1.C 2.D

二、填空题 1.3 2.6 y^2 3.5dx+4dy 4. $\frac{8\pi}{15}$ 5. $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 6.6 7. $\frac{5}{2}$

三、解 设所求切点为 $(x_0, y_0, z_0, y_0, z_0)$ 则该点切平面的法向量为

$$n = (\frac{1}{2}x_0, 2y_0, -1).$$

因为切平面与已知平面x+2y+z=0平行,所以n与已知平面的法向量平行,由此可得

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

故切点为(-2, 1), 切平面方程为 $(x+2)+2\sqrt{(x+1)}$ z(-1), 即

$$x + 2 y + z + 3 = 0$$

法线方程为

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

四、解 利用多元复合函数的求导法则,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + F(u) + xF' (u) + \frac{y}{x^2} = y + F(u) + \frac{y}{x} F(u),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + xF'(u) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x + F'(u),$$

 $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left[x + \frac{y}{x} + F \right] + \frac{y}{x} + \left[R + \frac{y}{x} + R \right] + \left[R + \frac{y}{x} + xF(u) + xy = z + xy + xF(u) \right]$

五、解 在极坐标系下积分区域 D 可表示为

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 \le \rho \le R \operatorname{co} \theta.$$
于是
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y} \, d\sigma = \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{-\frac{2}{2}} \rho} \, \rho^{2} \phi \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{Rc \circ d} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \rho d\rho = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (R^{2} - \rho^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{0}^{Rc \circ d} d\theta$$

$$=\frac{R^3}{3}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-|s|^{\frac{\pi}{2}})dt \qquad \theta = \frac{2R^3}{3}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-|s|^{\frac{\pi}{2}})dt \qquad \theta = \frac{1}{9}(3\pi-4)R^3.$$

六、解 这里 $P(x, y) = {}^2y + 2x\sin Q(x, y) = x^2\cos y - x^3$,因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x\cos y - \hat{x}$,

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2y + 2x \cos y$, 所以由格林公式得

$$\oint_{L} (y^{2} + 2x \sin y) dx = \int_{D} (-3x^{2} - 2y) dx$$

$$=-3\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy - 2\iint_{D} y dx dy$$

其中 D 表示点 A 、 B 、 E 和 F 围成的正方形区域,记 D_1 为三角形 ΔABO ,由对称性知 $\iint y dx \, dy = 0, \ \ \bigcup \mathcal{B}$

$$\begin{split} 3 \iint_D x^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y &= 12 \iint_{D_1} x^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 12 \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{1-x} x^2 \mathrm{d}y = 12 \int_0^1 x^2 \ (+ \ x \) x + \\ & \oint_L (y^2 + 2x \sin y \) x + \frac{2}{3} (-\cos s)^3 x \ \Rightarrow d \ . \end{split}$$

因此

七、解 (1) 令
$$u_n = (-1)^{n-1} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$$
 ,则 $|u_n| = 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$,因为

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{n+1} \sin\frac{\pi}{3^{n+1}}}{2^n \sin\frac{\pi}{3^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3^n} \sin\frac{\pi}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{\pi}{3^{n+1}} \sin\frac{\pi}{3^n}} = \frac{2}{3} < 1,$$

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$ 收敛,可得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$ 绝对收敛

(2) 由于
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$
,所以级数的收敛半径为 $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$.

对于x=-1,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{x^n}{n}$ 成为交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{n}$,由莱布尼兹判别法知该交错级数收敛.

对于x=1,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$ 成为调和级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$,此时级数发散.

故级数的收敛域为[-1,1),于是令 $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$,则 $s'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{x^n}{n})' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}$,因此

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = \int_0^x s'(x) dx + s(0) = -\ln(1-x)$$
.

八、解 记
$$\Sigma_1$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ z = -1, \end{cases}$$
 取上侧,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} . 由于$
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(x^3 \cos \alpha + y^3 \cos \beta + z^3 \cos \gamma \right) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (-1) dS = -\pi$$

再由第一类曲面积分与第二类曲面积分之间的关系及高斯公式,得

$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} \left(x^3 \cos \alpha + y^3 \cos \beta + z^3 \cos \gamma \right) dS = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy$$

$$= -3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{-\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} r^4 dr$$

$$= \frac{6\pi}{5} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^5 \varphi} d\varphi = -\frac{6\pi}{5} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \cos^{-5} \varphi d(\cos \varphi) = -\frac{9\pi}{10},$$

故
$$I = -\frac{9\pi}{10} - (-\pi) = \frac{\pi}{10}$$
.

九、证明 令 f(x,y,z) = x + 2y - 2z,记 $L = x + 2y - 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$,则由

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 2x\lambda = 0, \\ L_y = 2 + 2y\lambda = 0, \\ L_z = -2 + 2z\lambda = 0, \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

得驻点为 $A(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$ 以及 $B(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$. 于是 f(A) = 3 , f(B) = -3 , 所以 $\sqrt[3]{2} < \sqrt[3]{x + 2y - 2z + 5} < 2$.

曲于
$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1} \sqrt[3]{2} dx dy dz = \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} > \frac{3\pi}{2}, \quad \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1} 2 dx dy dz = 2 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} < 3\pi,$$

因此 $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \iiint\limits_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1} \sqrt[3]{x+2y-2z+5} dxdydz < 3\pi.$