

(2012-2013)工科数学分析第二学期期末试题(A 卷)解答 (2013.6)

一. 1. $\arcsin \frac{5}{2\sqrt{21}}$

2. $\frac{1}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$

3. -6

4. $-\frac{4}{25\pi}$

5. $2ydydz + (y-x^2)dx dy$

二. 两方程两端分别对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} u + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

两方程两端分别对 y 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

三.

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (8 - 5\sqrt{2}) \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

四. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 12$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6xy$ (2 分)

令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 解得 $x = 0, y = \pm 2$ 或 $x = \pm 2, y = 0$ (3 分)

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6y$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6x$ (4 分)

在点 $P_1(0,2)$, $A = 0$ $B = 12$ $C = 0$

$AC - B^2 = -144 < 0$ 故 $P_1(0,2)$ 不是极值点(5 分)

在点 $P_2(0,-2)$, $A = 0$ $B = -12$ $C = 0$

$AC - B^2 = -144 < 0$ 故 $P_2(0,-2)$ 不是极值点(6 分)

在点 $P_3(2,0)$ $A = 12$ $B = 0$ $C = 12$

$AC - B^2 = 144 > 0$ 且 $A > 0$

故 $P_3(2,0)$ 是极小值点, 极小值 $z|_{(2,0)} = -16$ (8 分)

在点 $P_4(-2,0)$ $A = -12$ $B = 0$ $C = -12$

$AC - B^2 = 144 > 0$ 且 $A < 0$

故 $P_4(-2,0)$ 是极大值点, 极大值 $z|_{(-2,0)} = 16$ (10 分)

五. 设切点 $M(x, y, z)$, 在切点处, $xyz = \lambda$ 的法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = \{yz, xz, xy\}$ (2 分)

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的法向量为 $\vec{n}_2 = \{\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2}\}$ (4 分)

由 $\vec{n}_1 // \vec{n}_2$, 得 $\frac{\frac{x}{a^2}}{yz} = \frac{\frac{y}{b^2}}{xz} = \frac{\frac{z}{c^2}}{xy}$ (6 分)

因此有 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$

代入椭球面方程得 $x^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$ $y^2 = \frac{b^2}{3}$ $z^2 = \frac{c^2}{3}$ (8 分)

$\lambda = xyz = \left| \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \right| = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}}$ (9 分)

六. $I_z = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^5 \sin^3 \varphi dr \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 1) d \cos \varphi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{9} (2 - \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}) \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

七. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} = 1 \quad R=1 \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$

$x = \pm 1$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n+1}$ 收敛, 收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$ $\dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

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

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = x - \arctan x \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{x} \arctan x & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

八. 设 $X = (6y + x^2y^2)y^3f(x)$, $Y = (8x + x^3y)y^3f(x)$,

由题设, $X = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ $Y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 故有 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$, 即(1 分)

$$(8y^3 + 3x^2y^4)f(x) + (8xy^3 + x^3y^4)f'(x) = (24y^3 + 5x^2y^4)f(x) \text{(3 分)}$$

比较 y 的同次幂系数, 得 $xf'(x) = 2f(x)$ (4 分)

$$\frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{2dx}{x}, \quad f(x) = Cx^2 \text{(6 分)}$$

由 $f(1) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$ $f(x) = x^2$ (7 分)

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (6x^2y^4 + x^4y^5)dx + (8x^3y^3 + x^5y^4)dy + C \text{(8 分)}$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^y (8x^3y^3 + x^5y^4)dy + C \text{(9 分)}$$

$$= 2x^3y^4 + \frac{1}{5}x^5y^5 + C \text{(10 分)}$$

九. $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$ (1 分)

$$= \frac{1}{2+(x-1)} - \frac{1}{3+(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{3}} \text{(3 分)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^n \text{(6 分)}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right) (x-1)^n \text{(7 分)}$$

收敛域为 $(-1,3) \cap (-2,4) = (-1,3)$ (9 分)

十. (1) $S: x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ (1 分)

(2) 设 $S_1: z = 2 \quad (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$

$$I = \oint_{S+S_1^-} - \iint_{S_1^-} xy^2 dydz + x^2 y dz dx + (z-1) dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\oint_{S+S_1^-} xy^2 dydz + x^2 y dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = - \iiint_V (y^2 + x^2 + 1) dV \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho (\rho^2 + 1) d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^2 dz \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -2\pi \int_0^2 \rho (\rho^2 + 1) (2 - \frac{\rho^2}{2}) d\rho$$

$$= -\frac{28}{3} \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$- \iint_{S_1^-} xy^2 dydz + x^2 y dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = \iint_{S_1^+} (z-1) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = 4\pi \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$I = -\frac{28}{3} \pi + 4\pi = -\frac{16}{3} \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

十一. 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(\frac{1}{n})$ 收敛, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\frac{1}{n}) = 0$ (2 分)

由题设, 有 $f(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\frac{1}{n}) = 0$ (4 分)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}} = f'(0) \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

若 $f'(0) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $f'(0) > 0$, 则由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(\frac{1}{n})$ 发散,

与已知矛盾, 故 $f'(0) = 0$ (8 分)