

微积分II(第一层次)期末参考答案 (2015.6.22)

一、1. 曲面 S 的方程为 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $(x, y) \in D$, $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 - h^2$,

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy = \iint_D a dx dy = \pi a(a^2 - h^2).$$

$$2. \text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 (y - x^2) dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy = \frac{46}{15}.$$

3. 记 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2z - 5$, 则 $\mathbf{n} = (F'_x(1, 1, 1), F'_y(1, 1, 1), F'_z(1, 1, 1)) = (2, 2, 4) = 2(1, 1, 2)$, 于是曲面在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 的切平面方程为 $(x - 1) + (y - 1) + 2(z - 1) = 0$, 法线方程为 $\frac{x - 1}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{1} = \frac{z - 1}{2}$.

$$4. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + x^2}{1 + x^4} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{(x - \frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

5. 原方程可化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\frac{y}{x})^2}{\frac{y}{x} + 1}$, 这是一个齐次微分方程. 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 于是原方程变为 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2}{u + 1}$, 分离变量得 $(1 + \frac{1}{u}) du = -\frac{dx}{x}$, 两边积分, 得 $u + \ln|u| + C = -\ln|x|$, 所以原方程的通积分为: $\frac{y}{x} + \ln|y| + C = 0$. $y = 0$ 为奇解. (通积分也可写成 $y = Ce^{-\frac{y}{x}}$.)

$$6. \oint_C \arctan \frac{y}{x} dy - dx = \int_0^1 [2x \arctan x - 1] dx + \int_1^0 (\arctan 1 - 1) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1.$$

$$7. S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{3}(1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n)}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\frac{7}{10}(1 - (\frac{1}{10})^n)}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} \right) = -\frac{5}{18}. \text{ 所以级数收敛, 和为 } -\frac{5}{18}.$$

8. 记 $P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ 在 l 与单位圆周 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围的区域内成立, 故积分与路径无关, 所以 $\int_l \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_C \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi$.

9. 记 $P = e^x \sin y - 2y \sin x$, $Q = e^x \cos y + 2 \cos x$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - 2 \sin x$, 这是一个全微分方程, $u(x, y) = \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (e^x \cos y + 2 \cos x) dy = e^x \sin y + 2y \cos x$, 所以原方程的通解为 $e^x \sin y + 2y \cos x = C$.

10. 令 $u_n(x) = (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} x^2 = x^2$, 所以 $|x| < 1$ 时级数收敛, $|x| > 1$ 时级数发散, 而 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 易知级数收敛, 所以收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$. 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$,

则 $S(0) = 0$, $S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 所以 $S(x) = S(0) + \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x$, $x \in [-1, 1]$.

$$11. \text{ 在上题中令 } x = 1 \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

二、 设 $S_1: z = 0$ ($x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$), 取下侧, 记 V 是 S 与 S_1 所围立体.

$$I = \iint_S \frac{ax dy dz - 2y(z+a) dz dx + (z+a)^2 dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \iint_S \frac{ax dy dz - 2y(z+a) dz dx + (z+a)^2 dx dy}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_{S+S_1} \frac{ax \, dy \, dz - 2y(z+a) \, dz \, dx + (z+a)^2 \, dx \, dy}{a} - \iint_{S_1} \frac{ax \, dy \, dz - 2y(z+a) \, dz \, dx + (z+a)^2 \, dx \, dy}{a} \\
&= \iiint_V dV - \iint_{S_1} \frac{ax \, dy \, dz - 2y(z+a) \, dz \, dx + (z+a)^2 \, dx \, dy}{a} = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^3 + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} a \, dx \, dy = \frac{5}{3}\pi a^3.
\end{aligned}$$

三、 设 $P(x, y) = 3x^2y$, 因为积分与路径无关, 所以 $P'_y(x, y) = Q'_x(x, y) = 3x^2$, 故 $Q(x, y) = x^3 + \varphi(y)$.

$$\text{又因为 } \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 3x^2y \, dx + Q(x, y) \, dy = \int_0^1 Q(0, y) \, dy + \int_0^t 3x^2 \, dx = \int_0^1 Q(0, y) \, dy + t^3,$$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 3x^2y \, dx + Q(x, y) \, dy = \int_0^t Q(0, y) \, dy + \int_0^1 3x^2t \, dx = \int_0^t Q(0, y) \, dy + t,$$

所以 $\int_0^1 Q(0, y) \, dy + t^3 = \int_0^t Q(0, y) \, dy + t$, 两边对 t 求导得 $3t^2 = Q(0, t) + 1$, 即 $Q(0, t) = 3t^2 - 1$, 所以 $\varphi(y) = Q(0, y) = 3y^2 - 1$. 所以 $Q(x, y) = x^3 + 3y^2 - 1$.

四、 (1) 因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $b_n = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$).

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 \, dx = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}. \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 \cos nx \, dx = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2}, (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots).$$

而 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上连续, 且 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$, 所以 $f(x) = x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx$, ($-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$).

$$(2) \text{ 在上式中令 } x = 0, \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 在(1)中令 } x = \pi, \text{ 得 } \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ 与(2)式相加得 } \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

五、 (1) $\frac{a_n}{S_n^2} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n^2} < \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n S_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n}, (n \geq 2),$

$$\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{S_k^2} < \frac{1}{S_1} + \left(\frac{1}{S_1} - \frac{1}{S_2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{S_2} - \frac{1}{S_3} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} \right) = \frac{2}{a_1} - \frac{1}{S_n} < \frac{2}{a_1},$$

而正项级数收敛的充要条件是其部分和数列有界, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{S_n^2}$ 收敛.

(2) 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{S_n}}$ 的部分和为 σ_n , 即 $\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{S_k}}, \sigma_n > \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{S_n}} > \sqrt{S_n}$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{S_n}}$ 收敛,

则 σ_n 有上界, 由上式可知 S_n 有上界, 故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n$ 收敛. $\sigma_n < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{S_1}} = \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{a_1}},$ 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n$ 收敛,

则 S_n 有上界, 由上式可知 σ_n 有上界, 故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{S_n}}$ 收敛.

六、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e - (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{e}{2}$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right)^p$ 与级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^p}$ 敛散性相同, $p > 1$ 时收敛, $p \leq 1$ 时发散.

微积分II(第一层次)期末试卷参考答案 (2016.6.20)

- 一、 1. $0 < \left(\frac{5xy}{3(x^2+y^2)} \right)^{x^2+y^2} \leq \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^{x^2+y^2}$, 而 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^{x^2+y^2} = 0$, 由夹逼准则可知, 原式=0.
2. 设 $F = u^2 - v + xy$, $H = u + v^2 + x - y$, 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{D(F,H)}{D(x,v)}}{\frac{D(F,H)}{D(u,v)}} = -\frac{2vy+1}{4uv+1}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{D(F,H)}{D(u,y)}}{\frac{D(F,H)}{D(u,v)}} = \frac{2u+x}{4uv+1}$.

3. 方法1: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{2n-1} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 由达朗贝尔判别法知原级数收敛.

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{3^{k-1}} - \frac{k+1}{3^{k+1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{n+1}{3} \right) = 1.$$

方法2: 构造幂级数 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1)x^{2n-2}$, 此幂级数的收敛域为 $(-1,1)$.

$$\text{则 } \int_0^x S(x)dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^2)^{n-1} = \frac{x}{1-x^2}, \quad S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}, \quad x \in (-1,1).$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{3} S \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = 1.$$

4. 令 $y^{-2} = u$, 则原方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} + 2u = -2x$, 通解为
- $$u = y^{-2} = e^{-\int 2dx} \left(C + \int (-2x)e^{\int 2dx} dx \right) = Ce^{-2x} - x + \frac{1}{2}.$$
5. 令 $y' = P(y)$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 原方程化为 $y \frac{dp}{dy} = p$, 分离变量积分得 $p = cy$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = Cy$, 代入初值条件得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y$, 分离变量积分得 $y = C_1 e^x$, 代入初值条件得 $y = e^x$.

二、 (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\rho^3 \cos \theta (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{\rho^2} = 0 = f(0,0),$

$f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续;

(2) $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1, \quad f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0,$

所以 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可偏导.

(3) 令 $f(x,y) - f(0,0) = f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y + \omega$, 则 $\omega = \frac{x(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2} - x = -2\rho \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta$,

$$\frac{\omega}{\rho} = -2 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \not\rightarrow 0 (\rho \rightarrow 0), \text{ 所以 } f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处不可微.}$$

三、 $I_1 = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} x^2 y^2 \sqrt{1+(z'_x)^2+(z'_y)^2} dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} \frac{R x^2 y^2}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy$

$$= R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho^5 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\sqrt{R^2-\rho^2}} d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^R \frac{\rho^5}{\sqrt{R^2-\rho^2}} d\rho$$

$$\stackrel{(\rho=R \sin t)}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1-\cos 4\theta}{8} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^5 \sin^5 t dt = \frac{2\pi R^6}{15}.$$

四、 设曲面 $S_1: z = 0, (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2)$, 取下侧, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S+S_1} (x^3 + az^2)dydz + (y^3 + ax^2)dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2)dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2)dxdydz \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_1} (x^3 + az^2)dydz + (y^3 + ax^2)dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2)dxdy &= - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} ay^2 dxdy \\ &= -a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 \sin^2 \theta d\rho = -\frac{\pi a^5}{4}. \quad \text{原式} = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5} + \frac{\pi a^5}{4} = \frac{29\pi a^5}{20}. \end{aligned}$$

五、 $|u_n| = \frac{1}{n+(-1)^n} \sim \frac{1}{n}$, $(n \rightarrow \infty)$, 而调和级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以原级数不绝对收敛;

$u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+(-1)^n} = (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^2-1} - \frac{1}{n^2-1}$, 而级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^2-1}$ 是莱布尼兹型的交错级数, 收敛; 级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-1}$ 也收敛, 所以原级数收敛且条件收敛.

六、 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^4} - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} \quad (|x| < 1)$, 所以 $f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(x)dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}, \quad |x| < 1$.

七、 将 $f(x)$ 进行偶延拓, 则 $b_n = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$; $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$,

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2((-1)^n - 1)}{n^2 \pi} = -\frac{4}{(2k-1)^2 \pi}, \quad (n = 2k-1, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

所以 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$. $x = 0$ 代入上式得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$.

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} S, \text{ 所以 } S = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

八、 (1) $u_n(x) = \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|^{3n+1}(3n)!}{|x|^{3n}(3n+3)!} = 0$, 所以收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

(2) $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!}, S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(3n-1)!}, S''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n-2}}{(3n-2)!}$, 可得微分方程 $\begin{cases} S'' + S' + S = e^x, \\ S(0) = 1, S'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0, \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$. 设特解为 $y^* = Ae^x$, 代入原方程得 $y^* = \frac{1}{3}e^x$.

$$\text{方程的通解为 } S = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x.$$

由初始条件 $S(0) = 1, S'(0) = 0$ 可得 $C_1 = \frac{2}{3}, C_2 = 0$, 所以 $S(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}e^x$.

($S(x)$ 满足的微分方程也可以是 $S'''(x) - S(x) = 0, S(0) = 1, S'(0) = S''(0) = 0$.)

微积分II(第一层次)期末试卷参考答案 (2017.7.4)

一、1. 由 $\begin{cases} f'_x = -(1+e^y)\sin x = 0, \\ f'_y = e^y(\cos x - 1 - y) = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点 $P_1(2k\pi, 0), P_2((2k-1)\pi, -2), k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$f''_{xx} = -(1+e^y)\cos x, \quad f''_{xy} = -e^y\sin x, \quad f''_{yy} = e^y(\cos x - y - 2),$$

对于 $P_1, A = -2, B = 0, C = -1, B^2 - AC < 0, A < 0$, 所以 $f(P_1) = 2$ 是极大值;

对于 $P_2, A = 1 + e^{-2}, B = 0, C = -e^{-2}, B^2 - AC > 0$, 所以 P_2 不是极值点.

2. $+\infty$ 是唯一奇点. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \cdot x^{\frac{4}{3}} = 1$, 所以原广义积分收敛.

3. $(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n})^p \ln \frac{n+2}{n+1} = \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{n+1})}{(\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n})^p} \sim \frac{1}{2pn^{\frac{p}{2}+1}}$, 仅当 $\frac{p}{2} + 1 > 1$ 即 $p > 0$ 时原级数收敛.

4. 原方程化为 $\frac{dx}{dy} - yx = y^3x^2$, 关于 x 是伯努利方程. 令 $x^{-1} = u$, 则方程化为 $\frac{du}{dy} + yu = -y^3$, 解得 $u = e^{-\int y dy} \left(C - \int y^3 e^{\int y dy} dy \right) = e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \left(C - 2e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right)$, 故通积分为 $x \left(Ce^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} - y^2 + 2 \right) = 1$.

5. 令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$, 原方程化为 $\frac{dp}{dx} = 1 + p^2$, 分离变量得 $\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx$, 两边积分得 $\arctan p = x + C_1$, 即 $y' = \tan(x + C_1)$, 解得通解为 $y = -\ln |\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$.

二、(1) $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, 由格林公式得 $I_1 = 0$.

(2) 设曲线 $C_1: x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2, 0 < \varepsilon < 0.5$, 取顺时针方向, 则

$$I_1 = \oint_{C+C_1} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} - \oint_{C_1} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 - \oint_{C_1} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = -2\pi.$$

三、由斯托克斯公式, $I_2 = \iint_S (x+y)dydz - (y+z)dxdy$ (其中 S 为 $x+y=R$, 取后侧)

$$= - \iint_S \frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2} dS = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R \cdot \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R \right)^2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi R^3}{4}.$$

四、设曲面 $S: z=0, (x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$, 取上侧, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma+S_1} xdydz + (z+1)^2 dxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} (2z+3) dxdydz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 2r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

$$I_3 = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \iint_S xdydz + (z+1)^2 dxdy = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

五、证明: (1) 设 $a_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$, 由不等式 $n^2 > (n+1)(n-1)$ 可得,

$$(a_n)^2 = \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdots (2n-1)^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdots (2n)^2} < \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdots (2n-1)^2}{(1 \cdot 3)(3 \cdot 5) \cdots (2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2n+1}, \text{ 所以 } a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}.$$

(2) 由于 $0 < a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$, 由夹逼准则可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 且 $a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} < a_n$,

由莱布尼茨判别法可得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$ 收敛.

又 $a_n = 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{1}{2n}$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$ 发散. 故原级数条件收敛.

六、方法一: 考虑幂级数 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)}{n!} x^n$, 此幂级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

则 $\int_0^x S(x) dx = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = xe^x$, $S(x) = (xe^x)' = (x+1)e^x$. 令 $x=2$ 即得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n(n+1)}{n!} = 3e^2$.

方法二: 注意到 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n(n+1)}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 2e^2 + e^2 = 3e^2.$$

七、因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $b_n = 0$ ($n=1, 2, \cdots$);

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (-x \cos x + \sin x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2,$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x (\sin(n+1)x - \sin(n-1)x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{n+1} \cos(n+1)x + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sin(n+1)x + \frac{x}{n-1} \cos(n-1)x - \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sin(n-1)x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2-1}, \quad (n=2, 3, \cdots). \end{aligned}$$

所以 $x \sin x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2-1} \cos nx$, $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$.

八、(1) 由题意可得 $f(x)$ 满足的微分方程为 $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$, $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 2$, 解这个微分方程得 $f(x) = -\cos x + \sin x + e^x$.

$$I_4 = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x} df(x) - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x)}{(1+x)^2} dx = \frac{f(x)}{1+x} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{f(\pi)}{1+\pi} = \frac{1+e^{\pi}}{1+\pi}.$$

(2) $f(x)$ 满足的微分方程为 $f''(x) + f(x) = 6x$, $f(0) = 1$, $f'(0) = 0$, 解得 $f(x) = \cos x - 6 \sin x + 6x$.

微积分II (第一层次) 期末试卷参考答案 2018.7.3

一、1. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} f''(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) - \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2});$$

2. $+\infty$ 是唯一奇点. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x \sqrt[n]{1+x}} \cdot x^{1+\frac{1}{n}} = 1, 1 + \frac{1}{n} > 1$, 所以原广义积分收敛。

3. 解法一: 令 $t = (x-3)^2$, 对于级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n5^n}$, $a_n = \frac{1}{n5^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 5^n}{(n+1)5^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{5}$, 所

以 $R = 5$. $t = 5$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, 发散; 所以 $0 \leq (x-3)^2 < 5$, 解得 $3 - \sqrt{5} < x < 3 + \sqrt{5}$, 收敛域为 $(3 - \sqrt{5}, 3 + \sqrt{5})$.

解法二: 令 $u_n = \frac{(x-3)^{2n}}{n5^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 5^n (x-3)^2}{(n+1)5^{n+1}} = \frac{(x-3)^2}{5}$, 当 $\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} < 1$ 时, 原级数绝对收敛; 当 $\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} > 1$ 时, 原级数发散; 当 $\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} = 1$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, 发散; 所以 $\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} < 1$, 解得 $3 - \sqrt{5} < x < 3 + \sqrt{5}$, 收敛域为 $(3 - \sqrt{5}, 3 + \sqrt{5})$.

4. 原方程化为 $\frac{dx}{dy} + x \cot y = \cos y$, 关于 x 是一阶线性方程, 解得

$$x = e^{-\int \cot y dy} (C + \int \cos y e^{\int \cot y dy} dy) = \frac{C}{\sin y} + \frac{\sin y}{2}.$$

$y(1) = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 代入得 $C = \frac{3}{8}$, 所以所求特解为 $8x \sin y = 3 + 4 \sin^2 y$.

5. (全微分方程, 通解为 $\sin \frac{y}{x} - \cos \frac{x}{y} + 5x - \frac{3}{y^2} = C$)

二、 设曲面 $S_1: z = 0, (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2)$, 取下侧, 则

$$\iint_{S+S_1} (x^3 + az^2) dy dz + (y^3 + ax^2) dz dx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5}.$$

$$\iint_{S_1} (x^3 + az^2) dy dz + (y^3 + ax^2) dz dx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy = - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} ay^2 dx dy$$

$$= -a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 \sin^2 \theta d\rho = -\frac{\pi a^5}{4}. \quad \text{原式} = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5} + \frac{\pi a^5}{4} = \frac{29\pi a^5}{20}.$$

三、 设 C 所围的正六边形为 $S: x + y + z = \frac{3a}{2}$, 取上侧, 则 S 的面积为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$. 由斯托克斯公式,

$$I_2 = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S (x + y + z) dS = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3a}{2} \iint_S dS = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3a}{2} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 = -\frac{9}{2} a^3.$$

四、 $a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p} = \frac{2}{n^p(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n})} \sim \frac{1}{n^{p+1/2}},$

所以 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时绝对收敛, $-\frac{1}{2} < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 非绝对收敛。

$-\frac{1}{2} < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 原级数是交错级数, 用莱布尼茨判别法可得级数条件收敛;

$p \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 一般项不趋向于0, 级数发散.

五、 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 14}{(x-3)^2(2x+5)} = \frac{1}{2x+5} + \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{1}{5}(1 + \frac{2}{5}x)^{-1} + \frac{1}{9}(1 - \frac{x}{3})^{-2}$

$$(1 + \frac{2}{5}x)^{-1} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)(-2) \cdots (-n)}{n!} (\frac{2}{5}x)^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{5^n} x^n, \quad x \in (-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}),$$

$$(1 - \frac{x}{3})^{-2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)(-3) \cdots (-n-1)}{n!} (-\frac{x}{3})^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{3^n} x^n, \quad x \in (-3, 3),$$

所以 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{3^{n+2}} + (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{5^{n+1}} \right) x^n, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right).$

六、 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx, \quad x \in [0, \pi).$

在上式中取 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 得 $I = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \cdots = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 于是

$$1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} - \cdots = I + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{21} + \cdots = I + \frac{1}{3}I = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

七、 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - 2x + \frac{e^{2x}}{10}(\cos x + 2 \sin x).$

八、(1) 在 $f(x+y) = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{1-4f(x)f(y)}$ 中令 $x=y=0$ 得 $f(0)=0$.

因为 $f'(0)$ 存在, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$.

且 $f'(0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(y) - f(0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(y)}{y}.$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+y) - f(x)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x)+f(y)}{1-4f(x)f(y)} - f(x)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(y)}{y} (1 + 4f^2(x)) = f'(0)(1 + 4f^2(x)),$$

即 $f'(x) = a(1 + 4f^2(x))$, 这是一个可分离变量的方程, 解得 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \tan(2ax + C),$

由 $f(0) = 0$ 得 $C = 0$, 所以 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \tan(2ax).$

(2) $f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = -\frac{2}{x}, \quad f(x) = 2 + Cx.$

微积分 II (第一层次) 期末试卷参考答案 (2019.6.17)

一、 1. 平面方程为 $z = \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{9}{4}$, $(x, y) \in D$, 其中 $D: x^2 + (y-3)^2 \leq 9$.

$$\text{则所求面积 } S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{9}{8} dx dy = \frac{9}{8} \cdot 9\pi = \frac{81}{8}\pi.$$

2. $a_n = n \arcsin \frac{\pi}{5^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot \arcsin \frac{\pi}{5^{n+1}}}{n \cdot \arcsin \frac{\pi}{5^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{5^{n+1}}}{n \cdot \frac{\pi}{5^n}} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$,

所以级数收敛.

3. $x=1$ 是奇点. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot \sqrt{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{(1+x)(1+x^2)}} = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以广义积分收敛.

4. 这是伯努利方程, 令 $y^2 = u$, 方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}u = -1$, 通积分为 $y^2 = Cx - x \ln|x|$.

5. 方程化为 $(x^2 - y + 5)dx - (x + y^2 + 2)dy = 0$, 这是全微分方程, 通积分为 $\frac{x^3-y^3}{3} - xy + 5x - 2y = C$.

二、 解: 直线 L 过点 $M_0(\frac{27}{8}, -\frac{27}{8}, 0)$, 方向向量为 $(10, 2, -2) \times (1, 1, -1) = 8(0, 1, 1)$.

设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则法向量为 $(3x_0, y_0, -z_0)$, 切平面方程为 $3x_0x + y_0y - z_0z = 27$.

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} 3x_0 \cdot \frac{27}{8} + y_0 \cdot (-\frac{27}{8}) = 27, \\ (3x_0, y_0, -z_0) \cdot (0, 1, 1) = 0, \\ 3x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 27. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (3, 1, 1) \text{ 或 } (-3, -17, -17),$$

所以切平面方程为 $9x + y - z = 27$ 或 $9x + 17y - 17z = -27$.

三、 记 $P(x, y) = (x + y + 1)e^x - e^y + y$, $Q(x, y) = e^x - (x + y + 1)e^y - x$, 则 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2$

$$\int_{C+\overline{AO}} Pdx + Qdy = - \iint_D (-2) dx dy \quad (\text{其中 } D \text{ 为旋轮线的一拱与 } x \text{ 轴所围的区域})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi a} y dx = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 6\pi a^2,$$

$$\text{所以 } I_1 = 6\pi a^2 + \int_0^{2\pi a} ((x+1)e^x - 1) dx = 6\pi a^2 + 2\pi a(e^{2\pi a} - 1).$$

四、 方法一: 设 $S_1: z=0$, $(x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$, 取下侧, 则

$$\iint_{S+S_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 6(x^2 + y^2 + z) dx dy dz \quad (\text{柱坐标})$$

$$= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} (\rho^3 + \rho z) dz = 2\pi, \text{ 所以}$$

$$I_2 = 2\pi - \iint_{S_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = 2\pi + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (-3) dx dy = -\pi.$$

方法二: $S: z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$, $(x, y) \in D$, $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 则

$$I_2 = \iint_D (2x^3(-z'_x) + 2y^3(-z'_y) + 3((1 - x^2 - y^2)^2 - 1)) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D (7x^4 + 7y^4 - 6x^2 - 6y^2 + 6x^2y^2) dx dy \quad (\text{极坐标})$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (7\rho^5 \cos^4 \theta + 7\rho^5 \sin^4 \theta - 6\rho^3 + 6\rho^5 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta) d\rho = -\pi.$$

五、(10分) 设 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$, 判别级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ 的敛散性; 若收敛, 求其和.

解: $x > 0$ 时, $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x)$, 令 $x = \frac{1}{k}$, 则 $\frac{1}{k+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)$, 取 $k = 1, 2, \cdots, n-1$,

再将各式相加可得 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} < \ln n + 1 < 2 \ln n$ ($n \geq 3$), 所以 $\frac{a_n}{(n+1)(n+2)} < \frac{2 \ln n}{n^2}$.

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln n}{n^2} \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \ln n}{n^2}$ 收敛. 由比较判别法, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ 收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right) = \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2 - a_1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n+2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n+2}, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1. \end{aligned}$$

六、令 $t = x^2$, 对于级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} t^{n-1}$, $a_n = \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2^n}{(2n-1)2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $R = 2$. $t = 2$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2}$ 发散; 所以 $0 \leq x^2 < 2$, 收敛域为 $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$.

$$\text{设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2}, \text{ 则 } \int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} x^{2n-1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n = \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{x}{2-x^2},$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2-x^2}\right)' = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2}, \quad x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}). \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = S(1) = 3.$$

七、 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $b_n = 0$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$.

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4\pi^2}{3}, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) \cos nx dx = \frac{4(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$\text{所以 } \pi^2 - x^2 = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \cos nx, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

$$\text{代入 } x = 0 \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}, \quad \text{代入 } x = \pi \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6},$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

八、 $y_1 - y_3 = e^{-x}$ 是对应的齐次方程的一个解, 则 $y_4 = y_2 - e^{-x} = xe^x$ 是非齐次方程的一个解,

$y_1 - y_4 = e^{2x}$ 是对应的齐次方程的另一个解. 所以 $-1, 2$ 是特征根.

二阶线性非齐次微分方程为 $y'' - y' - 2y = f(x)$, 将 $y_4 = xe^x$ 带入方程可得 $f(x) = (1-2x)e^x$.

所以微分方程为 $y'' - y' - 2y = (1-2x)e^x$, 通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} + xe^x$.