

微积分II(第一层次)期末试卷参考答案 (2016.6.20)

一、 1. $0 < \left(\frac{5xy}{3(x^2+y^2)} \right)^{x^2+y^2} \leq \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^{x^2+y^2}$, 而 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^{x^2+y^2} = 0$, 由夹逼准则可知, 原式=0.

2. 设 $F = u^2 - v + xy$, $H = u + v^2 + x - y$, 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{D(F,H)}{D(x,v)}}{\frac{D(F,H)}{D(u,v)}} = -\frac{2vy+1}{4uv+1}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{D(F,H)}{D(u,y)}}{\frac{D(F,H)}{D(u,v)}} = \frac{2u+x}{4uv+1}$.

3. 方法1: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{2n-1} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 由达朗贝尔判别法知原级数收敛.

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{3^{k-1}} - \frac{k+1}{3^{k+1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{n+1}{3} \right) = 1.$$

方法2: 构造幂级数 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1)x^{2n-2}$, 此幂级数的收敛域为 $(-1,1)$.

则 $\int_0^x S(x)dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^2)^{n-1} = \frac{x}{1-x^2}$, $S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}$, $x \in (-1,1)$.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{3} S \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = 1.$$

4. 令 $y^{-2} = u$, 则原方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} + 2u = -2x$, 通解为

$$u = y^{-2} = e^{-\int 2dx} \left(C + \int (-2x)e^{\int 2dx} dx \right) = Ce^{-2x} - x + \frac{1}{2}.$$

5. 令 $y' = P(y)$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 原方程化为 $y \frac{dp}{dy} = p$, 分离变量积分得 $p = cy$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = Cy$, 代入初值条件得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y$, 分离变量积分得 $y = C_1 e^x$, 代入初值条件得 $y = e^x$.

二、 (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\rho^3 \cos \theta (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{\rho^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$,

$f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续;

(2) $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$, $f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0$,

所以 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可偏导.

(3) 令 $f(x,y) - f(0,0) = f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y + \omega$, 则 $\omega = \frac{x(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2} - x = -2\rho \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta$,

$$\frac{\omega}{\rho} = -2 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \not\rightarrow 0 (\rho \rightarrow 0), \text{ 所以 } f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处不可微.}$$

三、 $I_1 = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} x^2 y^2 \sqrt{1+(z'_x)^2+(z'_y)^2} dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} \frac{R x^2 y^2}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy$

$$= R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho^5 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\sqrt{R^2-\rho^2}} d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^R \frac{\rho^5}{\sqrt{R^2-\rho^2}} d\rho$$

$$\stackrel{(\rho=R \sin t)}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1-\cos 4\theta}{8} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^5 \sin^5 t dt = \frac{2\pi R^6}{15}.$$

四、 设曲面 $S_1: z = 0, (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2)$, 取下侧, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S+S_1} (x^3 + az^2)dydz + (y^3 + ax^2)dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2)dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2)dxdydz \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_1} (x^3 + az^2)dydz + (y^3 + ax^2)dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2)dxdy &= - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} ay^2 dxdy \\ &= -a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 \sin^2 \theta d\rho = -\frac{\pi a^5}{4}. \quad \text{原式} = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5} + \frac{\pi a^5}{4} = \frac{29\pi a^5}{20}. \end{aligned}$$

五、 $|u_n| = \frac{1}{n+(-1)^n} \sim \frac{1}{n}, (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 而调和级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 所以原级数不绝对收敛;

$u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+(-1)^n} = (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^2-1} - \frac{1}{n^2-1}$, 而级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^2-1}$ 是莱布尼兹型的交错级数, 收敛; 级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-1}$ 也收敛, 所以原级数收敛且条件收敛.

六、 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^4} - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} (|x| < 1)$, 所以 $f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(x)dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}, |x| < 1$.

七、 将 $f(x)$ 进行偶延拓, 则 $b_n = 0 (n = 1, 2, \dots)$; $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$,

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2((-1)^n - 1)}{n^2 \pi} = -\frac{4}{(2k-1)^2 \pi}, (n = 2k-1, k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

所以 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x, x \in [0, \pi]$. $x = 0$ 代入上式得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$.

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} S, \text{ 所以 } S = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

八、 (1) $u_n(x) = \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|^{3n+1}(3n)!}{|x|^{3n}(3n+3)!} = 0$, 所以收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

(2) $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!}, S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(3n-1)!}, S''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n-2}}{(3n-2)!}$, 可得微分方程 $\begin{cases} S'' + S' + S = e^x, \\ S(0) = 1, S'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0, \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$. 设特解为 $y^* = Ae^x$, 代入原方程得 $y^* = \frac{1}{3}e^x$.

$$\text{方程的通解为 } S = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x.$$

由初始条件 $S(0) = 1, S'(0) = 0$ 可得 $C_1 = \frac{2}{3}, C_2 = 0$, 所以 $S(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}e^x$.

($S(x)$ 满足的微分方程也可以是 $S'''(x) - S(x) = 0, S(0) = 1, S'(0) = S''(0) = 0$.)