2023 高等数学 A (下) 期中考试答案

$$-, 1.-\frac{1}{2}; 2.\frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} \right) (x+1)^{2n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}-1}{2^{n+3}} (x+1)^{n}, -3 < x < 1; \text{ if } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left$$

5.-3; 6.
$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$$
.

二、1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.D

三、设函数z=z(x,y)由方程F(x-y,y-z,z-x)=0确定,其中F具有连续偏导数且

$$F_2' - F_3' \neq 0$$
,计算 dz 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$. (10 分)

解: 方程F(x-y,y-z,z-x)=0两边取全微分得

$$F_1'd(x-y) + F_2'd(y-z) + F_3'd(z-x) = 0$$
, $(F_1'-F_3')dx + (F_2'-F_1')dy + (F_3'-F_2')dz = 0$

$$dz = \frac{F_1' - F_3'}{F_2' - F_3'} dx + \frac{F_2' - F_1'}{F_2' - F_3'} dx$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F_1' - F_3'}{F_2' - F_3'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F_2' - F_1'}{F_2' - F_3'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

四、求常数a,b的值,使得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\ln n + a \ln (n+1) + b \ln (n+2) \right]$ 收敛. (10 分)

$$\mathfrak{M}\colon \ \diamondsuit u_n = \ln n + a \ln \left(n + 1 \right) + b \ln \left(n + 2 \right) = \left(1 + a + b \right) \ln n + a \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + b \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right),$$

因
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 收敛,故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$,有 $1+a+b=0$;

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$$u_n = a \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + b \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) = a \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} + o \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \right) + b \left(\frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} + o \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \right)$$

$$=(a+2b)\frac{1}{n}-(\frac{a}{2}+2b)\frac{1}{n^2}+o(\frac{1}{n^2}), \quad \text{\'eff } a+2b=0;$$

解得 a = -2, b = 1.

这时
$$-u_n \sim \frac{1}{n^2} (n \to \infty)$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-u_n)$ 收敛,从而原级数收敛.

解法 2: 设级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\ln n + a \ln (n+1) + b \ln (n+2) \right]$$
 的部分和为 s_n ,则

$$s_1 = a \ln 2 + b \ln 3$$
, $s_2 = (a+1) \ln 2 + (a+b) \ln 3 + b \ln 4$,

$$n \ge 3 \text{ Iff}, s_n = (a+1)\ln 2 + (a+b+1)\sum_{k=3}^n \ln k + (a+b)\ln(n+1) + b\ln(n+2);$$

要使 $\{s_n\}$ 收敛,必须a+b+1=0,

且
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} [(a+b)\ln(n+1)+b\ln(n+2)]$$
存在,

$$\overline{m}(a+b)\ln(n+1)+b(n+2)=(a+2b)\ln n+(a+b)\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)+b\ln\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right),$$

必有 a + 2b = 0;

解得 a = -2, b = 1.

这时,
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n = -\ln 2$$
 , 即级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\ln n + a \ln (n+1) + b \ln (n+2) \right]$ 收敛于和 $-\ln 2$.

五、求幂级数
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n}$$
 的和函数. (10 分)

解:幂级数收敛域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

设幂级数和函数为s(x),则对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n},$$

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

当
$$x \neq 0$$
时, $\int_0^x s(x)dx = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2} = \frac{1-\cos x}{x}$,

$$s(x) = \left(\frac{1-\cos x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x^2};$$

或当
$$x \neq 0$$
 时, $s(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+1}\right]' = \left(\frac{1-\cos x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}$;

显然
$$s(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
,所以 $s(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \sin x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

解法 2: 幂级数收敛域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$. 设幂级数和函数为 s(x),则对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n}, \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \neq 0 \text{ ft},$$

$$s(x) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+1}\right]' = \left(\frac{1-\cos x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x\sin x + \cos x - 1}{x^2};$$

显然
$$s(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
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六、在 xOy 坐标面上求一点,使得它到 x=0 , y=0 及 3x+y-12=0 三条直线的距离平方之和最小. (10 分)

解: xOy 坐标面上任一点(x, y)到 x = 0, y = 0及 3x + y - 12 = 0 三条直线的距离平方 之和

$$d = y^2 + x^2 + \frac{\left(3x + y - 12\right)^2}{10}$$

令
$$\begin{cases} d_x = 2x + \frac{3}{5}(3x + y - 12) = 0 \\ d_y = 2y + \frac{1}{5}(3x + y - 12) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得唯一驻点 $\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$.

$$d_{xx} = \frac{19}{5}$$
, $d_{xy} = \frac{3}{5}$, $d_{yy} = \frac{11}{5}$;

在
$$\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$
处, $A = \frac{19}{5} > 0$, $B = \frac{3}{5}$, $C = \frac{11}{5}$, $AC - B^2 = 8 > 0$,

故 $\left(\frac{9}{5},\frac{3}{5}\right)$ 是 d 的极小值点,也是最小值点. 所求点为 $\left(\frac{9}{5},\frac{3}{5}\right)$.