

1.解: 直接用球坐标代换:

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \sin \varphi \cdot r^2 dr = \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

从而该题选 D

2.解: 偏导是特殊的方向导数, 从而该题选 A

3.解: 利用基本不等式:

$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 \geq 3\sqrt[3]{4x^2y^2z^2} \Rightarrow xyz \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

从而该题选 C

4.解: 设 $x = 1 + \cos t, y = 2 + \sin t, ds = 1, I = \int_0^{2\pi} (2 + \sin t + \cos t) dt = 6\pi$, 从而该题选 B

5.解: ① $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & n \text{ 为完全平方数} \\ \frac{1}{n^2}, & \text{others} \end{cases}$, 从而命题错误

② 当 n 足够大时, 考虑不等式 $\frac{|a_n|}{1+|a_n|} < |a_n| < \frac{2|a_n|}{1+|a_n|}$ 即可

③ 反证法: 假设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n$ 收敛, 则根据 Abel 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot na_n$ 收敛

命题 ②③ 正确, 从而该题选 C

6.解:

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = 1 - \cos 1$$

7.解: $I \stackrel{Green}{=} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = 2\pi ab$

8.解: 套公式, 答案为 4

9.解:

$$(4y + 2x \ln y) dx + \left(\frac{x^2}{y} + 4x \right) dy = 0$$

$$4(ydx + xdy) + 2x \ln y dx + \frac{x^2}{y} dy = 0$$

$$4(ydx + xdy) + \ln y dx^2 + x^2 d \ln y = 0$$

$$d(4xy + x^2 \ln y) = 0$$

$$4xy + x^2 \ln y = C$$

10.解记分子为 p , 分母为 q , 则

$$p - q = \sin \pi = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{p}{q} = 1$$

11.解: 分别对 x 和 y 求偏导即可:

$$dz = \frac{2F_1 + F_3}{e^z(2F_2 + F_3)} dx + \frac{4F_1 + F_2}{e^z(2F_2 + F_3)} dy$$

12.解: $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2 - 1} + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 1}{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}$

$$I = \iint_S 5z dS = 5 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} r \cdot \sqrt{2r^2 - 1} dr = 5(9 - \sqrt{3})\pi$$

13.解: $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 \Rightarrow \frac{dydz}{2x} = \frac{dzdx}{2y} = \frac{dxdy}{2z}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{9} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[(x^2 - y) \cdot \frac{x}{z} + (y^2 - z) \cdot \frac{y}{z} + (z^2 - x) \right] dxdy, z^2 = 9 - x^2 - y^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \iint_{D_{xy}} (9 - x^2 - y^2) dxdy \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} (9 - r^2) r dr \\ &= \frac{40\pi}{9} \end{aligned}$$

14.解: 只需计算: $W = \int_C \frac{-kxdx + k(3-y)dy}{[x^2 + (3-y)^2]^{3/2}}$

引力场无旋有势, 即积分与路径无关:

$$W = \int_1^0 \frac{-kxdx}{(x^2 + 3^2)^{3/2}} = k \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right)$$

15.解: $|x| \geq 1$ 时, 则有:

$$\frac{1}{(1+x^2) \cdots (1+x^{2^n})} < \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

收敛;

$0 \leq x < 1$ 时, 则有:

$$\frac{1-x}{(1-x)(1+x) \cdots (1+x^{2^n})} = \frac{1-x}{1-x^{2^{n+1}}}$$

通项不趋于 0, 发散.

综上, 收敛域为: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$

16.解: $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^n = 2x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{3x-x^2}{(1-x)^2}, x \in (-1, 1)$

从而得到:

$$-S\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{8}$$

17.解：从小妈妈就告诉我：

$$e = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\ln 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\pi = 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \cdots \right) = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n+1}$$

分别考虑 $e^x, \ln(x+1), \arctan x$ 在 $x=0$ 处的泰勒展开即可

18.解：必要性： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\frac{a_n}{S_n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$

充分性： $1 - \frac{S_{n-1}}{S_n} \sim \ln \frac{S_n}{S_{n-1}}$