

参考答案及评分标准

一、 填空 (每小题 4 分 , 共 20 分)

发散级数： $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + 1}{\ln n}$.

$$= \frac{64\pi a^5}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 \varphi \cos^5 \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{11}{30} \pi a^5. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

四、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 2y = 0$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - 2x = 0 \quad \text{得驻点为 } (0,0), (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{在点 } (0,0) \text{ 处: } A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

$$B^2 - AC = 4 > 0, \text{ 所以 } (0,0) \text{ 点不是极值点.} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{在点 } (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) \text{ 处: } A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 4, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

$$B^2 - AC = -4 < 0, \text{ 且 } A = 4 > 0, \text{ 所以 } (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) \text{ 点是极小值点, 极小值}$$

$$\text{为: } z_{\text{极小}} = -\frac{4}{27}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

五、记 $X = 2xy + \varphi(y), \quad Y = (x - y)^2$

$$\text{由题意知: } \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x - y) = 2x + \varphi'(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = -2y$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(y) = -y^2 + C, \text{ 由 } \varphi(0) = 1, \text{ 得 } C = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(y) = -y^2 + 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

由题意知曲线积分与路径无关, 且路径的起点、终点坐标分别为:

$(0,0), (1,2)$, 选择折线路径: $(0,0) \rightarrow (1,0) \rightarrow (1,2)$, 则

$$I = \int_0^1 \varphi(0) dx + \int_0^2 (1-y)^2 dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

六、 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以收敛半径 $R = 2$. 所以幂级数的

收敛区间为 : $|x-1| < 2 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 3$,

当 $x = -1$ 时 , 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$, 级数收敛 ;

当 $x = 3$ 时 , 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, 级数发散 ; 所以收敛域为 : $[-1, 3)$.

$\dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

$$\text{记 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{2^n n}, \quad x \in [-1, 3).$$

$$\begin{aligned} S'(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n-1}}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x-1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3-x}. \quad |x-1| < 2, \text{ 即 } -1 < x < 3. \end{aligned}$$

$\dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

$$S(x) - S(1) = \int_1^x S'(x) dx = \int_1^x \frac{1}{3-x} dx = -\ln(3-x) + \ln 2 = \ln \frac{2}{3-x}$$

又 $S(1) = 0$, 所以 $S(x) = \ln \frac{2}{3-x}$, $x \in (-1, 3)$. $\dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

又因为 $S(x)$ 在收敛域内连续 , 所以有 $S(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} S(x) = -\ln 2$.

所以 $S(x) = \ln \frac{2}{3-x}$, $x \in [-1, 3)$. $\dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$

七、 方程两边同时对 x 求偏导 , 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = 2v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \ln v + u^2 \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u}{2(u^2 - v^2)}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-v}{2(u^2 - v^2)},$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{u^2}{2(u^2 - v^2)}(2 \ln v - 1). \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

方程两边同时对 y 求偏导，得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = 2v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \ln v + u^2 \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-v}{2(u^2 - v^2)}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{u}{2(u^2 - v^2)},$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{u}{2(u^2 - v^2)v}(u^2 - v^2 \ln v). \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

八、 $f(x) = \frac{1}{3-x} + \ln x = \frac{1}{1-(x-2)} + \ln(2+x-2)$

$$= \frac{1}{1-(x-2)} + \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x-2}{2}\right) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x-2)^n + \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n2^n} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 1 + \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n2^n}\right] (x-2)^n \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{收敛域为: } \begin{cases} -1 < x-2 < 1 \\ -1 < \frac{x-2}{2} \leq 1 \end{cases}, \Rightarrow 1 < x < 3 \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

九、添加辅助面 $S: z=0, x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$, 取下侧, 2 分

$$I = \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 z + 1) dx dy + y^2 x dy dz + z^2 y dz dx \quad \text{..... 4 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\iint_{\Sigma+S} - \iint_S \right) \quad (\text{利用高斯公式})$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \left[- \iiint_V (y^2 + z^2 + x^2) dx dy dz + \iint_{D: x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} dx dy \right] \quad \text{..... 6 分}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 \sin \varphi dr + \pi \quad (\text{由球坐标})$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{5} R^3 + \pi. \quad \text{..... 8 分}$$

十、记 S 为以 L 为边界的平面: $x+z=1$ 上的部分, 取上侧,

则 S 的法向量为: $\vec{n} = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\}$, 2 分

由 Stokes 公式, 得

$$I = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2y & -z & -x \end{vmatrix} dS \quad \text{..... 4 分}$$

$$= \iint_S \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} dS = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy \quad \text{..... 6 分}$$

其中 D 为曲线 L 在 xoy 面上的投影曲线所围成的平面区域,

L 在 xoy 面上的投影曲线为椭圆: $2x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0$. 即

$$\frac{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1, \text{ 则 } D \text{ 为: } \frac{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{2} \leq 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

解法 2：直接计算， L 的参数方程为：

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t \\ z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos t \end{cases} \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_L 2y dx - z dy - x dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin^2 t - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cos t + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cos^2 t - \frac{1}{4} \sin t - \frac{1}{4} \cos t \sin t \right) dt \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

十一、将 $f(x)$ 进行偶延拓，由狄立克莱收敛定理知：

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \pi + x & x \in (0, \pi] \\ \pi - x & x \in [-\pi, 0] \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

由和函数的周期性，当 $x \in [\pi, 2\pi]$ 时， $x - 2\pi \in [-\pi, 0]$

$$S(x) = S(x - 2\pi) = 3\pi - x \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } -5 + 2\pi \in (0, \pi), \quad \therefore S(-5) = S(-5 + 2\pi) = 3\pi - 5. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$b_n = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\pi + x) dx = 3\pi, \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\pi + x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi n^2} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k, k = 1, 2, \dots \\ -\frac{4}{n^2\pi} & n = 2k - 1, k = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$