

期末试题 (3) 参考答案

一、 1. $\{\sin y \sin z, \sin z \sin x, \sin x \sin y\}$; 2. $(\frac{1}{e}, e)$; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$;

4. $\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos nh}{n} \sin nx, x \in (0, h) \cup (h, \pi)$;

5. $\int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$; 6. $M = 48, m = -16$; 7. $x^2 + y^2 = 1 + 4z^2$;

二、 8. \times ; 9. \times ; 10. \times ; 11. \checkmark ;

三、

12. 解法 1: 曲线 L 在 xOy 平面上的投影的方程为 $2x^2 + y^2 = 4$, 可得 L 的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \cos t, \\ y = 2 \sin t, \\ z = 2 - \sqrt{2} \cos t, \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [2 \sin t (-\sqrt{2} \sin t) + (2 - \sqrt{2} \cos t) 2 \cos t + \sqrt{2} \cos t \sqrt{2} \sin t] dt \\ &= -4\sqrt{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

解法 2: 取 S 为曲线 L 在平面 $x + z = 2$ 上围成的半径为 2 的圆盘, 上侧为正。根据斯托克斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz = \iint_S (0 - 1) dy dz + (0 - 1) dz dx + (0 - 1) dx dy \\ &= -\iint_S \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) dS = -\sqrt{2} \iint_S dS = -4\sqrt{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

13. 解: 设 D_1 为 D 在第一象限的部分, 化为极坐标形式, 有

$$D_1: 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2 \cos 2\theta}, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

再由对称性及极坐标系, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_D (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= 4 \iint_{D_1} r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2 \cos 2\theta}} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

四、14. 解: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1 + (-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+2)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{n + (-1)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+2} = 0$,

知, 收敛半径 $R = +\infty$, 所以收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$. 和函数

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+(-1)^n}{(2n)!!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+(-1)^n}{2^n n!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

15. 解: L 的参数方程为: $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = \sin t, t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L z^2 ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} d(-\cos t) \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - u^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + u^2} du = 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - u^4} du \quad (u = \cos t) \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - v} \frac{1}{4} v^{-\frac{3}{4}} dv \quad (v = u^4) = B\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

16. 解: 记 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 补充两块平面 $S_1: z = 0, (x, y) \in D$, 取下侧,

$S_2: z = 1, (x, y) \in D$, 取上侧, 并设 S, S_1, S_2 围成空间区域 V , 则由高斯公式及对称性,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oiint_{S+S_1+S_2} - \iint_{S_1} - \iint_{S_2} = \iiint_V (x-z) dv - 0 - \iint_D (x-y) dxdy \\ &= - \iiint_V z dv = - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^1 z dz = -\frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

17. 解: $P(x, y) = \frac{y-1}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}$, $Q(x, y) = \frac{-x}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - (y-1)^2}{[x^2 + (y-1)^2]^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

P, Q 在 L 所围椭圆区域内有奇点 $(0, 1)$, 作圆 $l: x^2 + (y-1)^2 = \varepsilon^2$, 取逆时针方向, 且

$\varepsilon > 0$, 充分小, 使 l 在 L 所围椭圆区域内部. 记 l 与 L 之间的区域为 D , l 所围区

域为 D_1 , 则由格林公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_L - \int_{l_1} + \int_{l_2} = \int_{L-l_1} + \int_{l_2} \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy + \int_{l_2} \frac{(y-1)dx - xdy}{\varepsilon^2} = 0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{l_2} (y-1)dx - xdy \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_1} (-2) dxdy = \frac{-2}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_1} dxdy = \frac{-2}{\varepsilon^2} \pi \varepsilon^2 = -2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

五、18. 证：令 $u_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$, $v_n(x) = \arctan \frac{x}{n}$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 收敛, 因而一致收敛.

又对固定的 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $v_n(x)$ 单调, 且 $|v_n(x)| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $v_n(x)$ 对 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致有界, 由 Abel 判别法知, 原级数一致收敛. \hookrightarrow

19. 证明：由题设知, $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 确定隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D$, 且有 \hookrightarrow

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}, \quad \hookrightarrow$$

S 的面积为 \hookrightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_S dS = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z'^2_x + z'^2_y} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}\right)^2} dx dy, \\ &= \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{F'^2_x + F'^2_y + F'^2_z}}{|F'_z|} dx dy. \quad \hookrightarrow \end{aligned}$$

20. 证明：由题意知, $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0 = f_y(x_0, y_0)$. 对充分小的 h , 当

$(x_0 + h, y_0) \in N((x_0, y_0))$ 时, 有 \hookrightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) &= f_x(x_0, y_0)h + \frac{1}{2!} f_{xx}(x_0 + \theta h, y_0)h^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2!} f_{xx}(x_0 + \theta h, y_0)h^2 \quad (0 < \theta < 1). \quad \hookrightarrow \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处的极大值, 所以当 h 充分小时, 有 \hookrightarrow

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) \leq 0, \quad \hookrightarrow$$

于是

$$f_{xx}(x_0 + \theta h, y_0) \leq 0. \quad \hookrightarrow$$

注意到 f_{xx} 的连续性, 令 $h \rightarrow 0$, 即得 $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \leq 0$. 同理可得 $f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) \leq 0$. \hookrightarrow

综上所述, $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) + f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) \leq 0$. \hookrightarrow