参考答案

一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 28 分)

- 1. $\{\sin y \sin z, \sin z \sin x, \sin x \sin y\};$ 2. $(\frac{1}{e}, e);$ 3. $\frac{1}{2};$
- 4. $\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-\cos nh}{n} \sin nx, x \in (0,h) \cup (h,\pi];$
- 5. $\int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-1}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} f(x, y) dx$; 6. M = 48, m = -16; 7. $x^2 + y^2 = 1 + 4z^2$.
- 二、判断题(每小题 2 分,共 8 分). 请在正确说法相应的括号中画" \checkmark ",在错误说法的括号中画" \times ".
 - 8. \times ; 9. \times ; 10. \times ; 11. \checkmark .

三、解答题(每小题6分,共12分)

12. 解法 1: 曲线 L 在 xOy 平面上的投影的方程为 $2x^2 + y^2 = 4$,可得 L 的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \cos t, \\ y = 2 \sin t, & t \in [0, 2\pi] \\ z = 2 - \sqrt{2} \cos t, \end{cases}$$

$$I = \oint_{L} y dx + z dy + x dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} [2\sin t(-\sqrt{2}\sin t) + (2 - \sqrt{2}\cos t)2\cos t + \sqrt{2}\cos t\sqrt{2}\sin t]dt$$

$$= -4\sqrt{2}\pi \circ$$

解法 2: 取 S 为曲线 L 在平面 x+z=2 上围成的半径为 2 的圆盘,上侧为正。根据斯托克斯公式得

$$I = \oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz = \iint_S (0 - 1) dy dz + (0 - 1) dz dx + (0 - 1) dx dy$$
$$= -\iint_S (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) dS = -\sqrt{2} \iint_S dS = -4\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

13. 解:设 D_1 为D在第一象限的部分,化为极坐标形式,有

$$D_1: 0 \le r \le \sqrt{2\cos 2\theta}, \ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$$

再由对称性及极坐标系,得

原式=
$$\iint_D (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) dxdy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dxdy = 4\iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$$

$$=4\iint_{D_1} r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta}} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

四、计算题(每小题7分,共28分)

14.
$$\text{ \mathbb{H}:} \quad \text{ \mathbb{H} } \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{n+1+(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+2)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{n+(-1)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2n+2} = 0 ,$$

知,收敛半径 $R=+\infty$,所以收敛域为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$

和函数

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n + (-1)^n}{(2n)!!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n + (-1)^n}{2^n n!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

15.解: L 的参数方程为: $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = \sin t, t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$\int_{L} z^{2} ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} z^{2}(t) \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t) + z'^{2}(t)} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2} t \sqrt{(-\sin t)^{2} + (\cos t)^{2} + (\cos t)^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2} t \sqrt{1 + \cos^{2} t} dt = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} t \sqrt{1 + \cos^{2} t} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2} t} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \cos^{2} t} d(-\cos t)$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - u^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + u^{2}} du = 4 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - u^{4}} du \quad (u = \cos t)$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - v} \frac{1}{4} v^{-\frac{3}{4}} dv \quad (v = u^{4})$$

$$= B(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}).$$

16.解: 记 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, 补充两块平面 $S_1: z = 0, (x, y) \in D$, 取下侧,

 $S_2: z=1, (x,y)\in D$,取上侧,并设 S, S_1, S_2 围成空间区域V,

则由高斯公式及对称性,

$$I = \bigoplus_{S+S_1+S_2} - \iint_{S_1} - \iint_{S_2} = \iiint_V (x-z)dv - 0 - \iint_D (x-y)dxdy$$
$$= -\iiint_V zdv = -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 rdr \int_0^1 zdz = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

P、Q 在L所围椭圆区域内有奇点(0,1),作圆 $l: x^2 + (y-1)^2 = \varepsilon^2$,取逆时针方向,且

 $\varepsilon > 0$,

充分小,使l在L所围椭圆区域内部. 记l与L之间的区域为D,l所围区域为 D_1 ,则由格林公式,有

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_{L} -\int_{l} +\int_{l} = \int_{L-l} +\int_{l} \\ &= \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \int_{l} \frac{(y-1)dx - x dy}{\varepsilon^{2}} \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{l} (y-1) dx - x dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2}} \iint_{D_{l}} (-2) dx dy \\ &= \frac{-2}{\varepsilon^{2}} \iint_{D_{l}} dx dy = \frac{-2}{\varepsilon^{2}} \pi \varepsilon^{2} = -2\pi. \end{split}$$

五、证明题(每小题8分,共24分)

则
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$$
 收敛,因而一致收敛.

又对固定的 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $v_n(x)$ 单调,且 $|v_n(x)| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $v_n(x)$ 对 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 一 致有界,由 Abel 判别法知,原级数一致收敛.

19. 证明: 由题设知, F(x, y, z) = 0确定隐函数 $z = z(x, y), (x, y) \in D$, 且有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'},$$

S的面积为

$$A = \iint_{S} dS = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + {z'_{x}}^{2} + {z'_{y}}^{2}} dx dy = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{F'_{x}}{F'_{z}}\right)^{2} + \left(-\frac{F'_{y}}{F'_{z}}\right)^{2}} dx dy ,$$

$$= \iint_{D} \frac{\sqrt{F_{x}^{\prime 2} + F_{y}^{\prime 2} + F_{z}^{\prime 2}}}{|F_{z}^{\prime}|} dxdy$$

20. 证明: 由题意知, $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$, $f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$.

对充分小的
$$h$$
, 当 $(x_0 + h, y_0) \in N((x_0, y_0))$ 时, 有

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0)h + \frac{1}{2!}f_{xx}(x_0 + \theta h, y_0)h^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2!}f_{xx}(x_0 + \theta h, y_0)h^2 (0 < \theta < 1).$$

由于 $f(x_0,y_0)$ 为函数f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 处的极大值,所以当h充分小时,有

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) \le 0$$
,

于是 $f_{yy}(x_0 + \theta h, y_0) \le 0.$

注意到 f_{xx} 的连续性,令 $h \rightarrow 0$,即得 $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \leq 0$.

同理可得 $f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) \leq 0$.

综上所得, $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) + f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) \le 0$.