

几何:

1. 2; 2. $2i - 2j + k$; 3. $-0.5, 6$; 4. $x - 2y - 3z + 5 = 0$; 5. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$;

6. $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-3} = \frac{z-4}{1}$; 7. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$; 8. $\frac{\pi}{4}$; 9. $5(x^2 + z^2) + 3y^2 = 8$;

10. $y^2 + z^2 = 5x$; 11. $y = z^2$ z ; 12. $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$; 13. $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = \frac{25}{16} \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$

14. $\arccos \frac{10}{3\sqrt{14}}$

15. 解 由向量积的定义, 可知三角形 ABC 的面积

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}| \sin(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}) = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}|. \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = \{-4, 6, 2\}, \overrightarrow{AC} = \{1, 6, 3\}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -4 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6i + 14j - 30k. \quad S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |6i + 14j - 30k| = 2\sqrt{283}.$$

16 由题意, 所求平面的法向量可取已知直线的方向向量, 即

$$n = s = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -16i + 14j + 11k$$

故所求平面方程 $-16(x-2) + 14(y-0) + 11(z+3) = 0$ 即 $16x - 14y - 11z - 65 = 0$ 。

17. 解: 设所求平面为 $\frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{y}{\lambda} + \frac{z}{\lambda} = 1$, 平面过点 $(5, -7, 4)$, 解得 $\lambda = 2$

所求平面为 $x + y + z = 2$ 。

18. 证: l 方向向量为 $\vec{S} = \{1, 2, -2\}$, π 法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{1, 2, -2\} = \vec{S}$,

$$\text{于是 } l \text{ 与 } \pi \text{ 垂直。} l \text{ 参数方程为 } \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -1 + 2t \\ z = 3 - 2t \end{cases} \quad \text{代入 } \pi \text{ 方程, 解}$$

得 $t = 1$, 故 l 与平面 π 交点为 $(1, 1, 1)$

19. 解 1: 先求过点 $P = (-1, 1, 4)$ 且垂直于直线 L 的平面 Π 的方程. 可知平面 Π

的法向量为 $n = \{1, 1, 2\}$, 故平面 Π 的方程为 $(x+1) + (y-1) + 2(z-4) = 0$,

即 $x+y+2z-8=0$. 再求平面 Π 与直线 L 的交点 Q , 由于 L 的参数式方程为

$$\begin{cases} x=2+t, \\ y=3+t, \text{ 将上述 } x, y, z \text{ 代入到平面 } \Pi \text{ 的方程, 可得 } t=-\frac{5}{6}. \text{ 再将 } t=-\frac{5}{6} \text{ 代入直} \\ z=4+2t. \end{cases}$$

线的参数式方程, 得交点 Q 的坐标为 $x=\frac{7}{6}, y=\frac{13}{6}, z=\frac{7}{3}$. 故点 P 到直线 L 的距

$$\text{离为 } d=|PQ|=\sqrt{\left(-1-\frac{7}{6}\right)^2+\left(1-\frac{13}{6}\right)^2+\left(4-\frac{7}{3}\right)^2}=\frac{\sqrt{318}}{6}.$$

$$\text{解 2: } d=\frac{|\overrightarrow{PM_0} \times \vec{s}|}{|\vec{s}|}, M_0(2, 3, 4), \vec{s}=\{1, 1, 2\}, \overrightarrow{PM_0}=\{3, 2, 0\}, \vec{s}=\{1, 1, 2\}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PM_0} \times \vec{s}=\{4, -6, 1\}, d=\frac{|\overrightarrow{PM_0} \times \vec{s}|}{|\vec{s}|}=\frac{\sqrt{318}}{6}$$

多元函数微分

$$1. \frac{\pi}{4}; \quad 2. y \geq x, \quad x > 0, \quad x^2 + y^2 < 1; \quad 3. k^2 \cdot f(x, y); \quad 4. 1;$$

$$5. (3x^2y^2 - 2x)dx + (2x^3y - e^y)dy; \quad 6. \{2, 4, -4\}; \quad 7. \{2, 1, 3\}$$

$$8. \{5, 2, 1\}; \quad 9. \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}; \quad 10. dx + \frac{1}{2}dy + \frac{1}{2}dz; \quad 11. \frac{\cos x}{1+e^z}; \quad 12. (1, 0);$$

$$13. 2; \quad 14. 2f_x(a, b)$$

$$15. \text{ 证明: } u_x = \frac{x}{u}, \quad u_{xx} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{x^2}{u^3}, \quad u_y = \frac{y}{u}, \quad u_{yy} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{y^2}{u^3}$$

$$u_z = \frac{z}{u}, \quad u_{zz} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{z^2}{u^3} \quad \text{则: } u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = \frac{3}{u} - \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{u^3} = \frac{2}{u}$$

$$16. z_x = y^x \ln y \cdot \ln xy + \frac{1}{x}y^x, \quad z_y = xy^{x-1} \ln(xy) + \frac{1}{y}y^x$$

$$17. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(2,1)} = -\frac{y}{x^2}\bigg|_{(2,1)} = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(2,1)} = \frac{1}{x}\bigg|_{(2,1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad dz\bigg|_{(2,1)} = -\frac{1}{4}dx + \frac{1}{2}dy$$

$$dz = -\frac{1}{4}(0.1) + \frac{1}{2}(-0.2) = -0.125$$

$$18. \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1y + f_22x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1 + y[f_{11}x + 2yf_{12}] + 2x[f_{21}x + 2yf_{22}] = f_1 + xyf_{11} + (2y^2 + 2x^2)f_{12} + 4xyf_{22}$$

$$19. \quad l = \{4, 3, 12\}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{13}, \cos \beta = \frac{3}{13}, \cos \gamma = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,2,1)} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \cos \gamma \\ &= (y^3 z \cdot \cos \alpha + 3xy^2 z \cdot \cos \beta + xy^3 \cdot \cos \gamma) \Big|_{(5,1,2)} = \frac{158}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \text{ 解: } \nabla u(1,1,1) = \{y^2 z^3, 2xyz^3, 3xy^2 z^2\} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \{1, 2, 3\},$$

$$\max \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{14}, \min \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = -\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = -\sqrt{14}$$

$$21. \text{ 解: 法向量 } \bar{n} = \{z_x, z_y, -1\} \Big|_{(-1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2})} = \{-4, 2, -1\} = -\{4, -2, 1\}$$

$$\text{切平面方程} \quad 4(x+1) - 2(y - \frac{1}{2}) + (z - \frac{5}{2}) = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad 4x - 2y + z + \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程} \quad \frac{x+1}{4} = \frac{y - \frac{1}{2}}{-2} = z - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$22. \text{ 解: 令 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2$$

$$\text{法向量} \quad \bar{n} = \{2, -2, -4\} = 2\{1, -1, -2\}$$

$$\text{切平面方程} (x-1) - (y+1) - 2(z-1) = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad x - y - 2z = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程} \quad x-1 = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$$

$$23. \text{ 解 1: 由 } \begin{cases} 1 - y' - z' = 0 \\ 3x^2 - 2yy' - 3z^2 z' = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 代入 } P(1,1,-1) \text{ 解得}$$

$$y'|_P = 0, \quad z'|_P = 1 \quad \text{方向向量 } \bar{\tau} = \{1, 0, 1\}$$

$$\text{切线方程为} \quad \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z+1}{1} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x-z=2 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{法平面方程为} (x-1) + (z+1) = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad x+z=0$$

$$\text{解 2: 令 } \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = x - y - z - 1 \\ G(x, y, z) = x^3 - y^2 - z^3 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_{(1,1,-1)} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \{1, 0, 1\}$$

切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z+1}{1}$ 法平面方程 $(x-1) + (z+1) = 0$

24. 解 令 $\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ f_y(x, y) = 3y^2 - 3x = 0, \end{cases}$ 解之, 得驻点 $P_1(0, 0), P_2(1, 1)$.

又 $f_{xx} = 6x, f_{xy} = -3, f_{yy} = 6y$.

在点 $P_1(0, 0)$ 处, $A = 0, B = -3, C = 0$. 由于 $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$, 所以点 $P_1(0, 0)$ 不是极值点.

在点 $P_2(1, 1)$ 处, $A = 6, B = -3, C = 6$. 由于 $AC - B^2 = 27 > 0$, 且 $A = 6 > 0$, 故函数在点 $P_2(1, 1)$ 处取得极小值 $f(1, 1) = -1$.

25. 解: 设长方体的长、宽、高分别为 x, y, z , 墙壁每单位造价为

k

则总造价为 $C = 2kxy + 2kxz + 2kyz$; 且 $xyz = V$

令 $L = 2kxy + 2kxz + 2kyz + \lambda(xyz - V)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2ky + 2kz + \lambda yz = 0 \\ L_y = 2kx + 2kz + \lambda xz = 0 \\ L_z = 2kx + 2ky + \lambda xy = 0 \\ L_\lambda = xyz - V = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \quad x = y = z = \sqrt[3]{V}$$

由于实际问题的最小值必定存在, 因此当厂房的长、宽、高取相同值 $\sqrt[3]{V}$ 时, 其造价最低。

重积分

1. $6\pi \leq I \leq 24\pi$; 2. 0; 3. $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx$; 4. $\int_1^2 dy \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dx$;

5. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sec\theta} f(r) r dr$; 6. $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$;

7. 解 $\iint_D |x| dx dy = 2 \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy = 2 \int_0^a x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} a^3$.

$$8. \text{ 解: } I = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 dr = \pi \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{8}{3} \pi$$

$$9. \quad I = \iint_D (3x+2y) d\sigma = \iint_D 3xd\sigma + \iint_D 2yd\sigma = 0 + \iint_D 2yd\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_1} yd\sigma.$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_{2x^2}^{x^2+1} ydy = 2 \int_0^1 (1+2x^2-3x^4) dx = 2(x + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x^5) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{32}{15}.$$

$$10. \text{ 交换积分次序 } \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e-1).$$

$$11. \quad I = \iiint_\Omega (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_\rho^1 (\rho^2 + z) dz = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$12. \quad \iiint_\Omega z^2 dv = \int_1^2 z^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_1^2 z^2 \cdot \pi z^2 dz = \frac{1}{5} \pi z^5 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{31}{5} \pi.$$

$$13. \quad \iiint_\Omega x dx dy dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[-\frac{1}{2} x(1-x-y)^2 \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x(1-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{24}.$$

$$14. \quad \iiint_\Omega \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^\rho dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho^2 (\rho - \rho^2) d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{4} \rho^4 - \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{10}.$$

$$15. \quad I = \iiint_\Omega (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \iiint_\Omega r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \pi$$

$$16. \quad V = \iint_D 4 d\sigma - \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = 4 \times D \text{ 的面积} - \iint_D \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\sigma$$

$$= 4 \times \pi \times 2^2 - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 d\rho = 16\pi - 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \rho^4 \Big|_0^2 = 8\pi.$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \iint_D \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} d\sigma + 4\pi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho \sqrt{1+4\rho^2} d\rho + 4\pi = \frac{\pi}{3} (17\sqrt{17} - 1) + 4\pi$$

$$17. \text{ 解: 由对称性可知 } \bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{M_z}{M} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu z dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu dv} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^1 z dz}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^1 dz} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{12}}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

故所求物体的质心坐标为 $(0, 0, \frac{1}{4})$ 。

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x^2 + y^2) dv = \mu \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho \rho^2 d\rho \int_{\rho}^1 dz = \frac{\pi \mu}{10}$$

曲线积分与曲面积分

1. $2\pi R^{2n+1}$; 2. $P(x, y)\vec{i} + Q(x, y)\vec{j}$, 所作的功; 3. $\frac{1}{2}\pi a^4$; 4. $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}$;

5. 解: 由于 $ds = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt = \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2 + a^2} dt = a\sqrt{2} dt$,

$$\int_L \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^2 t^2}{a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t} a\sqrt{2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} a\sqrt{2} t^2 dt = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi^3 a.$$

6. $\oint_L (x+y) ds = \int_{\overline{OA+AB+BO}} (x+y) ds = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} dx + \int_0^1 y dy = 1 + \sqrt{2}.$

7. 解 L 的参数方程为: $y = x^2$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $ds = \sqrt{1 + (2x)^2} dx$,

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 (x + \sqrt{x^2}) \sqrt{1 + (2x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 2x \sqrt{1 + (2x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1).$$

8. 解 L : $y = x^2$, x 从 0 变到 1,

$$\int_L 2xy dx + x^2 dy = \int_0^1 (2x \cdot x^2 + x^2 \cdot 2x) dx = x^4 \Big|_0^1 = 1;$$

9. 解 Γ 的参数方程为 $x = 1+t$, $y = 1+2t$, $z = 1+3t$, t 从 0 变到 1, 所以有

$$\int_{\Gamma} x dx + y dy + z dz = \int_0^1 [(1+t) + (1+2t) \cdot 2 + (1+3t) \cdot 3] dt = \int_0^1 (6+14t) dt = 13.$$

10. 解 选 x 作参数, $x: -1 \rightarrow 1$,

$$\int_L (x^2 - 2xy) dx + (y^2 - 2xy) dy = \int_{-1}^1 [x^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1) + 4 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x^2 - 2x^3 + 2x^5 - 4x^4) dx - \frac{14}{15}$$

11. 解 要使曲线积分与路径无关, 必须满足 $\frac{\partial(xy^\lambda)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(x^\lambda y)}{\partial x}$, 即 $\lambda xy^{\lambda-1} = \lambda x^{\lambda-1} y$,

$$\text{解得 } \lambda = 2. \text{ 从而 } I = \int_{(1,1)}^{(0,2)} xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy = \frac{1}{2} (xy)^2 \Big|_{(1,1)}^{(0,2)} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

12. 解 用格林公式 $\oint_L (x+2y)dx + (x-2y)dy = \iint_D (1-2) dxdy$

$$= -\iint_D dxdy = -\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

13. 解 因为, $P = 2x + y^3$, $Q = 3xy^2 + 4$, 且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3y^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 在整个 xoy 面内处

处成立, 故 $Pdx + Qdy$ 是某个函数的全微分。令原点 $O(0,0)$ 为积分起点, 有

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x 2xdx + \int_0^y (3xy^2 + 4)dy = x^2 + xy^3 + 4y.$$

14. 因为 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 所以 $dS = \sqrt{2} dxdy$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi.$$

15. 解 Σ 在 xoy 面上的投影区域是由 x 轴, y 轴和直线 $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$ 围成的三角形

闭区域; 被积函数 $f(x, y, z) = z + 2x + \frac{4}{3}y$, 把 Σ 的方程代入,

$$f(x, y, z) = z + 2x + \frac{4}{3}y = 4;$$

$$\Sigma \text{ 的方程为 } z = 4 - 2x - \frac{4}{3}y, \quad dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dxdy.$$

于是 $\iint_{\Sigma} (z + 2x + \frac{4}{3}y) dS = \iint_D 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dxdy = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{61} \times D \text{ 的面积}$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{61} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 = 4\sqrt{61}.$$

16. 解 $P = (y-z)x$, $Q = 0$, $R = x-y$. 有 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = y-z$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$.

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} (x-y) dxdy + (y-z) xdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} (y-z) dxdydz = 0 - \iiint_{\Omega} z dxdydz$$

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^3 = -2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{9}{2}\pi.$$

17. 解 $\oiint_{\Sigma} x(y^2 + z^2) dydz + x^2 z dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2 + x^2) dv$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 (r^2 \sin \varphi) dr = 2\pi \times 2 \times \frac{1}{5} a^5 = \frac{4\pi}{5} a^5.$$

18. . 解 已知, $P = x^3$, $Q = y^3$, $R = z^3$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$,

由高斯公式,

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 3r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr = 3 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{R^5}{5} = \frac{12}{5} \pi R^5.$$

19. $\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial(x^3 - x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(y^3 - y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(z - xy)}{\partial z} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 1$

无穷级数

1. 必要; 2. 发散.; 3. 发散; 4. $p > 1$;

5. 解: 级数的通项为: $u_n = \frac{n}{3n-1}$, $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3n-1} = \frac{1}{3} \neq 0$,

\therefore 该级数发散.

6. 解: 用比较审敛法的极限形式 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3+n}}}{\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} = 1$, 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 收敛, 所以

原级数收敛.

7. 解: 此级数为正项级数. $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)2^n}{1}$,

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1, \quad \therefore \text{该级数收敛}.$$

8. 解: 因为 $u_n = \frac{n!}{10^n}$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{10^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{10^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} < 1$,

由比值审敛法可知级数发散.

9. 解: 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(1-\frac{1}{n})^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1-\frac{1}{n})^n = \frac{1}{e} < 1$,

故所给级数收敛.

10. 解: 该级数所对应的正项级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, 它是 p-级数, 且 $p = \frac{1}{2} < 1$, 故发

散. 但是, 该级数是交错级数, 且满足 $u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = u_{n+1} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$,

及 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$, 于是由交错级数审敛法, 知该级数收敛.

故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 为条件收敛.

11. 解: $\because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}|$ 发散, 而交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$ 满足 $u_{n+1} \leq u_n$,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, 交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$ 收敛, 所以级数是条件收敛的.

12. 解: $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$, 有 $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$, 当 $x = -1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 发散, 当

$x = 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛, 所以收敛域为 $(-1, 1]$.

13. 解: 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 10^{2n} (2x-3)^{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 20^{2n} (x-\frac{3}{2})^{2n-1}$,

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{10^{2n+2} (2x-3)^{2n+1}}{10^{2n} (2x-3)^{2n-1}} \right| = 20^2 (x-\frac{3}{2})^2,$$

所以, 当 $20^2 (x-\frac{3}{2})^2 < 1$, 即 $\left| x-\frac{3}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{20}$ 时, 级数绝对收敛;

当 $\left| x-\frac{3}{2} \right| > \frac{1}{20}$ 时, 级数发散. 又当 $\left| x-\frac{3}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{20}$ 时, 原级数的一般项分别

是 $u_n = -10$ 和 $u_n = 10$, 所以发散.

因此级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 10^{2n} (2x-3)^{2n-1}$ 的收敛域为 $(\frac{29}{20}, \frac{31}{20})$.

14. 解: 令 $t = x + 1$, 于是该幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n \cdot n}$,

$$\text{因为 } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}(n+1)}}{\frac{1}{2^n \cdot n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2},$$

当 $t = -2$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛; 当 $t = 2$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,

因此, 幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n \cdot n}$ 的收敛域为 $[-2, 2)$,

由于 $t = x + 1$, 于是 $-2 \leq x + 1 < 2$, 即 $-3 \leq x < 1$,

故所给幂级数的收敛域为 $[-3, 1)$.

15. 解: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 \therefore$ 收敛半径为 $R = 1$, 收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\text{和函数为 } s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$

16. 解: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1, \therefore$ 收敛半径为 $R = 1$,

设 $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$, 两边对 x 求导,

$$s'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^n}{n} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^{n-1} + \cdots = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\text{两边积分 } \int_0^x s'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx, \text{ 即 } s(x) \Big|_0^x = -\ln(1-x) \Big|_0^x,$$

$$\text{即 } s(x) - s(0) = -\ln(1-x) + \ln(1-0)$$

$$\therefore s(x) = -\ln(1-x), \quad x \in (-1, 1).$$

17. 解: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{3+x} \right), \quad \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n, \quad |x| < 1,$

$$\frac{1}{3+x} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{x}{3})} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{x}{3})^n, \quad \left| \frac{x}{3} \right| < 1,$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{x}{3})^n, \quad |x| < 1.$$

18. 解: 已知 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$ ($x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$),

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } xe^x &= e[(x-1)e^{x-1} + e^{x-1}] = e \left[(x-1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x-1)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x-1)^n \right] \\ &= e \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \frac{1}{n!} \right) (x-1)^n \right]. \quad (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19. \text{ 因为 } f(x) &= \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+1}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+1}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+1}{2}} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+1}{4}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{x+1}{2} + \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^n + \cdots \quad \left(\left|\frac{x+1}{2}\right| < 1\right),$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x+1}{4}} = 1 + \frac{x+1}{4} + \left(\frac{x+1}{4}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{x+1}{4}\right)^n + \cdots \quad \left(\left|\frac{x+1}{4}\right| < 1\right),$$

因此, 得 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$ 的幂级数展开式为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2n+3}} \right) (x+1)^n,$$

由 $\left|\frac{x+1}{2}\right| < 1$, 得 $-3 < x < 1$; 由 $\left|\frac{x+1}{4}\right| < 1$, 得 $-5 < x < 3$,

其交集为 $-3 < x < 1$,

20. 解: 将 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi \leq t < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq t < \pi \end{cases}$ 代入傅里叶系数公式, 得

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 0 dt + \int_0^{\pi} 1 dt \right] = 1,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos nt dt = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \sin nt dt = -\frac{1}{n\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \\ \frac{2}{n\pi} & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \end{cases},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以函数在 $t \neq n\pi, t \neq 0 (n \in \mathbb{Z})$ 处的展开式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\sin t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5t + \dots \right), \quad (-\infty < t < +\infty, t \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}),
 \end{aligned}$$

因 $f(-\pi+0) \neq f(\pi-0)$, 所以傅里叶级数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内收敛于和 $f(t)$,

在端点不连续, 收敛于 $\frac{f(-\pi+0) + f(\pi-0)}{2} = \frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

21. 解: 正弦级数 将 $f(x)$ 进行奇式延拓. 于是, 有

$$a_n = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{\pi} x \cos nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{2}{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以, 函数 $f(x) = x$ 展开成正弦级数为

$$x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n} \sin nx \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi).$$

余弦级数 将 $f(x)$ 进行偶式延拓, 于是, 有

$$b_n = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \right] \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2, 4, \dots \\ -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi} & n = 1, 3, \dots \end{cases},$$

所以，函数 $f(x)=x$ 展开成余弦级数为

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi).$$

22. $S(\pi) = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right), \quad S(1) = \left(-1 \right)$