

19-20 A(=) A卷

## 一. 选择题

1. 方程  $y' = -y + xe^{-x}$  是 (A)

A. 一阶非齐次线性方程 B. 一阶齐次线性方程 C. 齐次方程 D. 可分离变量方程

方程可化为:  $y' + y = xe^{-x}$  为一阶非齐次线性方程2. 向量场  $\vec{a} = (xy + y^3)\vec{i} + (x^3 - xy^2)\vec{j}$  的散度为 (D)A. 2 B.  $2x^2 - 4y^2$  C.  $2xy$  D. 0

$$P = xy + y^3, Q = x^3 - xy^2, R = 0, \operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2xy + (-2xy) = 0$$

\*3.  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ , 则  $(0, 0)$  处  $f(x, y)$  (C)

A. 偏导数不存在 B. 不连续 C. 不可微 D. 可微

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ x>0, y>0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{|xy|} = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ 连续}$$

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0, f'_y(0,0) = 0 \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ 偏导数存在}$$

$$\frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0,0)\Delta x - f'_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|} - 0 - 0}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = k\Delta x}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|k|} \cdot (\Delta x)^2}{\sqrt{(1+k^2)(\Delta x)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{|k|}{1+k^2}} \neq 0 (k \neq 0 \text{ 时})$$

 $\therefore f(x, y)$   $(0,0)$  不可微

4.  $L: y=x^2 (0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2})$ , 则  $I = \int_L x ds = (C)$

A. 2      B. 0      C.  $\frac{13}{6}$       D.  $\frac{5}{6}$

$$\int_L x ds = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x \cdot \sqrt{1+(2x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (1+4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x dx \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} y=x^2, \quad y'=2x \\ ds = \sqrt{1+(2x)^2} dx \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{8} (1+4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1+4x^2) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{12} [(1+4 \cdot 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (27-1) = \frac{13}{6}$$

5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  发散的充要条件是 (B)

A.  $p > 0$       B.  $p \leq 0$       C.  $p \leq 1$       D.  $p < 1$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  发散  $\Leftrightarrow p \leq 1$  即  $p \leq 0$

二. 填空题.

6. 已知  $|\vec{a}|=2$ ,  $|\vec{b}|=3$ ,  $|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|=\sqrt{7}$ , 则  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  的夹角为  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$(\vec{a}-\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a}-\vec{b}) = (|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|)^2 = 7 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\text{即 } 4+9-2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 7 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

7.  $z = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (1-xy) - (x+y) \cdot (-y)}{(1-xy)^2} = \frac{(1-xy)^2}{(1-xy)^2 + (x+y)^2} \cdot \frac{1-xy+xy+y^2}{(1-xy)^2} = \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2+y^2+x^2y^2}$$

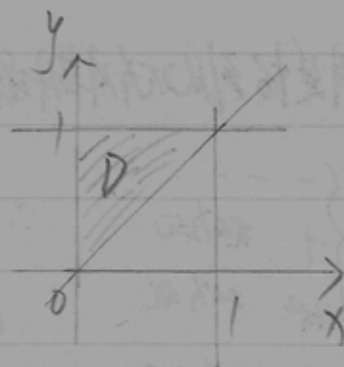


$$\text{pp. } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1+y^2}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$8. \text{ 求 } I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{y^2} dy = \underline{\frac{e-1}{2}}$$

$$I = \iint_D e^{y^2} dx dy \quad D = \{(x,y) | x \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$$



$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{y^2} dx = \int_0^1 y \cdot e^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e-1}{2}$$

$$9. L: x^2+y^2=9. \text{ 逆时针方向, 则 } \oint_L (2xy-y)dx + (x^2-4x)dy = \underline{-18\pi}.$$

解: 记  $D: x^2+y^2 \leq 9$ .  $P=2xy-y$ ,  $Q=x^2-4x$ .  $P, Q$  在  $D$  上有连续偏导,  $L$  为  $\partial D$  取正向.

$$\therefore \oint_L Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D (2x-4-(2x-1)) dx dy = \iint_D -2 dx dy = -2 \cdot \pi \cdot 9 = -18\pi$$

解2:  $L: \begin{cases} x=3\cos t \\ y=3\sin t \end{cases} \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$

$$\therefore \oint_L Pdx + Qdy = \int_0^{2\pi} [(2 \cdot 9 \sin t \cos t - 2 \cdot 3 \sin t) \cdot (-3 \sin t) + (9 \cos^2 t - 4 \cdot 3 \cos t) \cdot 3 \cos t] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-54 \sin^2 t \cos t + 18 \sin^2 t + 27 \cos^3 t - 36 \cos^2 t) dt$$

$$= -54 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cos t dt + 18 \cdot 4 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt + 27 \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 t dt - 36 \cdot 4 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= 0 + (18) \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 \quad \left( \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t d \sin t = 0 \right)$$

$$= -18\pi$$

10.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 1+x^2 & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ , 以  $2\pi$  为周期的 Fourier 级数在  $x=\pi$  处收敛于  $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$

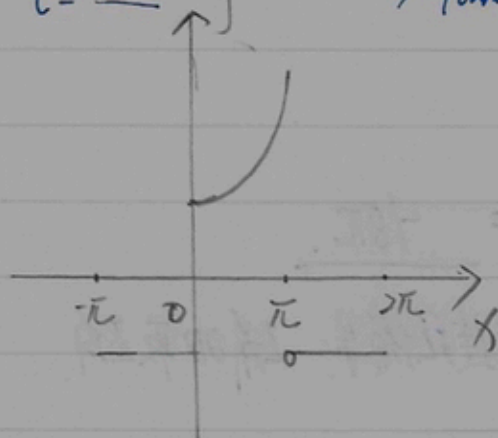
$f(x)$  作用期延拓到以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数  $F(x)$ .

$$R: F(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 1+x^2 & 0 < x \leq \pi \\ -1 & \pi < x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore F(\pi) = 1 + (\pi)^2 = 1 + \pi^2$$

$$F(\pi^+) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Fourier 级数 } x=\pi \text{ 处收敛于 } \frac{1+\pi^2+(-1)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$



三. 计算题.

11. 设  $z=f(u)$ ,  $u=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ . 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u) \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + f'(u) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x^2+y^2} = f''(u) \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + f'(u) \cdot \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} + f'(u) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - y \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x^2+y^2} = f''(u) \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} + f'(u) \cdot \frac{x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



12. 求  $\begin{cases} 4y'' + 4y' + y = 0 \end{cases}$  的特解.  
 $\begin{cases} y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

解:  $1^\circ 4y'' + 4y' + y = 0$

特征方程为  $4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore$  其通解为  $y = C_1 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + C_2 x e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$

$2^\circ$  对  $x$  求导. 有  $y' = -\frac{C_1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + C_2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{C_2}{2} x e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$

代入  $x=0$ . 有  $\begin{cases} y(0) = C_1 = 2 \\ y'(0) = -\frac{C_1}{2} + C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  所求特解为  $y = 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = (2+x)e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$

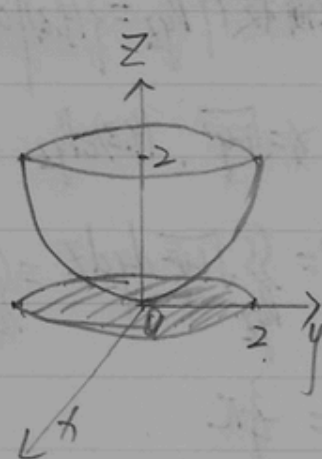
13. 求  $\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dv$ .  $V: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z$  与  $z=2$  围成.

解: 柱面坐标下:  $V = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid \frac{r^2}{2} \leq z \leq 2, 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$

$\therefore \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^2 r^2 \cdot r dz$

$= 2\pi \cdot \int_0^2 r(2 - \frac{r^2}{2}) dr = 2\pi \left( \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{12} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2\pi \left( \frac{16}{2} - \frac{64}{12} \right)$

$= 2\pi \left( 8 - \frac{16}{3} \right) = \frac{16}{3} \pi.$



14. 求过  $Q(3, 1, 3)$  及直线  $\begin{cases} x=2+t \\ y=-1+t \\ z=1+t \end{cases}$  的平面方程

$$\begin{cases} x=2+t \\ y=-1+t \\ z=1+t \end{cases}$$

解: 直线  $\begin{cases} x=2+t \\ y=-1+t \\ z=1+t \end{cases}$  过  $P(2, -1, 1)$ , 方向向量  $\vec{s} = (3, 1, 2)$

$\therefore$  平面过  $Q$ , 且与  $\vec{s}$  垂直. 故取其法向量  $\vec{n} = \vec{s} \times \vec{PQ} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2, 4, 1)$

$\therefore$  平面方程为:  $2(x-3) - 4(y-1) - (z-3) = 0$  即:  $2x - 4y - z - 7 = 0$

15. 求  $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz$ ,  $\Sigma$ : 柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  被  $z=0, z=3$  所截在第一卦限部分的前侧

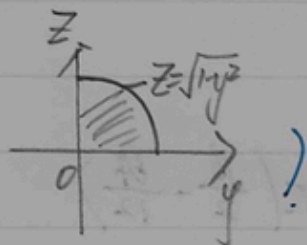
解:  $\Sigma$  对  $yz$  面投影  $D_{yz} = \{(y, z) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 3\}$

$\Sigma$  方程为:  $x = \sqrt{1-y^2}$ ,  $(y, z) \in D_{yz}$  取前侧

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1-y^2} dy dz = \int_0^3 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$(\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = \frac{\pi}{4} = \text{面积})$$



16. 求  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H^n}{n!}$  的收敛域及和函数.

解:  $1^\circ a_n = \frac{H^n}{n!}$   $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1. \therefore \rho = 1$  收敛区间为  $(-1, 1)$

$x = -1$  时,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H^n}{n!} (-1)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$  收敛,  $x = 1$  时,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H^n}{n!}$  收敛.

∴ 收敛域为  $(-1, 1]$

2° 设  $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n}$   $x \in (-1, 1]$   $S(0) = 0$

则  $S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n}]' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1+x}$   $x \in (-1, 1]$

∴  $S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt + S(0) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \ln(1+x)$   $x \in (-1, 1]$

当  $x=1$  时,  $S(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} S(x) = \ln 2$

∴  $S(x) = \ln(1+x)$   $x \in (-1, 1]$  即  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n} = \ln(1+x)$   $x \in (-1, 1]$

#### 四. 应用题

17. 求  $z = x^2 + y^2 + 5$  在条件  $x+y=1$  下的极值, 并说明是极小值还是极大值.

解: 1° 令  $L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + 5 + \lambda(x+y-1)$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2x + \lambda = 0 \\ L'_y = 2y + \lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x + y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=y \text{ 代入 } x+y=1, \text{ 得唯一驻点 } x=y=\frac{1}{2}$$

∴ 可能极值点为  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

2° 判别 (此处无实际意义, 仍用极值的充分条件判定) 转为一元函数较简便.

$$z = x^2 + y^2 + 5 = x^2 + (1-x)^2 + 5 = 2x^2 - 2x + 6$$

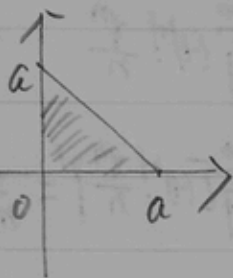
$$z'_x = 4x - 2, \quad z''_{xx} = 4 > 0.$$

∴  $z(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 5 = \frac{11}{2}$  为极小值, 无极大值.



18. 有一三角形薄片, 顶点分别为  $(0,0)$ ,  $(a,0)$ ,  $(0,a)$ , 其上各点密度为  $\rho(x,y)=xy$ . 求其质量  $m$ .

解:  $m = \iint_D \rho(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_D xy d\sigma$ .  $D$  为右图三角形



$$= \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} xy dy = \int_0^a \left[ x(a-x) + \frac{(a-x)^2}{2} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{a-x}{2} (2x+a-x) dx = \int_0^a \frac{a^2-x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{a^2}{2}x - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{a^3}{2} - \frac{a^3}{6} = \frac{a^3}{3}$$

五. 证明题.

19. 求证:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n)}$  条件收敛.

(即证  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n)} \right|$  发散, 而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n)}$  收敛)

证: 1°  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n)} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n)}$

而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\ln(n)}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\ln(n)} = +\infty$  ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f}{g} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'}{g'} = +\infty$ )

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散,  $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n)}$  发散

2° 对于  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n)}$ ,  $u_n = \frac{1}{\ln(n)}$

①  $u_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} < \frac{1}{\ln(n)} = u_n$ , ②  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n)} = 0$

由 Leibniz 公式,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n)}$  收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln(n)}$  为条件收敛