## 2020 春高等数学期末试题答案

一、填空题(每小题3分,共4小题,满分12分)

1. 
$$\sqrt{2}$$
; 2.  $-\frac{1}{5} dx + \frac{2}{5} dy \vec{x} - \frac{1}{5} \Delta x + \frac{2}{5} \Delta y \vec{x} - \frac{1}{5} (x - 1) + \frac{2}{5} (y - 1)$ ;

3. 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} x^n \ (-2 < x < 2)$$
; 4.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$  o

- 二、选择题(每小题3分,共4小题,满分12分)
- 1. (B); 2. (A); 3. (D); 4. (B).
- 三、(8分) 求微分方程  $y'' + y' 2y = 2e^x$  的通解。

解 特征方程为  $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$ ,解得 r = -2, r = 1,则对应的齐次微分方程的通解为

$$Y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$$

设方程的特解为

$$y^* = Axe^x$$

求导得

$$y'' = A(x + 1)e^{x}, \quad y''' = A(x + 2)e^{x}$$

代入方程得

$$A(x + 2)e^{x} + A(x + 1)e^{x} - 2Axe^{x} = 2e^{x}$$

化简得 $3Ae^x = 2e^x$ ,解得 $A = \frac{2}{3}$ ,所以

$$y^* = \frac{2}{3} x e^x$$

故方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x + \frac{2}{3} x e^x$$

四、(8分) 设函数 f(u,v) 具有连续的二阶偏导数, $z = f(x-2y,e^{xy})$ ,求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  和

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$
.

解 求偏导数得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \left( y e^{xy} \right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + y e^{xy} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \left(-2\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \left(xe^{xy}\right) = -2\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + xe^{xy}\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$$

求二阶偏导数得

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + y e^{xy} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right) 
= \left[ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u^{2}} \cdot \left( -2 \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u \partial v} \left( x e^{xy} \right) \right] + \left( 1 + xy \right) e^{xy} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + y e^{xy} \left[ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \left( -2 \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial v^{2}} \left( x e^{xy} \right) \right] 
= -2 \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u^{2}} + \left( x - 2y \right) e^{xy} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u \partial v} + xy e^{2xy} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial v^{2}} + \left( 1 + xy \right) e^{xy} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$$

五、(7分) 设 
$$D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}$$
, 计算积分  $\iint_D |y^2 - x^2| dxdy$ 。
解 记  $D_1 = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 1, y \le x, y \ge 0\}$ , 由对等性知
$$\iint_D |y^2 - x^2| dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_1} |y^2 - x^2| dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 - y^2) dxdy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta) \cdot r dr$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

六、 $(7 \, \text{分})$  设函数 f(x,y) 满足  $f'_x(x,y) = (2x+1)e^{2x-y}$ ,且 f(0,y) = y+2, L 是从点 (0,0) 到点 (1,2) 的光滑曲线,计算曲线积分  $I = \int_L f'_x(x,y) dx + f'_y(x,y) dy$ 。解积分得

$$f(x, y) = \int (2x + 1)e^{2x-y} dx + \varphi(y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (2x + 1)de^{2x-y} + \varphi(y) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (2x + 1)e^{2x-y} - \int e^{2x-y} \cdot 2dx \right] + \varphi(y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (2x + 1)e^{2x-y} - e^{2x-y} \right] + \varphi(y) = xe^{2x-y} + \varphi(y)$$

令x = 0得 $\varphi(y) = y + 2$ ,所以

$$f(x, y) = xe^{2x-y} + y + 2$$

于是

$$I = \int_{L} f'_{x}(x, y) dx + f'_{y}(x, y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,2)} f'_{x}(x, y) dx + f'_{y}(x, y) dy$$
$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,2)} df(x, y) = f(x, y) \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(1,2)} = f(1,2) - f(0,0) = 5 - 2 = 3$$

七、(7分) 计算曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x^3 \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y^3 \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (z^3 + 1) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ , 其中曲面  $\Sigma$  为下半球

面 
$$z = -\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 的上侧。

解 简化得

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + (z^{3} + 1) dx dy}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + (z^{3} + 1) dx dy$$

补平面  $\Sigma_1: z=0$   $(x^2+y^2\leq 4)$ ,上侧,记由  $\Sigma$  和  $\Sigma_1$  围成的区域为  $\Omega$ ,由高斯公式得

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

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^{3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^{3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^{3} + 1) \right] dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} \left( x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right) dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} \rho^2 \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 \rho^4 d\rho = 3 \cdot \left( 2\pi \right) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2^5}{5} = \frac{192}{5} \pi$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + (z^3 + 1) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_1} (z^3 + 1) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4} (0^3 + 1) dx dy = 4\pi$$

所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + (z^{3} + 1) dx dy}{\sqrt{4 - x^{2} - y^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + (z^{3} + 1) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( - \iint_{\Sigma^{-} + \Sigma_{1}} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + (z^{3} + 1) dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + (z^{3} + 1) dx dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( - \frac{192}{5} \pi + 4\pi \right) = -\frac{86}{5} \pi$$

八、(8分) 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n(n+1)} x^n$  的收敛域及和函数。

解 收敛半径为

$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2^n}{n(n+1)}}{\frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)(n+2)}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+2}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以收敛区间为 $\left(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 。 当 $_{X}=\pm\frac{1}{2}$ 时,级数化为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(\pm 1)^{n}}{n(n+1)}$ ,收敛,所以

幂级数的收敛域为 $\left[-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right]$ 。

设幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n(n+1)} x^n$  的和函数为 S(x),即

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

(方法一) 当
$$x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2},0\right] \cup \left(0,\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
时,有
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) 2^n x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n+1} x^n$$

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

$$= -\ln(1-2x) - \frac{1}{2x} \left[-\ln(1-2x) - 2x\right]$$

$$= \frac{1-2x}{2x} \ln(1-2x) + 1$$

又

$$S(0) = 0$$

$$S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \lim_{x \to \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-}} \left[\frac{1 - 2x}{2x} \ln(1 - 2x) + 1\right] = 1$$

所以

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - 2x}{2x} \ln(1 - 2x) + 1, & x \in \left[ -\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right] \cup \left( 0, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(方法二)

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

求导得

$$(xS(x))' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n} x^n$$

$$(xS(x))'' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n} x^n\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n x^{n-1} = \frac{2}{1 - 2x}$$

从0到x积分得

$$(xS(x))' = \int_0^x (tS(t))'' dt = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1-2t} dt = -\ln(1-2x), x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

再从0到x积分得

$$xS(x) = \int_0^x (tS(t))' dt = \int_0^x -\ln(1-2t) dt$$
$$= \frac{1-2x}{x} \ln(1-2x) + x, x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

当
$$x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2},0\right] \cup \left(0,\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
时,有

$$S(x) = \frac{1 - 2x}{2x} \ln(1 - 2x) + 1$$

余同。

九、 $(7 \, f)$  在第一卦限内作曲面  $\Sigma: z = 4 - \frac{x^2}{4} - y^2$  的切平面,使得切平面与三个 坐标面及曲面  $\Sigma$  所围成的立体的体积最小,求切点的坐标,并求最小体积。 解 设切点坐标为 $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ ,则该点的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \left\{-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, -\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, 1\right\}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \left\{\frac{x_0}{2}, 2y_0, 1\right\}$$

所以切平面方程为

$$\frac{x_0}{2} \left( x - x_0 \right) + 2y_0 \left( y - y_0 \right) + 1 \cdot \left( z - z_0 \right) = 0$$

即

$$\frac{x_0}{2} x + 2y_0 y + z = 8 - z_0$$

切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距依次为 $\frac{2(8-z_0)}{x_0}$ , $\frac{8-z_0}{2y_0}$ , $8-z_0$ ,故切平面与三个 坐标面所围成的立体的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \frac{2(8 - z_0)}{x_0} \cdot \frac{8 - z_0}{2y_0} \cdot (8 - z_0) = \frac{(8 - z_0)^3}{6x_0y_0}$$

设拉格朗日函数

$$F(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda) = \frac{\left(8 - z_0\right)^3}{6x_0y_0} + \lambda \left(\frac{x_0^2}{4} + y_0^2 + z_0 - 4\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_0} = -\frac{\left(8 - z_0\right)^3}{6x_0^2 y_0} + \frac{\lambda x_0}{2} = 0\\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_0} = -\frac{\left(8 - z_0\right)^3}{6x_0 y_0^2} + 2\lambda y_0 = 0\\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z_0} = -\frac{\left(8 - z_0\right)^2}{6x_0 y_0} + \lambda = 0\\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{x_0^2}{4} + y_0^2 + z_0 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (2, 1, 2)$ , 由问题的实际意义,该点即为所求切点。

又曲面 $\Sigma$ 与三个坐标面所围成的立体 $\Omega$ 的体积为

$$V_{1} = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} \frac{1}{4} \left( \pi \cdot 2\sqrt{4 - z} \cdot \sqrt{4 - z} \right) dz = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{4} (4 - z) dz = 4\pi$$

所以所求最小体积为

$$V|_{(2,1,2)} - V_1 = 18 - 4\pi$$

十、讨论级数  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p}\right)$ 的敛散性(常数 p > 0),若收敛,指出是条件收敛还是绝对收敛。

解 因为

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left| \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right) \right|}{\frac{1}{n^p}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right|}{\frac{1}{n^p}} = 1$$

所以 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left| \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right) \right| = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$$
 敛散性相同,故当  $p > 1$  时,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right)$  绝

对收敛, 当
$$0 时,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right)$  不绝对收敛。$$

因为

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p}\right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{n^{2p}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{2p}}\right)$$

而当
$$\frac{1}{2} 时, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p}$ 条件收敛, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2p}} + o \left( \frac{1}{n^{2p}} \right) \right]$ 绝对收敛,所以
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right)$$
条件收敛; 当 0 <  $p \le \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p}$  条件收敛,
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2p}} + o \left( \frac{1}{n^{2p}} \right) \right]$$
发散,所以 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right)$ 发散。$$