

参考答案

第一章 无穷级数

第一节 数项级数的收敛与发散

A 类题

1. 略. 2. (1) 收敛; (2) 收敛; (3) 发散; (4) 收敛; (5) 发散. 3. 提示: 反证.
4. 略.

B 类题

1. 略. 2. 略.

第二节 正项级数

A 类题

1. 略. 2. (1) 收敛; (2) 收敛; (3) 发散; (4) 收敛. 3. (1) 收敛; (2) 收敛;
(3) 收敛; (4) 收敛; (5) $a > 1$ 时收敛, $1 \geq a > 0$ 时发散; (6) 发散.
4. (1) 收敛; (2) 收敛; (3) 收敛; (4) 收敛; (5) 收敛; (6) 发散.
5. (1) 收敛; (2) 收敛; (3) 收敛; (4) 收敛.

B 类题

1. (1) 收敛; (2) 收敛; (3) 发散; (4) 收敛; (5) 发散; (6) 发散; (7) 收敛; (8) 收敛;
(9) $|a| \neq 1$ 时收敛, $|a| = 1$ 时发散; (10) $b < a$ 时收敛, $b > a$ 时发散, $b = a$ 时不能确定.
2. 略. 3. 略. 4. 略. 5. 略.

第三节 一般级数

A 类题

1. 略. 2. (1) \times ; (2) \times ; (3) \checkmark ; (4) \times ; (5) \checkmark ; (6) \times ; (7) \times ; (8) \times .
3. (1) 条件收敛; (2) 绝对收敛; (3) 绝对收敛; (4) 条件收敛; (5) 条件收敛;
(6) 条件收敛. 4. 略. 5. 略. 6. 条件收敛.

B 类题

1. 略. 2. 略.

第四节 函数项级数的基本概念

A 类题

1. 略.
2. 提示: (1) $\left| \frac{\cos nx}{2^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$; (2) $\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$; (3) $\left| \frac{x^n}{n^{3/2}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$;
(4) $\left| \frac{(-1)^n (1 - e^{-nx})}{n^2 + x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$.



3. (1) 利用莱布尼茨定理中的余项估计, $|r_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$; (2) 该级数不收敛.

B 类题

1. 和函数 $S(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x - 1}$, 估计利用 $|S_n(x) - S(x)|$. 2. 略.

第二章 多元函数的微分学

第一节 多元函数的极限与连续

A 类题

1. (1) $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2x}$; (2) 0; (3) $\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$. 2. (1) C; (2) A; (3) C. 3. 略.

4. $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$.

B 类题

1. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$; (2) 0; (3) 1. 2. 略.

第二节 偏导数和全微分

A 类题

1. (1) $3\cos 5$; (2) 必要; 充分; (3) $ye^{xy}dx + xe^{xy}dy$; (4) $dx + dy$.

2. (1) D; (2) C; (3) D; (4) D.

3. (1) $z_x = 2x \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + y^2}$, $z_y = \frac{2yx^2}{x^2 + y^2}$;

(2) $z_x = \frac{x - y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $z_y = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}$;

(3) $z_x = y^x \ln y + \ln xy + \frac{1}{x}y^x$, $z_y = xy^{x-1} \ln(xy) + \frac{1}{y}y^x$.

4. $du = dx + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} + ze^{xy}\right)dy + ye^{xy}dz$. 5. 略.

B 类题

略.

C 类题

略.

第三节 复合函数的微分法

A 类题

1. (1) $\frac{(t-2)e^t}{t^3} \cos \frac{e^t}{t^2}$; (2) $4x \cos(x^2 - 2y)$; (3) $\frac{u-v}{u^2 + v^2}$.

2. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$;

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$;



B 类题

1. $5x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$; 2. $(x+5)^2 + (y-3)^2 + z^2 = 121$; 3. $5x^2 - 4x - 16y^2 - 16z^2 + 4 = 0$.

第二章 无穷级数

第一节 幂级数及其收敛性

A 类题

1. 略.

2. (1) $R = -1, (-1, 1)$; (2) $R = \infty, (-\infty, +\infty)$; (3) $R = 1, [-1, 1)$; (4) $R = 3, [0, 6)$;

- (5) $R = 4, (-4, 4)$; (6) $R = \infty, (-\infty, +\infty)$; (7) $R = \frac{1}{3}, (-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$; (8) $R = 5, (-2, 8)$;

- (9) $R = 1, [4, 6)$; (10) $R = e, (-e, e)$; (11) $R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, [-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]$.

3. (1) $S(x) = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3}$, 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$;

- (2) $S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-\frac{x}{2}) \\ \frac{1}{2}, x=0 \end{cases}$, $-2 \leq x < 0, 0 < x < 2$, 收敛域为 $[-2, 2)$;

- (3) $S(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x)$, $|x| < 1, x \neq 0, S(0) = 0$, 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$;

- (4) $S(x) = (2x^2 + 1)e^x$, 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

4. $R = 3$.

B 类题

1. (1) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$; (2) $[\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$; (3) $(\frac{1}{e}, e]$.

2. (1) 当 $|x| > 3$ 或 $x = 3$ 时级数发散; (2) 当 $x < -8$ 或 $x > -2$ 时级数发散.

3. (1) $\frac{3}{4}$; (2) $-\frac{8}{27}$; (3) $\frac{\pi}{8}$; (4) $\frac{22}{27}$. 4. 略.

第二节 Taylor 级数

A 类题

1. 略.

2. (1) $\frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} [1 - (-2)^n] x^n, |x| < \frac{1}{2}$;

- (2) $\sin^2 x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2x)^n}{2(2n)!}, -\infty < x < +\infty$;

- (3) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n!} x^{n+1}, -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2}$;

- (4) $\int_0^x e^{-t} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)n!}, -\infty < x < +\infty$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 3. (1) \frac{1}{x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (x-1)^n, 0 < x < 2; \\
 (2) \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x-2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}\right) (x-2)^n, 1 < x < 3; \\
 (3) \ln \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x+1)^{2n}}{n}, -2 \leq x \leq 0; \\
 (4) \cos x &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{(2n)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(2n+1)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n+1} \right], -\infty < x < +\infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

B 类题

$$\arctan \frac{4+x^2}{4-x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n+2}}{(2n+1)4^{2n+1}}, |x| \leq 2.$$

第三节 周期函数的 Fourier 级数

A 类题

1. 略.

$$2. (1) f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{2}{\pi(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x - \frac{1}{n} [1 - 2(-1)^n] \sin x \right\}, (-\infty < x < +\infty,$$

$x \neq k\pi, k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$, 当 $x = 2k\pi, (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 时, 级数收敛于 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$,

当 $x = (2k+1)\pi, (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 时, 级数收敛于 π ;

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{(2n+1)^2}, -\pi < x < \pi;$$

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n^2-1} \cos 2nx, -\infty < x < +\infty;$$

$$(4) f(x) = \frac{1}{2a\pi} (1 - e^{ax}) + \frac{a}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{a^2 + n^2} \cos nx + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n[(-1)^n - 1]}{a^2 + n^2} \sin nx, (-\infty < x <$$

$+\infty, x \neq k\pi, k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$, 当 $x = 2k\pi, (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 时, 级数收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$, 当

$x = (2k+1)\pi, (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 时, 级数收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}e^{-ax}$;

$$(5) \frac{\pi-x}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}, 0 < x < 2\pi;$$

$$(6) f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2-1} \cos nx, (-\pi < x < \pi), \text{当 } x = \pm\pi \text{ 时, 级数收敛于 } 0.$$

$$3. S(\pm\pi) = 1 - \pi + \pi^2, S(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

B 类题

$$1. (1) a_n = \alpha_n (n=0, 1, 2, \dots), b_n = -\beta_n (n=0, 1, 2, \dots);$$

$$(2) a_n = -\alpha_n (n=0, 1, 2, \dots), b_n = \beta_n (n=0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

2. 略.



第四节 任意区间上的 Fourier 级数

A 类题

- $$(1) f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi x\right), (-2 \leq x \leq 2, x \neq 0), \text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, 级数收敛于 } \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(2) f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{6}{\pi^2 n^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} + (-1)^n \frac{6}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right] (x \neq 3(2k+1), k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots);$$

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{16}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(4n^2-1)^2} \sin 2n\pi x, -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$(4) f(x) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{9}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 3n\pi x}{n^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 3.$$
- $$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}, 0 < x \leq \pi.$$
- 提示: 将 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 内展开成正弦级数.
- $$f(x) = -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \cos\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi x\right), 0 < x < 2.$$
- $$x = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin nx}{n}, 0 \leq x \leq \pi; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}, 0 \leq x \leq \pi.$$
- $$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \cos x - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2-1} \cos nx, (0 \leq x < \pi, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{当 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, 级数收敛于 } \frac{1}{2}.$$
- $$f(x) = 2 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin n\pi x, 1 < x < 3.$$

B 类题

略.

第三章 多元函数的微分学

第一节 隐函数微分法

A 类题

- $$(1) \frac{y^2 - e^x}{\cos y}; \quad (2) \text{略}.$$
- $$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(2-x) + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(2-z)^2} = \frac{(2-x) + x(\frac{x}{2-z})}{(2-z)^2} = \frac{(2-x)^2 + x^2}{(2-z)^3}.$$
- $$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{z(z^4 - 2xyz^2 - x^2y^2)}{(z^2 - xy)^3}.$$
- $$z_x = z_y = -1, z_{xx} = z_{xy} = z_{yy} = 0.$$

B 类题

- 略.
- 略.

