

一、 1. 收敛域为 $(\frac{1}{e}, e)$.

$$2. I = \int_0^2 x\sqrt{1+4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+4x^2} d(1+4x^2) = \frac{1}{12} (1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{17^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1}{12}.$$

3. 设 $y' = p(y)$, 则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, 原方程化为 $yp \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 0$, 分离变量得 $\frac{1}{p} dp = -\frac{1}{y} dy$,
两边积分得 $p = \frac{C_1}{y}$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{C_1}{y}$, 分离变量得 $y dy = C_1 dx$, 积分得 $y^2 = C_1 x + C_2$.

4. 设 $x + y = u, y - x = v, J(u, v) = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{D'} \frac{1}{2} f(u) du dv = 2 \int_0^1 du \int_0^u \frac{1}{2} f(u) dv + 2 \int_1^2 du \int_0^{2-u} \frac{1}{2} f(u) dv = \int_0^1 u f(u) du + \int_1^2 (2-u) f(u) du$$

$$(2-u=t) = \int_0^1 u f(u) du + \int_0^1 t f(2-t) dt = \int_0^1 u [f(u) + f(2-u)] du.$$

5. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n$, 所以 $f(x) = f(0) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, x \in (-1, 1]$.

6. $x=0, x=+\infty$ 是两个奇点, 原式 $= \int_0^1 \frac{x^p}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^2} dx = I_1 + I_2$,

对于 $I_1, x=0$ 是唯一奇点, $\frac{x^p}{1+x^2} \sim x^p = \frac{1}{x^{-p}}$, 所以 I_1 仅当 $-p < 1$ 即 $p > -1$ 时收敛;

对于 $I_2, x=+\infty$ 是唯一奇点, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{2-p} \cdot \frac{x^p}{1+x^2} = 1$, 所以 I_2 仅当 $2-p > 1$ 即 $p < 1$ 时收敛;

综上, 原广义积分仅当 $-1 < p < 1$ 时收敛.

7. 级数的收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$; $xI(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1} = S(x)$,

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n, \quad S''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad x \in (-1, 1), \quad S(0) = S'(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } S'(x) = S'(0) + \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x),$$

$$S(x) = S(0) - \int_0^x \ln(1-x) dx = -x \ln(1-x) + x + \ln(1-x), \quad x \in [-1, 1],$$

$$I(0) = 0, \quad I(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) = 1.$$

$$\text{所以 } I(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x) - \ln(1-x), & x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1), \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

8. 设 $S_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq R^2$ 取下侧, 由高斯公式 $\iint_{S+S_1} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$
 $= \iiint_{\Omega} 2(x+y+z) dx dy dz = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{\pi R^4}{2}.$

所以 $I = \frac{\pi R^4}{2} - \iint_{S_1} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \frac{\pi R^4}{2}$.

二、 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^x, x \in \mathbb{R},$ 原式 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})^n}{(n+1)!} = -2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = -2(e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 + \frac{1}{2}) = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1$.

三、 $P = 2y, Q = x, R = e^z, S: x + y = 1$ 取左侧,

原式 $= \iint_S \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_S -1 dx dy = 0$.

四、 曲面 S 关于 $y = 0$ 对称, $xy + yz$ 关于 y 是奇函数, 所以 $\iint_S (xy + yz) dS = 0$;

原式 $= \iint_S zx dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} x \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1+(z'_x)^2+(z'_y)^2} dx dy = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^3 \cos\theta d\rho = \frac{64\sqrt{2}}{15}$.

五、 1. $b_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = 2, b_2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx = -1$;

2. $F(a, b) = \int_0^{\pi} [f(x) - a \sin x - b \sin(2x)]^2 dx = \int_0^{\pi} [x - a \sin x - b \sin(2x)]^2 dx$
 $= \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx + a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx + b^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 2x dx - 2a \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx - 2b \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx + 2ab \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin 2x dx$
 $= \frac{\pi^3}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} b^2 - 2a\pi + b\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} [(a-2)^2 + (b+1)^2] - \frac{5\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^3}{3}$, 显然 $F(a, b)$ 在 $(2, -1)$ 处取得最小值.

六、 (1) 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$. 设原方程有特解 $y^* = Ce^x$, 代入原方程得 $C = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} e^x$.

(2) 若 $y = f(x)$ 为 $y'' - 5y' + 6y = e^x$ 的解, 则由(1)知 $f(x) = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} e^x$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$.

对于三阶方程 $y''' - 5y'' + 6y' = e^x$, 其特征方程为 $\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 6\lambda = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = 0, 2, 3$, 设此方程有特解 $y^* = Ce^x$, 代入方程得 $C = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以此三阶方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} + C_3 + \frac{1}{2} e^x$.

所以若 $y = f(x)$ 为 $y''' - 5y'' + 6y' = e^x$ 的解, 则 $f(x) = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} + C_3 + \frac{1}{2} e^x$, 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$, 则 $C_3 = 0$, 所以 $f(x) = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} e^x, y = f(x)$ 是 $y'' - 5y' + 6y = e^x$ 的解.

七、 (1) 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$.

所以对应的齐次方程的通解为 $\tilde{y} = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$;

设 $y^* = C_1(x) e^{2x} + C_2(x) e^{3x}$ 是原方程的解, 则 $\begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^{2x} + C_2'(x) e^{3x} = 0, \\ 2C_1'(x) e^{2x} + 3C_2'(x) e^{3x} = f(x), \end{cases}$

解得 $C_1(x) = -\int_0^x e^{-2t} f(t) dt, C_2(x) = \int_0^x e^{-3t} f(t) dt$,

原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} + \int_0^x (e^{3x-3t} - e^{2x-2t}) f(t) dt$.

(2) 证明: 若 $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$, 则由(1)知 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$, 从而 $y = \int_0^x (e^{3x-3t} - e^{2x-2t}) f(t) dt$.

当 $x > 0$ 时, $e^{3x-3t} - e^{2x-2t} > 0, t \in (0, x)$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $e^{3x-3t} - e^{2x-2t} < 0, t \in (x, 0)$; 从而当 $f(x) \geq 0$ 时, $y \geq 0$.