$$-$$
、(1) 求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$ 的和函数,这里 $0!!=1$. 并由此求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$ 的和.

(2) 利用公式
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$
, 求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$ 的和.

解一: 作幂级数
$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$$
, 记 $u_n(x) = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$.

因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{2n+3} x^2 = x^2$$
,所以,幂级数 $s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$ 的收敛半径为1.

当
$$|x| < 1$$
 时, $s(x) = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1-1)(2n-2)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$

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

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

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

两边求导数,得
$$s'(x) = 1 + 2xs(x) + x^2s'(x) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-2)!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n}$$

= $1 + 2xs(x) + x^2s'(x) - xs(x)$
= $1 + xs(x) + x^2s'(x)$.

$$\mathbb{RP} \, s'(x) - \frac{x}{1 - x^2} \, s(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \, .$$

于是,
$$s(x) = e^{\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx} \left[\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} e^{-\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left[\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left[\arcsin x + C \right]_{\circ}$$

注意到 s(0) = 0,故 $s(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \arcsin x$.

解二: 因为
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$
, 故
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2n+1} x}{2^n} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= -2\arctan(\cos x)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

二、解微分方程 $(4x-1)^2$ y''-2(4x-1)y'+8y=0.

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{4}{4x - 1} \frac{dy}{dt},$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{4}{4x - 1} \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{4^2}{(4x - 1)^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{4}{4x - 1} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{16}{(4x - 1)^2} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

代入方程,得

$$2\frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}} - 3\frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0.$$

特征方程为 $2r^2 - 3r + 1 = 0$,特征根分别为 $r_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $r_2 = 1$.

故通解为 $y = C_1 e^{\frac{t}{2}} + C_2 e^t = C_1 \sqrt{4x - 1} + C_2 (4x - 1)$,其中 C_1 ,及分任意常数.

三、设螺旋面 $S: x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, $z = h\theta$, 其中 $0 \le r \le a$, $0 \le r \le 2\pi$, 试求该曲面面积.

解: 三个方程两边取全微分, 得

$$\begin{cases} dx = \cos\theta dr - r\sin\theta d\theta \\ dy = \sin\theta dr + r\cos\theta d\theta \\ dz = hd\theta \end{cases}$$

解得 $dz = -\frac{h}{r}\sin\theta dx + \frac{h}{r}\cos\theta dy$,故

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2} dxdy$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{h}{r}\sin\theta\right)^2 + \left(\frac{h}{r}\cos\theta\right)^2} dxdy$$
$$= \sqrt{1 + \frac{h^2}{r^2}} dxdy = \sqrt{1 + \frac{h^2}{r^2}} rdrd\theta.$$

设S在xoy面上的投影区域为 D_{xy} ,则所求曲面面积为

$$A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{h^2}{r^2}} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \frac{h^2}{r^2}} r dr$$
$$= \pi \left(a\sqrt{a^2 + h^2} + h^2 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{h}\right)$$

四、设对于下半空间 x > 0 内任意的光滑有向封闭曲面,都有

$$\bigoplus_{y} xf(x)dydz - xyf(x)dzdx - e^{2x}zdxdy = 0$$

其中函数 f(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内具有连续的一阶导数,且 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 1$,求 f(x).

解: 由题设及高斯公式,对x>0内的任意空间有界闭域 Ω ,设它的表面为S,有

$$0 = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} xf(x) dydz - xyf(x) dzdx - e^{2x} z dxdy$$
$$= \pm \iiint_{\Sigma} (xf'(x) + f(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x}) dv.$$

由已知条件,该三重积分的被积函数是连续函数,又由于 Ω 的任意性,得

$$xf'(x) + f(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x} = 0 \quad (x > 0)$$
$$f'(x) + (\frac{1}{x} - 1)f(x) = \frac{1}{x}e^{2x}.$$

其通解为

即

$$f(x) = e^{-\int (\frac{1}{x} - 1) dx} \left[C + \int \frac{1}{x} e^{2x \int (\frac{1}{x} - 1) dx} dx \right]$$

$$=\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2x}+C\mathrm{e}^x}{x}.$$

曲 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 1$,可得 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} (e^{2x} + Ce^x) = 0$,故 C = -1.

因此,
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{x}$$
.

五、设 f(x) 在 $[1,+\infty)$ 上有连续的二阶导数, f(1)=0 , f'(1)=1 ,且二元函数 $z=(x^2+y^2)f(x^2+y^2)$

满足
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
, 求 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上的最大值.

解:
$$\[i \] r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \]$$
 , 则 $z = r^2 f(r^2) \]$.
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = (2rf(r^2) + 2r^3 f'(r^2)) \frac{x}{r}$$
$$= 2x(f(r^2) + r^2 f'(r^2)) \].$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} = (2f(r^2) + 2r^2 f'(r^2)) + 2x(2rf'(r^2)) + 2x(2rf'(r^2)) + 2x(2rf'(r^2)) + 2x(2rf'(r^2))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = (2f(r^2) + 2r^2 f'(r^2)) + 2x(2rf'(r^2) + 2rf'(r^2) + 2r^3 f''(r^2)) \frac{x}{r}$$
$$= 2f(r^2) + 2(r^2 + 4x^2)f'(r^2) + 4x^2 r^2 f''(r^2).$$

同理,
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2f(r^2) + 2(r^2 + 4y^2)f'(r^2) + 4y^2r^2f''(r^2).$$

代入已知方程, 得

$$4f(r^2) + 2(2r^2 + 4r^2)f'(r^2) + 4r^2r^2f''(r^2) = 0$$

即
$$f(r^2) + 3r^2 f'(r^2) + r^4 f''(r^2) = 0$$
.

记 $u = r^2$, v = f(u), 则有

$$u^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 v}{\mathrm{d}u^2} + 3u \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} + v = 0.$$

令 $u = e^t$,则原方程化为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 v}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} + v = 0,$$

其通解为 $v = e^{-t}(C_1t + C_2) = \frac{1}{u}(C_1\ln u + C_2)$,即 $f(u) = \frac{1}{u}(C_1\ln u + C_2)$.

由 f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1, 得 $C_2 = 0$, $C_1 = 1$.

故
$$f(u) = \frac{\ln u}{u}$$
, 或 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$.

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0$$
, $\text{QU} x = e$.

 $1 \le x < e$ 时, f'(x) > 0; x > e 时, f'(x) < 0, 故 $f(e) = \frac{1}{e}$ 为 f(x) 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上的最大值.

六、设函数 f(x,y) 在区域 $D: 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1$ 上具有连续的四阶偏导数,且 $\left| \frac{\partial^4 f(x,y)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right| \le 3$,在 D

的边界上 f(x,y) 恒为零,试证明: $\left| \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \right| \leq \frac{1}{48}$

证明: 设
$$I = \iint_D xy(1-x)(1-y) \frac{\partial^4 f(x,y)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} dxdy$$
.

由题意
$$f(x,1) \equiv 0$$
, $f(x,0) \equiv 0$ (0 $\leq x \leq 1$), 故有

$$f''_{xx}(x,1) \equiv 0$$
, $f''_{xx}(x,0) \equiv 0$ $(0 \le x \le 1)$.

$$I = \int_0^1 x(1-x) dx \int_0^1 y(1-y) \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 x(1-x) \left[y(1-y) \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1-2y) \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x(1-x)[(2y-1)\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\bigg|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dy]dx$$

$$=-2\int_0^1 \int_0^1 x(1-x) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dx dx$$

$$= -2\int_0^1 [x(1-x)f_x']_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1-2x)f_x' dx] dy$$

$$= -2\int_0^1 [(2x-1)f\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2f \, dx] dy$$

$$=4\int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{1} f(x, y) dx\right] dy = 4\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

故
$$\left| \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy \right| = \frac{1}{4} \left| \iint_{D} xy(1-x)(1-y) \frac{\partial^{4} f}{\partial x^{2} \partial y^{2}} dx dy \right|$$
$$\leq \frac{3}{4} \iint xy(1-x)(1-y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left[\int_0^1 x(1-x) dx \right]^2 = \frac{1}{48}.$$

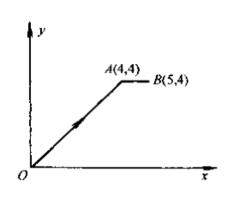
七、设函数 f(x,y) 及它的二阶偏导数在全平面连续,且 f(0,0) = 0, $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| \le 2|x-y|$, $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| \le 2|x-y|$,

证明: $|f(5,4)| \le 1$

证明:
$$\mathrm{d}f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y$$
.

曲线积分 $\int_{L} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$ 与路径无关,取如图所示的折线

OAB,有



$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(5,4)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy = f(5,4) - f(0,0).$$

因为f(0,0)=0, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f(5,4) \right| &= \left| \int_{(0,0)}^{(5,4)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \, \mathrm{d}y \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{\overline{\partial A}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{\overline{AB}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \, \mathrm{d}y \right|. \end{aligned}$$

由于在 \overline{OA} 上,y = x, $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| \le 2|x - x| = 0$, $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| \le 2|x - x| = 0$.

$$|f(5,4)| = \left| \int_{4}^{5} \frac{\partial f(x,4)}{\partial x} dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{4}^{5} \left| \frac{\partial f(x,4)}{\partial x} \right| dx \leq 2 \int_{4}^{5} |x-4| dx = 1.$$

八、设 f(x) 在 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 上有界, 且导数连续, 又对任意的实数 x , 有 $|f(x)+f'(x)| \le 1$, 试证: $|f(x)| \le 1$.

证明: $\diamondsuit F(x) = e^x f(x)$, 则

$$F'(x) = e^{x} [f(x) + f'(x)].$$

故 $|F'(x)| \le e^x$, 即 $-e^x \le F'(x) \le e^x$.

于是,
$$-\int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{x} dx \le \int_{-\infty}^{x} F'(x) dx \le \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{x} dx$$
.

又因为 f(x) 有界,则 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} e^x f(x) = 0$,故 $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x F'(x) dx$.

因此, $-e^x \le F(x) = e^x f(x) \le e^x$, 即 $|f(x)| \le 1$.