# 参考答案与提示

# 第6章 常微分方程

# 6.3 高阶线性微分方程

- 6. 3. 1 高阶线性微分方程解的结构
- 6.3.2 常系数线性微分方程

1. (1) 
$$y = C_1(x^2 - 1) + C_2(x - 1) + 1$$
 (2)  $y = C_1e^{3x} + C_2e^{-3x}$ 

(3) 
$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{4x}$$

(3) 
$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{4x}$$
 (4)  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^x$ 

(5) 
$$y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x)$$

2. (1) 
$$y = C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$$

3, (1) 
$$y^* = xe^{3x}(ax^2 + bx + c)$$

(2) 
$$y^* = xe^{4x}[(ax+b)\cos 2x + (cx+d)\sin 2x]$$

$$(3) \quad y^* = e^x (a\cos x + b\sin x)$$

(4) 
$$y^* = Ce^x + (ax + b)\cos x + (dx + e)\sin x$$

4. (1) 
$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4}(1+x)$$

(2) 
$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{2x}$$

(3) 
$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} (\sin x + \cos x)$$

5. (1) 
$$y = e^{-x}(x - \sin x)$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{24}\cos 3x + \frac{1}{8}\cos x$ 

1. 
$$y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x$$

2. 
$$y = x[C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3} \ln x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3} \ln x)] + \frac{1}{2} x \sin(\ln x)$$

2. (1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$$
 (2)  $x[(ax + b)\cos x + (dx + e)\sin x]$ 

3. (1) 
$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x} + \frac{1}{16}e^{-2x} + \frac{3}{4}$$

(2) 
$$y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x) + \frac{3}{26} \cos 2x$$
  
$$-\frac{1}{13} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2}$$

(3) 
$$y = (\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2}x)e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^x + \frac{e^{-x}}{4}$$

$$(4) \quad y = 2xe^x \sin x$$

$$4. \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{x}{2}\cos x$$

# 第7章 多元函数微分学及其应用

## 7.1 多元函数的概念

- 1. (1)  $\{(x,y)|y>x^2,x^2\leq 1-y\}$ 
  - $(2)\{(x,y,z)|x^2+y^2 \ge z^2, x^2+y^2 \ne 0\}$  (3)不存在 (4)连续
- 3, (1) 0

#### 7.2 偏导数与全微分

- 1.  $(1)\frac{1}{2}$  (2)  $ye^{\sin(xy)}\cos(xy)$  (3)  $e^{-xy}(x^2y-2x)$ 
  - (4)  $(2e^{-y} \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}})dx 2xe^{-y}dy$  (5) 2dx (6) 0.25e
- 2. (1)  $f_x = x^{y-1}y^{z+1}$   $f_y = x^yy^z \ln x + x^yzy^{z-1}$   $f_z = x^yy^z \ln y$

$$(2) z_x = (1+xy)^y \frac{y^2}{1+xy} \qquad z_y = (1+xy)^y \left[\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy}\right] \qquad 1, (1) \quad x - \frac{1}{4} = y - \frac{1}{3} = z - \frac{1}{2} \qquad (2) \quad x + y + \sqrt{2}z = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4$$

3. 
$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0$$
  $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$ 

# 7.3 多元复合函数求导法

- 1. (1)  $24t^3 + 3t^2 2t$  (2)  $\frac{e^x(1+x)}{1+x^2+2x}$  (3)  $2xyf(\frac{y}{x})$   $\implies 2z$
- 2. (1)  $u_x = f_1' + yf_2' + yzf_3'$   $u_y = xf_2' + xzf_3'$   $u_z = xyf_3'$ 
  - (2)  $f_1' + xyf_{11}'' \frac{1}{v^2}f_2' \frac{x}{v^3}f_{22}''$
  - (3)  $2f' + 4x^2f'' 4xyf''$
- (4)  $-\sin y(\cos xf_{21}'' + e^{x+y}f_{23}'') + e^{x+y}(f_2' + \cos xf_{21}'' + f_{22}''e^{x+y})$

## 7.4 隐函数求导法

- 1,  $\frac{2xy y\cos(xy)}{x\cos(xy) x^2}$  2,  $\frac{2z^2 2z z^3}{x^2(z-1)^3}$
- 3.  $\frac{xF_1'}{z(F_1'+F_2')}$   $\frac{yF_2'}{z(F_1'+F_2')}$
- 4. (1)  $-\frac{x(1+6z)}{2y(1+3z)}$   $\frac{x}{1+3z}$ 
  - $(2)\frac{f_2'g_1' + uf_1'(2yvg_2' 1)}{f_2'g_1' (1 xf_1')(1 2vvg_2')} \qquad \frac{g_1'(1 xf_1' uf_1')}{f_2'g_1' (1 xf_1')(1 2vvg_2')}$

## 7.5 多元函数微分学的几何应用

- (3)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{22}}$  (4)  $\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-12}{12}$
- 2.  $x + 4y + 6z = \pm 21$  3.  $\frac{x+2}{27} = \frac{y-1}{28} = \frac{z-6}{4}$
- 4, a = -5, b = -2

# 7.6 方向导数与梯度

- 1, (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (3)  $\frac{2}{9}\{1,2,-2\}$

- 2.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)}}$  3.  $\sqrt{3}$  4.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}$  {2,-4,1}  $\sqrt{21}$

## 7.7 多元函数极值及其求法

1、极小值: 
$$f(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{e}}$$

2、最大值 
$$z(2,1) = 4$$
,最小值  $z(4,2) = -64$ 

3. 
$$\frac{8abc}{3\sqrt{3}}$$
 4.  $d_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{9 + 5\sqrt{3}}$   $d_{\text{min}} = \sqrt{9 - 5\sqrt{3}}$ 

## 7.8 总习题

1. (1) 1 (2) 
$$\frac{2y^3 + xz\varphi'}{xy\varphi'}$$
 (3)  $4f_{11}'' + \frac{4}{y}f_{12}'' + \frac{1}{y^2}f_{22}''$  (4)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(0,\sqrt{3},\sqrt{2})$ 

$$2 \cdot (1) C$$
  $(2) B$   $(3) D$   $(4) C$   $(5) A$   $(6) B$ 

3. 
$$f_1' + xyf_{11}'' + 2xye^{xy}f_{12}'' + (xy+1)e^{xy}f_2' + xye^{2xy}f_{22}'' + \varphi''$$

$$dz = (yf_1' + ye^{xy}f_2' + \varphi')dx + (xf_1' + xe^{xy}f_2' + \varphi')dy$$

4. 
$$e^{u+v} \frac{2[x(u-v)+y^2]}{u+v}$$
  $e^{u+v} \frac{2y(2x+u-v)}{u+v}$ 

7、点(1, 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
,1)处 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$   $x + 2y - 2z = 0$  点(1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , -1)处 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{z+1}{2}$   $x + 2y + 2z = 0$ 

8. (1) 
$$x+y+\frac{1}{2}z-2=0$$
  $\pi x+y+\frac{1}{2}z+2=0$  (2)  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

9、最大值为8,最小值为0

# 第8章 重积分

# 8.1 重积分的概念与性质

1. 
$$I_1 = 4I_2$$

2. (1) 
$$\iint_{D} \ln(x+y) dx dy < \iint_{D} [\ln(x+y)]^{2} dx dy$$

(2) 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 dv \le \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$$

3. (1) 
$$36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$
 (2)  $-\frac{32\pi}{3} \le I \le \frac{32\sqrt[3]{3}\pi}{3}$ 

# 8.2 二重积分的计算法

## 8.2.1 利用直角坐标计算二重积分

1. (1) 
$$\int_{0}^{4} dx \int_{x}^{2\sqrt{x}} f(x,y) dy \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{0}^{4} dy \int_{y^{2}}^{y} f(x,y) dx$$

(2) 
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} f(x,y) dy$$

或 
$$\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{0}^{1+y} f(x,y) dx + \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx$$

(3) 
$$\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{e^{y}}^{e} f(x, y) dx$$
 (4)  $\int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}(y-1)}^{\frac{1}{2}(y+1)} f(x, y) dx$ 

$$2 \cdot (1) -2 \qquad (2) \frac{9}{4} \qquad (3) \frac{1}{2} \qquad 3 \cdot \frac{7}{2} \qquad 4 \cdot \frac{4}{3}$$

## 8.2.2 利用极坐标计算二重积分

1. 
$$(1)\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta \int_{0}^{2R\sin\theta}f(\rho\cos\theta,\rho\sin\theta)\rho d\rho$$

$$(2) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \qquad (3) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \rho^{3} d\rho$$

- (4)  $\int_{\alpha}^{\arctan R} d\theta \int_{\alpha}^{R} f(\tan \theta) \rho d\rho$

- 2. (1)  $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$  (2)  $\pi R^3$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{4}(2\ln 2 1)$  3.  $\frac{16}{9}(3\pi 4)$ 
  - 8.3 三重积分的计算法
- 8.3.1 直角坐标系下三重积分的计算法
- 1. (1)  $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{xy} f(x,y,z) dz$ 
  - (2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{2} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy \int_{0}^{x+y+10} f(x,y,z) dz$
  - (3)  $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-4x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dy \int_{3x^2+y^2}^{1-x^2} f(x,y,z) dz$
- $2 \cdot (1) \frac{5}{2}$  (2) 0 (3)  $72\pi$

- 8.3.2 柱面坐标系下三重积分的计算法
- 1. (1)  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^{2}}^{\sqrt{4-\rho^{2}}} f(\rho^{2}) dz$ 
  - (2)  $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{1} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz$
- 2. (1)  $8\pi$  (2)  $\frac{7\pi}{12}$  (3)  $336\pi$  3.  $\frac{32}{3}\pi$

- 8.3.3 球面坐标系下三重积分的计算法
- 1. (1)  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{4\cos\varphi} f(r^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi, r^{3}\cos^{3}\varphi) r^{2} dr$ 
  - (2)  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} f(r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, r\sin\theta\sin\varphi,$

 $r\cos\varphi$ ) $r^2dr$ 

- 2. (1)  $\frac{\pi}{9}$  (2)  $\frac{4}{5}\pi R^5$  (3)  $\frac{3968}{15}\pi$  (4)  $\frac{\pi}{10}$ 

  - 8.4 重积分的应用

- 1.  $\sqrt{2}\pi$  2.  $(0,0,\frac{5}{4}R)$  3.  $(0,\frac{4b}{2\pi})$

- 4,  $\frac{96}{7}$  5,  $\frac{3}{2}\pi R^4 \mu H$ 
  - 8.5 总习题
- 1, (1) 0
  - (2)  $\int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{0} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x,y) dx$
- $2 \cdot (1) A$  (2) B (3) C

- 3. (1)  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  (2)  $\frac{3}{9}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{e}$  (3)  $80\pi$ 

  - (4)  $\frac{\pi^2}{9} \frac{\pi}{4}$  (5)  $\frac{1}{3}R^3(\pi \frac{4}{3})$
- 6. (1)  $\frac{31}{15}\pi$  (2)  $\ln\sqrt{2} \frac{5}{16}$  (3)  $\frac{256}{3}\pi$  (4)  $\frac{59}{480}\pi R^5$

- 7.  $2\pi t \left[ \frac{h^3}{3} + hf(t^2) \right]$  8. 1 9.  $\frac{16}{2}a^2\pi$
- 10. (1)  $(0,0,\frac{7}{15}a^2)$  (2)  $\frac{112}{45}\mu a^6$

# 第9章 曲线积分与曲面积分

## 9.1 曲线积分

## 9.1.1 对弧长的曲线积分

1,  $(1)\sqrt{2}$ 

- 2. (1)  $\frac{5\sqrt{5}-1}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (2)  $e^a(2+\frac{\pi}{4}a)-2$

3.  $a^2\pi\sqrt{a^2+k^2}(2a^2+\frac{8}{2}k^2\pi^2)$ 

## 9.1.2 对坐标的曲线积分

- 1. (1)  $-\frac{56}{15}$  (2) 13 (3)  $-2\pi$  (4)  $-\frac{\pi}{2}a^3$  (5) 14
- 2.  $\int [\sqrt{2x-x^2}P(x,y)+(1-x)Q(x,y)]ds$

# 9.2 格林公式及其应用

- 1. (1)  $-18\pi$  (2) 4 2. (1)  $-2\pi$  (2)  $a^2\pi$  3.  $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$
- 4.  $x^4y^3 3xy^2 + 5x 4y + C$  5.  $\frac{3}{9}a^2\pi$

# 9.3 曲面积分

# 9.3.1 对面积的曲面积分

1. (1)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^4$  (2)  $\frac{32}{9}\sqrt{2}$  (3)  $2\pi \arctan \frac{H}{R}$  2.  $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2 R^3$ 

# 9.3.2 对坐标的曲面积分

- 1. (1)  $-\frac{2}{3}\pi$  (2)  $\frac{2\pi}{105}R^7$  (3)  $\frac{3}{2}\pi$

- 2.  $\iint_{\Sigma} (\frac{3}{5}P + \frac{2}{5}Q + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}R)dS$  3.  $\frac{1}{2}$

# 9.4 高斯公式 通量与散度

- 1. (1) 3V (2) 2x 6yz
- 2. (1)  $\frac{6}{5}a^5\pi$  (2)  $-\frac{\pi}{4}h^4$  (3)  $4\pi$  3.  $108\pi$

# 9.5 斯托克斯公式 环流量与旋度

- 1, (0,0,0)
- 2. (1)  $-\sqrt{3}\pi R^2$  (2)  $-2\pi a(a+b)$  3.  $2\pi$

# 9.6 总习题

- 1. (1) 12a (2)  $-6\pi$  (3)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^4(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)$  (4) 0

- 2. (1) D (2) A (3) D (4) C 3. (1)  $2a^2$  (2)  $18\pi$  (3)  $\frac{4}{2}$  (4)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}\pi$
- (5)  $(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2)a^2b \frac{\pi}{2}a^3$  (6)  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R < 1$   $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0$   $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R > 1$   $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi$

- (7)  $-\frac{4}{7}$  4,  $\frac{1}{2}$  5,  $x^2 + 2y 1$
- 6. (1)  $4R^2\pi(R^2+a^2+b^2+c^2)$ 
  - (2)  $\frac{64\sqrt{2}}{15}a^4$  (3)  $\frac{29\pi}{20}a^5$  (4)  $34\pi$
- (5) 不包围原点 0, 包围原点时 4π
- 7. -24

# 第10章 无穷级数

## 常数项级数的概念与性质

- 1、(1) 收敛 , 2 (2) 发散 2、(1) 发散

- (2) 发散 (3) 收敛 3、(1) 收敛

# 10.2 常数项级数的审敛法

- 1、(1) 发散
- (2) 收敛 (3) 收敛 (4) 收敛
- (5) 收敛 (6) 当 0< a < 1 时发散 当 a > 1 时收敛

(2) 收敛

(4) 发散

- 2、(1) 收敛 (2) 收敛 (3) 收敛
- 3、(1) 收敛 (2) 发散 (3) 当 b < a 时收敛 当 b > a 时发散
- 4、(1) 条件收敛 (2) 绝对收敛

- (3) 绝对收敛
- (4) 当 0 1 时绝对收敛

(5) 条件收敛

## 10.3 幂级数

- 1, (1) R = 1 (-1,1) (2)  $(-\infty, +\infty)$
- (3) 绝对收敛
- 2. (1)  $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$  (2)  $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  (3)  $\left[-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

- 3. (1)  $\frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2}$ ,  $x \in (-1,1)$ 
  - (2)  $\frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} x, x \in (-1,1)$

## 10.4 将函数展开成幂级数

1. (1) 
$$\cos^2 x = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2x)^{2n}}{2(2n)!} - \infty < x < +\infty$$

(2) 
$$(1+x)\ln(1+x) = x + \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{(n-1)n}$$
  $-1 < x \le 1$ 

(3) 
$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n x^{n-1} \qquad -1 < x < 1$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2n+3}} \right) (x-1)^n, -1 < x < 3$$

3. 
$$\ln(3+x) = \ln 4 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{4^{n+1}(n+1)} (x-1)^{n+1}, -3 < x \le 5$$

4. 
$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{(x + \frac{\pi}{3})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} - \sqrt{3} \frac{(x + \frac{\pi}{3})^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right] - \infty < x < +\infty$$

## 10.5 傅里叶级数

$$1. 0 \quad \frac{\pi^2 + \pi}{2} \quad \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

2. 
$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 1 = \pi^2 + 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12}{n^2} (-1)^n \cos nx - \infty < x < +\infty$$

3. 
$$x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2}{n} \sin nx$$
,  $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$ 

4、正弦级数: 
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos nh}{n} \sin nx, 0 < x \le \pi$$
且 $x \ne h$ 

余弦级数: 
$$f(x) = \frac{h}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nh}{n} \cos nx, 0 \le x \le \pi \perp x \ne h$$

## 10.6 一般周期函数的傅里叶级数

1. 
$$f(x) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)\pi x$$
  $x \in [-1,1]$ 

2、 正弦级数: 
$$x = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}, x \in [0,2)$$

## 10.7 总习题

1. (1) 8 (2) 2 (3) 
$$-\ln(1-x)$$
 (-1 \le x < 1)

(4) 
$$2e$$
 (5)  $-\frac{3}{4}\pi$ ,  $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9\pi}$ 

$$2\sqrt{1}B$$
 (2)  $B$  (3)  $A$  (4)  $C$  (5)  $B$ 

3、(1) 发散 (2) 收敛 (3) 当 
$$0 < a < 1$$
 时收敛, 当  $a > 1$  时发散, 当  $a > 1$  时发散, 当  $a = 1$  时,  $s > 1$  收敛,  $0 < s < 1$  发散

5. (1) 
$$\frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} + \ln(1+x^2)$$
  $x \in (-1,1)$  (2)  $\frac{2x}{(1-x)^3}$   $x \in (-1,1)$ 

6, 
$$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \ln 2$$

7. (1) 
$$\ln(1+x-2x^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}2^n - 1}{n} x^n$$
  $-\frac{1}{2} < x \le \frac{1}{2}$ 

(2) 
$$\frac{1}{2x^2 + x - 3} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \left( \frac{2}{9} \right)^{n+1} \right] (x - 3)^n \quad 1 < x < 5$$

8. (1) 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4}{\pi (2n-1)^2} \cos nx \quad x \in (0,\pi)$$

(2) 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin 2nx$$
  $x \in (0, \pi)$ 

9. 
$$f(x) = \frac{\pi - x}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx$$
  $x \in (0, \pi]$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

10、提示: 在 
$$x_0 = 0$$
 处展开成一阶泰勒级数

# 第 11 章 复变函数与解析函数

#### 11.1 复数及其运算

1. (1) 
$$-\frac{3}{2}$$
,  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i$ ,  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}\pi$ 

$$(2) -\frac{7}{2} - 13i \qquad (3) -8i$$

$$2, (1) A$$
 (2) D

3. 
$$\sqrt{2}[\cos(-\frac{3\pi}{4}) + i\sin(-\frac{3\pi}{4})]$$

4. 
$$w_0 = \sqrt[6]{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{12}i} = \sqrt[6]{2}(\cos\frac{\pi}{12} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{12})$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt[6]{2}e^{\frac{7\pi}{12}i} = \sqrt[6]{2}(\cos\frac{7\pi}{12} + i\sin\frac{7\pi}{12})$$

$$w_2 = \sqrt[6]{2}e^{\frac{5\pi}{4}i} = \sqrt[6]{2}(\cos\frac{5\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{5\pi}{4})$$

# 11.2 复数函数

11.3 解析函数

1、 
$$u^2 + v^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$
 2、  $-\frac{1}{2}$  3、除  $z = \pm i$  外处处连续

1, (1) 
$$3z^2 + 2i$$
 (2)  $-i,0, i$ .

1. (1) 
$$3z^2 + 2i$$
 (2)  $-i,0, i$ 

3, 
$$l = -3, m = 1, n = -3$$

$$f(z) = (y^3 - 3x^2y) + i(x^3 - 3xy^2) = z^3i$$
  $f'(z) = 3z^2i$ 

4、 仅在 
$$y=\pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}x$$
 上可导,处处不解析

## 11.4 初等函数

(1) 
$$\ln \sqrt{2} + i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)$$
  $k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots, \quad \ln \sqrt{2} + i\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

(2) 
$$e^{-(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)} [\cos(\ln\sqrt{2}) + i\sin(\ln\sqrt{2})]$$

# 第12章 复变函数的积分

# 12.1 复数函数积分的概念

1. (1) 
$$6 + \frac{26}{3}i$$
 (2)  $6 + \frac{26}{3}i = \frac{1}{3}(3+i)^3$ 

$$2, \quad -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6}i$$
  $3, \quad \frac{2}{3}(1+i)$ 

# 12.2 基本积分定理

1, 0 2, 0 3, 0 4, 
$$-\frac{1}{2}\sin \pi^2$$

# 12.3 基本积分公式

1. (1) 
$$2\pi i$$
 2.  $2\pi i e^{-1} - \pi i e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  3. 0

4、当
$$|\alpha|$$
 > 1 时等于 0 当 $|\alpha|$  < 1 时等于  $-\pi i e^{\alpha i}$ 

# 第13章 复变函数的级数与留数定理

## 13.1 复变函数项级数

1. (1) 
$$R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 (2)  $R = 1$  (3)  $R = 1$ 

# 13.2 泰勒级数

1. (1) 
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{i}z + z^3 - \frac{1}{i}z^4 + \cdots |z| < 1$$

(2) 
$$f(z) = -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} |z| < 1$$

2. 
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) (z-2)^n \quad |z-2| < 3$$

## 13.3 洛朗级数

1. 
$$f(z) = -\frac{2}{z} - 4 - \frac{4}{3}z - \cdots \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

2. 
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{z^{n+2}}$$
 2 < | z | < +\infty

3. 
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} nz^{n-2}$$
  $0 < |z| < 1$ 

4. 
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^{n-2}$$
  $0 < |z-1| < 1$ 

5. 
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(z-1)^{n+3}} \quad 1 < |z-1| < +\infty$$

## 13.4 留数与留数定理

1, (1) 
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
,  $\frac{3}{2}$  (2) 2, 1

$$3. (1) 2\pi i$$
  $(2) -\frac{\pi}{2}i$ 

# 复变函数总习题

1. (1) 
$$5^{\frac{1}{6}} e^{i\frac{\arctan 2 + (2k-1)\pi}{3}}$$
  $k = 0,1,\dots$  (2)  $-8i$ 

(3) 
$$\ln 3 + i(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}) \ k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$$
 (4)  $e^{-(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})} \ k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$ 

$$(5) R = 1 \left| z - i \right| \le 1$$

$$(6)$$
  $n-m$ ,极

$$3, 2-2\sqrt{3}i$$

4、处处解析 
$$f'(z) = e^{z}(1+z)$$

5. (1) 
$$\sqrt{2}\pi i$$
 (2)  $-\frac{2\pi i}{5!}$  (3) 0 (4)  $-4\pi i$ 

6. (1) 
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{4^n}{(z-3)^{n+2}}$$
 4 < | z-3 | < +\infty

(2) 
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (\frac{1}{z^{n+1}} + \frac{2}{z^{n+2}})$$
  $1 < |z| < +\infty$