

### 参考答案及评分标准

一、 填空 ( 每小题 4 分 , 共 28 分 )

3. 极小值点为(2,1),极大值点为(0,0);      4.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1-e^{-2})$ ;

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho^3}{\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}} d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi R^4}{3}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

五、  $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k, k = 1, 2, \dots \\ -\frac{2}{n^2 \pi} & n = 2k - 1, k = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin nx \right\}, \quad x \in (-\pi, 0) \cup (0, \pi).$$

\dots\dots\dots 7 分

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (\pi, 2\pi] \\ x - 2\pi & x \in (2\pi, 3\pi) \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

六、补充平面  $S: z = 4, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ , 取下侧, 则由 Gauss 公式.....2 分

$$I = \iiint_{\Sigma+S} - \iint_S = - \iiint_V (2x + 2y + 2z) dx dy dz + \iint_{D: x^2+y^2 \leq 4} 4^2 dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -2 \iiint_V z dV + 64\pi \quad (\text{由对称性}) \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -2 \int_0^4 z dz \iint_{D_z: x^2+y^2 \leq z} dx dy + 64\pi \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -2 \int_0^4 \pi z^2 dz + 64\pi = \frac{64\pi}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

七、由比值法： $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = 2|x|^2$ ，.....1 分

当  $2x^2 < 1$ , 即:  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时, 幂级数绝对收敛; .....2 分

当  $2x^2 > 1$ , 即:  $x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  或  $x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时, 幂级数发散; .....3 分

所以收敛区间为:  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . .....4 分

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^{2n}}{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \int_0^x x^{2n-2} dx \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 2x \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2x^2)^{n-1} dx = 2x \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-2x^2} dx \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$= x \int_0^x \left( \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2}x} + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}x} \right) dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{2}x}{1-\sqrt{2}x}. \quad x \in \left[ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right].$$

.....10 分

八、 $\Omega$ 在 $xoy$ 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$ . .....2 分

$$J_z = \iiint_V \mu(x^2 + y^2) dV \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \mu \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{2x} dz \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \mu \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)(2x - x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \mu \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 (2\rho\cos\theta - \rho^2) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{2^6 \mu}{15} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \theta d\theta = \frac{2\mu\pi}{3}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

**九、法 1：**记  $X = x^2y^3 + 2x^5 + ky$ ,  $Y = xf(xy) + 2y$ , 由题意, 有

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \quad \text{即} \quad 3x^2y^2 + k = f(xy) + xyf'(xy); \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{记 } u = xy, \text{ 有 } f'(u) + \frac{1}{u}f(u) = 3u + \frac{k}{u}$$

$$\text{解得: } f(u) = u^2 + k + \frac{C}{u}. \quad (1) \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

选择折线路径:  $(0,0) \rightarrow (t,0) \rightarrow (t,-t)$ , 则有

$$\int_0^t 2x^5 dx + \int_0^{-t} [tf(ty) + 2y] dy = 2t^2$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{t^6}{3} + \int_0^{-t^2} f(u) du = t^2$$

对  $t$  求导, 得  $f(-t^2) = -1 + t^4$ , 令  $u = -t^2$ , 得  $f(u) = u^2 - 1$ .

与(1)式比较得:  $k = -1, C = 0$ . \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}

$$\begin{aligned} \text{此时} \quad & (x^2y^3 + 2x^5 + ky)dx + [xf(xy) + 2y]dy \\ &= (x^2y^3 + 2x^5 - y)dx + [x^3y^2 - x + 2y]dy \\ &= d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^6 - xy + y^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

故此全微分的原函数为:  $u(x,y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^6 - xy + y^2 + C$ . \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}

(注: 还可利用曲线积分法和不定积分法求原函数。)

**法 2：**选择折线路径:  $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,-t) \rightarrow (t,-t)$ , 则有

$$\int_0^{-t} 2y dy + \int_0^t (-t^3x^2 + 2x^5 - kt) dx = 2t^2, \quad \text{得}$$

$$t^2 - kt^2 = 2t^2, \quad \Rightarrow k = -1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

( 其余可同上 )