

# 东南大学学生会

## Students' Union of Southeast University

### 04高A下期末试卷答案

#### 一. 填空题(本题共 5 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 20 分)

1.  $\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$ ; 2.  $(-2, 2]$ ; 3.  $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$ ; 4.  $2\pi$ ; 5.  $\alpha=1, \beta=3$ .

#### 二. 单项选择题

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

#### 三. (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 7 分, 满分 35 分)

a) 令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - 2z - f(y^2 - 3z)$ , 则  $F_x = 2x, F_y = -2yf', F_z = -2 + 3f'$ ,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{-2x}{3f' - 2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{2yf'}{3f' - 2}, \quad (3 \text{ 分}) \quad 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 3x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xy$$

b) 由条件得  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ , 即  $4\lambda xy^{\lambda-1} = 6(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2}, \lambda=3$ ,

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(3,1)} (x^2 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 2y) dy = \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 - y^2 + 2x^2y^3 \right) \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(3,1)} = 26$$

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

而  $\ln(x+2) = \ln 4 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x-2}{4}\right) = \ln 4 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(\frac{x-2}{4}\right)^n, -2 < x \leq 6$

$$\ln(x-1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n}, 1 < x \leq 3$$

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

4. (1) 将  $f(x)$  作奇延拓, 再作周期延拓.  $a_n = 0 (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ ,

$$b_n = \int_0^2 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \int_0^1 x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2},$$

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

(2)  $S(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ , (1 分)  $S\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

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$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(z+2)-3} - \frac{1}{(z+2)-1} \right)$$

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

四.  $f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2(z^2+1)}$  在  $|z|=2$  内有奇点:  $z=1$  (二级极点),

$z = \pm i$  (一级极点) 原式  $= -2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right]$

$f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2(1+z^2)}$ ,  $z=0$  是可去奇点, 留数为 0, 故原积分=0.

五. 收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$ , 设  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n(2n-1)} x^{2n}$ ,  $[-1, 1]$  则

$$\frac{1}{2} S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n(2n-1)} x^{2n}, \frac{1}{2} S''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$S'(x) = 2 \arctan x \quad (1 \text{ 分}) \quad S(x) = 2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2), x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{六. } e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{2n} (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

因此绝对值级数发散. 又  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  为 Leibniz 型级数, 故收敛.

而  $e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - 1$  单调减少, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - 1 \right) = 0$ , 所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - 1 \right)$  收敛.

由收敛级数性质知原级数收敛. 故原级数条件收敛.

七.  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+1}$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ , 由于级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$  收敛, 所以  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$ , 因而  $\{a_k\}$  有界. 设

$$|a_k| \leq M (k=1, 2, \dots), \text{ 则 } \left| f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k| \frac{1}{n^{k+1}} \leq M \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{k+1}}.$$

当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq M \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{k+1}} = \frac{M}{n(n-1)}$ , 又级数  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$  收敛, 由比较判别法知原

级数绝对收敛, 故原级数收敛.