

## 北京理工大学2020年春季学期期末试卷参考答案

一、 1.  $\frac{\sqrt{26}}{3}$ ;      2.  $\frac{98}{13}$ ;      3.  $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\arccos y} f(x, y) dx - \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{\arccos y}^{\pi} f(x, y) dx$ ;

4.  $2R^2$ ;      5.  $3 < p \leq 4$ .

二、 1. 解：过  $P(1, 2, -1)$  点且垂直于平面  $\pi: 2x - y + z = 5$  的直线  $L$  的参数方程为

$$x = 1 + 2t; y = 2 - t; z = -1 + t;$$

代入平面  $\pi$  的方程，得

$$2 + 4t - 2 + t - 1 + t = 5$$

解得  $t = 1$ , 故  $P$  在平面  $\pi$  上投影点的坐标为  $(3, 1, 0)$ .

2. 解：  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot (1 + \varphi')$        $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot (-\varphi') + f'_2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = [f''_{11} \cdot (-\varphi') + f''_{12}] (1 + \varphi') - f'_1 \cdot \varphi''$$

3. 解： 
$$I = \iiint_V (x + y + z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{xy} (x + y + z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x [(x + y)xy + \frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2] dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^4 + \frac{1}{6}x^5] dx = \frac{7}{36}.$$

4. 解：  $gradu = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) = (2x, z, y)$

$$\operatorname{div}(gradu) = \operatorname{div}(2x, z, y)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(y)$$

$$= 2.$$

三、 解： 记  $\int_0^t u f(u^2 + t^2) du = g(t)$ ,       $F(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$ ,

故  $F'(x) = g(x) = \int_0^x u f(u^2 + x^2) du$

令

$$y = u^2 + x^2, \text{ 则 } F'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^{2x^2} f(y) dy,$$

$$\text{得} \quad F''(x) = 2xf(2x^2) - xf(x^2).$$

四、解：所求转动惯量  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$

$$\text{做球面坐标变换} \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(\rho, \varphi, \theta)} = \rho^2 \sin \varphi$$

$\Omega$  边界曲面的球坐标方程分别为  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$  和  $\rho = 2 \cos \varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{32}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^5 \varphi \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{64\pi}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^5 \varphi (\cos^2 \varphi - 1) d\cos \varphi \\ &= \frac{64\pi}{5} \left( \frac{u^8}{8} - \frac{u^6}{6} \right) \Big|_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{11\pi}{30} \end{aligned}$$

(注：柱坐标计算同样可得，评分标准参考以上球坐标的方法)

五、解：  $f'_x = ay^2 + 3cx^2z^2 \quad f'_y = 2axy + bz \quad f'_z = by + 2cx^3z$

$$g(r, a, b, c) = \{4a + 3c, 4a - b, 2b - 2c\}$$

$$4a + 3c = 0 \quad 4a - b = 0 \quad 2b - 2c = 64$$

$$\text{解得} \quad a = 6 \quad b = 24 \quad c = -8$$

六、解：1).  $P(x, y) = (x - y)(x^2 + y^2)^\lambda, Q(x, y) = (x + y)(x^2 + y^2)^\lambda$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -(x^2 + y^2)^\lambda + 2y\lambda(x - y)(x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = (x^2 + y^2)^\lambda + 2x\lambda(x + y)(x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow 2(\lambda + 1)(x^2 + y^2)^\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

$$2). \quad P(x, y) = \frac{x - y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q(x, y) = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$df(x, y) = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1, \sqrt{3}) - f(2, 0) &= \int_{(2,0)}^{(1,\sqrt{3})} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} Q(1, y)dy + \int_2^1 P(x, 0)dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1+y}{1+y^2} dy + \int_2^1 \frac{x}{x^2} dx \\ &= \arctan y \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} - \ln 2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

七、解：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(2n-1)}{(n+1)(2n+1)} \cdot x^2 = x^2$$

当  $x^2 < 1$ , 即  $|x| < 1$  时级数收敛.

故收敛区间为:  $-1 < x < 1$

设

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

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

$$S''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2}$$

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

$$S'(x) = 2 \arctan x$$

$$S(x) = 2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2)$$

八、解：

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{x-1+2} - \frac{1}{x-1+3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^{n-1} - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n}\right) (x-1)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

收敛区间  $(-1, 3)$

$$f^{(5)}(1) = -5! \left( \frac{1}{2^6} - \frac{1}{3^6} \right)$$

九、解： 记  $S_1: z = R, x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ , 取上侧；  $S_2: z = -R, x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ , 取下侧；

$S_3$ :  $S$  的侧面（即圆柱面部分）；

$S_{3前}: x = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}, -R \leq y \leq R, -R \leq z \leq R$ , 取前侧；

$S_{3后}: x = -\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}, -R \leq y \leq R, -R \leq z \leq R$ , 取后侧；

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \frac{xdydz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} &= \iint_{S_1} \frac{xdydz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint_{S_2} \frac{xdydz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint_{S_3} \frac{xdydz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= \iint_{S_{3前}} \frac{xdydz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint_{S_{3后}} \frac{xdydz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dydz}{R^2 + z^2} - \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{-\sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dydz}{R^2 + z^2} \\ &= 2 \int_{-R}^R \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dy \int_{-R}^R \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} = \frac{\pi^2 R}{2} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $D_{yz} = \{(y, z) | -R \leq y \leq R, -R \leq z \leq R\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dxdy &= \iint_{S_1} \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dxdy + \iint_{S_2} \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dxdy + \iint_{S_3} \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dxdy \\ &= \iint_{S_1} \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dxdy + \iint_{S_2} \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{R^2}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} dxdy - \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(-R)^2}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} dxdy \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以，原式  $I = \frac{\pi^2 R}{2}$ .

十、解： 1).  $F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\phi \int_0^t \rho^2 f(\rho^2) \sin\phi d\rho$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^t \rho^2 f(\rho^2) d\rho$$

$$F'(t) = 4\pi t^2 f(t^2)$$

$$2). \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{1-\lambda} F'(\frac{1}{n}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4\pi \frac{1}{n^{1+\lambda}} f(\frac{1}{n^2})$$

因  $f(0) \neq 0$  且  $f(x)$  在 0 点连续,  $f(x)$  在 0 点右小邻域有局部保号性,

此时  $f(x)$  要么正, 要么负.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4\pi}{n^{1+\lambda}} f(\frac{1}{n^2})}{\frac{1}{n^{1+\lambda}}} = 4\pi f(0)$$

$\lambda > 0$  时收敛,  $\lambda \leq 0$  时发散。