

## 2022-2023 学年《微积分 BII》期末试题

### 一、选择题

1. 设函数  $f(x, y) = x|x| + |y|$ , 则 ( )

- (A)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(0,0)}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(0,0)}$  都存在 (B)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(0,0)}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(0,0)}$  都不存在  
(C)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(0,0)}$  存在,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(0,0)}$  不存在 (D)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(0,0)}$  不存在,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(0,0)}$  存在

2. 设方程  $f(e^z, 2z - x - y^2) = 0$  确定隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$ , 其中  $f \in C^{(1)}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ( )$

- (A)  $\frac{f_2'}{f_1' \cdot e^z + 2f_2'}$  (B)  $\frac{2f_2'}{f_1' \cdot e^z + 2f_2'}$  (C)  $\frac{yf_2'}{f_1' \cdot e^z + 2f_2'}$  (D)  $\frac{2yf_2'}{f_1' \cdot e^z + 2f_2'}$

3. 设  $f(x, y), g(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D_1, D_2$  上都连续, 下列结论正确的是 ( )

- (A) 当  $D_1 \supset D_2$  时,  $\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy \geq \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy$   
(B) 当  $D_1 = D_2$  且  $f(x, y) \geq g(x, y)$  时,  $\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy \geq \iint_{D_2} g(x, y) dx dy$   
(C) 当  $D_1 \supset D_2$ , 在  $D_2$  上  $f(x, y) \geq g(x, y)$  时,  $\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy \geq \iint_{D_2} g(x, y) dx dy$   
(D) 当  $D_1 \supset D_2$ , 在  $D_1$  上  $f(x, y) \geq g(x, y)$  时,  $\iint_{D_1} |f(x, y)| dx dy \geq \iint_{D_2} |g(x, y)| dx dy$

4. 设光滑闭曲面  $\Sigma$  所围立体的体积为  $V$ , 曲面  $\Sigma$  取外侧, 则  $V = ( )$

- (A)  $\oint_{\Sigma} x dy dz$  (B)  $\oint_{\Sigma} y dx dy$  (C)  $\oint_{\Sigma} z dz dx$  (D)  $\oint_{\Sigma} x dx dy$

5. 当 ( ) 时, 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 收敛.

- (A)  $a > 1$  (B)  $a > \frac{1}{2}$  (C)  $1 < a < 2$  (D)  $0 < a < 1$

6. 如果函数  $y_1(x)$  和  $y_2(x)$  都是以下四个选项中给出的方程的解, 设  $C_1, C_2$  是任意常数, 则  $y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$  必是 ( ) 的解.

- (A)  $y'' + y' + y^2 = 0$  (B)  $y'' + y' + 2y = 1$   
(C)  $xy'' + y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0$  (D)  $x + y + \int_0^x y(t) dt = 0$

### 二、填空题:

1. 若  $f(x, y) = xy^3 + (x-1)\arccos \frac{y^2}{2x}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(1,y)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. 设  $\vec{A} = xy^2\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + x^2z\vec{k}$ , 则  $\text{grad}(\text{div} \vec{A}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. 积分  $\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. 设  $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} (R > 0)$ , 则  $\oint_{\Gamma} 3xy ds =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 2 - 2x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1, \end{cases} s(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x,$

其中  $a_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ , 则  $s\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6. 幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} (x-1)^n$  的收敛域为 \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、计算题

设函数  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2yf\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ , 其中  $f \in C^{(2)}$ , 求  $x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .



### 四、计算题:

在椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{4}z^2 = 1$  位于第一卦限的部分上求一点, 使该点处的切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距平方和最小, 求该点坐标并写出切平面方程.



## 五、计算题

求微分方程  $y'' - y = 4xe^x$  满足初始条件  $y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 1$  的特解.

## 六、计算题.

设  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{3 - x^2 - y^2}$  与  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$  所围成的立体区域, 求  $\Omega$  的表面积.

## 七、计算题

将函数  $f(x) = \arctan x$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数, 并求级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n(2n+1)}$  的和.



## 八、计算题.

计算  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} |z - x^2 - y^2| dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq 1, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ .

### 九、证明题

已知平面区域  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$ ,  $L$  为  $D$  的正向边界试证:

$$\oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx \geq 2\pi^2.$$





# 2022-2023 学年《微积分 BII》参考答案

## 一、选择题参考答案

题目	1	2	3	4	5	6
答案	C	D	B	A	D	C

1. 【解析】C

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x |\Delta x|}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} |\Delta x| = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta y|}{\Delta y} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\text{故 } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} \text{ 存在, } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} \text{ 不存在}$$

综上, 应选 C

2. 【解析】D

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-f'_y}{f'_z} = \frac{-f'_2(-2y)}{f'_1 e^z + 2f'_2} = \frac{2yf'_2}{f'_1 e^z + 2f'_2}$$

综上, 应选 D

3. 【解析】B

A 项: 若  $f(x, y) = -1$ . 则  $D_1 \supset D_2$  时.  $\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy \leq \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy$

B 项: 二重积分的性质

C 项. 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x, y) \in D_2, \\ -1 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$D_1: x^2 + y^2 = 4, \quad D_2: x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = -2\pi, \quad \iint_{D_2} g(x, y) dx dy = 0$$

$$\text{此时 } \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy < \iint_{D_2} g(x, y) dx dy$$

D 项: 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{16} & (x, y) \in D_1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \quad g(x, y) = \begin{cases} -1 & (x, y) \in D_1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$D_1: x^2 + y^2 = 4, \quad D_2: x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$\iint_{D_1} |f(x, y)| dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \iint_{D_2} |g(x, y)| dx dy = \pi.$$

$$\text{此时 } \iint_{D_1} (f(x, y)) dx dy < \iint_{D_2} |g(x, y)| dx dy$$

综上, 应选 B

4. 【解析】A

$$V = \iiint_V dx dy dz = \oint_{\varepsilon} x dy dz$$

综上, 应选 A

5. 【解析】D

$$\text{利用根值判别法, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{\frac{1}{n^{2n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{\frac{\ln n}{e^{2n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{\frac{1}{e^{2n}}} = a$$

所以当  $0 < a < 1$  时, 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  收敛,

综上, 应选 D

6. 【解析】C

$$y = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x)$$

$$y' = c_1 y_1'(x) + c_2 y_2'(x)$$

$$y'' = c_1 y_1''(x) + c_2 y_2''(x)$$

A项:

$$\begin{aligned} y'' + y' + y^2 &= c_1 y_1''(x) + c_2 y_2''(x) + c_1 y_1'(x) + c_2 y_2'(x) + (c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x))^2 \\ &= c_1 (y_1''(x) + y_1'(x) + c_1 y_1^2(x)) + c_2 (y_2''(x) + y_2'(x) + c_2 y_2^2(x)) + 2c_1(2y_1(x)y_2(x)) \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

当  $c_1 \neq 0, c_2 \neq 0$  时,  $y = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x)$  不是方程的解

B项

$$\begin{aligned} y'' + y' + 2y &= c_1 y_1''(x) + c_2 y_2''(x) + c_1 y_1'(x) + c_2 y_2'(x) + 2c_1 y_1(x) + 2c_2 y_2(x) \\ &= c_1 (y_1''(x) + y_1'(x) + 2y_1(x)) + c_2 (y_2''(x) + y_2'(x) + 2y_2(x)) = c_1 + c_2 \end{aligned}$$



当  $c_1 + c_2 \neq 1$  时,  $y = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x)$  不是方程的解

$$C \text{ 项: } xy'' + y' + \frac{y}{x} = c_1 xy_1''(x) + c_1 y_1'(x) + \frac{c_1 y_1(x)}{x} + c_2 xy_2''(x) + c_2 y_2'(x) + \frac{c_2 y_2(x)}{x}$$

$$= c_1 \left( xy_1''(x) + y_1'(x) + \frac{y_1(x)}{x} \right) + c_2 \left( xy_2''(x) + y_2'(x) + \frac{y_2(x)}{x} \right) = 0$$

故  $y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$  是方程的解

$$D \text{ 项: } x + 2y + \int_0^x y(t) dt = x + c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x) + \int_0^x (c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x)) dx$$

$$= x + c_1 \left( y_1(x) + \int_0^x y_1(x) dx \right) + c_2 \left( y_2(x) + \int_0^x y_2(x) dx \right)$$

$$= x - c_1 x - c_2 x = (1 - c_1 - c_2)x$$

当  $C_1 + C_2 \neq 1$  时,  $y = C_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x)$  不是方程的解

综上, 应选 C

## 二、填空题参考答案

1. 【解析】  $3y^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3xy^2 + (x-1) \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y^2}{2x}\right)^2}} \right) \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,y)} = 3y^2$$

2. 【解析】  $(2x, 2y, 1)$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = y^2 + z + x^2$$

$$\operatorname{grad}(\operatorname{div} \vec{A}) = 2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + \vec{k}, \text{ 则答案为 } (2x, 2y, 1)$$

3. 【解析】  $\frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4})$

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx = \int_0^2 ye^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4})$$

4. 【解析】  $-\pi R^3$

$$\text{联立 P. } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{得 } x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3xy + 3yz + 3zx = R^3 + 3xy + 3yz + 3zx = 0$$

$$\text{即 } xy + yz + zx = -\frac{R^2}{2}$$

∴ 由轮换对称性得

$$\oint_p 3xydz = \oint (xy + yz + zx)ds = \oint -\frac{R^2}{2}ds = -\frac{R^2}{2} \cdot 2\pi R = -\pi R^3$$

5. 【解析】  $\frac{3}{4}$

由于  $S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x$ , 易知  $S(x)$  是偶函数

$$\text{则 } S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

6. 【解析】  $\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}, 1 + \frac{1}{e}\right)$

设  $t = x - 1$ , 则幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} t^n$  的收敛半径为  $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$  其中  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n}$

所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$  即收敛半径为  $\frac{1}{e}$

当  $t = \frac{1}{e}$  时级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}}{e^n}$  发散。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}}{e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{n^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}}{e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - n}$$

令  $t = \frac{1}{n}$ , 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 0 \cdot t^2}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

当  $t = -\frac{1}{e}$  级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}}{(-e)^n}$  发散

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}}{(-e)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}}{e^n} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n. \text{ 极限不存在}$$

故  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} t^n$  的收敛域为  $\left(-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e}\right)$

$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} (x-1)^n$  的收敛域为  $\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}, 1 + \frac{1}{e}\right)$

### 三、【解析】

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x^2}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y^2}{x^3}f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{2}{y}f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x^2}f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{2x}{y^2}f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{所以 } x \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y^2}{x^2}f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{2x}{y}f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y^2}{x^2}f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{2x}{y}f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

### 四、【解析】

设切点坐标:  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  切平面法向量为  $(2x_0, 2y_0, \frac{1}{2}z_0)$

则切平面方程为  $2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{2}z_0(z - z_0) = 0$ 。

$$\text{即 } xx_0 + yy_0 + \frac{1}{4}zz_0 = 1$$

$\therefore x$  轴上截距为  $\frac{1}{x_0}$ ,  $y$  轴上截距为  $\frac{1}{y_0}$ ,  $z$  轴上截距为  $\frac{4}{z_0}$

$$\therefore \text{设 } f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{x_0^2} + \frac{1}{y_0^2} + \frac{16}{z_0^2}$$

$$\text{设 } L(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda) = \left(\frac{1}{x_0^2} + \frac{1}{y_0^2} + \frac{16}{z_0^2}\right) + \lambda\left(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + \frac{1}{4}z_0^2 - 1\right)$$

$$L_{x_0} = -\frac{2}{x_0^3} + 2\lambda x_0, L_{y_0} = -\frac{2}{y_0^3} + 2\lambda y_0, L_{z_0} = -\frac{32}{z_0^3} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda z_0.$$

$$L_{\lambda} = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + \frac{1}{4}z_0^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{令 } L_{x_0} = L_{y_0} = L_{z_0} = 0 \text{ 得 } x_0^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, y_0^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, z_0^2 = \frac{8}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

代入  $L_{\lambda} = 0$  中. 得  $\lambda = 16$ , 则  $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}, y_0 = \frac{1}{2}, z_0 = \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore$  切平面方程为  $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(z - \sqrt{2}) = 0$



## 五、【解析】

设特征方程为  $x^2 - 1 = 0$ . 得  $\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = -1$

则设齐次方程的通解为  $Y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$

$\because x = 1$  是特征方程的根.

$\therefore$  设非齐次方程的特解为  $y^* = x(b_0 + b_1 x)e^x = (b_1 x^2 + b_0 x)e^x$ .

$\therefore y^{*'} = (b_0 + 2b_1 x)e^x + (b_0 x + b_1 x^2)e^x = (b_1 x^2 + (2b_1 + b_0)x + b_0)e^x$ .

$y^{*''} = (2b_1 x + (2b_1 + b_0) + b_1 x^2 + (2b_1 + b_0)x + b_0)e^x$ .

$= (b_1 x^2 + (4b_1 + b_0)x + (2b_1 + 2b_0))e^x$ .

$\therefore$  代入微分方程得  $(4b_1 x + (2b_1 + 2b_0))e^x = 4xe^x$ .

$\therefore \begin{cases} 4b_1 = 4 \\ 2b_1 + 2b_0 = 0 \end{cases}$  得  $\begin{cases} b_0 = -1 \\ b_1 = 1 \end{cases}$ .

$\therefore$  该方程的一个特解为  $y^* = (x^2 - x)e^x$

$\therefore$  该方程的通解为  $y = Y + y^* = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + (x^2 - x)e^x$

代  $\lambda y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 1$  得  $\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ c_1 - c_2 - 1 = 1 \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = -1 \end{cases}$

满足条件的特解为  $y = (x^2 - x + 1)e^x - e^{-x}$

## 六、【解析】

联立  $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{3 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2z \end{cases}$  得  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_1 &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{3 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{3 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3 - r^2}} r dr = 2\pi(3 - \sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 &= \iint_{\Sigma_2} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + r^2} d(1 + r^2) = \left(2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}\right)\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = 2\pi(3 - \sqrt{3}) + \left(2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}\right)\pi = \frac{16\pi}{3}$$

七、【解析】

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$$

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^n x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n(2n+1)} = \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6}$$

八、【解析】

$$\text{设 } \Omega_1: \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq 1, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x^2 + y^2 \geq z\}$$

$$\Omega_2: \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq 1, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x^2 + y^2 < z\}$$

$$\therefore I = \iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2 - z) dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega_2} (z - x^2 - y^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{r^2} (r^2 - z) dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{r^2}^1 (z - r^2) dz = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

九、【解析】

$$\text{证明: 设 } Q(x, y) = xe^{\sin y}, P(x, y) = -ye^{-\sin x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^{\sin y}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -e^{-\sin x}$$

$$\text{由 Green 公式知, } \oint_L xe^{\sin y} dy - ye^{-\sin x} dx = \iint_{D_{xy}} (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy$$

$$\text{由切线不等式知 } e^{\sin y} \geq 1 + \sin y, e^{-\sin x} \geq 1 - \sin x$$

$$\iint_{D_{xy}} (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy \geq \iint_{D_{xy}} (2 + \sin y - \sin x) dx dy$$

$$= 2\pi^2 + \pi \int_0^\pi \sin y dy - \pi \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$$

$$\therefore \oint_L xe^{\sin y} dy - ye^{-\sin x} dx \geq 2\pi^2. \text{证毕}$$