09级第二学期高等数学(一)期末考试 A 题答案

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《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条:"考试作弊不授予学士学位。"

- 一。解答下列各题(共10小题,每小题7分)
- 1. $\iint_{D} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 y = x 和 $y = x^2$ 所围成。

$$\iint_{D} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} \frac{\sin x}{x} dy = \int_{0}^{1} (\sin x - x \sin x) dx = -\cos x + x \cos x - \sin x \Big|_{0}^{1} = 1 - \sin 1$$

2. 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = z$, $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 及 xoy 平面所围成的立体体积。

$$V = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = 8\pi$$

3. 计算 $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 是沿曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 正向一周。

$$\oint_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta}{\cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta} d\theta = 2\pi$$

4. 求 $I = \int_{I} y ds$, 其中L是圆周 $x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$.

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2}} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} -\sqrt{1 - x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2}} dx = 0$$

5. 求微分方程 y'' + 3y' + 2y = 2 的通解。

解:特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$: $\lambda = -2, \lambda = -1$

齐次方程通解为: $y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-x}$

设非齐次方程的特解为: $y^* = A$,代人解得A = 1,

非齐次方程的通解为: $y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-x} + 1$

6. 判定级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2n-1}{n^2}$$
 的敛散性,若收敛,指出是绝对收敛还是条件收敛。

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2n-1}{n^2}=0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2n-1}{n^2} \pounds \mathfrak{D} \# \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n-1}{n^2} = 0 \; , \quad \mathfrak{L} f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2}, \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = -\frac{2(x-1)}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=} x > 1 \\ \mathfrak{M} f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^3}, \quad \mathring{=$$

f'(x) < 0, $\therefore \frac{2n-1}{n^2}$ 递减,由 leibiniz 判别法,可得收敛,

因此,级数条件收敛。

7. 求无界函数的广义积分
$$\int_1^e \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^{2} x}} dx = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\ln^{2} x}} d\ln x = \arcsin \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

8. 判定积分
$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x}}$$
 的敛散性.

$$x = 0$$
是瑕点,

$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}} = 1, \quad \text{iff} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \, \text{lps}$$

所以,积分收敛

9. 判别
$$\int_1^\infty \frac{x \cos x}{1+x^2} dx$$
 的敛散性

$$|\int_{1}^{A} \cos dx| = |\sin A - \sin 1| \le 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} = 0, (\frac{x}{1+x^2})' = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} < 0, (x > 1), \therefore \frac{x}{1+x^2} \neq \text{ili } \mathring{\mathcal{B}} / \mathring{\mathcal{M}}$$

::由狄里克雷判别法可得收敛

10. 在区间 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 内把函数f(x)=x展开为付立叶级数.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\therefore x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n} \sin nx \qquad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

- 二。解答下列各题(共5小题,每小题6分)
- 1. 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} x^n$ 的和函数和收敛域

$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n+1}}{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} = 1$$

$$x = 1$$
时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1}$ 发散, $x = -1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$, 发散

:. 收敛域为: (-1,1)

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} x^n = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{x}{1-x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x) - 1$$

$$S(x) = \frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x}\ln(1-x) + 1$$

2. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$ 展开成 x-1 的幂级数。

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

$$-1 < \frac{x-1}{3} < 1,$$
 解得 $x \in (-2,4)$

3. 判别
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{n^4 + n^2 x^2}$$
 $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 的一致收敛性.

$$\left| \frac{x}{n^4 + n^2 x^2} \right| \le \left| \frac{x}{2n^3 x} \right| = \frac{1}{2n^3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^3}$$
 收敛,由强级数判别法,故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{n^4 + n^2 x^2}$ 在R上一致收敛。

4 求积分
$$g(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx, \quad a \neq 0$$

$$f(x,a) = \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x), \quad f'_a(x,a) = \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}$$

当
$$x \neq a, f(x,a), f'_a(x,a)$$
在 $[0,\frac{\pi}{2}]X(-\infty,0) \cup (0,+\infty)$ 连续, $\therefore g(a)$ 可导,

$$g'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a\sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a\tan^2 x}{a^2 \tan^2 x + 1} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2at^2}{a^2 t^2 + 1} \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt = \frac{2a}{a^2 - 1} \left[\arctan(at)\right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{a+1} & a > 0\\ \frac{\pi}{a-1} & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

 $g(a) = \int g'(a)da = \pi \ln(|a|+1) + c$

 $\because g(1) = 0 得 c = -\pi \ln 2$

$$\therefore g(a) = \pi \ln \frac{1 + |a|}{2}$$

5. 设函数 P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z) 和 R(x, y, z) 在 \mathbf{R}^3 上具有连续偏导数,且对于任意光滑曲面 Σ ,有 $\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = 0$ 。 证明: 在 \mathbf{R}^3 上, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \equiv 0$ 。

证: 反证法。若存在 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$,使得 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \neq 0$,不妨设 $(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z})_{M_0} > 0$,

由于函数 P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z) 和 R(x, y, z) 在 \mathbf{R}^3 上具有连续偏导数,即 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$ 连续, 所

以存在r,c>0, 使得当

$$(x,y,z) \in \Omega = \{(x,y,z) \mid (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 \le r^2 \} \text{时成立} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} > c > 0$$

但,由于高斯公式可得:

$$\iint_{\Omega} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \ge \iiint_{\Omega} c dx dy dz > 0$$

与题设矛盾,故假设错误。