

一、 TTT

二、 DAB

三、

(1)  $x - y + 2z = \pm 3$

(2)  $dx - dy$

(3)  $y + z = 3$

(4) 0

解:

设  $x - y + 2z = a$ .

$\vec{r} = (2x, -4y, 2z)$

$\vec{n} = (1, -1, 2)$

$$\begin{cases} 2cx = 1 \\ -4cy = -1 \\ 2cz = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2c} \\ y = \frac{1}{4c} \\ z = \frac{1}{c} \end{cases}$$

$x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 2$

$\therefore \frac{9}{8c^2} = 2 \quad c = \pm \frac{3}{4}$

代入  $x - y + 2z$  解得  $a = \pm 3$  !

四、  $3\sin\theta = 1 + \sin\theta \quad \therefore \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$$A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} (r_1^2 - r_2^2) d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} ((3\sin\theta)^2 - (1+\sin\theta)^2) d\theta = \pi$$

五、  $\int |\vec{v}| dt$

$\vec{r}(t) = (12\sin t)\vec{i} - (12\cos t)\vec{j} + 5t\vec{k}$

$\vec{v}(t) = 12\cos t\vec{i} + 12\sin t\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$

$|\vec{v}(t)| = 13$

$A(0, -12, 0) \Rightarrow t=0$

$|\int_0^x 13 dt| = 26\pi \Rightarrow x = \pm 2\pi$

$\therefore (0, -12, \pm 10\pi)$

六、

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = |2x| < 1 \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

①  $x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln(n+2)}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)} = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)} \geq \frac{1}{\ln(n+2+1)}$

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

$|a_n| = \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)} > \frac{1}{n} \quad \therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln(n+2)}$  条件收敛.

②  $x = \frac{1}{2} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)}$

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

$\therefore x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

七. 用泰勒展开和二项级数定理分别展开  $\cos(\sin x)$  与  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ .

$$\cos(\sin x) - \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{3}x^4 + O(x^5) \quad (\text{注若令 } \cos(\sin x) = 1 \text{ 则会丢掉一些东西})$$

$$\therefore a=4 \quad b=\frac{1}{3}$$

是错的.

八. 内部:  $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2} (x^2+2y^2)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xe^{-x^2-y^2} (1-x^2-2y^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2ye^{-x^2-y^2} (2-x^2-2y^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=\pm 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=\pm 1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

外部:  $x^2+y^2=4 \quad f(x, y) = e^{-4} (4+y^2)$

$$\therefore (\pm 2, 0) \quad (0, \pm 2)$$

$$f(0, 0) = 0 \quad f(0, \pm 1) = 2e^{-1}$$

$$f(\pm 1, 0) = e^{-1} \quad f(\pm 2, 0) = 4e^{-1}$$

$$f(0, \pm 2) = 8e^{-4} \quad f_{\max} = 2e^{-1}$$

$$f_{\min} = 0.$$

九.

$$z=1 \quad z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}.$$

$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z = \rho \cos \varphi \quad z=1 \quad \therefore \rho = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{15} (2\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

$$+ : \int_L \sin 2x \, dx + 2(x^2-1) y \, dy = \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx + 2(x^2-1) \sin x \cos x \, dx \quad \begin{matrix} y = \sin x \\ dy = \cos x \, dx \end{matrix}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin 2x \, dx \quad (\text{分部积分})$$

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

十一:

(自己写的  
大家可以验证  
一下)

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & xz & x^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-x)\vec{i} + (z-1)\vec{j} + (z+1)\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1).$$

$$d\sigma = \sqrt{1+1+1} \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{3} \, dx \, dy.$$

更正: -5/6

$$\therefore \iiint_S \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\sigma = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (-4x-y) \, dy \, dx = -\frac{13}{6}$$

十二.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 2(x+y+z).$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^1 2(r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + z) \, dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (2r \cos \theta + 2r \sin \theta + 1) r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (2r^2 \cos \theta + 2r^2 \sin \theta + r) \, dr \, d\theta = 4\pi$$