(2014-2015-2)工科数`学分析期末试题(A 卷)解答(2015.7)

-. 1.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$

2.
$$\frac{31}{10}$$

3.
$$I_2$$
, I_4

4.
$$-\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$5. \qquad \frac{2(\pi-2)}{5\pi}$$

三.
$$f'_{x} = 2x(2+y^{2}) \qquad f'_{y} = 2x^{2}y + \ln y + 1 \qquad ...(2 分)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'_{x} = 0 \qquad f'_{y} = 0 \qquad 得 x = 0 \qquad y = \frac{1}{e} \qquad ...(3 分)$$

$$f''_{x^{2}} = 2(2+y^{2}) \qquad f''_{xy} = 4xy \qquad f''_{y^{2}} = 2x^{2} + \frac{1}{y} \qquad ...(5 分)$$
在点 $(0, \frac{1}{e}) \qquad A = 2(2 + \frac{1}{e^{2}}) \qquad B = 0 \qquad C = e$

 $AC - B^2 = 2e(2 + \frac{1}{e^2}) > 0$ $\mathbb{H} A > 0$

故
$$(0,\frac{1}{e})$$
是极小值点,极小值为 $f(0,\frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e}$ (8 分)

四. 两方程两端分别对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{dz}{dx} \\ yz + xz \frac{dy}{dx} + xy \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$
将点 P 代入得
$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} \\ 3 + \frac{dy}{dx} + 3\frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(2 分)

解得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{9}{5} \qquad \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{2}{5} \qquad (5 分)$$

$$\vec{s} = \{1, -\frac{9}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\}$$
(6 分)

切线
$$\frac{x-1}{5} = \frac{y-3}{-9} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$$
 (8分)

$$\Xi. \qquad I = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$=8\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{co} \, {}^{4}\theta d\theta \qquad \qquad \dots (7 \, \cancel{\upmatherapping})$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}\pi \qquad \qquad (9\ \%)$$

$$\vec{n} = \{-x, -2y, -1\}|_{P} = \{-2, -2, -1\}$$
(2 $\%$)

切平面为
$$2(x-2)+2(y-1)+(z+4)=0$$

即
$$2x+2y+z=2$$
(4 分)

七.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} = 1 \qquad R = 1 \qquad(1 分)$$

$$x = \pm 1$$
时,级数为 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n-1}$ 收敛,收敛域为 $x \in [-1,1]$ (3分)

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n-2}$$
 (5 $\cancel{\pi}$)

$$=\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$$
(6 $\%$)

$$S(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = x - \arctan x$$
 (8 $\%$)

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n-1} = x^2 - x \arctan x$$
 (9 $\%$)

$$\oint_{L+\overline{AO}} (e^{-x}\cos y - 2y^3) dx + (e^{-x}\sin y - xy^2) dy = \iint_{\Omega} 5y^2 dx dy \qquad \dots (2 \ \%)$$

$$=5\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta\int_{0}^{2\mathrm{s}\,\mathrm{i}\,\theta}\rho^{3}\,\mathrm{s}\,\mathrm{i}\,\mathbf{\hat{n}}\theta d\rho\qquad \qquad (4\,\mathcal{H})$$

$$=20\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} s i \, \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, \theta d\theta \qquad \qquad (5 \, \hat{\mathcal{T}})$$

$$=\frac{25}{8}\pi$$
(6 $\%$)

$$=-\int_{0}^{2} \sin y \, dy$$
(8 $\%$)

$$=\cos 2-1$$
(9 分)

力..
$$f(x) = (-1 + (x+1))\ln(1 + (x+1)) \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= (-1 + (x+1))\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}(x+1)^n \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}(x+1)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}(x+1)^n \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}(x+1)^n + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}(x+1)^n \qquad (7 \%)$$

$$= -(x+1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1})(x+1)^n \qquad (8 \%)$$

$$(8 \%)$$

$$(9 \%)$$

$$+. \qquad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -2y\sin x - 2x\sin y = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$$

$$(9 \%)$$

$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x) dx + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y) dy \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$= \int_0^x 2x dx + \int_0^y (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y) dy \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$= y^2\cos x + x^2\cos y \qquad (8 \%)$$

$$= y^2\cos x + x^2\cos y \qquad (9 \%)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} (2x + 2y + 3z^2) dx dy dz \qquad (1 \%)$$

$$= -\iint_V (2x + 2y + 3z^2) dx dy dz \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$= -\iint_V 3z^2 dx dy dz \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^{2\cos x} 3r^4\cos x \sin x dy \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$= -\frac{6\pi}{5} 2^5 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^7 \varphi \sin x d\phi \qquad (8 \%)$$

 $=-\frac{24\pi}{5}$

.....(9分)