

## §11.1 微分方程的基本概念 一阶微分方程

一、求以  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - x$  为通解的微分方程 ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数)。

$$\begin{aligned} (y+x)e^x &= c_1 e^{2x} + c_2, \\ \text{两边求导得 } (y'+1)e^x + (y+x)e^x &= 2c_1 e^{2x} \\ \text{即 } (y'+y+x+1)e^x &= 2c_1 \\ \text{两边再求导得 } (y''+y'+1-y'-y-x-1)e^x &= 0 \\ \therefore y''-y-x &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

二、求下列微分方程的通解。

$$\begin{aligned} 1. y' &= \frac{y(1-x)}{x}; & \frac{dy}{y} &= \frac{1-x}{x} dx \\ \int \frac{dy}{y} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) dx \\ \ln|y| &= \ln|x| - x + C, \therefore \ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| = -x + C \therefore y = Cx e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. ydx + (x^2 - 4x)dy = 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{y} &= \frac{dx}{4x-x^2}, \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4-x}\right) dx \\ \ln|y| &= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|4-x| + C, \therefore y^4 = \frac{Cx}{4-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. (x+1)y' + 1 = 2e^{-y};$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2e^{-y} - 1, \quad \int \frac{e^y dy}{2 - e^y} = \int \frac{dx}{x+1} \\ -\ln|2 - e^y| &= \ln|x+1| + C, \\ \therefore (2 - e^y)(x+1) &= C. \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \sec^2 x \tan y dx + \sec^2 y \tan x dy = 0;$$

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y} dy = - \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dx, \quad \ln |\tan y| = -\ln |\tan x| + C$$

$$\therefore \tan x \cdot \tan y = C$$

三、求下列微分方程的特解.

$$1. (1+x^2)y' = \arctan x, y|_{x=0} = 0;$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2}, \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^2 + C,$$

$$\because y|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \therefore C = 0, \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^2$$

$$2. xy' + y = 0, y(1) = 1.$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \quad \ln |y| = -\ln |x| + C \quad \therefore xy = C, \quad \because y(1) = 1$$

$$\therefore C = 1, \quad \therefore xy = 1$$

四、若连续函数  $f(x)$  满足关系式  $f(x) = \int_0^{2x} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt + \ln 2$ , 求  $f(x)$ .

$$\text{令 } f(x) = y, \quad \text{则 } y' = f(x) \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} y' = 2y \\ y(0) = \ln 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int 2 dx \quad \ln |y| = 2x + C, \quad y = C e^{2x}$$

$$\because y(0) = \ln 2, \quad \therefore \ln 2 = C, \quad \therefore y = \ln 2 \cdot e^{2x}$$

五、求下列微分方程的通解.

1.  $(3x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy)dy = 0;$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{3x^2 + 2xy - y^2}{x^2 - 2xy} = - \frac{3 + 2 \cdot \frac{y}{x} - (\frac{y}{x})^2}{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{y}{x}}$$

令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $y = ux$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = - \frac{3 + 2u - u^2}{1 - 2u}, \quad \text{即} \quad x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3u^2 - 3u - 3}{1 - 2u}, \quad -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-2u-1}{u^2-u-1} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{3} \ln|u^2 - u - 1| = \ln|x| + \ln C, \quad \therefore u^2 - u - 1 = Cx^3$$

2.  $xy' = xe^x + y;$

$$y' = e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \frac{y}{x} \quad (\text{齐次})$$

$$\therefore xy^2 - x^2y - x^3 = C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

令  $\frac{y}{x} = u$ , 则  $y = xu$ ,  $y' = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ ,  $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = e^u + u$

$$\therefore e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \int e^{-u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad -e^{-u} = \ln|x| + C,$$

$$\therefore -e^{-\frac{y}{x}} = \ln Cx \quad (C \neq 0)$$

3.  $(y^2 - 3x^2)dy + 2xydx = 0.$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{3x^2 - y^2}, \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3x^2 - y^2}{2xy} = \frac{3(\frac{x}{y})^2 - 1}{2 \frac{x}{y}},$$

令  $\frac{x}{y} = u$ , 则  $x = uy$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dy} = u + y \frac{du}{dy}$ ,

$$u + y \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{3u^2 - 1}{2u}, \quad \therefore \int \frac{2u}{u^2 - 1} du = \int \frac{1}{y} dy, \quad \ln|u^2 - 1| = \ln|y| + C,$$

$$\therefore u^2 - 1 = Cy, \quad \text{即} \quad (\frac{x}{y})^2 - 1 = Cy, \quad \underline{x^2 - y^2 = Cy^3} \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

六、求微分方程的特解:  $xy \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2, y|_{x=e} = 2e.$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2}{\frac{y}{x}}, \quad \text{令} \quad y = ux, \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx},$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1 + u^2}{u}, \quad x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u},$$

$$\therefore \int u du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad \frac{1}{2} u^2 = \ln|x| + C.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\frac{y}{x})^2 = \ln|x| + C, \quad \therefore y^2 = 2x^2(\ln|x| + C)$$

由  $y|_{x=e} = 2e$  得  $C = 1$   $\therefore$  特解为  $\underline{y^2 = 2x^2(\ln|x| + 1)}$

七、求下列微分方程的通解.

1.  $(y+x^2e^{-x})dx - xdy = 0;$

$$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = xe^{-x}$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[ \int xe^{-x} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\ln x} \left[ \int xe^{-x} \cdot e^{-\ln x} dx + C \right]$$

$$= x \left[ \int e^{-x} dx + C \right]$$

$$\therefore y = xe^{-x} + Cx \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

2.  $y' + y \tan x = \cos x;$

$$y = e^{-\int \tan x dx} \left[ \int \cos x \cdot e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\ln \cos x} \left[ \int \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx + C \right]$$

$$\therefore y = \cos x (x + C) \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

八、求微分方程的特解:  $(y+x^3)dx - 2xdy = 0, y|_{x=1} = \frac{6}{5}.$

$$y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} \left[ \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}\ln x} \left[ \int \frac{x^2}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\ln x} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{x} \left[ \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{x} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \right)$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{5} x^3 + C\sqrt{x}$$

$$\because y|_{x=1} = \frac{6}{5}, \therefore C = 1$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{5} x^3 + \sqrt{x}.$$



## §11.2 二阶微分方程, §10.3 傅里叶级数 (机动)

### 一、填空题 (一)

$$(y e^{-x})'' = (C_1 + C_2 x)'' = 0, \text{ 或用公式 (特征方程)}$$

1. 以  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x}$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数) 为通解的微分方程是  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$ .

2. 以  $y = e^x(C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数) 为通解的微分方程是  $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$ .  
特征根  $r_{1,2} = 1 \pm i$ ,  $r_1 + r_2 = 2$ ,  $r_1 \cdot r_2 = 2$ ,  $\therefore r^2 - 2r + 2 = 0$

3. 微分方程  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = e^{2x} + 4x$  的特解形式为  $y^* = Ax^2 e^{2x} + Bx + C$ .

4. 已知微分方程  $y'' - y = f(x)$  的一个特解为  $y^*$ , 则该方程的通解为  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + y^*$ .

5. 求下列微分方程的通解.

$y' = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + C_1$	$e^{2x} \cdot y'' = 1$ 即 $y'' = e^{-2x}$	$y'' = y' + x$ $y' = e^{\int dx} \left[ \int x e^{-\int dx} dx + C \right]$	$1 + xy'' + y' = 0$ $1 + (xy')' = 0$	$xy' = -x + C$ $y' = -1 + \frac{C}{x}$
$y = \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} + C_1 x + C_2$		$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 - \frac{x^2}{2}$	$y = C_1 \ln x  - x + C_2$	
$y'' - 12y' + 27y = 0$		$9y'' - 30y' + 25y = 0$	$y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$	
$y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{9x}$		$y = (C_1 x + C_2) e^{\frac{5}{3}x}$	$y = e^{-x}(C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$	$\frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2} = -1 \pm i$

二、验证  $y_1 = e^{x^2}$  及  $y_2 = x e^{x^2}$  都是方程  $y'' - 4xy' + (4x^2 - 2)y = 0$  的解, 并写出该方程的通解.

$$y_1' = 2x e^{x^2}, \quad y_1'' = (4x^2 + 2) e^{x^2}, \quad \therefore y_1'' - 4x y_1' + (4x^2 - 2) y_1 = (4x^2 + 2 - 8x^2 + 4x^2 - 2) e^{x^2} = 0$$

$$y_2' = e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2} = (1 + 2x^2) e^{x^2}$$

$$y_2'' = (4x + 2x + 4x^3) e^{x^2}$$

$$\therefore y_2'' - 4x y_2' + (4x^2 - 2) y_2 = (6x + 4x^3 - 4x - 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 2) e^{x^2} = 0$$

$\therefore y_1, y_2$  都是解, 且线性无关, 故通解为  $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$ , 即  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{x^2}$

三、求微分方程  $y'' - 2y' - e^{2x} = 0$  满足条件  $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$  的解.

对应齐次线性方程为  $y'' - 2y' = 0$ , 特征根  $r_1 = 2, r_2 = 0$ .

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2$$

$$\therefore 2 \text{ 是二重特征根. } \therefore \text{设 } y^* = A x e^{2x}, \quad y^{*'} = A(2x+1)e^{2x}, \quad y^{*''} = 4A(x+1)e^{2x}$$

代入原方程得

$$4A(x+1)e^{2x} - 2A(2x+1)e^{2x} - e^{2x} = 0$$

$$\therefore 4A - 2A - 1 = 0 \quad A = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{原方程的通解为}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 + \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x}, \quad \text{由条件 } y' = 2C_1 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}(2x+1)e^{2x}$$

$$\text{初始条件 } \begin{cases} 1 = C_1 + C_2 + 0 \\ 1 = 2C_1 + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \therefore C_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad C_2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求解为 } y = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{x}{2} e^{2x}$$

四、求非齐次微分方程的通解.  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = e^{-x} \sin x$ ;

对应齐次方程为  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$ . 特征根  $r = -1 \pm i$ .

$\therefore$  齐次方程通解为  $\bar{y} = e^{-x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$

由  $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin x$  设特解形式为  $y^* = A x e^{-x} \sin x + B x e^{-x} \cos x$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y^*{}' &= A e^{-x} \sin x + A x e^{-x} \cos x + A x e^{-x} \cos x + B e^{-x} \cos x - B x e^{-x} \sin x - B x e^{-x} \sin x \\ &= A (\sin x - x \sin x + x \cos x) e^{-x} + B (\cos x - x \cos x - x \sin x) e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$y^*{}'' = A (2 \cos x - 2 \sin x - 2x \cos x) e^{-x} + B (-2 \sin x - 2 \cos x + 2x \sin x) e^{-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y^*{}'' + 2y^*{}' + 2y^* &= A (2 \cos x - 2 \sin x - 2x \cos x + 2 \sin x - 2x \cos x + 2x \cos x + 2x \sin x) e^{-x} \\ &\quad + B (-2 \sin x - 2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x - 2x \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2x \cos x) e^{-x} \\ &= e^{-x} \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 2A \cos x - 2B \sin x = \sin x$$

$$\therefore A = 0, B = -\frac{1}{2} \therefore y = e^{-x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) - \frac{x}{2} e^{-x} \sin x$$

五、已知  $y_1 = x e^x + e^{2x}$ ,  $y_2 = x e^x + e^{-x}$ ,  $y_3 = x e^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x}$  是某二阶线性非齐次微分方程的

三个解, 求此微分方程.

$y_1 - y_3 = e^{-x}$  是对应齐次方程的解.

$y_2 - y_1 = e^{-x} - e^{2x}$  也是对应齐次方程的解.

$\therefore (y_1 - y_3) - (y_2 - y_1) = e^{2x}$  也是对应齐次方程的解.

$\therefore$  对应齐次方程的特征根为  $-1, 2$ .

特征方程为  $r^2 - r - 2 = 0$ ,

$\therefore$  该微分方程为

$$y'' - y' - 2y = x e^x + e^{2x}.$$

## 六、填空题 (二)

1.  $f(x)$  满足收敛定理条件, 其傅里叶级数的和函数为  $s(x)$ , 已知  $f(x)$  在处  $x=0$  左连

续, 且  $f(0)=-1, s(0)=2$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \underline{5}$ .  $s(0) = \frac{f(0+0) + f(0-0)}{2}$ ,  $\frac{f(0+0) - 1}{2} = 2$

2. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{x}{\pi}, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{x}{\pi}, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$  展成以  $2\pi$  为周期的傅里叶级数的和函数为  $s(x)$ ,

则  $s(-3) = \underline{1 - \frac{3}{\pi}}$ ,  $s(12) = \underline{1 + \frac{12}{\pi}}$ ,  $s(k\pi) = \begin{cases} 0, & k \text{ 奇数} \\ 1, & k \text{ 偶数} \end{cases} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

3.  $f(x) = e^x \cos x$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上的傅里叶系数  $a_0 = \underline{\frac{1}{2\pi}(e^{-\pi} - e^{\pi})}$ ,  $b_1 = \underline{\frac{1}{5\pi}(e^{-\pi} - e^{\pi})}$ .  $a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x \cos x dx$ ,  $b_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx$

4. 以  $2\pi$  为周期的函数  $f(x)$  在一个周期  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上的表达式为  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 1+x^2, & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$

则其傅里叶级数在点  $x = \pi$  处收敛于  $\underline{\frac{\pi^2}{2}}$ .  $\frac{(1+\pi^2) + (-1)}{2}$

5.  $f(x) = \pi x + x^2 (-\pi < x < \pi)$  的傅里叶展开式中系数  $b_3 = \underline{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\pi x + x^2) \sin 3x dx = 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin 3x dx + 0}$

6. 设  $x^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx, (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$ , 则  $a_2 = \underline{1}$ .  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx) \cos 2x dx = \dots = \frac{2\pi}{3}$   
 $= a_2 \cdot \pi$

七、把函数  $f(x) = x^3$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上展开成傅里叶级数, 若已知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 试求

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3}$  的和.

这是奇函数,  $\therefore a_n = 0, (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^3 \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^3 \sin nx dx = -\frac{2\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{2\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3} \right] \sin nx \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  得  $\frac{\pi^3}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2\pi^2}{4k+1} - \frac{12}{(4k+1)^3} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2\pi^2}{4k-1} - \frac{12}{(4k-1)^3} \right) \cdot (-1)$

$$= 2\pi^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} - 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3} = 2\pi^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3}$$

$$\text{移项得} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{24}$$



八、将函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上展开成傅里叶级数，并求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$

及  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$  的和。

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \geq 1 \text{ 时, } a_n &= \frac{2}{1} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} x^2 \sin n\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{4}{n\pi} \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x dx \\ &= 0 - 0 + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} x \cos n\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \int_0^1 \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} (-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x, \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{令 } x=1, \text{ 则 } 1 = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2} \cdot (-1)^n, \quad \therefore \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\text{令 } x=0, \text{ 则 } 0 = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2}, \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12}, \quad \text{即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$\text{由此得 } \frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots \right)$$

九、将函数  $f(x) = x \sin x$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上分别展开成

(1) 正弦级数; (2) 余弦级数。

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

1) 正弦级数.  $a_n = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \sin nx dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x [-\cos(n+1)x + \cos(n-1)x] dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi(n+1)} x \sin(n+1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi(n+1)} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(n+1)x dx + \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)} x \sin(n-1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(n-1)x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi(n+1)^2} \cos(n+1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)^2} \cos(n-1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi(n+1)^2} - \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi(n-1)^2} = \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \right] = \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi} \cdot \frac{-4n}{(n^2-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{4n(-1)^{n-1}}{\pi(n^2-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n(-1)^{n-1}}{\pi(n^2-1)^2} \sin nx, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

(2) 余弦级数,  $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} x \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} n \geq 1 \text{ 时 } a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x [\cos(n+1)x + \cos(n-1)x] dx \\ &= -\frac{x \sin(n+1)x}{\pi(n+1)} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{x \sin(n-1)x}{\pi(n-1)} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n-1} = \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2-1} \cos nx, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$



## 自测题六 (常微分方程)

### 一、选择题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1.  $y = C - x$  ( $C$  为任意常数) 是微分方程  $xy'' + y' = -1$  的 ( D )

(A) 通解; (B) 特解; (C) 不是解; (D) 解, 既非通解也非特解

2. 微分方程  $ydx + (y^2x - e^y)dy = 0$  是 ( B )  $\frac{dx}{dy} + yx = \frac{e^y}{y}$

(A) 全微分方程; (B) 一阶线性方程; (C) 可分离变量方程; (D) 齐次方程

3. 一曲线上任一点的切线的斜率为  $-\frac{2x}{y}$ , 则此曲线是 ( C )

(A) 直线 (B) 抛物线 (C) 椭圆 (D) 圆

4. 由  $x^2 - xy + y^2 = C$  确定的隐函数的微分方程是 ( A )

(A)  $(x-2y)y' = 2x-y$  (B)  $(x-2y)y' = 2x$  (C)  $xy' = 2x-y$  (D)  $-2yy' = 2x-y$

5. 满足方程  $\int_0^1 f(tx)dt = nf(x)$  ( $n$  为大于 1 的自然数) 的可导函数  $f(x)$  为 ( A )

(A)  $Cx^{\frac{1-n}{n}}$  (B)  $Cx$  (C)  $C \sin nx$  (D)  $C \cos nx$

### 二、填空题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1.  $xy''' + 2y'' + x^2y = 0$  是 3 阶微分方程.

2. 微分方程  $F(x, y^4, y', (y'')^2) = 0$  的通解中所含任意常数的个数是 2.

3. 以  $y = Ce^{x^2}$  ( $C$  为任意常数) 为通解的微分方程是  $y e^{-x^2} = C \Rightarrow y' = 2xy$  ✓

4. 已知函数  $y = y(x)$  在任意点  $x$  处的增量  $\Delta y = \frac{y\Delta x}{1+x^2} + \alpha$ , 且当  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\alpha$  是  $\Delta x$  的高

阶无穷小,  $y(0) = \pi$ , 则  $y(1) =$   $\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$  ✓

5. 函数  $y = 3\sin x - 4\cos x$  是否为方程  $y'' + y = 0$  的解 不是

### 三、解下列各题 (每题 10 分, 共 40 分)

1. 求微分方程的通解:  $(e^{x+y} - e^x)dx + (e^{x+y} + e^y)dy = 0$ .

$$e^x(e^y - 1)dx = -e^y(e^x + 1)dy, \quad \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^y}{e^y - 1} dy$$

$$\ln(e^x + 1) = -\ln|e^y - 1| + \ln C$$

$$\therefore (e^x + 1)(e^y - 1) = C$$

$$\therefore (e^x + 1)(e^y - 1) = C$$

2. 求微分方程的通解:  $(x^2-1)dy + (2xy - \cos x)dx = 0$ ;

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \cdot y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2-1}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx} \left[ \int \frac{\cos x}{x^2-1} \cdot e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-\ln(x^2-1)} \left[ \int \frac{\cos x}{x^2-1} \cdot (x^2-1) dx + C \right]$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x^2-1} (\sin x + C)$$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}$$

3. 求微分方程的特解:  $x^2 y' + xy = y^2, y(1)=1$ ;

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - xy}{x^2} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u, \text{ 则 } y = xu, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 - u, \quad \Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 - 2u$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u(u-2)} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = \ln C + \ln |x|$$

$$\therefore \frac{u-2}{u} = Cx^2$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{y-2x}{y} = Cx^2$$

$$\text{由 } y(1)=1 \text{ 得 } C=-1, \quad \text{故得 } \frac{y-2x}{y} = -x^2$$

$$\text{即 } y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

4. 求微分方程的特解:  $xy' + y - e^x = 0, y|_{x=1} = e$ .

$$y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[ \int \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-\ln x} \left[ \int \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot e^{\ln x} dx + C \right]$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x} (e^x + C)$$

$$\because y|_{x=1} = e, \therefore C = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{特解为 } y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

#### 四、解下列各题 (每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

1. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[1, +\infty)$  上连续, 若由曲线  $y = f(x)$ , 直线  $x = 1, x = t (t > 1)$  与  $X$  轴所围成的平面图形绕  $X$  轴旋转一周所成的旋转体体积为  $V(t) = \frac{\pi}{3} [t^2 f(t) - f(1)]$ . 试求  $y = f(x)$  所满足的微分方程, 并求该微分方程满足条件  $y|_{x=2} = \frac{2}{9}$  的解.

$$V(t) = \pi \int_1^t f^2(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{3} [t^2 f(t) - f(1)].$$

两边对  $t$  求导得  $3f^2(t) = 2tf'(t) + t^2 f''(t)$ , 设  $y = f(x)$  满足

$x^2 y' = 3y^2 - 2xy$ , 这是一个一阶齐次方程. 令  $y = xu$ , 则有

$$y' = u + xu', \quad x \frac{du}{dx} = 3u(u-1), \quad \frac{u-1}{u} = cx^3.$$

$$\text{即 } y = cx^3 y + x. \text{ 由条件 } y|_{x=2} = \frac{2}{9} \text{ 知 } c = -1$$

$$\therefore y = -x^3 y + x \quad \text{即 } y = \frac{x}{1+x^3}$$

2. 求微分方程  $xdy + (x-2y)dx = 0$  的一个解  $y = y(x)$ , 使得由曲线  $y = y(x)$  与直线  $x=1, x=2$  以及  $X$  轴所围成的平面图形绕  $X$  轴旋转一周的旋转体体积最小.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x} = -1 \Rightarrow y = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left[ \int (-1) \cdot e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = x^2 \left( \int -\frac{1}{x^3} dx + C \right)$$

$$\therefore y = x + Cx^2.$$

$$V(C) = \int_1^2 \pi (x + Cx^2)^2 dx = \pi \left( \frac{2}{3} C^2 + \frac{15}{2} C + \frac{7}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } V'(C) = \pi \left( \frac{6}{3} C + \frac{15}{2} \right) = 0, \quad \text{得 } C = -\frac{75}{126}$$

$$\text{此时 } V''(C) = \frac{6}{3} \pi > 0$$

$\therefore C = -\frac{75}{126}$  为  $V(C)$  的极小值点, 也是最小值点.

$$\text{于是 } y = y(x) = x - \frac{75}{126} x^2$$

3. 设函数  $f(t)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上可导, 且满足  $f(t) = e^{\pi t^2} + \iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d\sigma$ , 其中

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}, \text{ 求 } f(t).$$

$$\text{由题 } f(0) = 1, \quad \iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho d\rho.$$

$$\therefore f(t) = e^{\pi t^2} + 2\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho d\rho$$

$$f'(t) = 2\pi t e^{\pi t^2} + 2\pi t f(t)$$

$$f(t) = e^{\int 2\pi t dt} \left[ \int 2\pi t e^{-\pi t^2} \cdot e^{\int 2\pi t dt} dt + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\pi t^2} \left[ \int 2\pi t dt + C \right]$$

$$= (\pi t^2 + C) e^{\pi t^2}$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C = 1 \quad \therefore f(t) = (\pi t^2 + 1) e^{\pi t^2}.$$



## 期末复习卷一

### 一、填空题：(每小题 3 分，共 30 分)

1. 二元函数  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$  的定义域为  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 < 4$   
 $\text{即 } D = \{x^2 + y^2 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$

2. 设向量  $\mathbf{a}$  与  $\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$  共线, 并满足  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 28$ , 则  $\mathbf{a} = 4\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$

3. 将  $xOz$  坐标面上的抛物线  $z^2 = 5x$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周, 所生成的旋转曲面方程为  $y^2 + z^2 = 5x$

4. 设  $x = x(y, z)$  由方程  $\arctan(xe^z) + ye^z = 1$  确定, 则  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{-y(1+x^2e^{2z})}{1+x^2e^{2z}} = -y$

5. 函数  $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$  在点  $M(1, 2, -2)$  处的梯度  $\text{grad } u|_M = \frac{2}{9}(1, 2, -2)$

6. 函数  $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$  的极小值点是  $(0, 2)$

7. 设  $D$  是由曲线  $\rho = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$  ( $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ ) 与极轴围成的区域, 则  $D$  的面积可用极坐标下的累次积分表示为  $\int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} \rho d\rho$

8. 设函数  $f(u)$  可微, 且  $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $z = f(4x^2 - y^2)$ , 则全微分  $dz|_{x=1, y=2} = 4dx - 2dy$

9. 函数  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x^2}$  的麦克劳林级数为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1}$  ( $|x| < 1$ )  
 $df = 8xf' \cdot dx - 2yf' \cdot dy$

10. 微分方程  $xy' + 2y = 3x$  的解为  $y = x + \frac{c}{x^2}$

### 二、解下列各题：(每小题 7 分，共 35 分)

1. 求过点  $M_0(2, 4, 0)$  且平行于直线  $\begin{cases} x+2z-1=0, \\ y-3z-2=0 \end{cases}$  的直线方程.

$$\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\therefore \text{直线方程为 } \frac{x-2}{-2} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-0}{1}$$

2. 计算三重积分  $\iiint_{\Omega} z^3 dv$ ,  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, z+1 \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}$ .



$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z^3 dv &= \int_{-1}^0 z^3 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy + \int_0^1 z^3 \iint_{D_z} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 z^3 \cdot \pi(1+z^2) dz + \int_0^1 z^3 \cdot \pi(1-z^2) dz \\ &= \pi \int_{-1}^0 (z^3 + z^5) dz + \pi \int_0^1 (z^3 - z^5) dz \\ &= \frac{\pi}{15} \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算  $\int_C y^2 ds$ , 其中  $C$  为摆线  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) 的一拱.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C y^2 ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} [a(1 - \cos t)]^2 \sqrt{[a(1 - \cos t)]^2 + (a \sin t)^2} dt \\ &= a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2 \cdot 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 16a^3 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 u du \\ &= 16a^3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1} = \frac{256}{15} a^3 \end{aligned}$$

4. 已知连续函数  $f(x)$  满足条件  $f(x) = \int_0^{3x} f(\frac{t}{3}) dt + e^{2x}$ , 求  $f(x)$ .

$$f'(x) = 3f(x) + 2e^{2x}, \quad \text{令 } f(x) = y, \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = 3y + 2e^{2x} \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\int 3 dx} \left[ \int e^{-\int 3 dx} \cdot 2e^{2x} dx + C \right],$$

$$\therefore y = e^{3x} (-2e^{-x} + C)$$

$$\text{即 } y = -2e^x + Ce^{3x}$$

$$\because y(0) = 1, \quad \therefore C = 3 \quad \therefore y = -2e^x + 3e^{3x}$$

5. 判定级数  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n}$  是否收敛, 如果是收敛的, 是绝对收敛, 还是条件收敛?

易知  $\{\frac{\ln n}{n}\}$  单调递减趋于零, 故  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n}$  收敛,

又因为当  $n > 2$  时  $\frac{\ln n}{n} > \frac{1}{n}$ , 而  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散,

$\therefore$  级数条件收敛.

### 三. 解下列各题: (共 35 分)

1. (10 分) 已知  $y = e^{ty} + x$ , 而  $t$  是由方程  $y^2 + t^2 - x^2 = 1$  确定的  $x, y$  的函数, 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{ty} (y \frac{dt}{dx} + t \frac{dy}{dx}) + 1 \\ 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2t \frac{dt}{dx} - 2x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t + xy e^{ty}}{t - t^2 e^{ty} + y^2 e^{ty}} \xrightarrow{e^{ty} = y-x} \frac{t + xy(y-x)}{t - (t^2 - y^2)(y-x)}$$

2. (10 分) 在曲面  $z^2 = 2(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 (z > 0)$  上求点  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ , 使点  $P_1$  到原点  $O$  的距离为最短, 并证明该曲面在点  $P_1$  处的法线与向量  $\overrightarrow{OP_1}$  平行.

$$\text{令 } u = d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, \quad \therefore z^2 = 2(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$$

$$\text{则 } u = x^2 + y^2 + 2(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$$

$$= 3x^2 + 2y^2 - 4x - 2y + 3$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} u_x = 6x - 4 = 0 \\ u_y = 4y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{3} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}, \text{ 而 } z \geq 0$$

$\therefore P_1(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{6})$  是满足条件的点.

$$\text{此时法向量 } \vec{n} = (4(x-1), 2(y-1), -2z)_{P_1} = 2(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{6})$$

$$\text{而 } \overrightarrow{OP_1} = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}), \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{OP_1} \parallel \vec{n}.$$

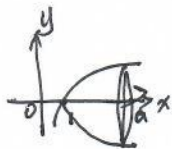
3. (8分) 计算曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} 2(1-x^2)dydz + 8xydzdx - 4zxdxdy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是由  $xOy$  平面上

的曲线  $x=e^y$  ( $0 \leq y \leq a$ ) 绕  $x$  轴旋转而成的旋转面, 它的法向量与  $x$  轴正向的夹角

大于  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

加盖  $\Sigma_1: x=e^a$ , (向前侧), 则  $\Sigma_1$  与  $\Sigma$  围成的区域可表示为

可用高斯公式, 这里  $\Sigma: x=e^{\sqrt{y^2+z^2}}$ , (向外)



$$\oint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} = \iiint_{\Omega} (-4x + 8x - 4x) dV = 0$$

$\Sigma_1$  垂直于  $x$  轴  
↓ ↓

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} 2(1-x^2)dydz + 8xydzdx - 4zxdxdy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2(1-x^2)dydz + 0 + 0$$

$$= \iint_{y^2+z^2 \leq a^2} 2[1-(e^a)^2]dydz = 2\pi(1-e^{2a})a^2$$

$$\therefore I = 2\pi(e^{2a}-1)a^2$$

4. (7分) 已知平面区域  $D = \{(x,y) | x \leq y, (x^2+y^2)^3 \leq y^4\}$ , 计算  $\iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$ .

(图) 关于  $y$  轴对称, 所以

$$I = \iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy = 0 + \iint_D \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$$

第一象限



$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} |r \cos \theta| \leq r \sin \theta \\ r^6 = r^4 \sin^4 \theta \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{于是 } I = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}} \frac{r \sin \theta}{r} r dr$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cdot r^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}} d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d\cos \theta$$

$$\stackrel{\cos \theta = t}{=} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - t^2 + t^4) dt = \left[ \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{15}\sqrt{2}$$



## 期末复习卷二

### 一. 填空题: (每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1. 设向量  $a = (2, -1, -5)$ ,  $b = (1, 0, -4)$ , 则  $a \times b = \underline{(1, 3, 1)}$ .

2.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,\infty)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} = \underline{0}$ . (无穷小乘有界量)

3. 设  $z = e^{xy}$ , 则  $dz|_{(2,1)} = \underline{e^2(dx + 2dy)}$

4. 平面  $x - y + 2z - 6 = 0$  与平面  $2x + y + z - 5 = 0$  的夹角为  $\underline{\frac{\pi}{3}}$ .

5. 设  $u = 2xy - z^2$ , 则  $u$  在  $(2, -1, 1)$  处的方向导数的最大值为  $\underline{2\sqrt{4+1+1} = 2\sqrt{6}}$

6. 设  $D$  是由  $x + y = 1$  及两坐标轴围成的闭区域, 则  $\iint_D x \, dx \, dy = \underline{\frac{1}{6}}$ .  
 $= \bar{x} \cdot A(D)$

7. 设  $L$  为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  取逆时针方向, 则  $\oint_L y \, dx = \underline{-\iint_D dx \, dy = -\pi}$

8. 设  $\Sigma$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , 则  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + 1) \, dS = \underline{\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{3} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma} dS}$

9. 若级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + 1)^2$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \underline{-1}$ .  
 $= \frac{4}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{4}{3} \times 4\pi = \frac{16\pi}{3}$

10. 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \underline{1}$ .

### 二. 解下列各题: (每小题 7 分, 共 35 分)

1. 设  $z = yf\left(2x, \frac{y}{x}\right)$ , 其中  $f$  可微, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y(f'_1 - \frac{y}{x^2} f'_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f + \frac{y}{x} f'_2$$

2. 求曲面  $e^z - z + xy = 3$  在点  $M(2, 1, 0)$  处的切平面及法线方程.

$$\vec{n} = (y, x, e^z - 1)|_M = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$\therefore \text{切平面 } 1 \cdot (x-2) + 2 \cdot (y-1) = 0 \quad \text{即 } x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{0}$$

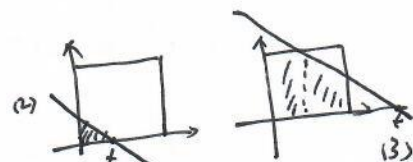
3. 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$  求  $F(t) = \iint_{x+y \leq t} f(x, y) d\sigma$  的表达式.

(1)  $\frac{1}{2} t \leq 0$  时,  $f(x, y) = 0$  ( $x+y \leq t$ )

$$\therefore F(t) = \iint f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$$

(2)  $\frac{1}{2} 0 < t \leq 1$  时,  $F(t) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$

$$= \int_0^t dx \int_0^{t-x} 2x dy = \int_0^t (2xt - 2x^2) dx = \frac{t^3}{3}$$



(3)  $\frac{1}{2} 1 < t \leq 2$  时  $F(t) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{t-1} dx \int_0^1 2x dy + \int_{t-1}^1 dx \int_0^{t-x} 2x dy$

$$= \int_0^{t-1} 2x dx + \int_{t-1}^1 (2xt - 2x^2) dx = -\frac{t^3}{3} + t^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

(4)  $\frac{1}{2} t > 2$  时,  $F(t) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 2x dy = 1$ . 以上所得,  $F(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ \frac{t^3}{3}, & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ -\frac{t^3}{3} + t^2 - \frac{1}{3}, & 1 < t \leq 2 \\ 1, & t > 2 \end{cases}$

4. 计算曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  及平面  $z=1$  所围成

的区域的整个边界.



$$I = \left( \iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \right) (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)^2} d\sigma$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{2}) \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = (1 + \sqrt{2}) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{2}) \times 2\pi \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2})$$

5. 求微分方程  $(y^2 - 3x^2) dy + 2xy dx = 0$  的通解.

$$y^2 dy = \frac{x^2 dy - 2xy dx}{1}$$

$$dy = \frac{x^2 dy - 2xy dx}{y^2}$$

$$dy + d \frac{x^2}{y} = 0$$

$$d \left( y + \frac{x^2}{y} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore y + \frac{x^2}{y} = C$$

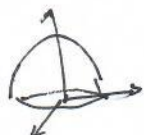
### 三. 解下列各题: (共 35 分)

1. (10 分) 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{4-x}$  展开成  $(x-1)$  的幂级数, 并求  $f^{(n)}(1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3-(x-1)} = \frac{x-1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x-1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{x-1}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} (x-1)^n, \\ \therefore \frac{1}{3^n} &= \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!}, \therefore f^{(n)}(1) = \frac{n!}{3^n} \quad \times 6 (-2.4) \end{aligned}$$

2. (10 分) 计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  为曲面为

$z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  在  $xOy$  平面上方部分的上侧.



取  $\Sigma_1: z=0$  (向下侧), 设  $\Sigma$  与  $\Sigma_1$  围成区域为  $\Omega$ , 由

高斯公式  $\iint_{\Sigma_1+\Sigma} = \iiint_{\Omega} (1+1+1) dV = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_0^{4-\rho^2} dz$

$$= 6\pi \int_0^2 (4\rho - \rho^3) d\rho = 24\pi$$

而  $\iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $z=0 \quad z=0 \quad z=0$

$\therefore 0 + I = 24\pi, \quad I = 24\pi$

3. (8 分) 求表面积为  $a^2$  而体积为最大的长方体的体积.

设  $\Pi$  为  $x, y, z$ . ( $x, y, z > 0$ ).

由  $xy + yz + zx = \frac{a^2}{2}$ , 且  $V = xyz$

设  $L = xy + yz + zx - \lambda(xy + yz + zx - \frac{a^2}{2})$ , 由

$$\begin{cases} L_x = yz + \lambda(yz - x) = 0 \\ L_y = xz + \lambda(xz - y) = 0 \\ L_z = xy + \lambda(xy - z) = 0 \\ xy + yz + zx = \frac{a^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

得  $x=y=z=\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \therefore V_{\max} = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^3 = \frac{a^3}{6\sqrt{6}}$

另法:  $V = xyz = \sqrt{xy \cdot yz \cdot zx} \leq \sqrt{\frac{(xy + yz + zx)^3}{27}}$

$\leq \sqrt{\left(\frac{xy + yz + zx}{3}\right)^3} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2}{6}\right)^3} = \frac{a^3}{6\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{3} x=y=z=\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}$  时取得等号

4. (7 分) 已知  $y(x)$  满足微分方程  $y' - xy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$ , 且有  $y(1) = \sqrt{e}$ .

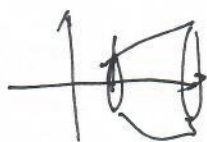
(1) 求  $y(x)$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{\int x dx} \left[ \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{\int x dx} dx + c \right] \\ &= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left[ \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx + c \right], \quad \therefore y = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} (\sqrt{x} + c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\because y(1) = \sqrt{e}, \quad \text{故 } \sqrt{e} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sqrt{1} + c), \quad \therefore c = \cancel{\sqrt{e}} 0$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{x} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

(2) 设  $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq y(x)\}$ , 求平面区域  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转所成旋转体的体积.



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_1^2 (\sqrt{x} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}})^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_1^2 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - e). \end{aligned}$$