

期末考试模拟题（三）答案 2020.6

一、选择题（共 15 分，每小题 3 分，只有一个正确）

1. (A) ; 2. (C); 3. (D); 4. (D); 5. (B).

二、填空题（共 15 分，每小题 3 分）

1. $\frac{\pi}{2}$; 2. $-\ln \cos 1$; 3. 4π ; 4. 8; 5. $x^4 e^{x^3}$.

三、计算下列各题（共 56 分，每小题 8 分）

1. 解：由 $y = \sin x$ 得 $dy = \cos x dx$,

对 $\varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0$ 两边微分得 $2x\varphi_1 dx + e^y \varphi_2 dy + \varphi_3 dz = 0$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x, \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{2x\varphi_1 + e^y \varphi_2 \cos x}{\varphi_3}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{du}{dx} = f_x + f_y \frac{dy}{dx} + f_z \frac{dz}{dx} = f_x + \cos x f_y - \frac{2x\varphi_1 + e^y \varphi_2 \cos x}{\varphi_3} f_z.$$

2. 解： $f_x = 2x - 2xy^2$ 由 $\begin{cases} f_x = 2x - 2xy^2 = 0 \\ f_y = 4y - 2x^2y = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点 $M(0,0)$

$$f_{xx} = 2 - 2y^2, f_{xy} = -4xy, f_{yy} = 4 - 2x^2$$

在 $M(0,0)$ 处, $AC - B^2 > 0, A = 2 > 0$, 极小值 $f(0,0) = 0$

在区域 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\}$ 的边界上 $y^2 = 4 - x^2$, 则

$$f(x,y) = g(x) = x^2 + 2(4 - x^2) - x^2(4 - x^2) = 8 - 5x^2 + x^4 \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$g'(x) = -10x + 4x^3 = 0, \Rightarrow x = 0, x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$g\left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}\right) = \frac{15}{4}, g(0) = 8, g(\pm 2) = 4$$

则 $f_{\max}(0,2) = 8, f_{\min}(0,0) = 0$.

$$\text{3. 解: } \begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{将 } (1,-2,1) \text{ 代入得 } \begin{cases} 1 - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \frac{dz}{dx} = -1$, n 平行于向量 $(1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}) = (1, 0, -1)$, 则 $n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 0, 1)$

$$f_x(x, y, z) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, f_y(x, y, z) = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, f_z(x, y, z) = \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial n}|_{(0,1,2)} = f_x(0,1,2) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + f_y(0,1,2) \cdot 0 + f_z(0,1,2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}.$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } V = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (2 - x^2 - y^2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$$

$$= 2\pi - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy = 2\pi - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho^2 + \rho) \rho d\rho = \frac{5\pi}{6}.$$

$$S_1 = \iint_{z=2-x^2-y^2} 1 dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+4\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{(5\sqrt{5}-1)\pi}{6}.$$

$$S_2 = \iint_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq 1} 1 dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

$$\text{则 } S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{(5\sqrt{5}-1)\pi}{6} + \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

$$5. \text{ 解: } P(x, y) = 2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x, Q(x, y) = 1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} = 6xy^2 - 2y \cos x, \quad \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x} = 6xy^2 - 2y \cos x,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x}, \text{ 线积分与路径无关, 则}$$

$$\int_L (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy = \left(x^2 y^3 - y^2 \sin x + y \right) \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

6. 解: 由高斯公式知

$$\oiint_S xf(x) dy \wedge dz - xyf(x) dz \wedge dx - e^{2x} z dx \wedge dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (xf'(x) + f(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x}) dV = 0$$

$$\text{由 } S \text{ 的任意知 } xf'(x) + f(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } f'(x) + \frac{1-x}{x} f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} e^{\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{x-\ln x} \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} e^{\ln x - x} dx + C \right) = \frac{e^x}{x} \left(\int e^x dx + C \right) = \frac{e^x}{x} (e^x + C) = \frac{e^{2x} + Ce^x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow C = -1, \text{ 则 } f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{x}.$$

$$7. \text{ 解: } \iiint_{(V)} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} \right)^2 dv = \iiint_{(V)} \left[\left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{xy}{ab} + \frac{yz}{bc} + \frac{xz}{ac} \right) \right] dv$$

$$= \iiint_{(V)} \left[\left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c} \right)^2 \right] dv = \frac{1}{a^2} \iiint_{(V)} x^2 dv + \frac{1}{b^2} \iiint_{(V)} y^2 dv + \frac{1}{c^2} \iiint_{(V)} z^2 dv$$

$$\iiint_{(V)} x^2 dv = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{(V)} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^R r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{4\pi R^5}{15}$$

$$\text{则 } \iiint_{(V)} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} \right)^2 dv = \frac{4\pi R^5}{15} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right).$$

$$\text{四、(1) 解: } \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{则 } \arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1+x^2}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = (1+x^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+2}, \quad x \in [-1, 1], x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由(1)可知 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n} = \frac{f(x)}{1+x^2} = \frac{\arctan x}{x}$$

$$\text{取 } x=1, \text{ 则 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2} &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} - 1 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{五、证明: 由题意可知 } a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) d(\sin nx)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[f(x) \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \sin nx dx \right] = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^\pi f'(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \int_0^\pi f'(x) d(\cos nx) = \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \left[f'(x) \cos nx \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f''(x) \cos nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \left[f'(\pi) \cos n\pi - f'(0) - \int_0^\pi f''(x) \cos nx dx \right]$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上具有二阶连续导数,

则 $\exists A > 0, B > 0, x \in [-\pi, \pi], |f'(x)| \leq A, |f''(x)| \leq B$, 则

$$|a_n| \leq \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \left[|f'(\pi) \cos n\pi| + |f'(0)| + \int_0^\pi |f''(x) \cos nx| dx \right]$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \left[|f'(\pi)\cos n\pi| + |f'(0)| + \int_0^\pi |f''(x)|dx \right] \leq \frac{2}{n^2\pi} (2A + B\pi)$$

由于 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{n^2\pi} (2A + B\pi)$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛.