答案(请各位老师在阅卷前先演算一遍,发现错误及时反馈。谢谢!)

一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

$$(1)1-\sqrt{2}$$

$$(2)-\frac{3}{2}$$

$$(3)\frac{1}{4}\pi R^4 \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right)$$

$$(4)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 f(r^2 \sin^2\varphi) r^2 dr$$
 (5) \frac{11}{24} e.

$$(5)\frac{11}{24}e$$

二、选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

- (6) (A) (7) (C) (8) (B) (9) (B) (10) (D)

三、计算、证明题(每小题 10 分, 共 60 分)

当 $x^2 < 1$ 即|x| < 1时,级数收敛;当 $x^2 > 1$ 即|x| > 1时,级数发散.

于是可知幂级数的收敛半径R=1,即收敛区间为(-1,1).

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 为交错级数,由莱布尼茨定理知级数收敛.

故幂级数的收敛域为[-1,1].

令,记S(x)为级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 的和函数,则

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} = x \cdot S_1(x),$$

$$\sharp + S_1'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} + \dots$$

$$=\frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \in [-1,1].$$

所以
$$S_1(x) = \int_0^x S_1'(t) dt + S_1(0) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + 0 = \arctan t \Big|_0^x = \arctan x.$$

故
$$S(x) = xS_1(x) = x \arctan x$$
,  $x \in [-1,1]$ .

(12) 设球面 $\sum : x^2 + y^2 + (z-3)^2 = R^2$ ,其中0 < R < 6,则 $\sum$ 在定球内部部分的方程为 $z = 3 - \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ,

从方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z-3)^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$ 中消去z, 得两球面的交线在xOy平面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = (\frac{R}{6}\sqrt{4 \times 3^2 - R^2})^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}.$$

因此, 球面Σ在定球内部的面积为

$$S(R) = \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_{D_{yy}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = R \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{6}\sqrt{4 \times 3^2 - R^2}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr = 2\pi R^2 - \frac{\pi R^3}{3}$$

于是 $S'(R) = \pi R(4-R)$ ,  $S''(R) = 4\pi - 2\pi R$ 

令S'(R) = 0,得R = 4,而 $S''(4) - 4\pi < 0$ ,故函数S(R)在R = 4时取得最大值,且在定义域内仅有此唯一的极值,所以当R = 4时,球面 $\Sigma$ 在定球内部的面积最大.

(13) 由于区域D为一正方形,可以直接用对坐标曲线积分的计算方法计算.

(1) 左边=
$$\int_0^{\pi} \pi e^{\sin y} dy - \int_{\pi}^0 \pi e^{-\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx$$
,

右边=
$$\int_0^{\pi} \pi e^{-\sin y} dy - \int_{\pi}^0 \pi e^{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx.$$

(2) 
$$\pm \pm e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \ge 2 + \sin^2 x$$
,

$$\iint_{L} x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx \ge \frac{5}{2} \pi^{2}.$$

(14)作以原点为心,以 $\varepsilon>0$ 为半径的小球面 $\Sigma_{\varepsilon}$ (取 $\varepsilon>0$ 充分小,使 $\Sigma_{\varepsilon}$ 在椭球面 $\Sigma:2x^2+2y^2+z^2=4$ 之内),且由曲面 $\Sigma_{\varepsilon}$ 与 $\Sigma$ 所围的区域记为 $\Omega$ ,小球面 $\Sigma_{\varepsilon}$ 围成的球体记为 $\Omega_{\varepsilon}$ ,

$$\text{III} I = \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \iint\limits_{\Sigma - \Sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \iint\limits_{\Sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

由于 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$ , $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$ 在 $\Omega$ 上连续,且 $\Sigma - \Sigma_{\varepsilon}$ 取外侧,

根据高斯公式有
$$\iint_{\Sigma-\Sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \iint_{\Omega} 0 \mathrm{d}v,$$

$$\mathbb{X} \iiint_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iiint_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon}} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 4\pi,$$

故
$$I = 0 + 4\pi = 4\pi$$
.

(15)曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 在点(1, -1,3)处的法向量为 $\{2, -2, -1\}$ . 切平面方程为z = 2x - 2y - 1.

切平面与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的交线  $\begin{cases} z = 2x - 2y - 1 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$  在xOy平面上的投影曲线为

$$\begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 其所围区域设为*D*.

$$V = \iint_{D} \left[ (2x - 2y - 1) - (x^{2} + y^{2}) \right] dxdy = \iint_{D} \left[ 1 - (x - 1)^{2} - (y + 1)^{2} \right] dxdy.$$

$$\diamondsuit \begin{cases} x = 1 + r \cos \theta \\ y = -1 + r \sin \theta \end{cases}, \quad \forall V = \iint_{D} (1 - r^2) r dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} (1 - r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(16)

1) 
$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(r) r^2 dr = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{4}{t^4} \int_0^t f(r) r^2 dr$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t)t^{2}}{t^{3}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t)}{t} = \begin{cases} f'(0), & \text{if } f(0) = 0 \text{ if } \\ \infty, & \text{if } f(0) \neq 0 \text{ if } \end{cases}.$$

2)由
$$f(x) = \sin x - x \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(t) dt$$
的两边对 $x$ 求导得 $f'(x) = \cos x - \int_0^x f(t) dt$ .

两边再对x求导得f"(x) =  $-\sin x - f(x)$ .即f"(x) + f(x) =  $-\sin x$ .

这是二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程,初始条件 $y\big|_{x=0}=f(0)=0,y'\big|_{x=0}=f'(0)=1.$  对应齐次方程通解为 $Y=C_1\sin x+C_2\cos x.$ 

非齐次方程的特解可设为 $y^* = x(a \sin x + b \cos x)$ .用待定系数法求得 $a = 0, b = \frac{1}{2}$ .

于是
$$y^* = \frac{x}{2}\cos x$$
.

非齐次方程的通解为 $y = Y + y^* = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + \frac{x}{2} \cos x$ 

由初始条件定出 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $C_2 = 0$ .

从而
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{x}{2}\cos x$$
.