

期末考试模拟题（五）答案 2022.6.16

一. 单选题

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

二. 填空题

1. $\frac{1-4e}{3}$; 2. $\frac{2}{3}$; 3. -8π ; 4. $(-2, 0]$; 5. $0 < a < 1$ 或 $a = 1, b > 1$.

三. 计算题

1. 由
$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2x(2+y^2) = 0 \\ f_y = 2x^2y + \ln y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得驻点 $(x, y) = \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$

在 $\left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$ 处, $A = f_{xx}\big|_{\left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)} = 2\left(2 + \frac{1}{e^2}\right) > 0, B = f_{xy}\big|_{\left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)} = 0, C = f_{yy}\big|_{\left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)} = e,$

$H = AC - B^2 > 0$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$ 处取到极小值 $f\left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{1}{e}.$

2. 原积分 $= \int_0^1 dz \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} x e^{z^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z dx \int_0^{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}} x e^{z^2} dy = \frac{1}{6}.$

也可用球面坐标, 或柱面坐标, 如柱面坐标 $\int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^z \rho^2 \cos \varphi e^{z^2} d\rho.$

3. 令 $P = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}, Q = \frac{y-x}{x^2+y^2}$, 则 $P_y = \frac{x^2-2xy-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = Q_x, (x^2+y^2 \neq 0)$

取 $C_1: x^2+y^2=1$, 逆时针方向, 根据 Green 公式, 有

$$\oint_C \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2+y^2} + \oint_{C_1^-} \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2+y^2} = 0,$$

所以, $\oint_C \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \oint_{C_1} \frac{(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \oint_{C_1} (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (-2)dx dy = -2\pi. \quad \text{也可用参数方程} \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi.$$

4. 记 $D = \{(x, y) | x+y < 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_D y^2 \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} y^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}.$$

$$5. \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad (-1 \leq x < 1).$$

$$6. \quad \text{因 } f(x) \text{ 为偶函数, 故 } b_n = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad a_0 = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$a_n = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} dx = \frac{3}{n^2 \pi^2} \left(\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - 1 \right)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^2 \pi^2} \left(\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - 1 \right) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3}, \quad \therefore s(x) = f(x)$$

$$\therefore s(-2) = s(3-2) = s(1) = 1. \quad \text{同理可知 } s(3) = 0, \quad s\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = 1.$$

$$7. \quad S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n \quad \text{可得 } S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, \quad \text{且由条件可得}$$

$$S''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} a_{n-2} x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n = S(x), \quad \text{从而 } S''(x) - S(x) = 0,$$

$$\text{注意到 } S(0) = a_0 = 3, \quad S'(0) = a_1 = 1, \quad \text{可得 } S(x) = 2e^x + e^{-x}.$$

$$\text{四. } F(t) = \frac{2 \int_0^t f(r^2) \cdot r^2 dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) \cdot r dr}, \quad F'(t) = \frac{2 t f(t^2) \int_0^t (t-r) r f(r^2) dr}{\left(\int_0^t r f(r^2) dr \right)^2} > 0 \quad (\forall t \in (0, +\infty))$$

故 $F(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上严格单调递增.

五. 记 $S(n) = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = n^2\}$, 由 Gauss 公式及条件可知

$$A_n = \iint_{S(n)} (f_x, f_y, f_z) \cdot \frac{(x, y, z)}{n} dS = \frac{1}{n} \iint_{S(n)} (x f_x + y f_y + z f_z) dS = 12\pi n + 4\pi + o(1)$$

$$\frac{1}{A_n} = \frac{1}{12\pi n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right), \quad \text{注意到 } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{12\pi n} \text{ 条件收敛, } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 绝对收敛, 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{A_n} \text{ 条件收敛.}$$