

北京理工大学2013-2014学年第二学期

《微积分A》 (II) B卷试题答案及评分标准

一、填空题 (每题4分)

(1)  $-e^{-x} \sin \frac{x}{y} + e^{-x} \frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y}$ ; (2)  $9a$ ;

(3)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$ ; (4) 发散; (5)  $(1,5]$ .

二、选择题 (每题2分)

(1) A; (2) B; (3) A; (4) D; (5) D.

三、

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$= yf'_1 + 2xf'_2 \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} + 2x \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

$= f'_1 + y(xf''_{11} + 2yf''_{12}) + 2x(xf''_{21} + 2yf''_{22})$

$= f'_1 + xyf''_{11} + (2x^2 + 2y^2)f''_{12} + 4xyf''_{22} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$

计算正确  $\frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y}$  各给1分。

$$\text{四、} X_1 = -ye^{-\sin x}, Y_1 = xe^{\sin y}$$

$$\frac{\partial X_1}{\partial y} = -e^{-\sin x}, \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial x} = e^{\sin y}, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\oint_L xe^{\sin y} dy - ye^{-\sin x} dx = \iint_D e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x} dx dy \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$X_2 = -ye^{\sin x}, Y_2 = xe^{-\sin y}$$

$$\frac{\partial X_2}{\partial y} = -e^{\sin x}, \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial x} = e^{-\sin y}, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\oint_L xe^{-\sin y} dy - ye^{\sin x} dx = \iint_D e^{-\sin y} + e^{\sin x} dx dy \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{由轮换对称性知, } \iint_D e^{\sin y + e^{-\sin x}} dx dy = \iint_D e^{-\sin y + e^{\sin x}} dx dy,$$

$$\text{故原等式成立。} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{五、} D_1 : \{(x, y) | y \geq x^2, -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\},$$

$$D_2 : \{(x, y) | y < x^2, -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\},$$

$$\iint_D = \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{y-x^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{x^2-y} dx dy \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 2[\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 \sqrt{y-x^2} dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2-y} dy] \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 2[\int_0^1 \frac{2}{3}(2-x^2)^{3/2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3}x^3 dx] \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{六、 } \rho(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, M = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} x^2 + y^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x(x^2 + y^2) dx dy}{M} \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} (x^3 + xy^2) dx}{M} \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

$$= \frac{5/3}{M} = \frac{5}{4} \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y(x^2 + y^2) dx dy}{M} \dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} (x^2 y + y^3) dx}{M} \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

$$= \frac{7/15}{M} = \frac{7}{20} \dots\dots\dots 9\text{分}$$

七、解法1:  $X = xy, Y = x^2, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = x$  ..... 2分

补 $L_1$ : 沿 $x$ 轴负向从 $B$ 点到 $A$ 点, 由格林公式得到:

$$\int_L + \int_{L_1} = - \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = - \iint_D x dx dy \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

$$= 0 \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

$$\text{而, } \int_{L_1} = \int_1^{-1} x \cdot 0 dx + 0 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

$$\text{所以, } \int_L = (\int_L + \int_{L_1}) - \int_{L_1} = 0 - 0 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 9分$$

$$\text{七、解法2: } \int_L = \int_{-1}^0 x(1+x)dx + x^2 dx + \int_0^1 x(1-x)dx - x^2 dy \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (x + 2x^2)dx + \int_0^1 (x - 2x^2)dx \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = 0 \dots\dots\dots 9分$$

第一步中, 写正确一个给3分, 第二步写正确一个给1分。

$$\text{八、} X = x^3, Y = y^3, Z = -z, \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = 3x^2, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = 3y^2, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = -1 \dots\dots\dots 2分$$

$$\text{由高斯公式得: } \oint_S X dy dz + Y dz dx + Z dx dy = \iiint_V (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 1) dv \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{1+z^2}} (3\rho^2 - 1) \rho d\rho \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

$$= \frac{44}{15} \pi \dots\dots\dots 9分$$

九、解法一：

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^{n-1}, \text{ 令 } t = \frac{x^2}{2}, \text{ 并记 } S(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2} t^{n-1} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

关于  $t$  的级数收敛半径为 1, 由  $t = \frac{x^2}{2}$  知, 原级数的收敛半径为  $\sqrt{2}$ ,

当  $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$  时, 级数发散, 从而收敛域为  $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2} t^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n t^{n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^n \right\}' - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-t} = \left( \frac{t}{1-t} \right)' - \frac{1}{2(1-t)} = \frac{t+1}{2(1-t)^2} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

将  $t = \frac{x^2}{2}$  带入, 得到原级数的和函数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2} = \frac{x^2+2}{(x^2-2)^2}, x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{将 } x = 1 \text{ 带入, 得到 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{九、解法二: 设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2^n} \right)' = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2^n} \right)' \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n} \right)' = \left( \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n \right)', x \neq 0 \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \left( \frac{x}{2-x^2} \right)' = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2}, x \neq 0$$

$$\text{又 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } S(0) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 上式也成立, 故 } S(x) = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$R = \sqrt{2}$ , 且当  $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$  时, 级数发散, 收敛域为  $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

$$\text{将 } x = 1 \text{ 带入, 得到 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

备注: 按点给分是, 得出收敛域  $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$  给 2 分; 得出  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = 3$  给 2 分。

十、将 $f(x)$ 延拓为周期为 $T = 2\pi$ 的奇函数，延拓后的函数满足狄氏条件.

设 $f(x)$ 延拓后的函数的正弦级数表达式为： $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$  .....2分

$$b_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 3分$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx, n \geq 2$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x) \sin nxdx \dots\dots\dots 4分$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos(n-1)x - \cos(n+1)x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n-1} \sin(n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin(n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \dots\dots\dots 6分$$

$f(x)$ 延拓后的函数在 $(-\pi, 0)$ 的正弦级数为：

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n-1} \sin(n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin(n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \sin nx.$$

$$\text{和函数 } S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin x, & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

或者将答案写成如下形式：

$$b_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{8k}{(16k^2-1)\pi}, & n = 4k, k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ 0, & n = 4k + 1, k = 1, 2, \dots \\ \frac{8k+4}{((4k+2)^2-1)\pi}, & n = 4k + 2, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0, & n = 4k + 3, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ 延拓后的函数在 $(-\pi, 0)$ 的正弦级数为：

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{16k^2-1} \sin 4kx + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2k+1}{(4k+2)^2-1} \sin (4k+2)x$$

$$\text{和函数 } S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin x, & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

备注：按点给分时，给出弦级数表达式为： $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$ ，给2分；直接给出

正确的和函数表达式，给2分。