

## 18 工答案

一、客观题 (本题共 8 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 32 分)

$$1、-\frac{1}{2}; 2、-\frac{1}{x}; 3、\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y)dx; 4、\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{-3}; 5、y=x;$$

$$6、(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}]; 7、\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}; 8、y=x^2(C-\ln x)。$$

二、判断级数的敛散性 (本题共 2 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 8 分)

$$1、\because \sqrt{n} \tan \frac{\pi}{n^2} \sim \frac{\pi}{\frac{3}{n^2}} \quad n \rightarrow \infty, \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} \tan \frac{\pi}{n^2} \text{ 收敛 } (p = \frac{3}{2} > 1)。$$

$$2、\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+2)^2 \cdot 2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^2 \cdot 2^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^3}{2(n+2)^2} = +\infty > 1,$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)^2 \cdot 2^n} \text{ 发散。}$$

三、计算题 (本题共 3 小题, 每小题 8 分, 满分 24 分)

$$1、\because r^2 - 2r - 3 = (r-3)(r+1) = 0, \therefore r_1 = 3, r_2 = -1, \therefore Y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x}。$$

$$\because 0 \text{ 不是特征值, } \therefore y^* = ax + b。 \therefore -2a - 3(ax+b) = 3x+1, \therefore a = -1, b = \frac{1}{3}。$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x} - x + \frac{1}{3}。$$

$$2、\because d(\sin(xy) + xz^2 - 3yz) = \cos(xy)(ydx + xdy) + z^2 dx + 2xzdz - 3zdy - 3ydz = 0,$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{y \cos(xy) + z^2}{3y - 2xz} dx + \frac{x(\cos(xy) - 3z)}{3y - 2xz} dy,$$

$$\therefore z_x = \frac{y \cos(xy) + z^2}{3y - 2xz}, z_y = \frac{x(\cos(xy) - 3z)}{3y - 2xz}。$$

$$3、f(x) = \ln 3 + \ln(1 + \frac{x-3}{3}) = \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n} (x-3)^n \quad x \in (0, 6]。$$

四、计算题 (本题共 3 小题, 每小题 8 分, 满分 24 分)

$$1、z_x = -3yf_1' + 8xf_2', z_{xy} = -3f_1' - 3y(4y-3x)f_{11}'' + 8x(4y-3x)f_{12}''。$$

$$2、\because \begin{cases} y = -x \\ x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (-3, 3), \begin{cases} y = -x \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (0, 0), \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (3, 0)。$$

$$\therefore \iint_D (3y-1) d\sigma = \int_0^3 (3y-1) dy \int_{-y}^{3-2y} dx = \int_0^3 (-3y^2 + 10y - 3) dy = 9。$$

$$3、 \because \begin{cases} z_x = 3x^2 - 8x + 2y = 0 \\ z_y = 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x \\ 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (0,0) \\ (2,2) \end{cases}, \text{ 又 } \because z_{xx} = 6x - 8,$$

$z_{xy} = 2, z_{yy} = -2$ 。  $\therefore (0,0)$  处,  $AC - B^2 = 8 > 0$ , 并且  $A = -8 < 0$ , 故  $(0,0)$  是极大值

点, 极大值为  $z(0,0) = 1$ ;  $(2,2)$  处,  $AC - B^2 = -8 < 0$ , 故  $(2,2)$  不是极值点。

五、计算题(本题共 2 小题, 每小题 6 分, 满分 12 分)

$$1、 \text{ 令 } s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \quad x \in (-1,1), \text{ 则}$$

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad x \in (-1,1),$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} s\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{4}。$$

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$$2、 I = \iint_D e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 e^r r dr = 2\pi [re^r - e^r]_1^2 = 2\pi e^2。$$

附加题 (本题 5 分)

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

$$\therefore e^x - e^{-x} = 2\left(x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \cdots\right),$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \cdots。$$