北京理工大学《数学分析 B》

2006-2007 学年第二学期期末试题及参考答案(A卷)

- 一. 解下列各题(每小题6分)
- 1. 设直线 $L: \frac{x-a}{2} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{n}$ 在平面 $\pi: 3x-2y+z-8=0$ 上,求 a in 6 的值.
- 2. 设 $z = xf(\frac{y}{x}) + \varphi(x^2 + y^2)$, 其中 f, φ 二阶可导, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.
- 3. 设D是由直线y=x, y=2x, y=1所围成的均匀薄片(面密度为 1), 求D对于y轴的转动惯量.
- 4. 设有级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, 指出 p 在什么范围内取值时级数绝对收敛,p 在什么范围内取值时级数条件收敛,p 在什么范围内取值时级数发散(要说明理由).
- 二. 解下列各题 (每小题 7 分)
- 1. 已知 \vec{n} 是曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + \frac{z^2}{2} = 5$ 在点 (1,1,2) 处指向 x 增大方向的单位法向量, $u = e^x + \ln(1 + y^2 + z^2)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}}\Big|_{(0,1,1)}$.
- 2. 设S是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 位于平面z = 1上方的部分,计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_S \frac{1}{z} dS$.
- 3. 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV$, 其中 Ω 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z$ 所围成的立体.
- 4. 求二元函数 $z = x^3 + y^2 2xy$ 的极值点与极值.
- 三. (8 分) 设 $f(x) = \pi 2|x|$, $-\pi \le x \le \pi$,将 f(x) 展开成以 2π 为周期的傅里叶级数.
- 四. $(8 \, \mathcal{G})$ 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n n}$ 的收敛域与和函数.
- 五.(8 分) 计算第二类曲面积分 $I = \iint_S 2xzdydz + yzdzdx z^2dxdy$,其中 S 是曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $(0 \le z \le 1)$ 的上侧.

六. $(8 \, \mathcal{G})$ 将 $f(x) = \ln(5-2x)$ 展开成 x-1 的幂级数,确定其收敛域, 并求 $f^{(5)}(1)$ 的值. 七. $(10 \, \mathcal{G})$ 设 $\varphi(x)$ 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内不取零值的可微函数,已知

 $\varphi(x)(2xy+x^2y+\frac{y^3}{3})dx+\varphi(x)(x^2+y^2)dy$ 是某二元函数u(x,y)的全微分.

- (1) 求 $\varphi(x)$ 满足的微分方程及 $\varphi(x)$ 的表达式; (2)求u(x,y)的表达式.
- 八. (6 分) 设 t > 0,以 $\Omega(t)$ 表示由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与平面 z = t 围成的有界闭区域. 已知 $f(x) \times \mathbb{E}[0,+\infty)$ 内连续,又设 $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$.
 - (1) 求证: F(t)在(0,+ ∞)内连可导, 并求F'(t)的表达式;
 - (2) 若 $\forall t > 0$, 有 $\frac{1}{\pi}F(t) = e^{-t} \int_0^t f(x)dx$, 且f(0) = 1, 试求f(x)的表达式.



参考解答

二. 1. 曲面在点(1,1,2)处的法向量为 $\{2x,4y,z\}_{(1,1,2)} = \{2,4,2\}$

$$\vec{n} = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\} \qquad (2 \ f)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{1+y^2+z^2} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{1+y^2+z^2} \qquad (5 \ f)$$

$$\cancel{E} \pm (0.1.1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2}{3} \qquad (6 \ f)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{(0.1.5)} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} \qquad (7 \ f)$$

$$2. \qquad I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos \varphi} r \sin \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \qquad (3 \ f)$$

$$= 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi \qquad (6 \ f)$$

$$3. \qquad dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} dx dy = \frac{2}{z} dx dy \qquad (2 \ f)$$

$$\iint_S \frac{1}{z} dS = \iint_{\rho_w} \frac{2}{4 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \qquad (4 \ f)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2}{4 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho \qquad (6 \ f)$$

$$= 2\pi \ln 4 \qquad (7 \ f)$$

$$4. \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 2y = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - 2x = 0 \qquad (1 \ f)$$

$$\cancel{E} \rightleftharpoons x = y = 0 \qquad \cancel{E} \qquad x = y = \frac{2}{3} \qquad (3 \ f)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

$$\cancel{E} \rightleftharpoons (0,0), \quad A = 0, \quad B = -2, \quad C = 2$$

$$AC - B^2 = -4 < 0, \quad \not M(0,0) \Rightarrow \not E \bowtie (0,0) \Rightarrow (5 \ f)$$

在点 $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$, A = 4, B = -2, C = 2

$$AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$$
,且 $A > 0$,故 $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ 是极小值点
极小值 $z(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{4}{27}$ (7 分)

三.
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - 2x) dx = 0$$
 (2 分)
$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - 2x) \cos nx dx$$
 (3 分)
$$= \frac{4(1 - (-1)^n)}{n^2 \pi}$$
 (5 分)

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k \\ \frac{8}{(2k-1)^2 \pi} & n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x \quad (-\pi \le x \le \pi) \quad \dots (8 \ \%)$$

或
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$
 $(-\pi \le x \le \pi)$ (8 分)

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \qquad R_t = 1$$

t = -1 时级数(1)收敛, t = 1 时级数(1)发散

级数(1)的收敛域为
$$t \in [-1,1)$$
(3 分)

由
$$-1 \le \frac{x-1}{3} < 1$$
 得原级数收敛域 $-2 \le x < 4$ (4 分)

$$S(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n}$$
 $S'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-t}$ (6 分)

$$S(t) = -\ln|1 - t| \qquad (7 \ \%)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n \cdot n} = -\ln\left|1 - \frac{x-1}{3}\right| \tag{8.47}$$

五.
$$I = \iint_{S+S_1} - \iint_{S_1} 2xzdydz + yzdzdx - z^2dxdy \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= -\iint_{V} zdV - \iint_{S_1} - z^2dxdy \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{1} zdz - \iint_{z^2+y^2=1} dxdy \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = -\frac{5}{4}\pi \qquad (8 \%)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(3 - 2(x - 1)) = \ln 3 + \ln(1 - \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)) \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (-\frac{2}{3}(x - 1))^n \qquad (5 \%)$$

$$= \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2^n}{n \cdot 3^n} (x - 1)^n \qquad (5 \%)$$

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八.(1)
$$F(t) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} dO \int_{0}^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^{2}) \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^{2}}^{\rho} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^{2}) \rho d\rho - 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^{2}) \rho^{3} d\rho \qquad ... (2 \%)$$

$$f(\rho^{2}) \rho = f(\rho^{2}) \rho^{3} \dot{\mathfrak{E}}(x), \quad d \int_{0}^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^{2}) \rho d\rho = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^{2}) \rho^{3} d\rho = 0. (2 \%)$$

$$F'(t) = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^{2}) \rho d\rho \qquad ... (4 \%)$$
(2)
$$d \frac{1}{\pi} F(t) = e^{-t} - \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx \, \forall t \, \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \forall \vec{x} \, \vec{x} \,$$