- 一、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)
- 1. 答案: 3

2. 答案: 
$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$
  $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 

3. 答案: 
$$\frac{dx}{x} + \frac{dy}{y}$$
.

4. 答案: 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dv$$
 或者  $\iint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ .

5. 答案: 
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x + C_3$$
.

二、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

- 1. 答案: B
- 2. 答案: A
- 3. 答案: C
- 4. 答案: D
- 5. 答案: A

三、解答题(每小题6分,共30分)

分离变量并两边积分得  $\tan u = x + C$ 

(3分)

将x-y+1=u代入,得通解为

$$\tan(x-y+1) = x+C$$

将 
$$y|_{x=0}=1$$
代入得  $C=0$ ,故所求特解为  $tan(x-y+1)=x$ . (3分)

2. 解:因为平面过两直线,所以平面过点(1,0,-6),且其法向量 $\vec{n}$ 垂直于两直线的方向向量,

故可取 
$$\vec{n} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (2,3,1)$$

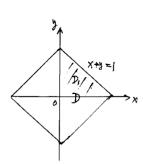
(4分)

(2分)

于是所求平面为
$$2(x-1)+3y+(z+6)=0$$
,

即 2x+3y+z+4=0.

3. 解:由于积分区域D是一个正方形,坐标轴将D分成四个相



等的子区域,被积函数|xv|关于这四个子区域是对称的,故

原式 = 4 
$$\iint_{D_1} |xy| dxdy = 4 \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} y dy$$
 (3分)
$$= \int_0^1 x \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^{1-x} dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x - 2x^2 + x^3) dx = \frac{1}{6}$$
 (3分)

4. 证明: 构造幂级数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$
 ,则收敛半径  $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{1} = 1$  , (2分)

当 x ∈ (-1,1) 时,

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x x^{n-1} dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x) , \quad \text{if } x = -\ln(1-x) = -\ln(1-$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n} = S(\frac{1}{2}) = \ln 2. \tag{4 \%}$$

5. 
$$\Re : \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2yx^{2y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^{2y} \ln x;$$
 (2  $\%$ )

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2y(2y-1)x^{2y-2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4x^{2y}\ln^2 x, \qquad (2 \, \%)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 2x^{2y-1} + 2yx^{2y-1} \ln x \cdot 2 = 2x^{2y-1} \left(1 + 2y \ln x\right). \tag{2 }$$

四、 $(8\, \mathcal{G})$ 解: 过点(1,2,3)作平面与直线  $\begin{cases} x+y-z=1 \\ 2x+z=3 \end{cases}$  垂直,则直线的方向向量可作为平

面的法向量

$$\vec{n} = \vec{s} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1, -3, -2)$$

则过点(1,2,3)且与直线垂直的平面方程为1(x-1)-3(y-2)-2(z-3)=0,

即 
$$x-3y-2z+11=0$$
. (4分)

联立直线与平面方程 
$$\begin{cases} x+y-z=1\\ 2x+z=3 & \text{解得直线与平面的交点为}(\frac{1}{2},\frac{5}{2},2)\\ x-3y-2z+11=0 \end{cases}$$

由两点间的距离公式得
$$d = \sqrt{(1-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (2-\frac{5}{2})^2 + (3-2)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$
 (4分)

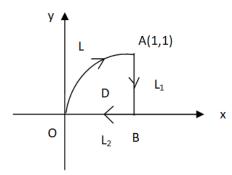
五、(8分)解:  $\Omega$ 在 xoy 面上的投影区域为 D:  $\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le x \\ 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$ ,而  $0 \le z \le y$ ,所以

$$I = \iint_{D} dx dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{dz}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \iint_{D} \frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$= \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{x} \frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \ln(x^{2} + y^{2}) \right]_{0}^{x} dx$$
(4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \ln 2 dx = \ln 2.$$
 (2  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

六、(8分)解:



如图添加两天线段 $\overline{BA}$ 及 $\overline{AO}$ ,分别记为 $L_1$ 及 $L_2$ .

 $L+L_1+L_2$  构成一条顺时针闭曲线.

原式=
$$\left(\iint_{L+L_1+L_2} - \int_{L_1} - \int_{L_2}\right) \left[ (x^2 - y) dx - (x + \sin^2 y) \right]$$

$$\Box I_1 - I_2 - I_3$$
 (1分)

对于 $I_1$ ,由 Green 公式有

$$I_{1} = -\iint_{D} \left[ \frac{\partial (-x - \sin^{2} y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (x^{2} - y)}{\partial y} \right] dxdy = \iint_{D} 0 dxdy = 0$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

对于
$$I_2$$
,  $L_1: \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=y \end{cases}$ ,  $y:1 \to 0$ 

$$I_2 = \int_1^0 (1-y) dy - (1^2 \sin dy) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sin n}{4}$$
 (2分)

对于
$$I_3$$
,  $L_2:$   $\begin{cases} x=x \\ y=0 \end{cases}$ ,  $x:1 \rightarrow 0$ 

$$I_3 = \int_1^0 (x^2 - 0)dx - (x + \sin^2 0)dx = -\frac{1}{3}$$
 (2  $\%$ )

$$I = I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = \frac{\sin 2}{4} - \frac{7}{6} \tag{1 \%}$$

$$z = c - \frac{c}{a} x - \frac{c}{b} y,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{c}{a}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{c}{b}$$

$$\left[1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2}\right]^{1/2} = \left(1 + \frac{c^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{c^{2}}{b^{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \left(a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + c^{2}a^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$A = \iint_{D} \frac{1}{ab} \left(a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + c^{2}a^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \left(a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + c^{2}a^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \left(a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + c^{2}a^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{1}{2} \left(a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + c^{2}a^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$(4 \frac{1}{27})$$

八、(8分)解: 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left| (-1)^{n+2} \frac{2(n+1)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \right|}{\left| (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1} \right|} = 0$$
,则收敛半径  $R = \infty$ ,

收敛域
$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
. (4分)

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

$$= \left( x \sin x \right)' = \sin x + x \cos x , \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) . \quad (4 \%)$$