(2, -1, 1)} = (-2, 4, -2)$, 故方向导数为 $= \frac{1}{3} \times (-2) + \frac{2}{3} \times 4 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \times (-2) = \frac{10}{3}$ 。

2. $(-3, 1)$

详解: $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln n}{\ln(n+1)} = 2$, 故 $x+1 \in (-2, 2)$ 解得收敛域为 $(-3, 1)$ 。

3. $4x + 2y - z - 6 = 0$

详解: 根据曲面的方程可知在 M_0 处法向量为 $(4, 2, -1)$, 故切平面的法向量为 $(4, 2, -1)$, 进而求得切平面方程为 $4(x-2) + 2(y-1) - (z-4) = 0$

4. $\frac{3}{8}(e^4 - 1)$

详解: 记积分的直线段为 $(t, 2t, 2t) (0 \leq t \leq 1)$ 则对应的曲线积分转化为 $\int_0^1 t e^{2t \cdot 2t} \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} dt = \frac{3}{8}(e^4 - 1)$

5. $\frac{3}{4}$

详解: 由 $f(x)$ 展开的 Fourier 级数的形式可以看出采用的偶延拓的方式, 故延拓函数 $F(x)$ 的周期为 2, 且易得该函数在点 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 处间断, 由 Dirichlet 定理:

$$S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(F\left(-\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) + F\left(-\frac{1}{2} + 0\right) \right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

二、计算题

1. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= f_x + f_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_x + f_z \cdot e^x \sin y \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= f_{xy} + f_{xz} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \left(f_{zy} + f_{zz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) e^x \sin y + f_z e^x \cos y \\ &= f_{xy} + f_{xz} e^x \cos y + f_z e^x \cos y + e^x \sin y (f_{zy} f_{zy} + f_{zz} \cdot e^x \cos y) \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: 根据交线的方程可以设交线的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = 1 + \sin t, t \in (0, 2\pi) \\ z = 3 - \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C -y^2 dx + x dy + z^2 dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-(1 + \sin t)^2(-\sin t) + \cos t \cdot \cos t + (3 - \sin t)^2(-\cos t)] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^3 t + 2\sin^2 t + \sin t + \cos^2 t - 9\cos t + 6\sin t \cos t - \sin^2 t \cos t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^3 t + \cos^3 t + \sin^2 t + \sin t - 10\cos t + 6\sin t \cos t + 1) dt \\ &= 3\pi \end{aligned}$$

除了通过引入 t 直接对线积分进行转换以外, 也可以通过 Stokes 公式将线积分转换为面积分来求解, 具体求解过程如下所示:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma_{\perp}} (1 + 2y) dx \wedge dy \\ &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y} (1 + 2y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\sin\varphi} (1 + 2\rho \sin\varphi) \rho d\rho \\ &= 3\pi \end{aligned}$$

3. 解: Σ 在 xOy 平面上的投影为 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

题目中所求积分为:

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS &= \iiint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 d\rho \\ &= 8\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

三、计算题

1. 解: Ω 是旋转抛物面圆锥面的所围成的闭区域, 在 xOy 平面的投影域为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$ 。观察方程的形式, 这

里采取“先单后重”的积分方式:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{1-\rho} dz = \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (2 - \rho - \rho^2) d\rho \\ &= \frac{5}{6}\pi \end{aligned}$$

2. 解:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^{2n+1})'}{n!} = \left(x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n!} \right)' = (xe^{x^2})' = (1+2x^2)e^{x^2}$$

$$\text{又 } \because R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \rightarrow \infty$$

故上述级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, \infty)$, 该幂级数的和函数为 $S(x) = (1+2x^2)e^{x^2} (x \in (-\infty, \infty))$

3. 解: $\iiint_{\Omega} 2 \sin y dV$ 的积分函数是关于 y 的奇函数, 积分域 Ω 关于 xOz 平面对称, 由对称性可得 $\iiint_{\Omega} 2 \sin y dV = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r^3 \cos\varphi \sin\varphi dr \\ &= 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^5\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{8}{6}\pi (-\cos^6\varphi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{7\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

四、解答题

1. 解: 记 $P(x, y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$ $Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$, 由 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 故曲线积分的值与路径无关, 考虑到积分函数的分母, 这里取路径: $x = \pi \cos t, y = \pi \sin t, t$ 从 π 到 0

$$\int_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{\pi}^0 [-\pi \sin t(-\pi \sin t) + \pi \cos t(\pi \sin t)] dt = -\pi$$

2. 解: 椭圆上一点 $P(x_0, y_0, 0)$ 到点 M 距离的平方 $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 4$, 点 P 的坐标满足 $5x_0 - 6x_0y_0 + 5y_0^2 = 4$ 。问题转化为函数的有约束极值问题: 取 $F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + 4 + \lambda(5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 4)$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} F_x = 2x + 10\lambda x - 6\lambda y = 0 \\ F_y = 2y + 10\lambda y - 6\lambda x = 0 \\ F_{\lambda} = 5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得: $M_1(1, 1, 0), M_2(-1, -1, 0), M_3(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0), M_4(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 。

$$d|_{M_1} = d|_{M_2} = \sqrt{6}, d|_{M_3} = d|_{M_4} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

故椭圆上的点到 M 的最长距离为 $\sqrt{6}$, 最短距离为 $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

3. 解: 向量场通过曲面的通量可通过第二型面积分计算. 针对本题可将面积分写成坐标形式, 然后借助高斯公式求解.

通量 $\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} (2x+z)dy \wedge dz + y^2 dz \wedge dx + z dx \wedge dy$, 作有向曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=1(x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$, 并取上侧, 设曲面 Σ 和 Σ_1 所围成的闭区域为 Ω ,

记 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$, 由高斯公式, 得:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= \oint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (2x+z)dy \wedge dz + y^2 dz \wedge dx + z dx \wedge dy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (3+2y)dV - \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dx \wedge dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dV - \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dx \wedge dy \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 dz - \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = 6\pi \int_0^1 \rho(1-\rho^2) d\rho - \pi = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

4. 解: 考虑到 $f(x)$ 在对应区间上是奇函数, 所以将函数展开成傅里叶级数后的 $a_n = 0(n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$,

$$\begin{aligned}b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) x - \cos \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{2}{2n-1} \sin \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) x - \frac{2}{2n+1} \sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 8n}{(4n^2-1)\pi},\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x = \pm\pi, S(\pm\pi) = 0, \text{ 故 } f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2-1} \sin nx \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$$

五、

解: 观察所求级数的和, 我们希望得到类似 $\sum \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)}$ 的级数求和形式, 因为观察到 n 在分母上, 因此应该考虑先求导再做积分:

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n, x \in (-1, 1]$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \ln(1+x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n, x \in (-1, 1]$$

$$\text{又 } \because f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1} = x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n-1)} x^n, x \in (-1, 1].$$

$$\text{且 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n-1)} = f(1) - 1 = 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

六、

证明: 由格林公式, 得

$$I = \oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy.$$

D 关于直线 $y = x$ 对称, 由轮换对称性,

$$\iint_D e^{\sin y} dx dy = \iint_D e^{\sin x} dx dy$$

$$\text{于是 } I = \iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy = \int_0^\pi dy \int_0^\pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx = \pi \int_0^\pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx.$$

$$\text{由于 } f(u) = e^u + e^{-u} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n)!} u^{2n} \geq 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} u^2 \right) = 2 + u^2$$

$$\text{故 } I = \pi \int_0^\pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx \geq \pi \int_0^\pi (2 + \sin^2 x) dx = \frac{5}{2} \pi^2$$



2018 年高数下期末答案

一、单选题

1. D

解析：偏导数连续 $\Rightarrow$ 可微 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{可偏导} \\ \text{连续} \end{cases}$

以上均为充分条件，反之均无法推出，且可偏导与连续无法互相推出

2. B

解析：
$$\iint_D \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy = \int_c^d \int_a^b \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\frac{\partial f(b,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(a,y)}{\partial y} \right] dy$$

$$= f(b,d) - f(a,d) - f(b,c) + f(a,c)$$

3. A

解析： $\because$ 球面与平面关于原点中心对称 $\therefore L$ 关于原点中心对称

$$\therefore = \iint_L (x+1)^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \iint_L [(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z+1)^2] ds = \frac{1}{3} \iint_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 3 + 2x + 2y + 2z) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 3) ds = \frac{1}{3} \iint_L (4+3) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 7 \times 4\pi \times \frac{28}{3} \pi$$

4. B

解析： $F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t f(x) dx = \int_1^t dx \int_1^x f(x) dy = \int_1^t (x-1) f(x) dx$
 $F'(t) = (t-1) f(t) \Rightarrow F'(2) = f(2)$

二、计算题

1. 设 $F(x,y,z) = e^z - z + xy - 3$

$F_x = y \quad F_y = x \quad F_z = e^z - 1 \quad \therefore (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(z,1,0)} = (1, 2, 0)$

切平面： $x - 2 + 2(y-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x + 2y - 4 = 0$

法线： $x - 2 = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{0}$

2. $I = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2)^2 dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \frac{\pi}{6}$

3. $z = \sqrt{4-r^2} \quad z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-r^2}} \quad z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4-r^2}}$

原式 $= \iint_{(S)} (x+y+z) ds = \iint_{(S)} z ds = \iint_{(S)} \sqrt{4-r^2} \sqrt{1+z_x^2 + z_y^2} d\sigma = \iint_D 2 d\sigma = 2 \times 4\pi = 8\pi$

4. 设 $O(0,0)$ ，则 $I + I_{BO} + I_{OA} = \iint_D [y^2 + \sin^2(x+y)] dx + [x^2 - \cos^2(x+y)] dy$

根据格林公式 $= \iint_D [2x + 2\cos(x+y)\sin(x+y) - 2y - 2\sin(x+y)\cos(x+y)] d\sigma$

$= 2 \iint_D (x-y) d\sigma = 0 \quad (\text{积分域 } D \text{ 关于 } y=x \text{ 对称})$

$= \int_1^0 \cos^2 y dy - \int_0^1 \sin^2 x dx = -\int_0^1 (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx = -1$

5. 由 Stokes 公式: $I = \iint_{(S)} dy \wedge dz + dz \wedge dx + dx \wedge dy = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

6. $\vec{A} = \text{grad}f(x, y, z) = (\frac{2x}{r^2}, \frac{2y}{r^2}, \frac{2z}{r^2})$

$\text{div}\vec{A} = \frac{2}{r^2} = \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \text{rot}\vec{A} = 0$

7. $I = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y^2}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dx dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{2\sqrt{1+y^3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1+y^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{3}$

三、解答题

1. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} |x| \cdot \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0 = f(0, 0)$

$\therefore$ 连续

$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0 \quad f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0$

$\therefore$ 偏导数存在

$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$

$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \quad \text{令 } \Delta y = k\Delta x \text{ 则上式} = \frac{k}{1+k^2} \quad \text{故极限不存在}$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 不可微

2. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} = (2x, 2y, 2z) \cdot (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0) = \sqrt{2}(x - y)$

$2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |x - y| \leq 1 \quad \therefore (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}})_{\max} = \sqrt{2}$

3. $I = \iiint_V (1 + 1 + 2z) dV = [2 + 2 \times \frac{R}{2}] \iiint_V dV \quad (\bar{z} = \frac{R}{2})$

$= (4 + 2R) \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \int_{\frac{R}{2\cos\varphi}}^R r^2 \sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$

$= -(4 + 2R) \frac{2\pi r^3}{3} [\cos\varphi]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \frac{1}{16\cos\varphi^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{5}{6}\pi R^3 + \frac{5}{12}\pi R^4$

4. 令 $P = \frac{y}{(2-x)^2 + y^2} + \frac{y}{(2+x)^2 + y^2} \quad Q = \frac{z-x}{(2-x)^2 + y^2} - \frac{2+x}{(2+x)^2 + y^2}$

当 L 不包含 $(2, 0)$ 和 $(-2, 0)$ 时 $I = \iint_{(\sigma)} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) d\sigma = 0$

当 L 包含 $(2, 0)$ 时, 取 $(x-2)^2 + y = \varepsilon_1^2$ 为 $L_1(-)$, 其中 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ 且足够小, $x = \varepsilon_1 \cos\theta + 2$

$y = \varepsilon_1 \sin\theta \quad \text{则 } I + I_1 = 0 \Rightarrow I = \int_{(+L_1)} \frac{y dx + (2-x) dy}{(2-x)^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} (-1) d\theta = -2\pi$

当 L 包含 $(-2, 0)$ 时取 $(x+2)^2 + y = \varepsilon_2^2$ 为 $L_2(-)$, 其中 $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ 且足够小

同理得 $I = \int_{(+L_2)} \frac{y dx + (2+x) dy}{(2+x)^2 + y^2} = -2\pi$

当 L 包含 $(2, 0)$ 和 $(-2, 0)$ 时取 $L_1(-)$, $L_2(-)$, 则 $I + I_1 + I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow I = -I_1 - I_2 = -4\pi$

2017 年高数下期末答案

一、计算题

$$1. \quad \text{gradu} = (8x, 2y, 2z) = (8, 0, 4) \quad \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\right) = 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$2. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_{n+1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}}{a_n \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}} = \frac{a}{2} \quad \text{当 } a = 2 \text{ 时 } a_n = 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n} = \pi \quad \therefore \text{发散}$$

故 $0 < a < 2$ 时收敛, $a \geq 2$ 时发散

$$3. \quad \text{偶延拓: } F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ -x, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{则 } f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos dx = \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi} \cos n\pi$$

$$4. \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(t)(y\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= (y\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)f''(t) \times x\varphi_1 + f'(t)(\varphi_1 + xy\varphi_{11} + x\varphi_{21}) \\ &= x\varphi_1(y\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)f''(t) + (\varphi_1 + xy\varphi_{11} + x\varphi_{21})f'(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad \vec{n} = (1, -2t, 3t^2) \quad (1, -2t, 3t^2) \cdot \pm(1, 2, 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 4t + 3t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 1, t_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{切点 } (1, -1, 1), B(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}) \text{ 均不在平面上 故切线 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{x-\frac{1}{3}}{1} = \frac{y+\frac{1}{9}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{z-\frac{1}{27}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$6. \quad f_x = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \quad f_y = -3y^2 + 6y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{驻点 } (1, 0), (1, 2), (-3, 0), (-3, 2)$$

$$A = f_{xx} = x + 6, B = f_{xy} = 0, C = f_{yy} = -6y + 6 \quad \text{代入得 } (1, 0) \text{ 处取得极小值 } -5; (-3, 2) \text{ 处取得极大值 } 31$$

$$7. \quad \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y x^2 e^{-y^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{y^3}{3} e^{-y^2} dy \quad \text{令 } u = y^2 \text{ 则 } I = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{6} e^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 u de^{-u} = -\frac{1}{6} [ue^{-u} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-u} du] = \frac{1 - 2e^{-1}}{6}$$

$$8. \quad \text{由对称性知 } \iint_D xy dx dy = 0 \quad \text{设 } D_1 \text{ 为第一象限的区域}$$

$$\therefore I = \iiint_D |y| dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_1} y dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} y dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

9. 由高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{(V)} \frac{3r^5 - 3r(x^4 + y^4 + z^4)}{r^6} dV = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^a \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 - (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)}{r^5} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^a \frac{2(x^2 y^2 + x^2 z^2 + y^2 z^2)}{r^3} \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = 9 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^a \frac{z^2(x^2 + y^2)}{r^3} \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= 9 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^a r \sin^3 \theta \cos^2 \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = 9 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^a r dr = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$10. I = \int_L \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds = \int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds = \int_L a ds = a \times 2a\pi = 2\pi a^2$$

$$11. S = \iint_{(S)} ds = \iint_{(S)} \sqrt{1+y^2+x^2} dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \rho \sqrt{1+\rho^2} d\rho d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \pi [(1+R^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1]$$

二. 解答题

$$1. f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta y, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} = 0 \therefore \text{偏导数存在}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} = 0 \therefore \text{可微}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} f_x = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} [2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{-2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}] = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{-2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} f_y = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} [2y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{-2y}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}] \text{ 不存在}$$

偏导数不连续

$$2. P = \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad Q = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \text{ 取 } x^2+y^2 = \varepsilon^2, \text{ 其中 } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 足够小}$$

$$x = \varepsilon \cos \theta, y = \varepsilon \sin \theta \text{ 则 } I + I_{BC} + I_{CD} + I_{DA} = 0 \quad I = I_{CB} + I_{DC} + I_{AD} = \int_{\varepsilon}^a \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} d\theta + \int_{-a}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x} dx = -\pi$$

$$3. (1) a_n = \frac{\cos nx}{1+n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \frac{1}{1+n^{\frac{3}{2}}} < \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \text{ 收敛} \therefore \text{原级数一致收敛}$$

$$(2) \lambda(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2+1}{3^{n+1}(n+1)!} x^{n+1} / \left(\frac{n^2+1}{3^n n!} x^n \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2+1}{3(n^2+1)(n+1)} x = 0$$

$$\text{收敛域为 } (-\infty, \infty) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+1}{3^n n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n n!} x^n + \frac{x^n}{3^n n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx^n}{3^n (n-1)!} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n n!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)x^n + x^n}{3^n (n-1)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n n!} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n (n-1)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n n!} = \left[\left(\frac{x}{3} \right)^2 + \frac{x}{3} + 1 \right] e^{\frac{x}{3}} = \frac{x^2+3x+9}{9} e^{\frac{x}{3}}$$

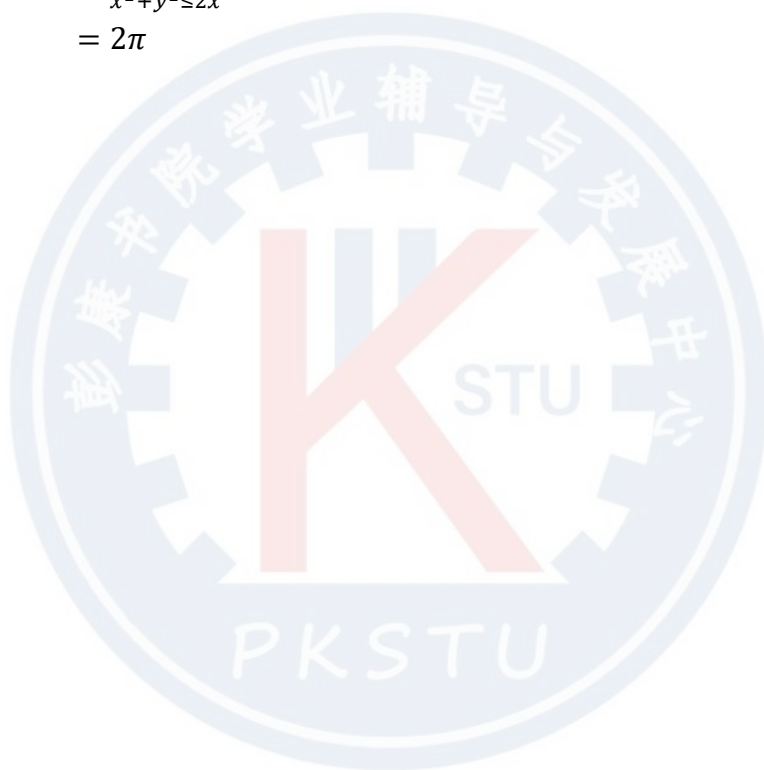
4. 解: 球面上点 (x, y, z) 处单位法向量为 $\mathbf{e}_n = \left\{ \frac{x-2}{2}, \frac{y}{2}, \frac{z}{2} \right\}$. 又 (L) 与 $\mathbf{e}_n$ 成右手螺旋, 于是, 又 stokes 公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint (y^2 + z^2)dx + (z^2 + x^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz \\ &= 2 \iint [(y-z) \cdot \frac{x-2}{2} + (z-x) \cdot \frac{y}{2} + (x-y) \cdot \frac{z}{2}] dS \\ &= 2 \iint (z-y) dS \end{aligned}$$

其中 (S) 上半球面位于圆柱面内部部分, 且 (S) 关于 xOz 平面 $(y=0)$ 对称. 故 $\iint y dS = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint z dS &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} \sqrt{4x-x^2-y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{(2-x)^2 + y^2}{4x-x^2-y^2}} dxdy \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} 2 dxdy \\ &= 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

故所求先积分 $=4\pi$



2016 年高数下期末答案

一、填空题

1. 1

解析: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 + y^2 + 1 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{3} + xy + x + g(y)$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x + g'(y) \Rightarrow a = 1$

2. $dx + dy + dz$

解析: $f_x = f_y = f_z = \cos^2(x + y + z) = 1$

3. $e^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$

解析: $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^y e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} dx dy = \int_0^1 y e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$

4. 5

解析: $L(x, y, \lambda) = 3x + 4y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$

$L_x = 2\lambda x + 3 = 0, L_y = 2\lambda y + 4 = 0, L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{3}{5}, y = \pm \frac{4}{5}, \Rightarrow z_{\max} = 5$

5. $\frac{\pi^2 - \pi + 1}{2}$

解析: $S(-\pi) = \frac{f(-\pi) + f(\pi)}{2} = \frac{1 - \pi + \pi^2}{2}$

二. 单选题

1. C

解析: 两个偏导数均连续是可微的充分条件, C 为其逆否命题, 显然正确

2. D

解析: 假设 $\exists f(x, y) > 0$, 则一定存在一点 $A(x_1, y_1)$ 为极值点且极值大于 0

$f_x(x_1, y_1) = f_y(x_1, y_1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_1, y_1) = -f_x(x_1, y_1) - 2f_y(x_1, y_1) = 0$ 与假设矛盾

故不存在 $f(x, y) > 0$ 的点, 同理也不存在 $f(x, y) < 0$ 的点 故 $f(x, y) = 0$

3. A

解析: $\because e^{xyz} > 0 \therefore$ 积分域越大则 I 越大, 而积分域 $V_3 < V_1 < V_2$ 故 $I_3 < I_1 < I_2$

4. B

解析: $W = \int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_L P(x, y) dx$

5. C

解析 $\int_L (x + y)^2 ds = \int_L (x^2 + y^2 + 2xy) ds = \int_L (x^2 + y^2) ds = \int_L a^2 ds = 2\pi a^3$

6. C

解析: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|a_n| + |b_n|) \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n| \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \quad \therefore C \text{ 发散}$

取 $a_n = 0$, 则 A, B 均为 0, 收敛 取 $a_n = 0, b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

三. 简答题

$$1. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f_1 \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1 + y(x f_{11} + f_{12} \cos y)$$

$$2. \text{ 令 } x=t, \text{ 则 } y^2=6-3t^2, z=t, \dot{x}=1, \dot{y}=-\frac{3t}{y}=-\sqrt{3}, \dot{z}=1$$

$$\therefore \text{切线: } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-\sqrt{3}}{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

$$\text{法平面: } x-1-\sqrt{3}(y-\sqrt{3})+z-1=0 \Rightarrow x-\sqrt{3}+z+1=0$$

$$3. I = \int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{x \cos y}{y} dx dy = \int_0^4 \frac{\cos y}{2} dy = \frac{\sin 4}{2}$$

$$4. I = \int_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^z \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \frac{5}{2} \pi$$

$$5. f_x = 4x - 3y - 1 = 0, f_y = -3x + 4y + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{7}, y = -\frac{5}{7}$$

$$f_{xx} = 4, f_{xy} = -3, f_{yy} = 4 \quad \because f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} > f_{xy}^2 \text{ 且 } f_{xx} > 0 \quad \therefore \text{极小值为 } -\frac{4}{7}$$

$$6. \text{ 由格林公式 } I_L + I_{BC} + I_{CA} = \iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{e^y}{x} - 1 - \frac{e^y}{x} \right) d\sigma = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$I_{BC} = \int_2^1 \left(1 + \frac{e}{x} \right) dx = -e \ln 2 - 1 \quad I_{CA} = \int_1^0 0 dx = 0 \quad \therefore I_L = e \ln 2 + 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$7(1) \text{ 解析: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ = (2 - \lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - \lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\exists \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 时, } (A - 2I)x = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x = 0 \quad r_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 解得 } r_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于 r_1, r_2, r_3 线性无关

$$\therefore \text{原微分方程的基解矩阵 } X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & e^{-t} & e^{-t} \\ e^{2t} & -e^{-t} & 0 \\ e^{2t} & 0 & -e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$ 解为 $x = X(t)C$, 其中, $C = (c_1, c_2, c_3)^T$ 为任意常数向量。

7(2)

方程对应的齐次微分方程的特征方程为: $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$ 解得, $r_1 = r_2 = -1$

对于非齐次项: $2xe^{-x}$

$\therefore -1$ 是特征方程的二重根

$\therefore$ 微分方程的特解形式可设为:

$$y^* = x^2(ax + b)e^{-x} = (ax^3 + bx^2)e^{-x}$$

$$(y^*)' = [(3a - b)x^2 + bx - ax^3]e^{-x}$$

$$(y^*)'' = [(6a - 3b)x + b - (6a - b)x^2 + ax^3]e^{-x}$$

将其代入微分方程, 得 $[(6a - 3b)x + 3b]e^{-x} = 2xe^{-x}$ 解得, $b = 0, a = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore$ 微分方程的通解为: $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3e^{-x}$

|

8 (1) 存在 u 使 $du = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$

$$(2) I = \int_0^\pi [-(a \sin t + t)a \sin t + (t + a \cos t)a \cos t + a(\sin t + \cos t)]dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi [a^2(\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) + at(\cos t - \sin t) + a(\sin t + \cos t)]dt = -\pi a$$

9 解析: 对于 II 型曲面积分, 首先应该想到的是高斯公式,

$$\iint_S Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rxdy = \iiint_V (P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z)dv$$

解题时: 1 计算 $P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z$, 当 $\iiint_V (P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z)dv$ 容易算时用高斯公式, 否则再想其他办法;

2. 考察 S 是否封闭, 不封闭时加一些面使之封闭; 加面时, 为了让计算简单一般都取平行于坐标面的平面;

3. 检查封闭曲面所围区域 Ω 上 $P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z$ 是否连续, 对于不连续的奇点, 需要做一个小面把奇点围在区域之外, 为了便于计算一般是让被积函数的分母为常数, 所得方程化成小曲面的方程

4. 套用高斯公式, 要注意 S 是否为 Ω 的外侧。对于本题因为 S 是扣在 xy 面上的一个碗, 不封闭, 所以要加一个底 S_2 , 但 S_2 上有奇点, 所以要再加一个 S_1 把奇点围在区域外面, 由被积函数可知 S_1 应取为半球面, 最后 $S + S_1 + S_2$ 所围是一个形如窝头的立体。

解: 设 $S_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \epsilon^2, z \geq 0$ (下侧)。

$$S_2: z = 0 \text{ (下侧)}, x^2 + y^2 \geq \epsilon^2, \frac{(x-2)^2}{5^2} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4^2} \leq 1 \quad (0 < \epsilon < 1)$$

而在 S_1 上, 注意 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \epsilon^2, \mathbf{n}_0 = \left\{-\frac{x}{\epsilon}, -\frac{y}{\epsilon}, -\frac{z}{\epsilon}\right\} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_1} dS_1 &= \iint_{S_1} \frac{x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma}{(\epsilon^2)^+} dS \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \iint_{S_1} x\left(-\frac{x}{\epsilon}\right) + y\left(-\frac{y}{\epsilon}\right) + z\left(-\frac{z}{\epsilon}\right) dS \\ &= -\frac{1}{\epsilon^4} \iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{\epsilon^2}{\epsilon^4} \iint_{S_1} 1 dS \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} 4\pi\epsilon^2 \\
&= -2\pi
\end{aligned}$$

并且 $P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z = 0$

$$\text{故 } I = \iint dS = -\iint dS_1 - \iint dS_2 = -(-2\pi) - 0 = 2\pi$$

填空第5题：

解析

本题考查非齐次线性常微分方程

$$\begin{aligned}
x dy &= (\sin x - y) dx \\
y' &= \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} y \\
y' + \frac{1}{x} y &= \frac{\sin x}{x}
\end{aligned}$$

由公式得：

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{通解 } y &= \left(\int \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \\
&= \left(\int \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\ln x} dx + c \right) \frac{1}{x} \\
&= (-\cos x + c) \frac{1}{x}
\end{aligned}$$

将 $y(x) = 1$ 代入得 $(1 + c) \frac{1}{\pi} = 1$

$$c = \pi - 1$$

答案为 $y = (-\cos x + \pi - 1) \frac{1}{x}$

2015 年高数期末答案

一、选择题

1. D

解析: 令 $y = kx$ 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2x^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2} = \frac{2}{k^2 + 1}$, 不存在。

2. C

解析: 不由于对称性分析知 A, B, D 左侧积分均为 0, 右侧积分不为 0。

3. D

解析: $I = \iint_{(S)} (2 - x^2 - 1 - \frac{y^2}{2}) d\sigma = \iint_{(S)} [1 - (x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2})] d\sigma = \pi - \frac{3}{4} \iint_{(S)} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \pi - \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{8}$

4. A

解析: $f_x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0$, $f_y = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \Big|_{(0,0)} = (f_x, f_y) \cdot (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 0$

二、填空题

1. $9 - 2\cos 8$

解析: $f_x = 3x^2 y - 2x \cos(x^2 - y^2) = 9 - 2\cos 8$

2. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

解析: $x = t, y = t, z = t^2 + 1; (\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}) = (1, 0, \sqrt{3}), \therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$

3. $1 - \cos 1$

解析: $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\cos y}{y} dx = \int_0^1 (\cos y - y \cos y) dy = 1 - \cos 1$

4. $\frac{\pi}{2} R^2$

解析: C 为平面 $x + y + z = \frac{3R}{2}$ 从球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 上截下的圆, 由几何关系得 C 得半径 $r = \frac{x}{2} R$

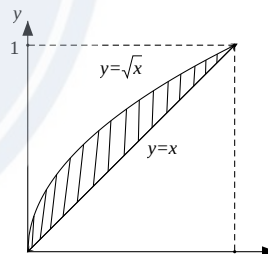
根据对称性, 有 $\oint y ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint (x + y + z) ds = \frac{R}{2} \oint ds = \frac{R}{2} \pi R = \frac{\pi}{2} R^2$

三、解答题

1. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf(e^{xy}, xy) = yf, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f + y(xe^{xy} f_1 + x f_2)$.

2. $d(e^z - 2x + yz) = 0 \Rightarrow e^z dz - 2dx + ydz + zdy = 0, \therefore dz|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2}{e} dx - \frac{1}{e} dy$.

3. $\lambda(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(\frac{x}{n+1})^{n+1}}{(\frac{x}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n}{n+1})^n x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{x}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < x < e$; 当 $x = e$ 时,



$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{e}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} > 1 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} > a_n$, 且 $a_1 = e$, $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$, 发散, 故 $x \in (0, e)$ 时收敛, $x \in [e, +\infty)$ 时发散.

$$4. \quad f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad a_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nxdx = \frac{4[(-1)^n - 1]}{\pi^2 n^2} a_0 = 2$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx = 0, \therefore f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4[(-1)^n - 1]}{\pi^2 n^2} \cos nx.$$

$$5. \quad \alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2 + 1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} x \right| = |x| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1, \text{ 当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n + \frac{1}{n} = \infty, \text{ 故级}$$

数发散; 当 $x=-1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n + \frac{1}{n} = \infty$, 故级数发散, $\therefore$ 收敛域: $(-1, 1)$, $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nx^n + \frac{x^n}{n})$

$$\text{设 } H(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n \Rightarrow \frac{H(x)}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \Rightarrow \int_0^x \frac{H(t)}{t} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \Rightarrow H(x) = \frac{x}{(x-1)^2}, \text{ 设 } T(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow T'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow T(x) = -\ln(1-x), \therefore S(x) = \frac{x}{(x-1)^2} - \ln(1-x).$$

$$6. \quad (1) \quad \forall x \in [\delta, +\infty), \forall n \in N_+, \text{ 恒有 } ne^{-nx} \leq ne^{-n\delta}, \therefore \lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)e^{-(n+1)\delta}}{ne^{-n\delta}} = e^{-\delta} < 1, \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx} \text{ 收敛.}$$

由 M 判别法知, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$ 在 $[\delta, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛, 但 $u(\frac{1}{n}) = e^{-1} \not\rightarrow 0$, $\therefore$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内不一致收敛.

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{x+4}{(2x+1)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{-2+(x-1)} - \frac{1}{3+2(x-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x-1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{2(x-1)}{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{2}{3}(x-1)\right]^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{(-2)^n}{3^{n+1}}\right] (x-1)^n,$$

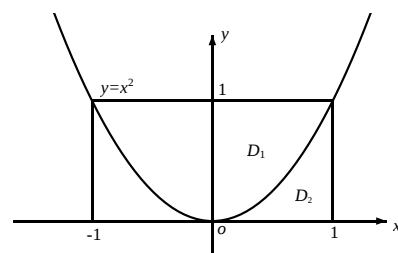
$$\left| \frac{x-1}{2} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 3,$$

$$\left| \frac{2(x-1)}{3} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{5}{2}, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right).$$

$$7. \quad I = 2\left(\iint_{D_1} \sqrt{y-x^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{x^2-y} dx dy\right) = 2\left(\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 \sqrt{y-x^2} dy dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2-y} dy dx\right)$$

$$= 2\left[\int_0^1 \frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3}x^3 dx\right] = \frac{4}{3}\left[\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + \frac{1}{4}\right], \text{ 令 } x = \sin \theta, \text{ 则}$$

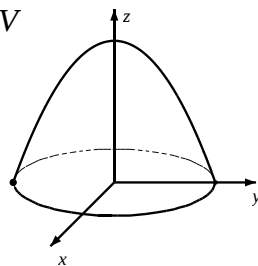
$$I = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$$



8. 取 S_1 为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 下侧, 由高斯公式 $I + I_1 = \iiint_V (6x^2 + 6y^2 + 6z) dV$

$$= 6 \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z}} (r^2 + z) r dr d\theta dz = 2\pi$$

$$I_1 = \iint_{\Sigma} (-3) dx \wedge dy = - \iint_{S_1} (-3) dx dy = 3\pi, \therefore I = -\pi.$$



9. $Q = \frac{x}{y^2} - xf(xy)$ $P = -[\frac{1}{y} + yf(xy)]$ $\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ $\therefore$ 积分与路径无关,

则:

$$I = \int_3^1 - \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} f\left(\frac{2}{3}x\right) \right] dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 \left[\frac{1}{y^2} - f(y) \right] dy, \text{ 设 } y = \frac{2}{3}x, \text{ 则}$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 - \left[\frac{9}{4} + f(y) \right] dy + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 \left[\frac{1}{y^2} - f(y) \right] dy = \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 \left(\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) dy = 4.$$

另解: 凑微分

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{x}{y^2} - xf(xy) \right] dy - \left[\frac{1}{y} + yf(xy) \right] dx \\ &= -f(xy)(ydx + xdy) - \left[\frac{1}{y} dx + xd\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \right] \\ &= -f(xy)d(xy) - d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \end{aligned}$$

最后带入上下限即可。

10. $(F_x, F_y, F_z) = (2x, 2y, 1)$, $\therefore$ 切平面: $2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) + z - z_0 = 0$, 则:

$$V = \frac{1}{6}(2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0) \cdot \frac{2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0}{2y_0} \cdot \frac{2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0}{2x_0} = \frac{(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 4)^3}{24x_0y_0}, \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5x^2y - y^3 - 4y = 0 \\ 5xy^3 - x^3 - 4x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 = 5x^2 - 4 \\ x^2 = 5y^2 - 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = y = 1.$$

$$11. \begin{cases} f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0 \\ f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} =$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|\Delta x \Delta y|}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sin(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|\Delta x \Delta y|}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \leq \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} |\Delta x| = 0, \therefore f(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处不可微.}$$

12. $I = \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{2\pi} x f_x d\theta + y f_y d\theta$ 注意到 $xd\theta = r \cos \theta d\theta = dr \sin \theta = dy$, $yd\theta = -dx$

$$= \int_0^1 r dr \oint f_x dy - f_y dx \text{ (围道半径为 } r \text{)}$$

$$= \int_0^1 r dr \iint f_{xx} + f_{yy} dS$$

$$= \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^r r e^{-r^2} d\rho$$

$$= \int_0^1 \pi r (1 - e^{-r^2}) dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2e}$$



2014 年高数期末答案

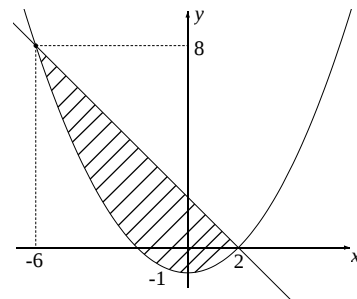
一、计算题

$$1. \text{ 切平面: } x_0(x-x_0)+2y_0(y-y_0)-(z-z_0)=0, \quad \frac{x_0}{2}=\frac{2y_0}{2}=\frac{-1}{-1} \Rightarrow x_0=2, \quad y_0=1, \quad z_0=3$$

$$\therefore 2(x-2)+2(y-1)-(z-\frac{3}{2})=0.$$

$$2. \quad I = \int_0^8 \int_{-2\sqrt{y+1}}^{2\sqrt{y+1}} f(x,y) dy dx + \int_{-1}^0 \int_{-2\sqrt{y+1}}^{2\sqrt{y+1}} f(x,y) dy dx.$$

$$3. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \left(\frac{(\lambda-e)^2 \lambda^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \right) / \left(\frac{(\lambda-e)^2 \lambda^n n!}{n^n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{\lambda}{e}.$$



当 $\lambda > e$ 时, 级数发散; 当 $\lambda < e$ 时, 级数收敛;

当 $\lambda = e$ 时, $a_n = 0$, 级数收敛

$$4. \quad m = \int_L P ds = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx = \frac{5^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1}{12}.$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right), \text{ 在 } [-2, 2] \text{ 上显然满足 Dirichlet 条件.}$$

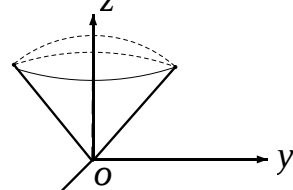
$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{(n\pi)^2} [(-1)^n - 1], a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x dx = 1 \\ b_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{(n\pi)^2} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right], \quad f(4k+2) = 1 \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$$

$$6. \quad f(x) = \ln[4(x-2)+3] = \ln 3 + \ln \left[\frac{4}{3}(x-2)+1 \right] = \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^n \frac{(x-2)^n}{n}, \quad -1 < \frac{4}{3}(x-2) \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{5}{4} < x < \frac{11}{4}.$$

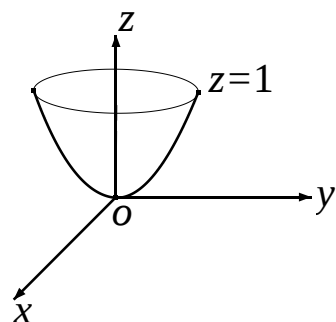
$$7. \quad \iiint_V z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \cos \theta r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



$$8. \quad I_1 = \iint_{S_1} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{S_1} (z+x^2) dy \wedge dz + x dz \wedge dx + (z^2+3y) dx \wedge dy, \text{ 取 } S_2 \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=1 \\ z=1 \end{cases} \text{ 的上侧, 则由高斯公式:}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = \iiint_V (2x+2z) dV = 2 \iiint_V z dV = 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} r dr dx d\theta dz = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

$$I_2 = \iint_{S_2} (1+3y) dx dy = \iint_{S_2} dx dy = \pi \quad \therefore I_1 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$



$$9. I = \iint_{\sigma} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi.$$

$$10. P = ye^{y^2}, Q = xe^{y^2} + 2xy^2e^{y^2}, \because Q_x = P_y, \therefore \text{和积分路径无关}, I = \int_0^1 e dx = e.$$

$$11. \operatorname{grad}(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right),$$

$$\operatorname{div} \left[\operatorname{grad}(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) \right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

$$12. (1) \lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+2}}{(2n+3)3^{n+1}} / \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{(2n+1)3^n} \right| = \frac{x^2}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}, \text{当 } x^2 = 3 \text{ 时, 原级数} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n+1)}, \text{为}$$

$$\text{Leibniz 型级数, 收敛, 故收敛域} [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}], [xS(x)]' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x^2}{3}\right)^n = -\left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{3}} - 1 \right] = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 3},$$

$\therefore$

$$S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{t^2 + 3} dt / x = \int_0^x \left[1 - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} \right] dt / x = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}}{x}, x \in [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$$

$$(2) \because \left| \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}} \leq \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}}, \text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}} \text{ 收敛, } \therefore \text{原级数在 } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 上一致收敛,}$$

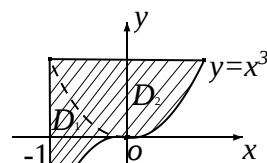
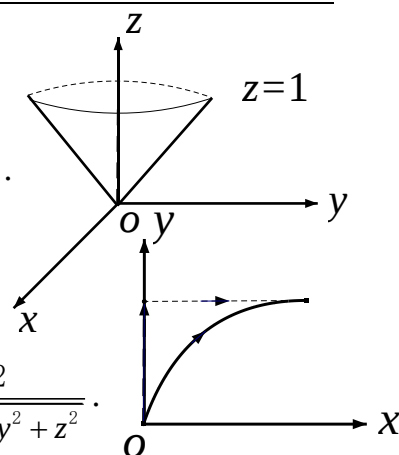
$$a'_n = \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2}) \cos(n + \frac{1}{2})x}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}} - \frac{4x^3 \sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x}{3(n^4 + x^4)^{\frac{4}{3}}};$$

$$\text{当 } x = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ 时, } a'_n = \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2}) \cos k\pi}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + 4k^2\pi^2}},$$

$$|a'_n| = \frac{n + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + 4k^2\pi^2}} \leq \frac{n + \frac{1}{2}}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{3}}} + \frac{1}{2n^{\frac{4}{3}}} \because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{3}}} \text{ 发散, } \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a'_n \text{ 发散, 故不可逐项求导.}$$

$$13. \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f_1 + f_2 \frac{dt}{dx} \\ F_1 + F_2 \frac{dy}{dx} + F_3 \frac{dt}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f_1 F_3 - F_1 f_2}{F_3 + F_2 f_2}.$$

$$14. I = \iint_D [x + xy \sin^2(x^2 + y^2)] d\sigma, \text{将 } D \text{ 分为 } D_1 \text{ 和 } D_2, \therefore \iint_{D_1} xy \sin^2(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = 0,$$



$$\iint_{D_2} xy \sin^2(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = 0, \quad \iint_{D_2} x d\sigma = 0, \quad \therefore I = \iint_{D_1} x d\sigma = 2 \int_{-1}^0 \int_0^{D_2} -x^3 x dy dx = -\frac{2}{5}.$$

$$15. (1) \quad P = 2[x\varphi(y) + \psi(y)], \quad Q = x^2\psi(y) + 2xy^2 + 2x\varphi(y); \quad P_y = Q_x \Rightarrow 2x[x\varphi'(y) + \psi'(y)] =$$

$$2x\psi(y) + 2y^2 + 2\varphi(y) \therefore \begin{cases} \varphi'(y) = \psi(y) \\ \varphi'(y) = \varphi(y) + y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi''(y) = \varphi(y) + y^2, \text{ 又 } \because \varphi(0) = -2, \varphi'(0) = 0, \therefore \varphi(y) = -y^2 - 2$$

$$\psi(y) = -2y.$$

$$(2) \quad I = \int_1^0 2[x\varphi(1) + \psi(1)] dx = \int_1^0 2(-3x - 2) dx = 7$$

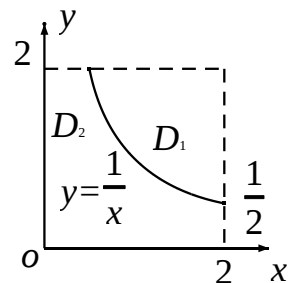
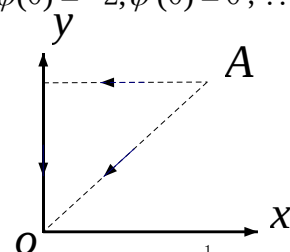
$$16. (1) \quad A = \iint_{D_1} (xy - 1) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (1 - xy) dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 (xy - 1) dy dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 - xy) dy dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^2 (1 - xy) dy dx$$

$$= (\ln 2 + \frac{3}{4}) + \ln 2 + \frac{3}{4} = 2 \ln 2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \iint_D xyf(x, y) dx dy - \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D (xy - 1)f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$\therefore \left| \iint_D (xy - 1)f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \iint_D |xy - 1| |f(x, y)| dx dy \leq |f_{\max}(x, y)| \iint_D |xy - 1| dx dy \leq A |f_{\max}(x, y)|$$

$$\therefore |f_{\max}(x, y)| \geq \frac{1}{A}, \text{ 即 } \exists (\xi, \eta) \in D, \text{ 使得 } |f(\xi, \eta)| \geq A.$$



2013 年高数期末答案

$$1. \quad u_x = 2x - 3z \quad u_y = 2y \quad u_z = 4z^3 - 3x, \quad \text{gradu} = (-1, 2, 1), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = (-1, 2, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$2. \quad F(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 16, \quad F_x = 6x \quad F_y = 2y \quad F_z = 2z \quad 12(x-2) + 4(y-2) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x + y = 8.$$

$$3. \quad 2zz_x y - (z^3 + 3z^2 x z_y) = 0 \Rightarrow z_x = \frac{z^3}{2zy - 3zx} \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2,1)} = 1.$$

$$4. \quad \lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) \sin \frac{\pi}{3^{n+1}} / n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3^{n+1}} / \frac{\pi}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{\pi n^2} [(-1)^n - 1], \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin n\pi x dx = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi n^2} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos nx$$

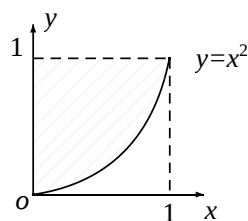
$$6. \quad f(x) = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2x-1} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{1-2x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{2}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1} + (-1)^n}{3} x^n$$

$$7. \quad L_{AB}: x+y=1 \quad \int_L (x+y) ds = \int_L ds = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$8. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + x(f_{11}y + f_{12}\frac{1}{y}), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = xf_1 - \frac{x}{y^2} f_2 + xf_1 + xy(f_{11}x - f_{12}\frac{x}{y}) - \frac{x}{y^2} f_2 + \frac{x}{y} (f_{21}x - f_{22}\frac{x}{y_2})$$

$$= 2xf_1 - \frac{2x}{y^2} f_2 + x^2 y f_{11} - \frac{x^2}{y} f_{12} + \frac{x^2}{y} f_{21} - \frac{x^2}{y^3} f_{22}$$

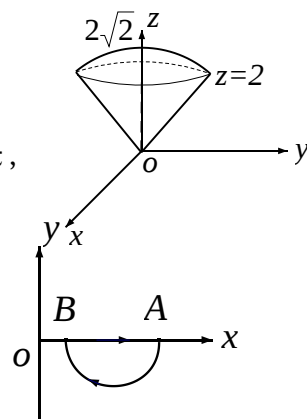
$$9. \text{ 交换积分次序: } I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{2\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1+y^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{3}.$$



$$10. \quad m = \iiint_V \rho dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r \cos \theta r^2 \sin \theta dr = 8\pi.$$

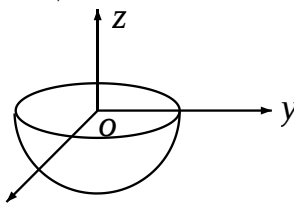
$$11. \quad I_1 + I_2 = -\iint_D [e^x \cos y - 1 - (e^x \cos y + 1)] d\sigma = 2 \iint_D d\sigma = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 = 9\pi,$$

$$I_2 = \int_1^7 dx = 6 \quad \therefore I_1 = 9\pi - 6.$$



12. 取 $S_1: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 的上侧, $-I + I_1 = \iiint_V [\cos^2(1+z) + \sin^2(1+z) + 4] dv = 5 \iiint_V dv = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi = \frac{10}{3} \pi$,

$$I_1 = \iint_{S_1} 4 dx dy = 4\pi \quad \therefore I = \frac{2}{3} \pi.$$



13. (1) $\forall x \in [\delta, +\infty), \forall n \in N_+, \text{ 恒有 } ne^{-nx} \leq ne^{-n\delta}, \therefore \lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)e^{-(n+1)\delta}}{ne^{-n\delta}} = e^{-\delta} < 1, \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx} \text{ 收敛.}$

由 M 判别法知, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$ 在 $[\delta, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛, 但 $u(\frac{1}{n}) = e^{-1} \not\rightarrow 0, \therefore$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内不一致收敛.

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-nx} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-x})^n = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-x}}$$

(2) $\lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(2n+3)}{(n+1)!} x^{2n+2} / \frac{(2n+1)}{n!} x^{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{(2n+1)(n+1)} x^2 = 0 < 1, \therefore \text{收敛域: } x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} + 2x^2 \frac{x^{2(n-1)}}{(n-1)!} = e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2} = e^{x^2} (1 + 2x^2)$$

14. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} |f(x, y)| = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0, \therefore \text{在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处连续; } f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0$

$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0, \therefore \text{在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处可偏导, 则:}$

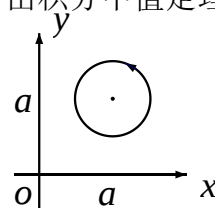
$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$ 不存在, $\therefore \text{在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处不可微.}$

15. 设 $C = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy, f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - C, C = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_D (\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - C) dx dy$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} (\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho - C\pi) = \frac{2}{3} - C, \therefore C = \frac{1}{3} \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{1}{3}.$

16. $I = \iiint_V [(y+1)f''(x) + (1-2y)f'(x) + yf'(x) - 2e^x] dv = 0$, 任意取一积极小的区域, 由积分中值定理

$$\therefore (y+1)f''(x) + yf'(x) + (1-2y)f(x) = 2e^x$$

$$y[f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x)] + [f''(x) + f(x)] = 2e^x, \quad \begin{cases} f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0 \\ f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x$$



17. $I = \iint_D [f(y) + 2x + \frac{1}{f(x)} + 4y] d\sigma = \iint_D [f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)}] d\sigma + \iint_D (2x + 4y) d\sigma,$

由于积分区域对称性, 有 $\iint_D f(y) dS = \iint_D f(x) dS, \iint_D x dS = \iint_D y dS = \iint_D a + (x - a) dS = \iint_D a dS$

$$\therefore I = \iint_D \left[f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] d\sigma + \iint_D 6ad\sigma. \quad f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \geq 2, \quad I \geq \iint_D 2d\sigma + \iint_D 6ad\sigma = 2\pi + 6a\pi$$



2012 年高数下期末答案

一、计算题

$$1. \quad \dot{r}(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}}) = (-1, 0, 1) \quad \therefore \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

$$2. \quad \text{令 } F = z - e^z + 2xy - 3 = 0 \quad F_x = 2y = 4 \quad F_y = 2x = 2 \quad F_z = 1 - e^z = 0 \\ \therefore 4(x-1) + 2(y-2) = 0 \quad \therefore 2x + y - 4 = 0$$

$$3. \quad \int_0^1 dy \int_{2-y}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$4. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}) \sqrt{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \because \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \quad \therefore \text{原级数收敛}$$

$$5. \quad \text{采用奇延拓: } a_n = 0 \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx \quad \text{令 } f(0) = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2k} - \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \right] \sin 2kx + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{2}{(2k+1)^2 \pi} \cdot (-1)^k \right] \sin(2k+1)x$$

$$6. \quad (x - \frac{a}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{a}{2} \sin t \end{cases} \quad \dot{x}(t) = -\frac{a}{2} \sin t \quad \dot{y}(t) = \frac{a}{2} \cos t$$

$$\therefore \int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{ax} \cdot \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t)} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{a^2}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos t}{2}} dt = a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt = 2a^2$$

也可直接令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$

$$7. \quad z_x = 2f_1 + yf_2 \cos x$$

$$z_{xy} = -2f_{11} + 2f_{12} \sin x + y \cos x (-f_{21} + f_{22} \sin x) + f_2 \cos x$$

$$8. \quad \iint_D \sin \frac{x}{y} dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dy \int_0^{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} dx = \frac{3\pi^2}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$$

$$9. \quad \begin{cases} z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \\ z = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + y^2) \end{cases} \quad \text{交线为} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore m = \iiint_V z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{3}\rho^2}^{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} z dz = \frac{13}{4} \pi$$

$$10. \quad I_1 + I_2 = \iint y e^x d\sigma = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} y e^x dy = \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{5} \quad I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} e^x dx = e^{\pi} - 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -I_1 = \frac{4}{5} (e^{\pi} - 1)$$

$$11. \quad S_2 \text{ 为平面 } x^2 + y^2 = 1, \text{ 取 } z = 0 \text{ 下侧}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \iiint (P_x + Q_y + R_z) dv = \iiint 3 dv = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} dz = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$I_2 = -\iint d\sigma = -\pi \quad \therefore \text{原式} = I - I_2 = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$$12. \quad \lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^n}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} / \frac{x^{n-1}}{n2^n} \right| = \frac{|x|}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow -2 < x < 2$$

当 $x=2$ 时, 原式 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{n2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ 发散; 当 $x=-2$ 时, 原式 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{n-1}}{n2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n}$ 收敛

$\therefore$ 收敛域: $[-2, 2)$

$$x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^n = S\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \quad \text{令 } \frac{x}{2} = t \quad S(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^n \quad S'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-t}$$

$$\therefore S(t) - S(0) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\ln(1-t) \quad S(t) = -\ln(1-t) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n2^n} = -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$13. \quad (1) \quad \forall x \in [\delta, +\infty), \forall n \in N^+ \text{ 恒有 } \sqrt{n} \cdot 2^{-nx} \leq \sqrt{n} \cdot 2^{-n\delta} \quad \lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq 2^{-\delta} < 1$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} \cdot 2^{-n\delta}$ 收敛 由 M 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} \cdot 2^{-nx}$ 在 $[\delta, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

$$\therefore u\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2} \searrow 0 \quad \therefore \text{在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 内不一致收敛}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{1}{2x-1} \right) \quad \frac{2}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-2}{4} \right)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2(x-2)}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{2(x-2)}{3} \right]^n$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-2}{4} \right)^n + \frac{1}{15} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{2(x-2)}{3} \right]^n$$

$$14. \quad z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{14\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}$$

$$15. \quad f = (x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 + (z-a)^2 - a^2 = 0 \quad \text{令 } F = u + \lambda f \quad F_x = 1 + 2\lambda(x-a) = 0$$

$$F_y = 1 + 2\lambda(y-a) = 0 \quad F_z = 1 + 2\lambda(z-a) = 0 \quad F_\lambda = (x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 + (z-a)^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = y = z = \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)a \text{ 时 } u_{\min} = (3 - \sqrt{3})a \quad \iiint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z + \sqrt{3}a)^3 ds \geq \iiint_{\Sigma} (3a)^3 ds = 108\lambda a^5$$