

2012级高数期末



南 京 大 学 作 业 纸

系别

班级

姓名

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一. 求下列微分方程通解

$$(1) y' + y \cos x = e^{-\sin x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y &= e^{-\int \cos x dx} \left(\int e^{-\sin x} \cdot e^{\int \cos x dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-\sin x} (x + C) \\ &= x e^{-\sin x} + C e^{-\sin x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) y'' - y' + x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y'' - y' &= -x \\ \Rightarrow y' &= e^{-\int dx} \left(\int x e^{\int dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^x \left(\int x e^{-x} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^x (-x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C) \\ &= -x - 1 + C e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) y'' - 10y' + 24y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原微分方程的特征方程为} \\ x^2 - 10x + 24 &= 0 \\ \text{特征根 } \lambda_1 &= 4, \lambda_2 = 6 \\ \therefore \text{通解 } y &= C_1 e^{4x} + C_2 e^{6x} \end{aligned}$$

二. 求 $X^2 y' + xy = y^2$ 的通解 ($y(1) = 1$)

$$\text{解: 原方程两边同除以 } X^2: y' + \frac{y}{X} = \frac{y^2}{X^2}$$

令 $y = uX$ 则原方程化为

$$u + Xu' + u = u^2 \Rightarrow Xu' = u^2 - 2u \Rightarrow X \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 - 2u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{u(u-2)} du = \frac{1}{X} dx$$

$$\text{两边积分: } \int \frac{du}{u(u-2)} = \int \frac{1}{X} dx + C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{u-2}{u} = \ln X + C \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{2X}{y} = C X^2$$

三. 判定敛散性.

$$(1) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} / \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln n = +\infty$$

 \therefore 原级数发散

$$(2) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(n+2)!}{n^{n+2}}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3)!}{(n+2)!} / \frac{(n+2)^{n+3}}{n^{n+2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3) \cdot n^{n+2}}{(n+2)^{n+3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n+3} + 3n^{n+2}}{n^{n+3} + (n+2)n^{n+2} + \frac{n^3}{2} + \frac{n^2}{2}} < 1$$

 \therefore 原级数收敛

$$(3) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-2n}}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-2n}} / \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^3-2n^2}} = 1$$

 \therefore 原级数收敛

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{n - \ln n}$$

$$\text{解: 令 } f(n) = n - \ln n$$

$$\text{则 } f(n) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} > 0, (n \geq 1)$$

$$\therefore f(n) \text{ 在 } n \geq 1, n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 上 } \uparrow$$

$$\therefore u_n = \frac{1}{n - \ln n} \downarrow \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n - \ln n} / \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\ln n}{n}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n - \ln n} \text{ 发散}$$

 \therefore 原级数条件收敛

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{4\sqrt{x^5}} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{4\sqrt{x^5}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{4\sqrt{x^5}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{4\sqrt{x^5}} dx$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{4\sqrt{x^5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = +\infty$$

$$\text{而 } x \rightarrow 0, \frac{\arctan x}{4\sqrt{x^5}} \sim \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{4\sqrt{x^5}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^5}}, \text{ 收敛}$$

 \therefore 原级数收敛

四. 求幂级数 $\sum n x^n$ 的收敛域并求其和函数

解: 令 $U_n = n$.

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n}) = 1$$

$$\therefore R = 1$$

当 $x = 1$ 时, 原级数 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$, 发散; $x = -1$ 时, 原级数 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n$, 发散

\therefore 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$\text{又令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \Rightarrow \frac{S(x)}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \Rightarrow \frac{S(x)}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n)' = (\frac{x}{1-x})'$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{S(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow S(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

五. 将函数 $f(x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ 展开成 x 的幂级数并求其收敛域

$$\text{解: } \because f(x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)$$

$$\text{又 } \ln(1-x) = -\int \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n dx = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int x^n dx = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{x^n}{n} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} [1 + (-1)^{n-1}]$$

又对于 $\ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$, $R = 1$. 又 $x = 1$ 时, 散, $x = -1$, 收

$\therefore \ln(1-x)$ 的收敛域为 $[-1, 1)$

同理可得 $\ln(1+x)$ 的收敛域为 $(-1, 1]$

$\therefore f(x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} [1 + (-1)^{n-1}]$ 的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$



六. 将 $f(x) = \pi^2 - x^2$ ($-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$) 展开成以 2π 为周期的傅里叶级数.

解: 令 $g(x) = x^2$.

则由于 $g(x) = x^2$ 为偶函数, 故其傅里叶级数中 $b_n = 0$

$$又 a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}, \quad \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 d\sin nx = \frac{2}{n\pi} x^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x d\cos nx = \frac{4}{n^2\pi} x \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n - \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2\pi} (-1)^n$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n \cos nx$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \pi^2 - g(x) = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$

七. 计算下列广义积分.

$$(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx$$

解: 令 $x = \tan t$, 则 $x=1, t=\frac{\pi}{4}, x \rightarrow +\infty, t=\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{原积分化为} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt \tan t}{\tan t (1 + \tan^2 t)}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\tan t \cdot \sec^2 t}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \ln \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \ln 1 - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \ln x dx$$

解: 令 $t = \ln x$, 则 $x \rightarrow 0, t = -\infty, x=1, t=0, dx = e^t dt$

$$\text{则原积分} = \int_{-\infty}^0 t dt$$

$$= t e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t dt$$

$$= t e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0$$

$$= 0 - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} t e^t - (1 - 0)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(-t)}{e^{-t}} - 1$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-t}} - 1$$

$$= -1$$

八. 计算积分 $I(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos^2 x + \alpha^2 \sin^2 x) dx$ ($\alpha > 0$)

解: $I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\alpha \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \alpha^2 \sin^2 x} dx$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\alpha^2 \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \alpha^2 \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \alpha^2 \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \alpha^2 \tan^2 x} d \tan x$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\alpha} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{2}{\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\therefore I(\alpha) - I(1) = \int_1^{\alpha} I'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_1^{\alpha} \left(\frac{\pi}{t} - \frac{\pi}{t^2} \right) dt$$

$$= \pi \left(\ln t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \Big|_1^{\alpha}$$

$$= \pi \left(\ln \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{又 } I(1) = \ln(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = 0$$

$$\therefore I(\alpha) = \pi \left(\ln \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} - 1 \right)$$