

17 工答案

一、客观题 (本题共 8 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 32 分)

1、 $\frac{3}{2}$; 2、 $\frac{1}{4}$; 3、 $dx + 2\ln 2dy$; 4、 $4x - 6y - z + 1 = 0$; 5、 $y^2 = x^2 + C$;

6、 $(3, 5]$; 7、 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f \cdot dy + \int_1^2 dy \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^1 f \cdot dy$; 8、 $C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$ 。

二、计算题 (本题共 4 小题, 每小题 8 分, 满分 32 分)

1、 $xy' + y = e^x$ 变形为 $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{e^x}{x}$, 则 $p(x) = \frac{1}{x}, q(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$

通解为 $y = e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x}} \left(\int \frac{e^x}{x} e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x}(e^x + C)$

将 $y|_{x=1} = 0$ 代入得 $C = -e$, 故特解为 $y = \frac{e^x - e}{x}$ 。

2、(1) 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ 收敛 ($q = \frac{1}{2} < 1$), $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 ($p = 2 > 1$), 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{2}{n^2} \right)$ 收敛;

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \frac{3^n}{n!} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!}$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \frac{n!}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n+1} = 0 < 1$,

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{3^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛。

3、令 $F = e^z + x + 2y + z - 3$, $F_x = 1$, $F_y = 2$, $F_z = e^z + 1$,

所以 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1}{e^z + 1}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2}{e^z + 1}$ 。

$$y = \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{4+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{4}}$$

4、

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x-1}{4} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4^{n+1}} (x-1)^n, x \in (-3, 5)$$

三、计算题 (本题共 3 小题, 每小题 8 分, 满分 24 分)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2f'_1 + y^2 f'_2; \quad (4+4)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2(-3f''_{11} + 2xyf''_{12}) + 2yf'_2 + y^2(-3f''_{21} + 2xyf''_{22}) = 2yf'_2 - 6f''_{11} + (4xy - 3y^2)f''_{12} + 2xy^3f''_{22}$$

$$2、\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+4}(2n+1)}{x^{2n+2}(2n+3)} \right| = x^2 < 1 \therefore -1 < x < 1$$

$x = \pm 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+1}$ 收敛域 $(-1, 1)$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = x S_1(x)$$

$$S_1'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}, \text{ 所以 } S_1(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx + S_1(0) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|。$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \frac{x}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right), \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$3、F = x - y + z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3),$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = -1 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_z = 1 + 2\lambda z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1, y = -1, z = 1 \\ x = -1, y = 1, z = -1 \end{cases},$$

$z(1, -1, 1) = 3, z(-1, 1, -1) = -3$, 所以 $z_{\max} = 3$, $z_{\min} = -3$ 。

四、计算题(本题共 2 小题, 每小题 6 分, 满分 12 分)

$$\begin{aligned} 1、\iint_D (x+y)^2 dx dy &= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_D \rho^3 d\rho d\varphi \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} \rho^3 d\rho = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2、\text{因为 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0, \text{ 所以 } f_x(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0 \quad \text{所以} \quad f_y(0, 0) = 0。$$