

微积分II(第一层次)期末试卷参考答案 (2017.7.4)

一、1. 由 $\begin{cases} f'_x = -(1+e^y)\sin x = 0, \\ f'_y = e^y(\cos x - 1 - y) = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点 $P_1(2k\pi, 0), P_2((2k-1)\pi, -2), k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$f''_{xx} = -(1+e^y)\cos x, \quad f''_{xy} = -e^y\sin x, \quad f''_{yy} = e^y(\cos x - y - 2),$$

对于 $P_1, A = -2, B = 0, C = -1, B^2 - AC < 0, A < 0$, 所以 $f(P_1) = 2$ 是极大值;

对于 $P_2, A = 1 + e^{-2}, B = 0, C = -e^{-2}, B^2 - AC > 0$, 所以 P_2 不是极值点.

2. $+\infty$ 是唯一奇点. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \cdot x^{\frac{4}{3}} = 1$, 所以原广义积分收敛.

3. $(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n})^p \ln \frac{n+2}{n+1} = \frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{n+1})}{(\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n})^p} \sim \frac{1}{2pn^{\frac{p}{2}+1}}$, 仅当 $\frac{p}{2} + 1 > 1$ 即 $p > 0$ 时原级数收敛.

4. 原方程化为 $\frac{dx}{dy} - yx = y^3x^2$, 关于 x 是伯努利方程. 令 $x^{-1} = u$, 则方程化为 $\frac{du}{dy} + yu = -y^3$, 解得 $u = e^{-\int y dy} \left(C - \int y^3 e^{\int y dy} dy \right) = e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \left(C - 2e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right)$, 故通积分为 $x \left(Ce^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} - y^2 + 2 \right) = 1$.

5. 令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$, 原方程化为 $\frac{dp}{dx} = 1 + p^2$, 分离变量得 $\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx$, 两边积分得 $\arctan p = x + C_1$, 即 $y' = \tan(x + C_1)$, 解得通解为 $y = -\ln |\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$.

二、(1) $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, 由格林公式得 $I_1 = 0$.

(2) 设曲线 $C_1: x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2, 0 < \varepsilon < 0.5$, 取顺时针方向, 则

$$I_1 = \oint_{C+C_1} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} - \oint_{C_1} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 - \oint_{C_1} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = -2\pi.$$

三、由斯托克斯公式, $I_2 = \iint_S (x+y)dydz - (y+z)dxdy$ (其中 S 为 $x+y=R$, 取后侧)

$$= - \iint_S \frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2} dS = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R \cdot \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R \right)^2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi R^3}{4}.$$

四、设曲面 $S: z=0, (x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$, 取上侧, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma+S_1} xdydz + (z+1)^2 dxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} (2z+3) dxdydz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 2r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

$$I_3 = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \iint_S xdydz + (z+1)^2 dxdy = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

五、证明: (1) 设 $a_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$, 由不等式 $n^2 > (n+1)(n-1)$ 可得,

$$(a_n)^2 = \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdots (2n-1)^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdots (2n)^2} < \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdots (2n-1)^2}{(1 \cdot 3)(3 \cdot 5) \cdots (2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2n+1}, \text{ 所以 } a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}.$$

(2) 由于 $0 < a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$, 由夹逼准则可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 且 $a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} < a_n$,

由莱布尼茨判别法可得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$ 收敛.

又 $a_n = 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{1}{2n}$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$ 发散. 故原级数条件收敛.

六、方法一: 考虑幂级数 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)}{n!} x^n$, 此幂级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

则 $\int_0^x S(x) dx = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = xe^x$, $S(x) = (xe^x)' = (x+1)e^x$. 令 $x=2$ 即得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n(n+1)}{n!} = 3e^2$.

方法二: 注意到 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n(n+1)}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 2e^2 + e^2 = 3e^2.$$

七、因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $b_n = 0$ ($n=1, 2, \cdots$);

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (-x \cos x + \sin x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2,$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x (\sin(n+1)x - \sin(n-1)x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{n+1} \cos(n+1)x + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sin(n+1)x + \frac{x}{n-1} \cos(n-1)x - \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sin(n-1)x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2-1}, \quad (n=2, 3, \cdots). \end{aligned}$$

所以 $x \sin x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2-1} \cos nx$, $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$.

八、(1) 由题意可得 $f(x)$ 满足的微分方程为 $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$, $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 2$, 解这个微分方程得 $f(x) = -\cos x + \sin x + e^x$.

$$I_4 = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x} df(x) - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x)}{(1+x)^2} dx = \frac{f(x)}{1+x} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{f(\pi)}{1+\pi} = \frac{1+e^{\pi}}{1+\pi}.$$

(2) $f(x)$ 满足的微分方程为 $f''(x) + f(x) = 6x$, $f(0) = 1$, $f'(0) = 0$, 解得 $f(x) = \cos x - 6 \sin x + 6x$.