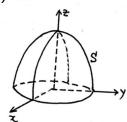
- 1. 已知四面体OABC顶点O(0,0,0),A(1,2,3),B(0,-1,2),C(2,1,0),求四面体OABC的体积及顶点C在O、A、B三点所决定的平面上投影点D的坐标。
- 2. 设圆C为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与平面x + z = a的交线,a为正实数。求圆C在xoy平面上的投影曲线,并求圆C的圆心及半径。
- 3. 求曲面 $S: z = x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 + 3$ 上平行于平面 $\pi: 2x + y + z = 0$ 的切平面方程。
- 4. 设z = z(x,y)是由 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ 所确定的隐函数,求z = z(x,y)在P(1,1,1)处的全微分。
- 5. 求函数 $f(x,y) = x^3 4x^2 + 2xy y^2$ 的极值点。
- 6. 设周期为 $2\pi$ 的函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$  ,求f(x)以 $2\pi$ 为周期的傅里叶级数,并利用展开式求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$  的和。
- 7. 计算 $\iint_D \max\{xy,1\} d\sigma$ ,其中 $D = \{(x,y): 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 2\}$ 。
- 8. 计算 $\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{1} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz$ .
- 9. 设L为双纽线 $(x^2+y^2)^2=a^2(x^2-y^2)$ ,a为正实数,求曲线积分 $\oint_L |x| ds$ 。
- 10. 设S是半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 x^2 y^2}$ ,R > 0,计算曲面积 分 $I = \iint_S (x + y + z + 1)^2 dS$ 。



11. 设在上半平面 $D = \{(x,y): y > 0\}$ 内, 函数f(x,y)具有连续的一阶偏导数,且对任何t > 0都有 $f(tx,ty) = t^{-2}f(x,y)$ 。证明:对D内的任意分段光滑的有向简单闭曲线L,都有

$$\oint_L yf(x,y)dx - xf(x,y)dy = 0.$$

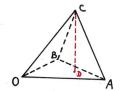
- 12. S是曲线  $\begin{cases} z=e^y \\ x=0 \end{cases}$   $(0 \le y \le 1)$ 围绕z轴旋转生成的旋转曲面、下侧,求 $I=\iint_S 4xzdydz-2yzdzdx+(x^2-z^2)dxdy.$
- 13. 在变力 $\overrightarrow{F} = yz\overrightarrow{i} + zx\overrightarrow{j} + xy\overrightarrow{k}$  的作用下,质点由原点沿直线运动到椭圆面 $x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2 + \frac{1}{6}z^2 = 1$ 上第一卦限上的点P(a, b, c),问a、b、c取何值时力 $\overrightarrow{F}$ 所做的功W最大,并求W的最大值。
- 14. 设P为椭球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 yz = 1$ 上的动点,S在点P处的切平面与xoy平面垂直,求点P的轨迹C,并计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+3)|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} dS$ , $\Sigma$ 是椭球面S位于曲线C上方部分。
- 15. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内收敛,和函数y(x)满足:

$$y'' - 2xy' - 4y = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1.$$

- (I) 证明 $a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1}a_n$ , n=1, 2, …
- (II) 求y(x)的表达式。

1. 已知四面体OABC顶点O(0,0,0),A(1,2,3),B(0,-1,2),C(2,1,0),求四面体OABC的体积及顶点C在O、A、B三点所决定的平面上投影点D的坐标。

解: 
$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \{1, 2, 3\},$$
  $\overrightarrow{OB} = \{0, -1, 2\},$   $\overrightarrow{OC} = \{2, 1, 0\},$ 



$$V_{OABC} = \frac{1}{6} \left| (\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB}) \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} \right| = \frac{1}{6} \left| \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right| \right| = 2;$$

2. 设圆C为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与平面x + z = a的交线,a为正实数。求圆C在xoy平面上的投影曲线,并求圆C的圆心及半径。

解法1: 圆
$$C$$
:  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \\ x + z = a, \end{cases}$  消去 $z$  得投影柱面

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + (a - x)^{2} = a^{2} \Longrightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2}a)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}y^{2} = \frac{1}{4}a^{2};$$

圆C在xoy平面上的投影曲线为(椭圆曲线)

L: 
$$\begin{cases} (x - \frac{1}{2}a)^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \frac{1}{4}a^2, \\ z = 0, \end{cases}$$
;

圆C的圆心投影点为( $\frac{1}{2}a$ , 0), 得圆C的圆心为( $\frac{1}{2}a$ , 0,  $\frac{1}{2}a$ ); 注意到点(0,0,a)在圆C上,从而半径为

$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 0^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

3. 求曲面 $S: z = x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 + 3$ 上平行于平面 $\pi: 2x + y + z = 0$  的 切平面方程。

解:设切点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ ,

$$S: F(x, y, z) = z - x^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^2 - 3 = 0;$$

曲面在M处法向量为 $\vec{n_1} = \{-2x_0, -\frac{1}{2}y_0, 1\};$  平面 $\pi$ 的法向量为 $\vec{n_2} = \{2, 1, 1\}$ . 由切平面平行于平面 $\pi$  以及 $M \in S$ 得

$$\frac{-2x_0}{2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}y_0}{1} = \frac{1}{1}, z_0 - x_0^2 - \frac{1}{4}y_0^2 - 3 = 0;$$

解得 $x_0 = -1, y_0 = -2, z_0 = 5, \vec{n_1} = \{2, 1, 1\},$  切平面方程为

$$2(x+1)+(y+2)+(z-5)=0 \iff 2x+y+z=1.$$

4. 设z = z(x,y)是由 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ 所确定的隐函数,求z = z(x,y)在P(1,1,1)处的全微分。

解法1: 同时求微分

$$d(xyz) + d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = d(1 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow yzdx + xzdy + xydz + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow yzdx + xzdy + xydz + \frac{2xdx + 2ydy + 2zdz}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$$

取
$$(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$$
得

$$dx + dy + dz + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(dx + dy + dz) = 0 \Longrightarrow dz|_{(1,1,1)} = -dx - dy.$$

5. 求函数
$$f(x,y) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2$$
的极值点。

解: 
$$\begin{cases} f_x' = 3x^2 - 8x + 2y = 0, \\ f_y' = 2x - 2y = 0, \end{cases}$$
, 得驻点为 $(0,0)$ 、 $(2,2)$ ;

$$f_{xx}'' = 6x - 8, f_{xy}'' = 2, f_{yy}'' = -2;$$

● 驻点(0,0):

$$A = f_{xx}''(0,0) = -8$$
,  $B = f_{xy}''(0,0) = 2$ ,  $C = f_{yy}''(0,0) = -2$ ;

由 $AC - B^2 = 12 > 0$ 且A < 0得: (0,0)是f(x,y)的极大值点;

• 驻点(2,2):

$$A = f_{xx}''(2,2) = 4$$
,  $B = f_{xy}''(2,2) = 2$ ,  $C = f_{yy}''(2,2) = -2$ ;

由 $AC - B^2 = -12 < 0$ 得: (2,2)不是函数f(x,y)的极值点;

6. 设周期为 $2\pi$ 的函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$  ,求f(x)以 $2\pi$ 为周期的傅里叶级数,并利用展开式求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$  的和。

解: 
$$T = 2\ell = 2\pi \Longrightarrow \ell = \pi$$
;

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0, n = 1, 2, \cdots;$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{2(1-(-1)^n)}{\pi n}, n = 1, 2, \cdots;$$

从而f(x)的傅里叶级数为

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n} \sin nx;$$

取 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 由Dirichlet定理

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^j}{\pi(2j+1)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(2j+1)} \sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi}{2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(1-(-1)^n)}{\pi n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2}+0)+f(\frac{\pi}{2}-0)}{2} = \frac{1+1}{2} = 1;$$

$$\implies \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j}{2j+1} = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

7. 计算
$$\iint_{D} \max\{xy,1\} d\sigma$$
, 其中
$$D = \{(x,y): 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$
。
解: 取 $D_1 = D \cap \{xy \ge 1\}$ ,
$$D_2 = D \cap \{xy \le 1\};$$

$$\iint_{D} \max\{xy,1\} d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} \max\{xy,1\} d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \max\{xy,1\} d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} xyd\sigma + \iint_{D_2} d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} xyd\sigma + \iint_{D} d\sigma - \iint_{D_1} d\sigma$$

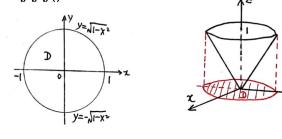
$$= \int_{1/2}^2 dx \int_{1/2}^2 (xy-1) dy + 4 = \frac{19}{4} + \ln 2;$$

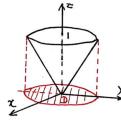
8. 计算
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{1} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz$$
.

解: 
$$\Omega = \{(x,y) \in D, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le 1\},$$

$$D = \{(x, y): -1 \le x \le 1, -\sqrt{1 - x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}\};$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{1} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz;$$





$$\Omega = \{0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \le r \le \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}\};$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$$

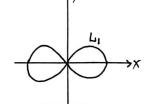
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} r \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} r^3 \sin \varphi dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \varphi}{4 \cos^4 \varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{6} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi;$$

9. 设L为双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ , a为正实数,求曲线积 分∮, |x|ds。

解: 由对称性

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$$I=\oint_L|x|ds=4\oint_{L_1}|x|ds=4\int_{L_1}xds;$$
引进极坐标 $(r, heta)$ ,



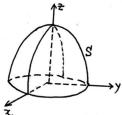
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \Longleftrightarrow r = a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta};$$

$$L_1: x = a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\cos \theta, \ y = a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\sin \theta, \ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta;$$

$$I = 4 \int_{L_1} x ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos \theta d\theta = 2\sqrt{2}a^2.$$

10. 设S是半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ,R > 0,计算曲面积 



 $\mathfrak{M}$ :  $I = \iint_{S} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 + 2xy + 2yz + 2xz + 2x + 2y + 2z) dS$ , 由对称性:  $\iint_{S} (2xy + 2yz + 2xz + 2x + 2y)dS = 0$ ;

$$I = \iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + 1 + 2z)dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + 1)dS + \iint_{S} 2zdS$$

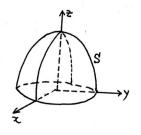
$$= \iint_{S} (R^{2} + 1)dS + \iint_{S} 2zdS = (R^{2} + 1) \cdot 2\pi R^{2} + \iint_{S} 2zdS$$

$$I = (R^{2} + 1) \cdot 2\pi R^{2} + \iint_{S} 2zdS;$$

$$S : z = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}},$$

$$(x, y) \in D = \{x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}\},$$

$$dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dxdy;$$



$$I = 2\pi (R^2 + 1)R^2 + \iint_D 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy$$
$$= 2\pi (R^2 + 1)R^2 + \iint_D 2R dxdy = 2\pi R^2 (R^2 + R + 1);$$

11. 设在上半平面 $D = \{(x,y): y > 0\}$ 内, 函数f(x,y)具有连续的一阶偏导数,且对任何t > 0都有 $f(tx,ty) = t^{-2}f(x,y)$ 。证明: 对D内的任意分段光滑的有向简单闭曲线L,都有

$$\oint_L yf(x,y)dx - xf(x,y)dy = 0.$$

证明: 在等式 $f(tx, ty) = t^{-2}f(x, y)$ 二侧关于t求导

$$xf_1'(tx, ty) + yf_2'(tx, ty) = -2t^{-3}f(x, y),$$

取t=1得

$$xf'_1(x,y) + yf'_2(x,y) = -2f(x,y);$$

在单连通区域D内P(x,y) = yf(x,y), Q(x,y) = -xf(x,y);

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2f(x, y) - xf_1'(x, y) - yf_2'(x, y) = 0,$$

从而,  $\oint_L yf(x,y)dx - xf(x,y)dy = 0$ 。

12. S是曲线  $\begin{cases} z = e^y \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$   $(0 \le y \le 1)$ 围绕z轴旋转生成的旋转曲面、下侧,求 $I = \iint_S 4xzdydz - 2yzdzdx + (x^2 - z^2)dxdy$ .

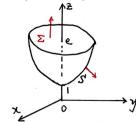
解法1: 旋转曲面

$$S: z = e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (1 \le z \le e)$$
、下侧;

取
$$\Sigma: z = e(x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$$
、上侧;

由曲面S与 $\Sigma$ 所围立体记为 $\Omega$ .

由高斯公式及投影法



$$I = \iint_{S \cup \Sigma} - \iint_{\Sigma} 4xz dy dz - 2yz dz dx + (x^{2} - z^{2}) dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (4z - 2z - 2z) dV - \left(0 + 0 + \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} (x^{2} - e^{2}) dx dy\right)$$

$$= e^{2}\pi - \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \cos^{2}\theta \cdot r dr = e^{2}\pi - \frac{1}{4}\pi.$$

13. 在变力 $\overrightarrow{F} = yz\overrightarrow{i} + zx\overrightarrow{j} + xy\overrightarrow{k}$  的作用下,质点由原点沿直线运动到椭圆面 $x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2 + \frac{1}{6}z^2 = 1$ 上第一卦限上的点P(a, b, c),问a、b、c取何值时力 $\overrightarrow{F}$ 所做的功W最大,并求W的最大值。

解: 直线  $OP: x = at, y = bt, z = ct, t: 0 \rightarrow 1$ ;

$$W = \int_{OP} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{OP} yzdx + zxdy + xydz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} 3abct^{2}dt = abc;$$

我们要计算: 当 $a^2 + \frac{1}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{6}c^2 = 1$ 且a > 0、b > 0 及c > 0 时 求W = abc的最大值。引进拉格朗日函数

$$L(a, b, c, \lambda) = abc + \lambda(a^2 + \frac{1}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{6}c^2 - 1);$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} = bc + 2\lambda a = 0, & \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = ac + \frac{2}{3}\lambda b = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial c} = ab + \frac{1}{3}\lambda c = 0, & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = a^2 + \frac{1}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{6}c^2 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

得拉格朗日函数的驻点 $(a, b, c, \lambda) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 1, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$ . 结合实际问题,当 $(a, b, c) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 1, \sqrt{2})$ 时W有最大值 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ .

14. 设P为椭球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$ 上的动点,S在点P处的切平面与xoy平面垂直,求点P的轨迹C,并计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+3)|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} dS$ , $\Sigma$ 是椭球面S位于曲线C上方部分。

解: 设点P(x,y,z),则

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1 - - - - - - - - (1)$$

椭球面S在P(x,y,z)处的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{2x,2y-z,2z-y\}$ , 由切平面与xoy平面垂直得

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{k} = 0 \Longrightarrow 2z - y = 0 - - - - - - - - (2)$$

从而点P的轨迹为C:  $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x^2+y^2+z^2-yz=1\\ 2z-y=0 \end{array}\right.$  点P的轨迹C在xoy平面上的投影曲线为 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x^2+\frac{3}{4}y^2=1\\ z=0 \end{array}\right.$  ;

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}y + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - \frac{3}{4}y^2}, (x, y) \in D = \{x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 \le 1\} \pm 2z - y \ge 0;$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (z_x')^2 + (z_y')^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{4 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz}}{2z - y} dxdy;$$

15. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内收敛,和函数y(x)满足:

$$y'' - 2xy' - 4y = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1.$$

- (I) 证明 $a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1}a_n$ , n=1, 2, …
- (II) 求y(x)的表达式。

解: (I). 在
$$(-\infty, +\infty)$$
内 $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ (其收敛半径为 $R = +\infty$ ),

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}; \\ y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = y'' - 2xy' - 4y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - 2na_n - 4a_n \right] x^n \\ 0 = y(0) = a_0, \qquad 1 = y'(0) = a_1; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = y'' - 2xy' - 4y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - 2na_n - 4a_n \right] x^n \\ 0 = y(0) = a_0, \qquad 1 = y'(0) = a_1; \end{cases}$$

比较系数得

$$\begin{cases} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} = (2n+4)a_n \\ a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1}a_n \\ a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

(II) 由
$$a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1}a_n$$
,  $a_0 = 0$ 推得

$$a_0 = a_2 = \cdots = a_{2k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \cdots;$$

由 $a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1}a_n$ ,  $a_1 = 1$ 推得

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{2}a_1, \ a_5 = \frac{2}{4}a_3 = \frac{2}{4}\frac{2}{2}a_1 = \frac{1}{2!}a_1,$$
  $a_7 = \frac{1}{3!}a_1, \cdots, a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{k!}, k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots;$ 

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = x + \frac{1}{1!} x^3 + \frac{1}{2!} x^5 + \frac{1}{3!} x^7 + \cdots$$
$$= x \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{1!} x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} x^4 + \frac{1}{3!} x^6 + \cdots \right] = x e^{x^2};$$