

微积分II(第一层次)期末参考答案 (2015.6.22)

一、1. 曲面 S 的方程为 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $(x, y) \in D$, $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 - h^2$,

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy = \iint_D a dx dy = \pi a(a^2 - h^2).$$

$$2. \text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 (y - x^2) dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy = \frac{46}{15}.$$

3. 记 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2z - 5$, 则 $\mathbf{n} = (F'_x(1, 1, 1), F'_y(1, 1, 1), F'_z(1, 1, 1)) = (2, 2, 4) = 2(1, 1, 2)$, 于是曲面在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 的切平面方程为 $(x - 1) + (y - 1) + 2(z - 1) = 0$, 法线方程为 $\frac{x - 1}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{1} = \frac{z - 1}{2}$.

$$4. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + x^2}{1 + x^4} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{(x - \frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

5. 原方程可化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\frac{y}{x})^2}{\frac{y}{x} + 1}$, 这是一个齐次微分方程. 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 于是原方程变为 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2}{u + 1}$, 分离变量得 $(1 + \frac{1}{u}) du = -\frac{dx}{x}$, 两边积分, 得 $u + \ln|u| + C = -\ln|x|$, 所以原方程的通积分为: $\frac{y}{x} + \ln|y| + C = 0$. $y = 0$ 为奇解. (通积分也可写成 $y = Ce^{-\frac{y}{x}}$.)

$$6. \oint_C \arctan \frac{y}{x} dy - dx = \int_0^1 [2x \arctan x - 1] dx + \int_1^0 (\arctan 1 - 1) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1.$$

$$7. S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{3}(1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n)}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\frac{7}{10}(1 - (\frac{1}{10})^n)}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} \right) = -\frac{5}{18}. \text{ 所以级数收敛, 和为 } -\frac{5}{18}.$$

8. 记 $P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ 在 l 与单位圆周 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围的区域内成立, 故积分与路径无关, 所以 $\int_l \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_C \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi$.

9. 记 $P = e^x \sin y - 2y \sin x$, $Q = e^x \cos y + 2 \cos x$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - 2 \sin x$, 这是一个全微分方程, $u(x, y) = \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (e^x \cos y + 2 \cos x) dy = e^x \sin y + 2y \cos x$, 所以原方程的通解为 $e^x \sin y + 2y \cos x = C$.

10. 令 $u_n(x) = (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} x^2 = x^2$, 所以 $|x| < 1$ 时级数收敛, $|x| > 1$ 时级数发散, 而 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 易知级数收敛, 所以收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$,

则 $S(0) = 0$, $S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 所以 $S(x) = S(0) + \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x$, $x \in [-1, 1]$.

$$11. \text{ 在上题中令 } x = 1 \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

二、 设 $S_1: z = 0$ ($x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$), 取下侧, 记 V 是 S 与 S_1 所围立体.

$$I = \iint_S \frac{ax dy dz - 2y(z+a) dz dx + (z+a)^2 dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \iint_S \frac{ax dy dz - 2y(z+a) dz dx + (z+a)^2 dx dy}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_{S+S_1} \frac{ax \, dy \, dz - 2y(z+a) \, dz \, dx + (z+a)^2 \, dx \, dy}{a} - \iint_{S_1} \frac{ax \, dy \, dz - 2y(z+a) \, dz \, dx + (z+a)^2 \, dx \, dy}{a} \\
&= \iiint_V dV - \iint_{S_1} \frac{ax \, dy \, dz - 2y(z+a) \, dz \, dx + (z+a)^2 \, dx \, dy}{a} = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^3 + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} a \, dx \, dy = \frac{5}{3}\pi a^3.
\end{aligned}$$

三、 设 $P(x, y) = 3x^2y$, 因为积分与路径无关, 所以 $P'_y(x, y) = Q'_x(x, y) = 3x^2$, 故 $Q(x, y) = x^3 + \varphi(y)$.

$$\text{又因为 } \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 3x^2y \, dx + Q(x, y) \, dy = \int_0^1 Q(0, y) \, dy + \int_0^t 3x^2 \, dx = \int_0^1 Q(0, y) \, dy + t^3,$$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 3x^2y \, dx + Q(x, y) \, dy = \int_0^t Q(0, y) \, dy + \int_0^1 3x^2t \, dx = \int_0^t Q(0, y) \, dy + t,$$

所以 $\int_0^1 Q(0, y) \, dy + t^3 = \int_0^t Q(0, y) \, dy + t$, 两边对 t 求导得 $3t^2 = Q(0, t) + 1$, 即 $Q(0, t) = 3t^2 - 1$, 所以 $\varphi(y) = Q(0, y) = 3y^2 - 1$. 所以 $Q(x, y) = x^3 + 3y^2 - 1$.

四、 (1) 因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $b_n = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$).

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 \, dx = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}. \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 \cos nx \, dx = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2}, (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots).$$

而 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上连续, 且 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$, 所以 $f(x) = x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx$, ($-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$).

$$(2) \text{ 在上式中令 } x = 0, \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 在(1)中令 } x = \pi, \text{ 得 } \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ 与(2)式相加得 } \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

五、 (1) $\frac{a_n}{S_n^2} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n^2} < \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n S_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n}, (n \geq 2),$

$$\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{S_k^2} < \frac{1}{S_1} + \left(\frac{1}{S_1} - \frac{1}{S_2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{S_2} - \frac{1}{S_3} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} \right) = \frac{2}{a_1} - \frac{1}{S_n} < \frac{2}{a_1},$$

而正项级数收敛的充要条件是其部分和数列有界, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{S_n^2}$ 收敛.

(2) 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{S_n}}$ 的部分和为 σ_n , 即 $\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{S_k}}, \sigma_n > \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{S_n}} > \sqrt{S_n}$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{S_n}}$ 收敛,

则 σ_n 有上界, 由上式可知 S_n 有上界, 故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n$ 收敛. $\sigma_n < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{S_1}} = \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{a_1}},$ 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n$ 收敛,

则 S_n 有上界, 由上式可知 σ_n 有上界, 故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{S_n}}$ 收敛.

六、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e - (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{e}{2}$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right)^p$ 与级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^p}$ 敛散性相同, $p > 1$ 时收敛, $p \leq 1$ 时发散.