

## 2006 级第二学期期末数学分析 B 试题(A 卷)参考解答 (2007.7)

一. 1.  $\{2,1,n\} \cdot \{3,-2,1\} = 4+n=0$  .....(2 分)

$n = -4$  .....(3 分)

将点  $(a,-1,2)$  代入平面方程得  $3a-4=0$  .....(5 分)

$a = \frac{4}{3}$  .....(6 分)

2.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x} f'(\frac{y}{x}) + 2x\varphi'(x^2 + y^2)$  .....(3 分)

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f''(\frac{y}{x}) + 4xy\varphi''(x^2 + y^2)$  .....(6 分)

3.  $I_y = \iint_D x^2 dx dy$  .....(2 分)

$= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y x^2 dx$  .....(4 分)

$= \frac{7}{24} \int_0^1 y^3 dy = \frac{7}{96}$  .....(6 分)

4. 当  $P > -\frac{1}{2}$ , 有  $\left| (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{p+1}{2}}}$ , .....(1 分)

当  $P > \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{p+1}{2}}}$  收敛, 原级数绝对收敛 .....(2 分)

当  $-\frac{1}{2} < P \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{p+1}{2}}}$  发散,

但当  $n$  充分大时  $\frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  单调减少趋于 0, 原级数条件收敛 .....(4 分)

当  $p \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^p \frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \neq 0$ , 级数发散 .....(6 分)

二. 1. 曲面在点  $(1,1,2)$  处的法向量为  $\{2x, 4y, z\}|_{(1,1,2)} = \{2, 4, 2\}$

$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right\}$  .....(2 分)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{1+y^2+z^2} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{1+y^2+z^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{在点 } (0,1,1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \Big|_{(0,1,1)} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$2. \quad I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r \sin\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2\varphi \cos^4\varphi d\varphi \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$3. \quad dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} dx dy = \frac{2}{z} dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\iint_S \frac{1}{z} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{2}{4-x^2-y^2} dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2}{4-\rho^2} \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2\pi \ln 4 \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$4. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 2y = 0 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - 2x = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{解得} \quad x = y = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad x = y = \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

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

$AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$ , 故 (0,0) 不是极值点  $\dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$

在点  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ ,  $A = 4$ ,  $B = -2$ ,  $C = 2$

$AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ , 故  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$  是极小值点

极小值  $z(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{4}{27}$  .....(7 分)

三.

$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - 2x) dx = 0$  .....(2 分)

$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - 2x) \cos nx dx$  .....(3 分)

$= \frac{4(1 - (-1)^n)}{n^2 \pi}$  .....(5 分)

$= \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k \\ \frac{8}{(2k-1)^2 \pi} & n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$

$f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$  .....(8 分)

或  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$  .....(8 分)

四.

令  $t = \frac{x-1}{3}$ , 得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n}$  (1) .....(1 分)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \quad R_t = 1$

$t = -1$  时级数(1)收敛,  $t = 1$  时级数(1)发散

级数(1)的收敛域为  $t \in [-1, 1)$  .....(3 分)

由  $-1 \leq \frac{x-1}{3} < 1$  得原级数收敛域  $-2 \leq x < 4$  .....(4 分)

$S(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} \quad S'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-t}$  .....(6 分)

$S(t) = -\ln|1-t|$  .....(7 分)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n \cdot n} = -\ln \left| 1 - \frac{x-1}{3} \right|$  .....(8 分)

五.  $I = \oiint_{S+S_1^-} - \iint_{S_1^-} 2xzdydz + yzdzdx - z^2dxdy \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$= -\iiint_V z dV - \iint_{S_1^-} -z^2dxdy \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^1 z dz - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = -\frac{5}{4}\pi \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

六.  $f(x) = \ln(3-2(x-1)) = \ln 3 + \ln(1-\frac{2}{3}(x-1)) \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$= \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (-\frac{2}{3}(x-1))^n$$

$$= \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2^n}{n \cdot 3^n} (x-1)^n \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

由  $-1 < -\frac{2}{3}(x-1) \leq 1$ , 得收敛域  $-\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{5}{2} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$

由  $\frac{f^{(5)}(1)}{5!} = \frac{-2^5}{5 \cdot 3^5}$ , 得  $f^{(5)}(1) = -(\frac{2}{3})^5 4! \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

七. (1) 由  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ , 得

$$\varphi'(x)(x^2 + y^2) + 2x\varphi(x) = \varphi(x)(2x + x^2 + y^2) \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \varphi(x) \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{d\varphi(x)}{\varphi(x)} = dx \quad \varphi(x) = Ce^x \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

(2)  $u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} Ce^x(2xy + x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3})dx + Ce^x(x^2 + y^2)dy + C_1 \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$

$$= \int_0^x 0dx + \int_0^y Ce^x(x^2 + y^2)dy + C_1 \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

$$= Ce^x(x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3}) + C_1 \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

八. (1) 
$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^t dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho - 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho^3 d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$f(\rho^2)\rho$  与  $f(\rho^2)\rho^3$  连续, 故  $\int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho$  与  $\int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho^3 d\rho$  可导, 因此  $F(t)$  可导

$$F'(t) = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 由  $\frac{1}{\pi} F(t) = e^{-t} - \int_0^t f(x) dx$  对  $t$  求导得

$$2 \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho = -e^{-t} - f(t)$$

$$f'(t) + f(t) = e^{-t} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

解得  $f(t) = e^{-t}(t + C)$

由  $f(0) = 1$ , 得  $C = 1$

$$f(x) = e^{-x}(x + 1) \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

或 (1) 
$$F(t) = \int_0^t dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^t dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

由于  $f(\rho^2)\rho$  连续, 故  $\int_0^{\sqrt{z}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho$  可导, 因此  $F(t)$  可导

$$F'(t) = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 由  $\frac{1}{\pi} F(t) = e^{-t} - \int_0^t f(x) dx$  对  $t$  求导得

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