2016级《工科数学分析》(下)试题 A 参考答案

一. 填空题 (每小题 4 分, 总 12 分。将答案按题号写在答题纸上,不写解题过程)

1.
$$y^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$
 $\neq x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - y^2)$; 2. $\frac{-12\cos 3 - 6\sin 3}{2}$; 3. $\frac{-4}{2}$

二.选择题(每小题 4 分,总 12 分。每小题给出四种选择,有且仅有一个是正确的,将你认为正确的代号按题号写在答题纸上)

1, B; 2, B; 3, D.

 \equiv (8分)、解: 在方程两端对 x 求偏导数得 $2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 = 0$ (2分)

而
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^2$$
,代入得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - 2zy^2}{2u}. \quad (2 \%)$$

因此

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2u(-2y^2 \cdot y^2) - (1 - 2zy^2) \cdot 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}{4u^2}, \quad (2 \%)$$

将
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - 2zy^2}{2u}$$
代入化简得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{4u^2y^4 + (1 - 2zy^2)^2}{4u^3}. \quad \text{g}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{4y^4(u^2 + z^2) - 4zy^2 + 1}{4u^3} \quad (2 \, \%)$$

四 (8 分)、解:设P(x,y)为椭圆上任意一点,则P(x,y)到平面2x+3y-6=0的距离为

$$d = \frac{|2x + 3y - 6|}{\sqrt{13}}$$
 (2 $\%$)

求d的最小值点即求 d^2 的最小值。作

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = \frac{1}{13} (2x + 3y - 6)^2 + \lambda (x^2 + 4y^2 - 4) \quad (2 \%)$$

(注: 目标函数写成 $F(x,y,\lambda) = (2x+3y-6)^2 + \lambda(x^2+4y^2-4)$ 也可以,以下计算过程稍有改变,但是结果不变!)

由 Lagrange 乘数法,有

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P} \begin{cases}
\frac{4}{13}(2x+3y-6) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\
\frac{6}{13}(2x+3y-6) + 8\lambda y = 0 \\
x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0
\end{cases} (2 \%)$$

解之得2个驻点坐标分别为:

于是 $d \Big|_{(x_1,y_1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}, d \Big|_{(x_2,y_2)} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{13}}$,由问题的实际意义知最短距离是存在的。因此

$$(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$$
即为所求点。(2分)

五 (8分)、解: 令
$$F = z - e^z + 2xy - 3$$
 (2分)

则有

$$F_{\nu}'(P) = 2y|_{p} = 4$$
, $F_{\nu}'(P) = 2x|_{p} = 2$, $F_{\nu}'(P) = (1 - e^{z})|_{p} = 0$. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

故切平面方程为 $4(x-1)+2(y-2)+0\cdot(z-0)=0$

即
$$2x+y-4=0$$
 (2分)

法线方程
$$\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-0}{0}$$
 即 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-0}{0}$. (2分)

六(8分)、解:根据转动惯量计算公式

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV . \quad (2 \, \%)$$

Ω 为球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$. 用球坐标计算 I 可得

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^5 dr \quad (4\%)$$
$$= \frac{4}{9} \pi R^6 \quad (2\%)$$

七 (8分)、解: 作辅助面,以下曲面取下侧,

$$\Sigma_1: z = 2$$
, $(x, y) \in D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ (2/ χ)

由 Gauss 公式可得,

$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_{1}} - \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} dx \, dy \, dz - (-1) \iint_{D_{xy}} 4(-x^{3}) \, dx \, dy \quad (2\%)$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \rho \, d\rho \int_{2}^{3-\rho^{2}} dz - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{3}\theta \, d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{4} \, d\rho \quad (2\%)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2\%)$$

八(8分)解: 方法一:

函数
$$y = |2-x| =$$
 $\begin{cases} 2-x, 0 \le x \le 2 \\ x-2, 2 < x \le 4 \end{cases}$, $L = L_1 + L_2$, L_1 的方程是 $y = 2-x, 0 \le x \le 2$, $dy = -dx$

(2分)

$$L$$
, 的方程是 $y = x - 2, 2 \le x \le 4, dy = dx$ (2分)

于是

$$\int_{L} (2x - y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} + 2y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \left[2x - (2 - x)^{2} \right] dx + \int_{0}^{2} \left[x^{2} + 2(2 - x) \right] (-1) dx + \int_{2}^{4} \left[2x - (x - 2)^{2} \right] dx + \int_{2}^{4} \left[x^{2} + 2(x - 2) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{80}{3} (2/7)$$

方法二: (利用格林公式求解)

添加辅助曲线 L_1 : $y=2, x:4 \rightarrow 0$ (2分)

则

$$\int_{L} (2x - y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} + 2y) dy$$

$$= \oint_{L+L_{1}} (2x - y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} + 2y) dy - \int_{L_{1}} (2x - y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} + 2y) dy \quad (2/\pi)$$

$$= \iint_{D} 2(x + y) dx dy - \int_{L_{1}} (2x - y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} + 2y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} dy \int_{2-y}^{2+y} 2(x + y) dx - \int_{4}^{0} (2x - 4) \quad (2/\pi)$$

$$= \frac{80}{3} - 0$$

$$= \frac{80}{3} \quad (2/\pi)$$

九 (10 分) 解: 记
$$P = -yf(x)$$
, $Q = f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$, 由条件可知 $P_y = Q_x$, 即

$$-f(x) = f''(x) - \cos 2x$$

于是得到微分方程 $f''(x) + f(x) = \cos 2x$. (2分)

特征方程 $\lambda^2+1=0$,特征根为 $\lambda_{1,2}=\pm i$,对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x . \quad (2 / 3)$$

由于0±2i不是特征根,故非齐次方程的特解取为

$$f^*(x) = a\cos 2x + b\sin 2x$$
, $(2/\pi)$

代入原方程可得 $a = -\frac{1}{3}$, b = 0, 特解为 $f^*(x) = -\frac{1}{3}\cos 2x$. 因此, 原方程的通解为 $f(x) = C_1\cos x + C_2\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$. (2分)

将 $f(0) = \frac{5}{3}$, f'(0) = 2 代入通解,可得 $C_1 = 2$, $C_2 = 2$,故所求函数为

$$f(x) = 2\cos x + 2\sin x - \frac{1}{3}\cos 2x$$
. (2/f)

+ (6分)解: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{n3^n}{(n+1)3^{n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$,故该级数收敛半径为 3(1分)

收敛区间为 (-3, 3), 又 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛, 故 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n3^n}$ 的 收敛域为

[-3,3). (1分)

当 x ∈ [-3,3) 时,

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{3^n} = x^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n = x^{-1} \frac{x}{3-x} = \frac{1}{3-x} (2/x)$$

故

$$s(x) = \int \frac{1}{3-x} dx = -\ln|3-x| + C$$
 (1/2)

由

$$s(0) = 0$$
 fr $C = \ln 3$, the $s(x) = \int \frac{1}{3-x} dx = \ln \frac{3}{3-x}$, $x \in [-3,3)$. (1分)

+- (6分)解:
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+4} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)+2} - \frac{1}{(x-1)+5} \right) (1分)$$

$$\overline{m} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)+2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{x-1}{2})^n, |\frac{x-1}{2}| < 1. (2\%)$$

同理有
$$\frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{1}{(x-1)+5} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{x-1}{5}\right)} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x-1}{5}\right)^n, \left|\frac{x-1}{5}\right| < 1. (2分)$$

于是函数 f(x) 在 x=1 处的幂级数展式为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{5} \right)^n \right]$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3} \frac{5^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}}{10^{n+1}} (x-1)^n, |x-1| < 2.$$

$$\vec{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{5^{n+1}} \right) (x-1)^n, |x-1| < 2. (1/\pi)$$

十二 (6分) 证明: 由
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$$
知 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 0$. (1分)

f(x)在点x = 0的某邻域内的一阶 Taylor 展开式为:

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\theta x)x^2 = \frac{1}{2}f''(\theta x)x^2 \qquad (0 < \theta < 1). \quad (2/\pi)$$

再由题设,f''(x)在属于该邻域内(包含原点的一小区间 $[-\delta,\delta]$)上连续,故由闭区间上

连续函数性质,必存在M>0, 使 $|f''(x)| \le M$,于是 $|f(x)| \le \frac{M}{2}x^2$. (1分)

令
$$x = \frac{1}{n}$$
, 当 n 充分大时,有 $\frac{1}{n} \in [-\delta, \delta]$ $|f(\frac{1}{n})| \leq \frac{M}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$. (1分)

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(\frac{1}{n})$ 绝对收敛. (1分)