微积分II(第一层次)期末试卷参考答案2018.7.3

一、 1.
$$\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2+z^2}f''-\frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}f';$$
 2. 收敛; 3. $(3-\sqrt{5},3+\sqrt{5});$

4.
$$8x \sin y = 3 + 4 \sin^2 y;$$
 5. $\sin \frac{y}{x} - \cos \frac{x}{y} + 5x - \frac{3}{y^2} = C.$

二、
$$\frac{29}{20}\pi a^5$$
. 三、 $-\frac{9}{2}a^3$. 四、 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时绝对收敛, $-\frac{1}{2} 时条件收敛, $p \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ 时发散.$

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

$$\dot{\pi}, \ f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{4}, & x \in (-\pi, \pi) \\ 0, & x = \pm \pi. \end{cases}, \qquad 1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} - \dots = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

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

$$\text{ (1) } f'(x) = a(1+4f^2(x)), \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\tan(2ax); \qquad \text{ (2) } f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = -\frac{2}{x}, \quad f(x) = 2 + Cx.$$

微积分 II (第一层次) 期末试卷参考答案 (2019.6.17)

一、 1. 解: 平面方程为
$$z = \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{9}{4}$$
, $(x,y) \in D$, 其中 $D: x^2 + (y-3)^2 \le 9$. 则所求面积 $S = \iint \sqrt{1 + (z_x')^2 + (z_y')^2} dxdy = \iint \frac{9}{8} dxdy = \frac{9}{8} \cdot 9\pi = \frac{81}{8}\pi$.

2. 解:
$$a_n = n \arcsin \frac{\pi}{5^n}$$
, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{5^{n+1}}}{n \cdot \frac{\pi}{5^n}} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$, 所以级数收敛.

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

4. 解: 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. 解: 方程化为
$$(x^2-y+5)$$
d $x-(x+y^2+2)$ d $y=0$, 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 $3x_0x + y_0y - z_0z = 27$.

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

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

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

$$\int_{C+\overline{AO}} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y = -\iint_D (-2) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \qquad (其中 D 为旋轮线的一拱与 x 轴所围的区域)$$

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

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

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

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

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

八、解: $y_1 - y_3 = e^{-x}$ 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 $y = C_1e^{-x} + C_2e^{2x} + xe^x$.

微积分 II (第一层次) 期末试卷参考答案 (2020.8.18)

一、 解:
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\x\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$
, 所以 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续.

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0, \ f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0,$$

所以 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处可偏导.

$$\omega = f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y = f(x,y) = xy\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{\omega}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \rho \cos \theta \sin \theta \sin \frac{1}{\rho} = 0, \text{ 所以 } f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处可微.}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x,y) \neq (0,0) \text{ if, } f'_x(x,y) = y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}},$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0\atop y\to 0}f_x'(x,y)=\lim_{\rho\to 0^+}(\rho\sin\theta\sin\frac{1}{\rho}-\cos^2\theta\sin\theta\cos\frac{1}{r})\,\text{ π $\it a} \,\text{π $\it a} \,f(x,y)\,\text{\bar{a}}\,(0,0)\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$\rlap{$}$}\,\text{$

$$\exists$$
 1. $9x + y - z = 27 \not \equiv 9x + 17y - 17z + 27 = 0$.

2.
$$\Re: S = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 2a^2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2 + y^2}}{a} \right) dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - \rho^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + \rho^2}}{a} \right) \rho d\rho = \frac{16}{3} \pi a^2.$$

3.
$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{x^2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + y^2} dy = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \arctan \frac{y}{x^2} \Big|_{y=x^2}^{y \to +\infty} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

三、1. 曲线的参数方程为
$$x=\cos\theta, y=\frac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2}}, z=\frac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2}}, \theta$$
 从 0 到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$,则

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos\theta \sin\theta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos^2\theta) d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

2. 记
$$S: x+y=R$$
后侧, $I=\iint\limits_S (y+x)\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z-(y+z)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y=-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\iint\limits_S\mathrm{d}S=-\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi R^3}{4}.$

3. 设 $S_1: z = 0, ((x,y) \in D)$ 取下侧, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$. $\Omega \in S \subseteq S_1$ 所围立体,

$$P = x^3 + az^2, Q = y^3 + ax^2, R = z^3 + ay^2, \text{ }$$

$$\iint_{S+S_1} P \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + Q \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + R \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin\varphi \mathrm{d}r = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5},$$

$$\iint\limits_{S_1} P \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + Q \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + R \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = -\iint\limits_{D} ay^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = -a \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 \sin^2\theta \mathrm{d}\rho = -\frac{\pi a^5}{4},$$

所以
$$I = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5} + \frac{\pi a^5}{4} = \frac{29}{20}\pi a^5$$

四、1. 解:
$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^4)$$
, $a_n = \frac{1}{n} - \arctan \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{3n^3} + o(\frac{1}{n^4})\right) \sim \frac{1}{3n^3}$, 所以级数收敛.

2. 解: $a_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$, a_n 单调减, $\frac{1}{2n} < a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$, 由夹逼准则可知 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0$,所以由莱布尼茨判别法可知原级数收敛;由 $a_n > \frac{1}{2n}$ 可知原级数非绝对收敛,故原级数条件收敛.

3. 解: 设
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)^2 x^n$$
, 两边积分得

$$\int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (n+1)x^{n+1} = x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (n+1)x^n = x \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty x^{n+1}\right)' = x \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, (|x| < 1)$$

两边求导
$$S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}\right)' = \frac{x+1}{(1-x)^3}, (-1 < x < 1).$$
 令 $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ 得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1)^2 \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{9}{32}.$

4.
$$x^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2} \cos n\pi x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \ \mathbb{R} \ x = 0 \ \mathbb{P} \ \mathbb{P} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

 \pm . 1. $\tan(1+x+y) - \sec(1+x+y) = x-1$.

2. 原方程可以写成 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} - \frac{2x}{y} = -2\frac{x^2}{y^3}$, 这是一个关于 x 的伯努利方程,通积分为 $y^2 = C\mathrm{e}^{\frac{y^2}{x}}$.

$$\overrightarrow{r}, y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{-x}.$$

微积分 II (第一层次) 期末试卷参考答案 (2021.6.22)

一、 1. 法平面方程为
$$x-2y+z=0$$
, 切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{y-2}{-2}=\frac{z-3}{1}$.

2. 解: 柱面在第一卦限部分记为 S_1 , 则 $S_1: x = \sqrt{ay-y^2}, (y,z) \in D$, $D = \{(y,z)|0 \le z \le \sqrt{a^2-ay}, 0 \le y \le a\}$.

$$S = 4S_1 = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (x_y')^2 + (x_z')^2} dx dy = 4\iint_D \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ay - y^2}} dx dy = 2\int_0^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - ay}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{ay - y^2}} dx = 4a^2.$$

3. 解:
$$P = \cos(x + y^2)$$
, $Q = 2y\cos(x + y^2) - \sqrt{1 + y^4}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2y\sin(x + y^2)$, 所以积分与路

径无关. 取直线段
$$\overline{OA}: y = 0, x: 0 \to 2\pi a, \ \mathbb{M} I_1 = \int_{\overline{OA}} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^{2\pi a} \cos x dx = \sin(2\pi a).$$

4. 解: S 关于 y = 0 对称, xy + yz 关于 y 是奇函数, 则

$$I_2 = \iint_S zx dS = \iint_D x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{(1 + z_x')^2 + (z_y')^2} dx dy = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \rho^3 \cos\theta d\rho = \frac{64}{15}\sqrt{2}a^4.$$

5.
$$\Re : \int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$$

对于 $I_1 = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$, (1) $p \ge 1$ 时是定积分,收敛;(2) p < 1 时,0 是奇点, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{p-1} e^{-x} \cdot x^{1-p} = 1$, 由柯西判别法,当 0 < 1 - p < 1 即 $0 时收敛,当 <math>1 - p \ge 1$ 即 $p \le 0$ 时发散.由(1)(2)可知, I_1 仅 当 p > 0 时收敛.

对于
$$I_2 = \int_1^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$$
, $+\infty$ 是奇点, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} \cdot x^2 = 0$,所以 I_2 收敛.

综上,原式仅当p > 0时收敛;

二、1. 解:
$$0 < u_n = \frac{n^{n-1}}{(2n^2 + n + 1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} < \frac{n^{n-1}}{(n^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$
,而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,所以原级数收敛.

2. 解:因为数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right\}$ 单调减少趋于零,

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin \frac{k\pi}{6} \right| = \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{\pi}{12}} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2\sin\frac{k\pi}{6} \sin\frac{\pi}{12} \right| = \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{\pi}{12}} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\cos\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{12} - \cos\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{12} \right) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{\pi}{12}} \left| \cos\frac{\pi}{12} - \cos\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{12} \right| \le \frac{1}{\sin\frac{\pi}{12}},$$

故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{6}$ 的部分和有界. 由狄利克莱判别法知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{6}}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛.

$$\mathbb{Z}\left|\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{6}}{\sqrt{n}}\right| \, \geq \, \frac{\sin^2\frac{n\pi}{6}}{\sqrt{n}} \, = \, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \, - \, \frac{\cos\frac{n\pi}{3}}{2\sqrt{n}}. \,$$
 与上面的证明类似,可以知道级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos\frac{n\pi}{3}}{2\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛,而级

数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$
 发散. 一个发散级数与一个收敛级数逐项相减所得的级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{6}}{\sqrt{n}}$ 必发散,由比较判别

法可知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{6}}{\sqrt{n}} \right|$ 发散. 综上所述,原级数条件收敛.

3. 解: 注意到
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n = \ln(1+x), x \in (-1,1],$$
 所以

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

4. 解: 原方程化为 $(3x^2+2xy-y^2)$ d $x+(x^2-2xy)$ dy=0, 这是全微分方程, 通积分为 $x^3+x^2y-xy^2=C$.

5. 解: 原方程化为 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} - \frac{1}{x}y = x^3 \cdot y^{-2}$, 这是伯努利方程,令 $y^3 = u$, 则原方程化为 $\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} - \frac{3}{x} \cdot u = 3x^2$, 解得 $u = \mathrm{e}^{\int \frac{3}{x} \mathrm{d}x} \Big(C + \int 3x^3 \mathrm{e}^{-\int \frac{3}{x} \mathrm{d}x} \mathrm{d}x \Big) = x^3 (C + 3x)$, 故所求通积分为 $y^3 = x^3 (C + 3x)$.

三、解:设S是平面x+y+z=1在第一卦限的部分的上侧,则由斯托克斯公式,

$$I_3 = -2 \iint_S z dy dz + x dz dx + y dx dy = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S (x+y+z) dS = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sigma(S) = -1.$$

四、解: 曲面 S 的方程为 $z=\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$,其中 $(x,y)\in D, D=\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2\leq a^2\}$. 设 $S_1:z=\mathrm{e}^a,(x,y)\in D$,取上侧. $P=4xz,Q=-2yz,R=1-z^2$,则由高斯公式 $\iint\limits_{S+S_1}P\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z+Q\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x+$

$$R dx dy = 0$$
,所以 $I_4 = -\iint_{S_1} (1 - e^{2a}) dx dy = (e^{2a} - 1)\iint_{D} dx dy = (e^{2a} - 1)\pi a^2$

五、解:
$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}, \ f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n-1} = x s(x),$$

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n-1}$$
, 两边积分得

$$\int_0^x s(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{4(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n} = x \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{4(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} x^{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{4(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$$
$$= x \left(4x + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{4(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} \right) = x (4x + f'(x)) = 4x^2 + xf'(x),$$

所以 s(x) = 8x + f'(x) + xf''(x), 故 $f''(x) = xs(x) = 8x^2 + xf'(x) + x^2f''(x)$,

所以 f(x) 满足的微分方程为 $f''(x) - \frac{x}{1-x^2}f'(x) = \frac{8x^2}{1-x^2}$,

这是关于 f'(x) 的一阶线性微分方程,解得

$$f'(x) = e^{\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx} \left(C_1 + \int \frac{8x^2}{1-x^2} e^{-\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx} dx \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left(C_1 + 8 \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left(C_1 + 4 \arcsin x - 4x\sqrt{1-x^2} \right)$$

由 f'(0) = 0 得 $C_1 = 0$,所以 $f'(x) = 4\left(\frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - x\right)$,两边再积分得 $f(x) = 2(\arcsin x)^2 - 2x^2 + C_2$,由 f(0) = 0 得 $C_2 = 0$,所以 $f(x) = 2(\arcsin x)^2 - 2x^2$