- 一、填空题: (本大题共10小题,每小题3分,共30分)
- 1. 已知函数  $z = \frac{x}{1+y^2}$ ,则  $dz|_{(1,1)} = \underline{\qquad} \frac{1}{2}dx \frac{1}{2}dy \underline{\qquad}$
- 2. 微分方程  $(y+1)^2$  dy  $+ x^3$  dx = 0 满足 y(0) = 1 的特解为\_\_\_(y+1)<sup>3</sup> =  $-\frac{3}{4}x^4 + 8$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1-\cos\frac{a}{n})$  是条件收敛、绝对收敛,还是发散? \_\_\_绝对收敛\_\_\_\_.
- 6. 设L是xOy面的圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 的顺时针方向,则 $\oint_L x^5 ds = ____0___$
- 7. 螺旋线  $x = \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \sin \theta$ ,  $z = 2\theta$  在点 (1,0,0) 的切线方程为\_ $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{2}$ .
- 8. 曲面  $e^z + z + xy = 3$  在点 (2,1,0) 处的一个法向量为\_\_\_\_\_\_(1,2,2)\_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. 设  $\Sigma$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$  ,则  $\bigoplus_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dS = \underline{\qquad} 4\pi \underline{\qquad}$
- 10. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & -\pi \le x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \le x < \pi \end{cases}$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的函数,其傅立叶级数的和函数记

- 二、计算题: (本大题共6小题,每小题10分,共60分)
- 11. 求级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$  的收敛域及和函数,并求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^n}$ .
- 解:  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}}{\frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}} \right| = x^2 < 1$ , 级数的收敛区间为(-1,1).

当x=-1时,原级数发散,当x=1时,原级数发散,所以原级数的收敛域为(-1,1).

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \int_{0}^{x} x^{2n-2} dx \right) = \int_{0}^{x} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|, \quad x \in (-1,1).$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ fr}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{n}},$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{n}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln(\sqrt{2}+1).$$

12. 计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy$  , 其中  $\Sigma$  为曲面  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$   $(z \ge 0)$  的上侧.

解: 补充平面  $\Sigma_1$ : z=0,  $(x^2+y^2\leq 1)$  方向向下,它在平面 xoy 上的投影为  $D_{xy}=\left\{(x,y)\middle|x^2+y^2\leq 1\right\},$ 

记 $\Sigma$ 和 $\Sigma$ 1所围成区域为 $\Omega$ ,由高斯公式得

$$\oint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{\rm I}} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} 6(x^2 + y^2 + z) dV$$

$$= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{1-r^2} (z + r^2) r dz$$

$$= 12\pi \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} r (1 - r^2)^2 + r^3 (1 - r^2) \right] dr$$

$$= 2\pi,$$

$$\overline{\prod} \int_{\Sigma_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = - \int_{D_{xy}} -3 dx dy = 3\pi,$$

所以  $I = 2\pi - 3\pi = -\pi$ .

13. 求由曲面 
$$z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 与曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  所围立体的体积.

解: 立体在xOy面的投影区域为 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ ,

所求体积 
$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^{2} \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{\rho^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left( -\cos\varphi \right)_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

也可用截面法

14. 求微分方程 
$$y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^{2x}$$
 的通解.

解:对应齐次方程的特征方程: $r^2-5r+6=0$ ,

解得特征根 
$$r_1 = 2, r_2 = 3$$
,

故对应齐次方程通解为
$$Y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$
,

设非齐次方程特解为 $y^* = ze^{2x}$ ,

代入原方程得
$$z'' - z' = x$$
, 令 $z' = ax + b$ ,

代入上式得 
$$a = -1, b = -1,$$
故  $z = -\frac{x^2}{2} - x$ .

非齐次方程特解为 
$$y^* = -\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x\right)e^{2x}$$
,

故原方程通解为 
$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} - \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x\right)e^{2x}$$
.

15. 求函数 
$$f(x, y) = 2x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2 + 4x - 3y + 1$$
的极值点及极值.

$$\text{$\rm psi}_{x}: f'_{x} = 4x - 3y + 4 = 0,$$

$$f_{y}' = -3x + 4y - 3 = 0,$$

解得驻点为(-1,0),

$$f''_{xx} = 4$$
,  $f''_{xy} = -3$ ,  $f''_{yy} = 4$ ,

此时 
$$AC - B^2 = 7 > 0$$
, 目  $A = 4 > 0$ ,

故(-1,0) 为函数的极小值点, 极小值 f(-1,0) = -1.

16. 计算  $I = \int_L (12xy + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy$ , 其中 L 是由点 A(-1,1) 沿曲线  $y = x^2$  到点 O(0,0),再沿 X 轴到点 B(2,0) 的曲线.

解: 设点C(2,1), 补线 $L_{\overline{BC}}: x = 2, 0 \le y \le 1, L_{\overline{CA}}: y = 1, -1 \le x \le 2,$ 

记由闭曲线 AOBCA 围成的区域为 D,

=-21.

曲格林公式 
$$\oint_{L+\overline{BC}+\overline{CA}} (12xy + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy$$

$$= -\iint_D 12x dx dy$$

$$= -12 \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^2 x dx$$

$$= -12 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\Big|_{-\sqrt{y}}^2\right) dy$$

$$= -12 \left(2y\Big|_0^1 - \frac{y^2}{4}\Big|_0^1\right)$$

$$\int_{\overline{BC}} (12x + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy = -\int_0^1 (\cos y - 2e^y) dy = -\sin y \Big|_0^1 + 2e^y \Big|_0^1 = -\sin 1 + 2e - 2e^y$$

$$\int_{\overline{CA}} (12x + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy = \int_2^{-1} (12x + e) dx = 6x^2 \Big|_2^{-1} + ex \Big|_2^{-1} = -18 - 3e.$$

Fig. 1.  $I_{CA} = 21 - \int_{-1}^{1} (12x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>)  $dx = (2x + e^y) dx$  (22x + e<sup>y</sup>

所以 
$$I = -21 - \int_{\overline{BC}} (12x + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy + \int_{\overline{CA}} (12x + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy$$

$$=-21+\sin 1$$
  $_{\odot}$   $2e+2+18+3e$  工大喵」 收集整理并免费分享

三、证明题: (本大题共2小题,每小题5分,共10分)

17. 设
$$f(u,v)$$
具有二阶连续偏导数,且满足 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} = 1$ ,又

$$g(x,y) = f\left[xy, \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)\right], \quad \text{iff } : \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x^2 + y^2.$$

证明:

因为 
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \qquad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$$

$$\text{FFU} \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} v + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} v + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$$

$$\text{Figs.} \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right) + y^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right) = x^2 + y^2.$$

18.若 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$  都收敛,且  $a_n \le b_n \le c_n \ (n=1,2,3,\cdots)$ ,试证  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  收敛.

证明: 因为
$$a_n \le b_n \le c_n \ (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$
, 所以 $0 \le b_n - a_n \le c_n - a_n$ .

而 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$  都收敛,所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n - a_n)$  收敛.

由比较审敛法有
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - a_n)$$
收敛.

而 
$$b_n = (b_n - a_n) + a_n$$
 , 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  收敛.