中国科学技术大学

2023~2024学年第2学期期终考试试卷

■A卷 □B卷

课程名称	数学分析B2	课程编号_	MATH1007	
考试时间	2024年7月5日	考试形式_	闭卷	
₩ 夕			半 吃	

题号	_	 111	四	五	六	七	总分
得分							

- 一、计算下列各题(每小题6分,共42分)
 - (1) 设 $f(x) = 1 \frac{x}{\pi}$ (0 $\leq x \leq \pi$)的余弦级数的和函数为S(x),求S(-3),S(12). **解** 将作偶性延拓,即

$$\overline{f}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x}{\pi}, & 0 \le x \le \pi, \\ 1 + \frac{x}{\pi}, & -\pi \le x \le 0. \end{cases}$$

由周期性知, $S(12) = S(12 - 4\pi)$,注意到 $12 - 4\pi \in (-\pi, 0)$,所以 $S(12) = \frac{12 - 3\pi}{\pi}$. 另外 $S(-3) = s(3) = \frac{\pi - 3}{\pi}$.

- (2) 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_{L} \sqrt{y} \, ds, L: x = t \sin t, y = 1 \cos t, 0 \le t \le \pi.$ 解 $I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{y(t)} \sqrt{x'(t)^{2} + y'(t)^{2}} \, dt = \sqrt{2}\pi.$
- (3) 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_S z \, dS$,这里S是螺旋面: $\mathbf{r} = (u \cos v, u \sin v, v)$,其中 $0 \le u \le 1$, $0 \le v \le 2\pi$.

解直接计算: $\mathbf{r}'_u = (\cos v, \sin v, 0), \mathbf{r}'_v = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 1),$ 所以

$$E = ||\mathbf{r}_u'||^2 = 1, \quad F = (\mathbf{r}_u', \mathbf{r}_v') = 0, \quad G = ||\mathbf{r}_u'||^2 = u^2 + 1.$$
 所以 $\sqrt{EG - F^2} = \sqrt{u^2 + 1}$. 从而 $I = \iint_{\Omega} v\sqrt{u^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v = \pi^2 \Big(\sqrt{2} + \ln\Big(1 + \sqrt{2}\Big)\Big).$

(4) 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} (x+1) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + (y+2) \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + (z+3) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$,其中 Ω 为上半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$,方 向取上侧.

解取 Ω_1 : $z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$,方向向下.V为由和所围成的立体区域,则

$$\begin{split} &\iint\limits_{\Omega} (x+1) \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (y+2) \, \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (z+3) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint\limits_{\Omega+\Omega_1} (x+1) \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (y+2) \, \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (z+3) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &- \iint\limits_{\Omega_1} (x+1) \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (y+2) \, \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (z+3) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iiint\limits_{V} 3 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2 \le R^2} (0+3) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 2\pi R^3 + 3\pi R^2. \end{split}$$

(5) 计算 $\oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz$,其中是 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ 与x + z = 0的交线,从z轴正向往负向 看L为逆时针方向.

解 L是一个圆,将L视为平面x+z=0上的曲线,取该平面与z轴同侧的法向量.

$$\oint_{L} y dx + z dy + x dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} = -\iint_{\Sigma} dy dz + dz dx + dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (-z'_{x} - z'_{y} + 1) dx dy = -2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = -9\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

显然最后一步的 D_{xy} 是椭圆: $2x^2 + y^2 = 9$.

- (6) 设 f(x) 可微且具有连续导数 $F(x) = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^t u f(u^2 + t^2) \, du \right] dt$, 求F''(x). 解 显然 $F'(x) = \int_0^x u f(u^2 + x^2) \, du$, 从而 $F''(x) = x f(2x^2) + \int_0^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u f(u^2 + x^2) \right) du = x f(2x^2) + \int_0^x 2x u f'(u^2 + x^2) \, du$ $= x f(2x^2) + x \int_0^x f'(u^2 + x^2) \, d(u^2 + x^2)$ $= x f(2x^2) + x \int_{x^2}^{2x^2} f'(t) \, dt = 2x f(2x^2) x f(x^2).$
- (7) 计算积分 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^4}$. **解** 令 $t = x^4$.则

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{4} - 1}}{1 + t} dt = \frac{1}{4} B\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

二、(12 分) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\pi - 1)x, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}(\pi - x), & 1 < x \le \pi. \end{cases}$ 试将函数f(x)在区间 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上展开

成正弦级数并指出其收敛性,并由此证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^4} = \frac{(\pi-1)^2}{6}$.

$$\mathbf{f}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \sin nx, |x| \le \pi.$$
(6分)

由Parseval等式,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^4} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{(\pi - 1)^2}{6}.$$
(6%)

三、 $(8 \, \beta)$ 证明向量场 $v = \left(x^2, yz, \frac{y^2}{2}\right)$ 是全空间的有势场,并求其势函数. **解**由于

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 0 = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = y = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y},$ 所以v是保守场. (4分)

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} x^2 dx + yz dy + \frac{y^2}{2} dz = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^2 z}{2} + C.$$
(4分)

四、 $(12 \, f)$ 设广义积分为 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \cos x}{x^p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x dx$, (p > 0), 请指出并证明该广义积分绝对收敛和条件收敛时参数p的取值范围.

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 当 $p > 1$ 时, 由于 $\left| \frac{e^{\sin x} \cos x}{x^p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right| \le \frac{3e}{x^p}$,由比较判别法知,此时广义积分绝对收敛. (6分) 2. 当 $0 \le p \le 1$ 时,

所以,当
$$0 \le p \le 1$$
时,广义积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \cos x}{x^p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x dx$ 条件收敛. (6分)

五、(10分) 计算 $I = \oint_L \frac{(x-y)\mathrm{d}x + (x+4y)\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+4y^2}$,其中为单位圆 $x^2+y^2=1$,取逆时针方向. $\mathbf{M} \diamondsuit P = \frac{x-y}{x^2+4y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x+y}{x^2+4y^2}$. 则当 $x^2+y^2 \neq 0$ 时,有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{4y^2 - x^2 - 8xy}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}.$$

(4分)

作L所围区域内部的椭圆 $L_1: x^2 + 4y^2 = \varepsilon^2$ ($\varepsilon > 0$ 充分小,顺时针方向),记L和 L_1 所围成的区域为D,由Green公式得

$$\oint_{L+L_1} \frac{(x-y)\mathrm{d}x + (x+4y)\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 0.$$
(3\(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

又因为

$$\begin{split} \oint_{L_1} \frac{(x-y)\mathrm{d}x + (x+4y)\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + 4y^2} &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_{L_1} (x-y)\mathrm{d}x + (x+4y)\,\mathrm{d}y \\ &= -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{x^2 + 4y^2 \le \varepsilon^2} \left[\frac{\partial (x+4y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (x-y)}{\partial y} \right] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= -\frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{x^2 + 4y^2 \le \varepsilon^2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = -\pi, \end{split}$$

所以
$$\oint_L \frac{(x-y)\mathrm{d}x + (x+4y)\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+4y^2} = \left(\oint_{L+L_1} - \oint_{L_1}\right) \frac{(x-y)\mathrm{d}x + (x+4y)\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+4y^2} = \pi.$$
 (3分)

六、(8分)设P(x,y,z)和R(x,y,z)是三维空间上有连续偏导数,记上半球面 $S: z=z_0+\sqrt{r^2-(x-x_0)^2-(y-y_0)^2}$,且方向向上.若对任意点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 和r>0,第二型曲面积分 $\iint_S P\,\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + R\,\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = 0.$ 求证: $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \equiv 0.$ 证 记 $S_1 = \{(x,y,z_0)|(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2\leq r^2\}$,取下侧,则 $S+S_1$ 构成一封闭曲面的外侧.由 题设条件 $\iint_S P\,\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + R\,\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = 0$,有

$$\iint_{S+S_1} P \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + R \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{S_1} P \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + R \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y.$$

又记 $S+S_1$ 所包围的空间区域为 Ω ,利用Gauss公式得

$$\iint_{S+S_1} P \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + R \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z.$$

 面上的投影,所以

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = -\iint_{D} R(x, y, z_{0}) dx dy.$$
(2\(\frac{\gamma}{z}\))

对上式两边分别利用三重积分与二重积分的中值定理,存在点 (ξ,η,ζ) $\in \Omega$ 及(x',y') \in D,使得

$$\frac{2\pi r^3}{3} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{(\xi, \eta, \zeta)} = -\pi r^2 R(x', y', z_0),$$

即

$$\frac{2r}{3} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{(\xi, \eta, \zeta)} = -R(x', y', z_0). \tag{*}$$

令 $r \to 0^+$,则 $(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \to (x_0, y_0, z_0)$, $(x', y') \to (x_0, y_0)$,故由上式可得 $R(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$.由于点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的任意性,所以 $R(x, y, z) \equiv 0$,从而有 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \equiv 0$,代入(*)式,得

$$\left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right|_{(\xi,\eta,\zeta)} = 0.$$

令 $(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0, z_0)$,得 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = 0$.由于点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的任意性,因此 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \equiv 0$. (3分)

七、(8分) 设 $\varphi(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+tx)}{1+x^2} dx$, 其中t > 0.

(1) (3分) 求证: 对于任何T > 0, 广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+tx)}{1+x^2} dx$ 在[0,T]上一致收敛.

(2) (5分) 求证: 对任何t > 0, 有 $\varphi(t) = \varphi(\frac{1}{t}) + \frac{\pi}{2} \ln t$.

证 (1) 易知: 当x > 0时, $\ln(1+x) < \sqrt{x}$. 所以

$$0 \le \frac{\ln(1+tx)}{1+x^2} < \sqrt{T} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2}, \quad x \in [0,T].$$

由
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2} dx$$
收敛,可知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+tx)}{1+x^2} dx$ 在[0, T]上一致收敛. (3分)

$$\varphi\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{x}{t})}{1+x^{2}} dx \frac{x=\frac{1}{u}}{\frac{1+u}{u}} \int_{+\infty}^{0} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{tu})}{1+\frac{1}{u^{2}}} \left(-\frac{1}{u^{2}}\right) du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+tu) - \ln(tu)}{1+u^{2}} du$$

$$= \varphi(t) - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{1+u^{2}} du - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln u}{1+u^{2}} du$$

$$= \varphi(t) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln t - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln u}{1+u^{2}} du.$$

因为

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln u}{1+u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u = \frac{u=\frac{1}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{-\ln x}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

所以
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln u}{1+u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u = 0.$$
 故

$$\varphi\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \varphi(t) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln t.$$

(5分)