

选择: 1. 设 Σ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=4$. 下列结论正确的是 ()

A. $\oint_{\Sigma} x dS = 0$

B. $\oint_{\Sigma(\text{外侧})} x dy dz = 4\pi$

C. $\oint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = 0$

D. $\oint_{\Sigma(\text{外侧})} x^2 dy dz = 4\pi$

2. 设曲线 $L: f(x,y)=1$ ($f(x,y)$ 具有一阶连续偏导数). 求第二象限内的点 M 和第四象限内的点 N . T 为 L 上从 M 到 N 的一段弧. 则下列小于零的是 ()

A. $\int_T f(x,y) dx$

B. $\int_T f(x,y) dy$

C. $\int_T f(x,y) ds$

~~D. $\int_T f'(x,y)$~~

D. $\int_T f'_x(x,y) dx + f'_y(x,y) dy$

3. 微分方程 $y''+y'=e^{2x}+\cos x$ 的一个特解应具有形式 ()

A. $ae^{2x} + b\cos x$

B. $ae^{2x} + b\sin x + c\cos x$

C. $axe^{2x} + b\cos x$

D. $axe^2 + b\sin x + c\cos x$

一. 填空

1. 根值审敛法中 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = r < 1$ 是正项级数收敛的 _____;
函数 $u(x, y)$ 在 P 点可微是函数在该点沿任一方向导数存在的 _____;
正项级数部分和有界是正项级数收敛的 _____; (1. 充分不必要条件; 2. 必要不充分; 3. 充要)
2. 向量场 $\vec{A} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \vec{i} + \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \vec{j} + \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \vec{k}$ 在点 $(1, 1, 0)$ 处的散度为 _____
3. 设曲面 $\Sigma = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 在 $z=0, z=1$ 中间的部分, 则 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x+z) ds =$ _____
 Σ 是
4. Ω 是被柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 以及 $z=0, z=1$ 围成的封闭区域, $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2) dV =$ _____
5. 正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n$ _____, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} =$ _____
6. $2e^x \tan y dx - (1+e^x) \sec^2 y dy = 0$ 满足 $y(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的特解为 _____
7. 以 $y = \sin 3x$ 为特解的二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程为 _____

三. 1. $f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导, 且 $g(x, y) = f(e^{x+y}, xy)$ 求 $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2}$

2. 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 求 $z = f(x, y)$ 的极值点和极值.

四. 判断下列级数是否是绝对收敛, 条件收敛或发散. 说明理由

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n \sin n}{5^n + 3^n}$

2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}}$

五. 利用高斯公式计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + (z+1)^2 dx dy}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 其中 Σ 为下半球面 $z = -\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧

六. 设 $f(u)$ 具有连续的一阶导数, 且当 $x > 0, y > 0$ 时, $z = \frac{y}{x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 满足 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3$
求 z 的表达式.

七. 求微分方程 $y'' + y = x \sin x$ 的通解

八. 求 $f(x) = x \ln(1+x)$ 的麦克劳林级数展开式

九. 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2-1}$ 的收敛域, 并求收敛域内的和函数.

十. 1. 证明 p -级数在 $p > 1$ 收敛 2. 若存在另外一正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{a_n}}{n^2}$ 也收敛

1. 由对称性. A

2. B

3. A

$$\int_T f(x,y) dy = \int_T dy = y_2 - y_1 < 0$$

填空: 充分不必要; 充分不必要; 充要

$$2. \operatorname{div} = \frac{1}{2} (x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (2x+2y) + \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{x+y+e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2+1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3. \iint_{\Omega} (x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_{\Omega} (x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}$$

$$4. \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^1 \rho^2 dz$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$6. (1+e^x)(\csc 2y + \cot 2y) = 2$$

$$7. y'' + 9y = 0$$

$$= 1. \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot e^{x+y} + f'_2 \cdot y,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2} &= (f''_{11} \cdot e^{x+y} + f''_{12} \cdot y) \cdot e^{x+y} + f'_1 \cdot e^{x+y} + (f''_{12} \cdot e^{x+y} + f''_{22} \cdot y) \cdot y + f'_2 \\ &= f''_{11} e^{2(x+y)} + 2y e^{x+y} f''_{12} + y^2 f''_{22} + f'_1 e^{x+y} + f'_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 6x - 9, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3y^2 + 6y. \quad \text{令 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 得 } (1, 0) \quad (-3, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x + 6, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -6y + 6.$$

① 把 $(1, 0)$ 代入得 $A=12, B=0, C=6$. $AC-B^2 > 0, A > 0$, 极大值点, 极大值 $= -5$

② $\dots (-3, 0) \dots, \dots -12, \dots, \dots -6, AC-B^2 < 0$, 非极值点.

③ $\dots (1, 2) \dots, \dots 12, \dots, \dots -6, \dots$

④ $\dots (-3, 2) \dots, \dots -12, \dots, \dots C=-6, AC-B^2 > 0, A < 0$, 极大值点, 极大值 $= 31$

1. $\because \left| \frac{4^n \sin n}{5^n + 3^n} \right| \leq \frac{4^n}{5^n + 3^n} < \frac{4^n}{5^n} = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n$ 收敛

\therefore 原级数绝对收敛

2. $\because \left| \frac{\cos n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n^2+n^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot n}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$ 发散

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\cos n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}} \right|$ 发散

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}}$

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}} = 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}}$ 单调递减

\therefore 由莱布尼茨定理, 原级数收敛

\therefore 原级数条件收敛

五. 补充平面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. 下侧.

$$-\iiint_{\Omega} d\omega [2(z+1) + 1] dx dy dz - \iint_{\Sigma_1} dx dy$$

$$= -\iiint_{\Omega} (2z+3) dx dy dz - \pi$$

$$= -\pi - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 (2r\cos\varphi + 3) \cdot r^2 dr$$

$$= -\pi - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi - 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 2r^3 \cos\varphi dr$$

$$= -3\pi - 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 dr$$

$$= -3\pi - 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{7\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{六. } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x} \cdot f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{y}{x^2} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y^2}{x^3} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x^2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$-\frac{y}{x}f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y^2}{x^2}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2\frac{y}{x}f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2\frac{y^2}{x^2}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{y}{x}f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y^2}{x^2}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{y^3}{x^3}$$

$$x^3 = \frac{y^3}{x + \frac{y^2}{x^2}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}$$

7. 对应的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$, $\lambda_1 = i$, $\lambda_2 = -i$.

∴ 齐次方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 \cos \lambda + C_2 \sin \lambda$.

设特解 $Y^* = X[(ax+b)\cos \lambda + (cx+d)\sin \lambda]$

把 Y^* 代入, 得

$$2a \cos \lambda - (2ax+b) \sin \lambda - (2ax+b) \sin \lambda - (ax^2+bx) \cos \lambda + 2C \sin \lambda + (2cx+d) \cos \lambda + (2cx+d) \cos \lambda - (cx^2+dx) \sin \lambda + (ax^2+bx) \cos \lambda + (cx^2+dx) \sin \lambda = \lambda \sin \lambda.$$

$$[2a+2cx+d+2cx+d] \cdot \cos \lambda + [-2ax+b-2ax+b+2c] \cdot \sin \lambda = \lambda \sin \lambda.$$

$$\text{得 } a = -\frac{1}{4}, b = c = 0, d = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程通解为 } Y = C_1 \cos \lambda + C_2 \sin \lambda - \frac{1}{4} \lambda^2 \cos \lambda + \frac{1}{4} \lambda \sin \lambda.$$

$$1. \ln(1+x^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot x^{2n}}{n}.$$

$$x \ln(1+x^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot x^{2n+1}}{n} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1).$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2 - 1}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 - 1} \right| = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-1} &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

∴ 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 级数收敛.
收敛域 $[-1, 1]$.

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

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n-1} = x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = x \cdot [-\ln(1-x)], \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) = -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2}, \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[x \ln(1-x) + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} + 1 + \frac{x}{2} \right], \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

十. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{a_n}}{n^2}$ 为正项级数

$$\therefore \sqrt{a_n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{(\sqrt{a_n})^2 + (\frac{1}{n})^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} a_n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}.$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

∴ 原级数收敛.

设 $p > 1$. 因为当 $k-1 \leq x \leq k$ 时, 有 $\frac{1}{k^p} \leq \frac{1}{x^p}$, 所以

$$\frac{1}{k^p} = \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{k^p} dx \leq \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{x^p} dx \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots),$$

从而级数(2-2)的部分和

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k^p} \leq 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{x^p} dx = 1 + \int_1^n \frac{1}{x^p} dx \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{p-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^{p-1}} \right) < 1 + \frac{1}{p-1} \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

这表明数列 $\{s_n\}$ 有界, 因此级数(2-2)收敛.