

2006 级第二学期期末数学分析 B 试题(A 卷)参考解答
(2007.7)

一. 1. $\{2,1,n\} \cdot \{3,-2,1\} = 4+n=0$ (2 分)

$n = -4$ (3 分)

将点 $(a,-1,2)$ 代入平面方程得 $3a-4=0$ (5 分)

$a = \frac{4}{3}$ (6 分)

2. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x} f'(\frac{y}{x}) + 2x\varphi'(x^2 + y^2)$ (3 分)

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f''(\frac{y}{x}) + 4xy\varphi''(x^2 + y^2)$ (6 分)

3. $I_y = \iint_D x^2 dx dy$ (2 分)

$= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y x^2 dx$ (4 分)

$= \frac{7}{24} \int_0^1 y^3 dy = \frac{7}{96}$ (6 分)

4. 当 $P > -\frac{1}{2}$, 有 $\left| (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \sim \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$,(1 分)

当 $P > -\frac{1}{2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$ 收敛, 原级数绝对收敛(2 分)

当 $-\frac{1}{2} < P \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$ 发散,

但当 n 充分大时 $\frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 单调减少且趋于 0, 原级数条件收敛(4 分)

当 $p \leq -\frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \neq 0$, 级数发散(6 分)

二. 1. 曲面在点 (1,1,2) 处的法向量为 $\{2x, 4y, z\}|_{(1,1,2)} = \{2, 4, 2\}$

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{1+y^2+z^2} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{1+y^2+z^2} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{在点 } (0,1,1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2}{3} \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}}|_{(0,1,1)} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

2. $dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} dx dy = \frac{2}{z} dx dy \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$\iint_S \frac{1}{z} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{2}{4-x^2-y^2} dx dy \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2}{4-\rho^2} \rho d\rho \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2\pi \ln 4 \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

3. $I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r \sin\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$$= 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2\varphi \cos^4\varphi d\varphi \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

4. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 2y = 0 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - 2x = 0 \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$

解得 $x = y = 0$ 或 $x = y = \frac{2}{3} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

在点 (0,0), $A = 0$, $B = -2$, $C = 2$

$$AC - B^2 = -4 < 0, \text{ 故 } (0,0) \text{ 不是极值点 } \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

在点 $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$, $A = 4$, $B = -2$, $C = 2$

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

极小值 $z(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{4}{27}$ (7 分)

三.

$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - 2x) dx = 0$ (2 分)

$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - 2x) \cos nx dx$ (3 分)

$= \frac{4(1 - (-1)^n)}{n^2 \pi}$ (5 分)

$= \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k \\ \frac{8}{(2k-1)^2 \pi} & n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$

$f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$ (8 分)

或 $f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$ (8 分)

四.

令 $t = \frac{x-1}{3}$, 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n}$ (1)(1 分)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \quad R_t = 1$

$t = -1$ 时级数(1)收敛, $t = 1$ 时级数(1)发散

级数(1)的收敛域为 $t \in [-1, 1)$ (3 分)

由 $-1 \leq \frac{x-1}{3} < 1$ 得原级数收敛域 $-2 \leq x < 4$ (4 分)

$S(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} \quad S'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-t}$ (6 分)

$S(t) = -\ln|1-t|$ (7 分)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n \cdot n} = -\ln \left| 1 - \frac{x-1}{3} \right|$ (8 分)

五.
$$I = \oiint_{S+S_1^-} - \iint_{S_1^-} 2xzdydz + yzdzdx - z^2dxdy \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= - \iiint_V z dV - \iint_{S_1^-} -z^2dxdy \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^1 z dz - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = -\frac{5}{4}\pi \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

六.
$$f(x) = \ln(3 - 2(x-1)) = \ln 3 + \ln(1 - \frac{2}{3}(x-1)) \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

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

$$= \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2^n}{n \cdot 3^n} (x-1)^n \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

由 $-1 < -\frac{2}{3}(x-1) \leq 1$, 得收敛域 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{5}{2}$ $\dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$

由 $\frac{f^{(5)}(1)}{5!} = \frac{-2^5}{5 \cdot 3^5}$, 得 $f^{(5)}(1) = -(\frac{2}{3})^5 4!$ $\dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

七. (1) 由 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$, 得

$$\varphi'(x)(x^2 + y^2) + 2x\varphi(x) = \varphi(x)(2x + x^2 + y^2) \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \varphi(x) \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{d\varphi(x)}{\varphi(x)} = dx \quad \varphi(x) = Ce^x \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

(2)
$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} Ce^x (2xy + x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3}) dx + Ce^x (x^2 + y^2) dy + C_1 \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y Ce^x (x^2 + y^2) dy + C_1 \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

$$= Ce^x (x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3}) + C_1 \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

八. (1)
$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^t dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho - 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho^3 d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$f(\rho^2)\rho$ 与 $f(\rho^2)\rho^3$ 连续, 故 $\int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho$ 与 $\int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho^3 d\rho$ 可导, 因此 $F(t)$ 可导

$$F'(t) = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 由 $\frac{1}{\pi} F(t) = e^{-t} - \int_0^t f(x) dx$ 对 t 求导得

$$2 \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho = -e^{-t} - f(t)$$

$$f'(t) + f(t) = e^{-t} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $f(t) = e^{-t}(t + C)$

由 $f(0) = 1$, 得 $C = 1$

$$f(x) = e^{-x}(x + 1) \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

或 (1)
$$F(t) = \int_0^t dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^t dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

由于 $f(\rho^2)\rho$ 连续, 故 $\int_0^{\sqrt{z}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho$ 可导, 因此 $F(t)$ 可导

$$F'(t) = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

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