18 工答案

一、客观题(本题共8小题,每小题4分,满分32分)

1.
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
; 2. $-\frac{1}{x}$; 3. $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$; 4. $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{-3}$; 5. $y = x$;

6,
$$\left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right]$$
; 7, $\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$; 8, $y = x^2(C - \ln x)$.

二、判断级数的敛散性(本题共2小题,每小题4分,满分8分)

1.
$$\because \sqrt{n} \tan \frac{\pi}{n^2} \sim \frac{\pi}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad n \to \infty$$
, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} \tan \frac{\pi}{n^2} \, \psi \otimes (p = \frac{3}{2} > 1)$.

$$2 \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+2)^2 \cdot 2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^2 \cdot 2^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^3}{2(n+2)^2} = +\infty > 1,$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)^2 \cdot 2^n}$$
发散。

三、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

$$1 \cdot r^2 - 2r - 3 = (r - 3)(r + 1) = 0$$
, $r_1 = 3$, $r_2 = -1$, $r_2 = -1$, $r_3 = -1$

$$\therefore$$
 0 不是特征值, $\therefore y^* = ax + b$ 。 $\therefore -2a - 3(ax + b) = 3x + 1$, $\therefore a = -1$, $b = \frac{1}{3}$ 。

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x} - x + \frac{1}{3} \circ$$

$$2x : d(\sin(xy) + xz^2 - 3yz) = \cos(xy)(ydx + xdy) + z^2dx + 2xzdz - 3zdy - 3ydz = 0,$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{y\cos(xy) + z^2}{3y - 2xz} dx + \frac{x(\cos(xy) - 3z)}{3y - 2xz} dy$$

$$\therefore z_x = \frac{y\cos(xy) + z^2}{3y - 2xz}, \quad z_y = \frac{x(\cos(xy) - 3z)}{3y - 2xz}.$$

3.
$$f(x) = \ln 3 + \ln(1 + \frac{x-3}{3}) = \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n} (x-3)^n \quad x \in (0,6]$$

四、计算题(本题共3小题,每小题8分,满分24分)

1.
$$z_x = -3yf_1' + 8xf_2'$$
, $z_{xy} = -3f_1' - 3y(4y - 3x)f_{11}'' + 8x(4y - 3x)f_{12}''$

2.
$$\begin{cases} y = -x \\ x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (-3,3), \quad \begin{cases} y = -x \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (0,0), \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (3,0).$$

$$\iint_{D} (3y-1)d\sigma = \int_{0}^{3} (3y-1)dy \int_{-y}^{3-2y} dx = \int_{0}^{3} (-3y^{2}+10y-3)dy = 9$$

$$z_{xy}=2$$
, $z_{yy}=-2$ 。 $\div (0.0)$ 处, $AC-B^2=8>0$, 并且 $A=-8<0$, 故 $(0,0)$ 是极大值

点,极大值为z(0,0)=1; (2,2)处, $AC-B^2=-8<0$,故(2,2)不是极值点。

五、计算题(本题共2小题,每小题6分,满分12分)

1.
$$\Leftrightarrow s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$$
 $x \in (-1,1)$, \mathbb{N}

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n)' = (\frac{1}{1-x} - 1)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad x \in (-1,1) ,$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} s(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{3}{4} .$$

2.
$$I = \iint_D e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 e^r rdr = 2\pi [re^r - e^r]_1^2 = 2\pi e^2$$

附加题(本题5分)

$$\therefore e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots, \quad e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots,$$

$$\therefore e^{x} - e^{-x} = 2\left(x + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \dots\right),$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2} = x + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \dots$$