

1. ①  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{\ln n}}$  ②  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$  ③  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n}$  ④  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \ln^3 n}$  中收敛 (C)

A. ①③ B. ③④ C. ②③ D. ②④

解: ①  $2^{\ln n} = (e^{\ln 2})^{\ln n} = e^{\ln 2 \cdot \ln n} = e^{\ln n \cdot \ln 2} = n^{\ln 2}$ .

$0 < \ln 2 < 1$ . 故①发散;

②  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ . 积分法判断收敛.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n} \begin{cases} p > 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ p \leq 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$

③  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n \cdot n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$ .

由比值判别法.  $\rho < 1$ . 故③收敛

④  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \ln n}}{\frac{1}{n \ln n}} = +\infty$ . 或者.  $\exists N$ . 当  $n > N$  时.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \ln n} > \frac{1}{n \ln n}$

故由  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$  发散, 得④发散.

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a - \frac{1}{n})^n$  收敛, 则  $a$  取值范围 (A).

A.  $(1, 1)$  B.  $[-1, 1]$  C.  $[-1, 1)$  D.  $[-1, 1]$

解:  $|u_n| = |a - \frac{1}{n}|^n$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a - \frac{1}{n}| = |a|$ .

i) 当  $|a| < 1$  即  $-1 < a < 1$  时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$  收敛, 可得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛

ii) 当  $|a| > 1$  即  $a > 1$  或  $a < -1$  时.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$  发散. 可得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散. (由比值判别法)

iii). 当  $|a| = 1$  即  $a = 1$  或  $a = -1$  时. 易得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a - \frac{1}{n})^n \neq 0$ . 可得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散.

iii) 可直接排除 B, C, D.

3.  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n a_n}{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = 0$ , 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$  (B)

A. 绝对收敛 B. 绝对收敛 C. 发散 D. 不确定

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n a_n}{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 0$ .

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n a_n}{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 0.$

由比较法. 极限形式, 可知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛. 得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  收敛.

故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$  绝对收敛.

4.  $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ . 则  $f^{(99)}(0) = (B)$

A.  $\frac{1}{99}$  B.  $-\frac{1}{99}$  C.  $\frac{1}{99!}$  D.  $-\frac{1}{99!}$

解:  $\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n+1}}{t} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$   
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \frac{1}{2n+1} \cdot x^{2n+1}$

由  $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$  得  $f^{(99)}(0) = 99! a_{99}$  是  $x^{99}$  的系数

$a_{99} = \frac{(-1)^{49}}{99!} \cdot \frac{1}{99}$  故  $f^{(99)}(0) = -\frac{1}{99}$

5.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-1)^n$  在  $x=3$  条件收敛. 则  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1) a_n (x+1)^n$  (D)

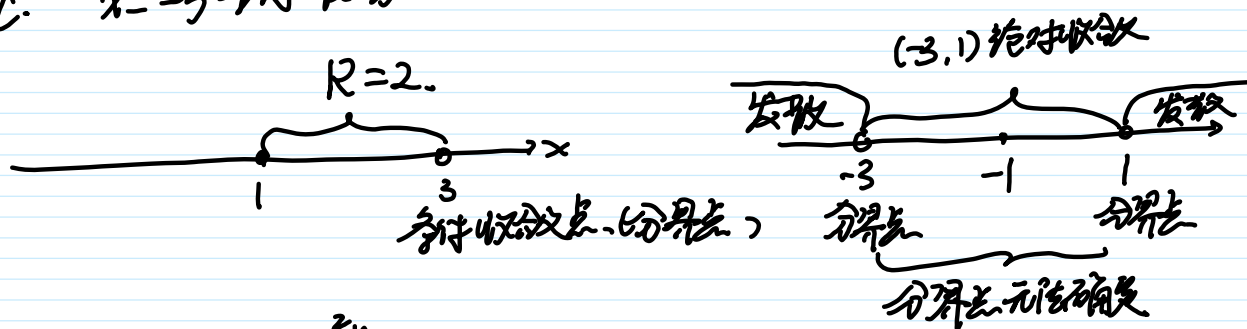
A.  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  条件收敛

B.  $x=2$  绝对收敛

C.  $x=-3$  条件收敛

D.  $x=-4$  发散

解



6.  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$  则 (C)

A.  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  连续.

B.  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不可微

C.  $f(x, y), f_x(x, y)$  在  $(0, 1)$  连续.

D.  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  可微

C.  $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  连续. D.  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  可微

解:  $\lim_{\substack{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \\ y = kx^2}} \frac{x^2 \cdot kx^2}{x^4 + k^2 x^4} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$  与  $k$  有关, 故不连续.

由可微必连续可知, 不连续必不可微

而  $\frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$  在除  $(0, 0)$  之外连续, 可微且各阶偏导连续.

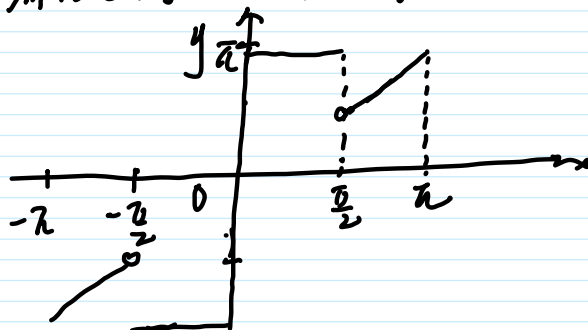
二. 1.  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 1)} \frac{\ln \cos(xy)}{\sqrt{1+x^2y} - 1} = \underline{-1}$

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 1)} \frac{\ln(1 + \cos(xy) - 1)}{\frac{1}{2}x^2y} = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 1)} \frac{\cos(xy) - 1}{\frac{1}{2}x^2y}$   
 $= \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 1)} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(xy)^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2y} = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 1)} -y = -1$

2.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x, & \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi. \end{cases} \quad S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx.$

$b_n = 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$ , 则  $S(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = \underline{-\frac{3}{4}\pi^2}$

解: 有限区间上的函数奇延拓得到正弦级数.



$T = 2\pi, \quad b = \frac{T}{2} = \pi.$

$[0, \pi]$  上同断点  $x=0, x=\frac{\pi}{2}, x=\pi.$

$S(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = S(\frac{3}{2}\pi - 2\pi) = S(-\frac{\pi}{2})$   
 $= -S(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2}^-) + f(\frac{\pi}{2}^+)}{2}$

公式计算得到跳跃 -  $\frac{\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = -\frac{3}{4}\pi.$

注意: 但是正弦级数的  $b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$  是题目中的  $b_n$  (即  $b_n$ )

(注意) 但是正弦级数的  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ 。函数  $\sin nx$  是周期中的  $2n\pi$

$b'_n = \pi b_n$ 。故题目中的  $S(\frac{3}{2}\pi)$  (记为  $S'(\frac{3}{2}\pi)$ )

$$S'(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = \pi S(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = \pi \cdot (-\frac{2}{4}\pi) = -\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$$

实轴中的正弦级数。

3.  $f(x) = \ln(2-x)$  的麦克劳林级数展开式为  $\ln 2 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} x^n, x \in [-2, 2]$

解:  $\ln(2-x) = \ln(2 \cdot (1-\frac{x}{2})) = \ln 2 + \ln(1-\frac{x}{2})$

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

$$-1 < -\frac{x}{2} \leq 1 \text{ 即 } -2 \leq x < 2.$$

4.  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x - xy^2}{x^2 y}, & xy \neq 0 \\ 0, & xy = 0 \end{cases}$ . 则  $f_x(0, -1) = \underline{\frac{1}{6}}$ .

解:  $f_x(0, -1) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, -1) - f(0, -1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin \Delta x - \Delta x}{(\Delta x)^2} - 0}{\Delta x}$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x - \sin \Delta x}{(\Delta x)^3} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x - (\Delta x - \frac{1}{6}(\Delta x)^3 + o(\Delta x^3))}{(\Delta x)^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

5. 在  $u = \lambda x, v = x^2 + y^2$  下, 方程  $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y$ . 转化为  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

则  $\lambda = \underline{2}$

解:  $z = f(u, v) = f(\lambda x, x^2 + y^2)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \lambda + f'_2 \cdot 2x. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot 0 + f'_2 \cdot 2y$$

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \lambda y f'_1 + 2xy f'_2 - 2xy f'_2 = \lambda y f'_1 = y.$$

其中  $f'_1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2}$  故  $\frac{1}{2} \lambda y = y$  即  $\lambda = 2$ .

6. ... 2222 上 24 结束, 11 套

其中  $J_1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \dots$

6.  $z = z(x, y)$  由  $z = f(xyz, z-y)$  确定.  $f$  一阶偏导连续.

且  $xyz f_1' + f_2' \neq 1$ . 则  $dz = \frac{y z f_1'}{1 - xyz f_1' - f_2'} dx + \frac{x z f_1' - f_2'}{1 - xyz f_1' - f_2'} dy$

解:

利用微分法. 方程两边微分

$$dz = d f(xyz, z-y) = f_1' d(xyz) + f_2' d(z-y)$$

$$\text{即 } dz = y z f_1' dx + x z f_1' dy + x y f_1' dz + f_2' dz - f_2' dy$$

$$\text{即 } (1 - xyz f_1' - f_2') dz = y z f_1' dx + (x z f_1' - f_2') dy$$

三. 1. 判断  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^{n-1}}$  敛散性.

解:

①法

$$u_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^{n-1}} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

利用

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + o(x^2)$$

$$= v_n \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right] = v_n - \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{得 } v_n - u_n = \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ 即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_n - u_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

即  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (v_n - u_n)$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  同敛散. 而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  收敛 (莱布尼茨判别法)

故由性质 2. 收敛 + 发散  $\Rightarrow$  发散. 得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散.

②法:

$$u_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n} - (-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n} - (-1)^{n-1}} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n-1} (\sqrt{n} - (-1)^{n-1})$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n-1}$  收敛,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1}$  发散 得原级数发散

2. 求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} (x-1)^{2n-1}$  的收敛域. 及和函数. 并求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^n}$

解: 
$$\rho(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2n+1} (x-1)^{2n+1}}{\frac{1}{2n-1} (x-1)^{2n-1}} \right| = (x-1)^2.$$

由  $\rho(x) < 1$  可得  $0 < x < 2$ .

当  $x=0$  或  $x=2$  时, 发散, 故收敛域为  $(0, 2)$

设 
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} (x-1)^{2n-1} \quad \text{两边求导.}$$

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x-1)^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{1-(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(2-x)x} \quad \text{两边积分}$$

$$\int_1^x S'(t) dt = \int_1^x \frac{1}{(2-t)t} dt.$$

$$\text{即 } S(x) - S(1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^x \left( \frac{1}{2-t} + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} (\ln|x| - \ln|2-x|)$$

$$\text{故 } S(x) = S(1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x}{2-x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x}{2-x} \quad x \in (0, 2)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{2n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} S\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})^2}{2 - \sqrt{2} (2 + \sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln (1 + \sqrt{2})$$

3. 已知  $(ax \cos 2y - y^2 \sin 3x - 1)dx + (by \cos 3x + x^2 \sin 2y + 2y)dy$  为

某函数的全微分. 求  $a, b$  及  $f(x, y)$  的表达式

解:  $df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ax \cos 2y - y^2 \sin 3x - 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = by \cos 3x + x^2 \sin 2y + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = ax \cdot (-\sin 2y \cdot 2) - 2y \sin 3x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = by \cdot (-\sin 3x \cdot 3) + 2x \sin 2y$$

由  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$  可得  $-2a = 2$

$$\boxed{a = -1}$$

由  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$  可得  $\begin{cases} -2a = 2 \\ -2 = -3b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}}$

对  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -x \cos 2y - y^2 \sin 3x - 1$  两边关于  $x$  积分得

$$f(x, y) = \int (-x \cos 2y - y^2 \sin 3x - 1) dx$$

$$\text{即 } f(x, y) = -\frac{x^2}{2} \cos 2y + \frac{1}{3} y^2 \cos 3x - x + \varphi(y) \quad \text{积分常数}$$

上式两边关于  $y$  求偏导.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 \sin 2y + \frac{2}{3} y \cos 3x - 0 + \varphi'(y)$$

$$\text{由已知 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{3} y \cos 3x + x^2 \sin 2y + 2y. \text{ 故 } \varphi'(y) = 2y$$

$$\text{得 } \varphi(y) = y^2 + C.$$

$$\text{得上 } \boxed{f(x, y) = -\frac{x^2}{2} \cos 2y + \frac{y^2}{3} \cos 3x - x + y^2 + C}$$