# 2018 年浙江省高等数学(微积分)竞赛 (工科类)试题

### 一、计算题

1、求不定积分 
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\,x}{\left(2+\cos x\right)\sin x}$$
 .

2、求定积分 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\left(x - \cos x\right)^{2} \cos x}{x^{2} + \cos^{2} x} dx$$
.

3、设二元函数
$$z=zig(x,yig)$$
是由方程

$$z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 = 1$$

确定的二阶可导隐函数,求 $z_{xy}^{\prime\prime}ig(0,0ig)$ .

**4、**计算二重积分  $\iint\limits_{\mathcal{D}} \left(x^2+y^2\right) \mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y$ ,其中 D 是由不等式

$$\sqrt{2x-x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{4-x^2}$$
 所确定的区域.

5、求极限
$$\lim_{x o 0}rac{\int_0^x\left[\begin{array}{c}e^{\left(x-t
ight)^2}-1\end{array}
ight]t\,\mathrm{d}\,t}{x^4}.$$

### 二、证明题与应用题

6、求 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left[2+\left(-1\right)^n\right]^n}{n} x^n$$
 收敛域及  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left[2+\left(-1\right)^n\right]^n}{n\cdot 6^n}$ 的和.

7、讨论函数
$$f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 10)e^y$$
的极值情况.

8、已知曲线型构件 
$$L:$$
  $\begin{cases} z=x^2+y^2, \\ x+y+z=1 \end{cases}$  的线密度为 $ho=\left|x^2+x-y^2-y
ight|$ ,求 $L$ 的质量.

$$ho = \left| x^2 + x - y^2 - y 
ight|$$
,求 $oldsymbol{L}$ 的质量.

9、已知 
$$a_n>0, a_1<1, \left(n+1\right)a_{n+1}^2=na_n^2+a_n, n=1,2,\cdots$$
证明:数列  $\left\{a_n\right\}$  收敛.

# 2018 年浙江省高等数学(微积分)竞赛 (工科类)参考解答

## 一、计算题

1、【参考解答】: 【思路一】万能公式法,令 $t= anrac{x}{2}$ ,则

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2}{t^2+1}dt, \text{ }$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} = \int \frac{1+t^2}{(3+t^2)t}dt$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{2t}{3(t^2+3)} + \frac{1}{3t}\right]dt = \frac{1}{3}\ln(t^2+3) + \frac{\ln t}{3} + C$$

$$=rac{1}{3}\lniggl( an^2rac{x}{2}+3iggr)+rac{\ln anrac{x}{2}}{3}+C$$

【思路二】凑微分并换元,可得

$$egin{aligned} &\int rac{\mathrm{d}\,x}{ig(2+\cos xig)\sin x} = \int rac{\sin x\,\mathrm{d}\,x}{ig(2+\cos xig)\sin^2 x} \ &= \int rac{-\mathrm{d}(\cos x)}{ig(2+\cos xig)ig(1-\cos^2 xig)} \ &= -\int rac{\mathrm{d}\,u}{ig(2+uig)ig(1-u^2ig)} (u = \cos x) \ &= \int igg[rac{1}{3(u+2)} - rac{1}{2(u+1)} + rac{1}{6(u-1)}igg] \mathrm{d}\,u \ &= rac{1}{3} \ln|u+2| - rac{1}{2} \ln|u+1| + rac{1}{6} \ln|u-1| + C \ &= \Im igg] \mathcal{H}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |\cos x + 2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos x + 1| + \frac{1}{6} \ln \left|\cos x - 1\right| + C$$

2、【参考解答】:原式=  $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\left(x^2 - 2x\cos x + \cos^2 x\right)\cos x}{x^2 + \cos^2 x}$ .

由于函数 $\frac{2x\cos x}{x^2+\cos^2 x}$ 为奇函数,所以

原式
$$=\int_{-1}^1 \cos x \,\mathrm{d}\,x = 2\sin 1.$$

3、【参考解答】:由x=0,y=0代入等式,得z=1. 对等式两端关于x求导,得

$$5rac{\partial z}{\partial x}z^4-4xrac{\partial z}{\partial x}z^3+3yrac{\partial z}{\partial x}z^2-z^4=0$$

代入x=0,y=0,z=1 , 得 $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\dfrac{1}{5}$  ; 再等式两端关于y 求

导,得

$$5\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}z^4 - 4x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}z^3 + 3y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}z^2 + z^3 = 0$$

代入x=0,y=0,z=1,得 $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y}=-\dfrac{1}{5}$ ;在对第一个导数等

式两端关于y求导,得

$$egin{aligned} 5rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}z^4 - 4rac{\partial z}{\partial y}z^3 + 20rac{\partial z}{\partial y}rac{\partial z}{\partial x}z^3 \ -4xrac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}z^3 - 12xrac{\partial z}{\partial y}rac{\partial z}{\partial x}z^2 + 3rac{\partial z}{\partial x}z^2 \ +3yrac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}z^2 + 6yrac{\partial z}{\partial y}rac{\partial z}{\partial x}z = 0 \end{aligned}$$

代入
$$x=0,y=0,z=1$$
,得 $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\dfrac{1}{5}$ , $\dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y}=-\dfrac{1}{2}$ 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{3}{25}.$$

**4、【参考解答】**: 积分区域由 $x^2+y^2=4$ 的第一象限部分和  $x^2+y^2=2x$ 上半部分围成,由二重积分极坐标计算法,得

$$\iint_D \left(x^2 + y^2\right) \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d} \theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^2 r^2 r \, \mathrm{d} r$$

$$=\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}}\!\left(4-4\cos^4 heta
ight)\!\mathrm{d}\, heta=rac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_0^x e^{\left(x-t
ight)^2} t \,\mathrm{d}\, t = \int_x^0 e^{u^2} \left(x-u
ight) \mathrm{d}\left(-u
ight) 
onumber \ = \int_0^x e^{u^2} \left(x-u
ight) \mathrm{d}\, u = x \int_0^x e^{u^2} \,\mathrm{d}\, u - \int_0^x u e^{u^2} \,\mathrm{d}\, u$$

代入极限式,并由洛必达法则,得

原式 = 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \int_0^x e^{u^2} du - \int_0^x u e^{u^2} du - \int_0^x t dt}{x^4}$$

$$=\lim_{x o 0}rac{\int_0^x e^{u^2}\,\mathrm{d}\,u+xe^{x^2}-xe^{x^2}-x}{4x^3}$$

$$=\lim_{x o 0}rac{\int_0^x e^{u^2}\,\mathrm{d}\,u-x}{4x^3}=\lim_{x o 0}rac{e^{x^2}-1}{12x^2}=rac{1}{12}$$

#### 二、证明题与应用题

6、【参考解答】: 由级数的运算性质, 在收敛区间内

原级数=
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}$$

则得级数的收敛区间为 $\left(-rac{1}{3},rac{1}{3}
ight)$ . 代入可知 $x=\pmrac{1}{2}$ 级数都

不收敛. 故收敛域为
$$\left(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}\right)$$
且

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left[2 + (-1)^n\right]^n}{n6^n} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)6^{2k-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2k}}{2k \cdot 6^{2k}}$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)6^{2k-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{k \cdot 4^k}$$

令 
$$S(x)=\sum_{n=1}^\infty rac{x^n}{n}$$
 ,则  $S'(x)=\sum_{n=1}^\infty x^{n-1}=rac{1}{1-x}$  ,所以  $S(x)=-\ln(1-x)$  .

$$\diamondsuit h(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} rac{x^{2k-1}}{2k-1}$$
,则

$$h'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{2k-2} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$
 ,  $h(x) = \int_0^x h(x) \, \mathrm{d}\, x + h(0) = \ln \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right]$ 

于是

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left[2 + (-1)^n\right]^n}{n6^n} = \frac{1}{2} S\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + h\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{7}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{28}{15} \end{split}$$

7、【参考解答】: 令 $\nabla f = 0$ ,即

$$egin{cases} f_x'=2xe^y=0 \ f_y'=e^y\Big(x^2+(y-2)^2\Big)=0 \end{cases}$$

解得x = 0, y = 2. 可以求得海塞矩阵为

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$$oldsymbol{H} = egin{pmatrix} f^{\prime\prime}_{xx} & f^{\prime\prime}_{xy} \ f^{\prime\prime}_{xy} & f^{\prime\prime}_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = egin{pmatrix} 2e^y & 2e^y x \ 2e^y x & e^y \left(x^2 + (y-2)y
ight) \end{pmatrix}$$

代入
$$x=0,y=2$$
,得 $H=egin{pmatrix} 2e^2 & 0 \ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,方法失败.

令
$$x=0$$
,则 $gig(yig)=fig(0,yig)=ig(y^2-6y+10ig)e^y$ .由

于 $g'ig(yig)=e^y(y-2)^2\geq 0$ ,即函数gig(yig)严格单调增加,所 以函数在(0,2)处不取极值. 即函数没有极值.

8、【参考解答】: 
$$L$$
的质量为 $M = \int\limits_L \left| x^2 + x - y^2 - y \right| \mathrm{d} \, s$  .

曲线参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\sin t - \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\cos t - \frac{1}{2} \\ z = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}(\sin t + \cos t) \end{cases}$$

由对弧长的曲线积分的参数方程计算法,得
$$M=\int_0^{2\pi}rac{3}{2}ig|\cos(2t)ig|\sqrt{3-rac{3}{2}\sin2t}\,\mathrm{d}\,t$$

其中被积函数的原函数为

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$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{3}{2} \cos(2t) \sqrt{3 - \frac{3}{2}} \sin 2t \, dt = \int f(t) dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{3 - \frac{3}{2}} \sin 2t \, d\left(3 - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(3 - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t\right)^{3/2} + C \end{split}$$

于是由积分的可加性,记

$$\begin{split} M &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} f + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} f - \int_{\frac{5\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} f + \int_{\frac{7\pi}{4}}^{2\pi} f \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{3} \left( \sqrt{2} - 4 \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3} - 9}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3} - 9}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{3} - 9}{2\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{3} - \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left( 9 - \sqrt{3} \right) \end{split}$$

9、【参考解答】:【思路一】假设 $a_n < 1$ ,则

$$(n+1)a_{n+1}^2 = na_n^2 + a_n < n+1$$

即  $a_{n+1}^2 < 1$ ,即  $a_{n+1} < 1$ ,归纳得  $\left\{a_n\right\}$  有界. 于是

$$\left(n+1
ight)a_{n+1}^2=na_n^2+a_n^2>na_n^2+a_n^2=\left(n+1
ight)a_n^2$$

即  $a_{n+1}^2>a_n^2$  ,所以  $\left\{a_n^2\right\}$  单调递增有上界,于是由单调有界原理知数列  $\left\{a_n^2\right\}$  收敛.

【思路二】因为 $a_n>0, a_1<1$ ,由递推式得

$$egin{split} 1-a_{n+1}^2 &= 1-rac{na_n^2+a_n}{n+1} = rac{n+1-na_n^2-a_n}{n+1} \ &= rac{n\left(1-a_n^2
ight)+\left(1-a_n
ight)}{n+1} \end{split}$$

所以 $a_2 < 1$ ,假设 $0 < a_{n-1} < 1$ ,可得 $a_n < 1$ .又由递推

式,得

$$\begin{split} &a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = \frac{na_n^2 + a_n}{n+1} - a_n^2 \\ &= \frac{na_n^2 + a_n - na_n^2 - a_n^2}{n+1} = \frac{a_n \left(1 - a_n\right)}{n+1} > 0 \end{split}$$

所以数列  $\left\{a_n\right\}$  单调递增有上界,于是由单调有界原理知数列  $\left\{a_n\right\}$  收敛.