

一、 1. $\pi a(a^2 - h^2)$.

2. 解法1: $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$, $2S_n = 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}}$,
 $S_n = 2S_n - S_n = 1 + (\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{5}{2^2} - \frac{3}{2^2}) + \cdots + (\frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}}) - \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$
 $= 1 + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$, 所以 $S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2n-1}{2^n}) = 3$.

解法2: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n-1}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$, 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$,

则 $S(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \int_0^x x^{n-1} dx \right)' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$, $x \in (-1, 1)$,

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n-1}} = S(\frac{1}{2}) = 4$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{2^n})}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1$, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = 4 - 1 = 3$.

3. 令 $x+1=t$, 则原级数化为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} t^n$, $a_n = \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n}$,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n+1} + (-2)^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{3^n + (-2)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{3 + (-2)(-\frac{2}{3})^n}{1 + (-\frac{2}{3})^n} = 3$, 收敛半径 $R = \frac{1}{3}$.

收敛区间为 $t \in (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$, 即 $x \in (-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$.

当 $x = -\frac{4}{3}$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$, 两个级数都收敛, 故原级数收敛;

当 $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$, 一个收敛一个发散, 故原级数发散;

所以级数的收敛域为 $[-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$.

4. 原方程的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5 = 0$, 解之得 $\lambda = 1 \pm 2i$, 因此所求通解为 $y = e^x(C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$.

5. 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\frac{y}{x})^2}{\frac{y}{x} + 1}$, 这是一个齐次方程. 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $dy = udx + xdu$, 原方程化为 $udx + xdu = \frac{u^2}{u+1}dx$, 分离变量得 $(1 + \frac{1}{u})du = -\frac{1}{x}dx$, 两边积分得 $u + \ln|u| = -\ln|x| + C$, 所以原方程的通积分为 $\frac{y}{x} + \ln|y| = C$. 另外 $y = 0$ 是奇解. (或者原方程的通积分为 $ye^{\frac{y}{x}} = C$.)

6. $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^A \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^A \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)} dx$
 $= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^A \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| \Big|_2^A = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$.

7. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_S xyz dx dy$, 其中 S 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 外侧在 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 的部分.

解法1 记 $S_1: z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, (x, y) \in D_{xy}$, 取上侧; $S_2: z = -\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, (x, y) \in D_{xy}$, 取下侧; 其中 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S xyz \, dx \, dy &= \iint_{S_1} xyz \, dx \, dy + \iint_{S_2} xyz \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} xy \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \, dx \, dy - \iint_{D_{xy}} xy (-\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}) \, dx \, dy \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \, dx \, dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot \rho \, d\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta \, d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \, d\rho = \frac{2}{15}.\end{aligned}$$

解法2 曲面 S 的方程为 $x = \sqrt{1-y^2-z^2}$, $(y, z) \in D_{yz}$, $D_{yz} = \{(y, z) | y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, y \geq 0\}$.

$$\iint_S xyz \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1-y^2-z^2} \cdot yz \cdot (-x'_z) \, dy \, dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} yz^2 \, dy \, dz = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho \cos \theta \cdot \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \rho \, d\rho = \frac{2}{15}.$$

8. $P = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$, 令 $c: x^2+y^2=1$, 取逆时针方向, 则由格林公式可得 $\int_{l+c^-} P \, dx + Q \, dy = 0$, 所以 $\int_l \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2+y^2} = \int_c \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2+y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi$.

9. 设切点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则 $z_0 = \frac{x_0^2}{2} + y_0^2$, 点 M_0 处的法向量为 $\vec{n}_0 = (x_0, 2y_0, -1)$, 平面 $2x+2y-z=0$ 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (2, 2, -1)$, $\vec{n}_0 // \vec{n}$, 所以 $x_0 = 2, y_0 = 1, z_0 = 3$, 故所求切平面方程为 $2(x-2) + 2(y-1) - (z-3) = 0$, 即 $2x+2y-z=3$.

10. 用球坐标变换将 Ω 变为 Ω' , $\Omega': 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$,

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_{\Omega'} r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr \, d\varphi \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{4 \cos \varphi} r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \, dr = \frac{56}{3} \pi.$$

二、采用柱坐标变换, 则 $F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t d\rho \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho \, dz = 2\pi t \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho \, d\rho$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^5} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho \, d\rho}{t^4} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi t f(t^2)}{4t^3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t^2) - f(0)}{t^2 - 0} = \frac{\pi}{2} f'(0) = \pi.$$

三、(10分) 将 $x=0$ 代入 $\int_0^x (x+1-t)f'(t) \, dt = x^2 + e^x - f(x)$, 可得 $f(0) = 1$.

$$\int_0^x (x+1-t)f'(t) \, dt = x^2 + e^x - f(x) \quad \text{化简得} \quad (x+1) \int_0^x f'(t) \, dt - \int_0^x t f'(t) \, dt = x^2 + e^x - f(x),$$

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导数得} \quad \int_0^x f'(t) \, dt + (x+1)f'(x) - x f'(x) = 2x + e^x - f'(x),$$

$$\text{即} \quad f(x) - f(0) + f'(x) = 2x + e^x - f'(x), \quad \text{化简得} \quad f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}e^x + \frac{1}{2},$$

这是一阶线性非齐次方程, 解之得 $f(x) = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2}dx} \left(C + \int \left(x + \frac{1}{2}e^x + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{2}dx} dx \right) = C e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + \frac{1}{3}e^x + 2x - 3$

又因为 $f(0) = 1$, 所以 $C = \frac{11}{3}$, 所以 $f(x) = \frac{11}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + \frac{1}{3}e^x + 2x - 3$.

四、解法1 记 $P = x^2 - yz, Q = y^2 - xz, R = z^2 - xy$, 则 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$,

$$\text{所以积分与路径无关, 取直线段 } L: \begin{cases} x = a, \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq z \leq h, \quad \text{则} \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^h z^2 \, dz = \frac{1}{3}h^3.$$

解法2 记 $P = x^2 - yz, Q = y^2 - xz, R = z^2 - xy$, 则 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$,

$$(x^2 - yz) \, dx + (y^2 - xz) \, dy + (z^2 - xy) \, dz = d\left(\frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - xyz\right),$$

$$\text{原式} = \left(\frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - xyz \right) \Big|_{(a,0,0)}^{(a,0,h)} = \frac{1}{3}h^3.$$

五、 (1) 因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $b_n = 0 (n = 1, 2, \dots)$. $a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) dx = 5$.

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 (2+x) d \sin n\pi x \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} (x+2) \sin n\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1], \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-4}{(2n+1)^2\pi^2} \cos(2n+1)\pi x. \quad x \in [-1, 1].$$

$$(2) \text{ 在上式中令 } x = 0, \text{ 得 } f(0) = \frac{5}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-4}{(2n+1)^2\pi^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

六、证明: 因为 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^A f(x) dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_1^{[A]} f(x) dx + \int_{[A]}^A f(x) dx \right)$
 $= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{[A]-1} \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx + \int_{[A]}^A f(x) dx \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx + \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[A]}^A f(x) dx.$

要证广义积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 只需证级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 极限 $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[A]}^A f(x) dx$ 存在.

因为 $\int_1^{+\infty} |f'(x)| dx$ 收敛, 所以 $\int_1^{+\infty} f'(x) dx$ 收敛, 而 $\int_1^{+\infty} f'(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - f(1)$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \neq 0$, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$ 发散, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

$\min_{x \in [[A], A]} f(x) \cdot (A - [A]) \leq \int_{[A]}^A f(x) dx \leq \max_{x \in [[A], A]} f(x) \cdot (A - [A]),$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$, 故 $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \min_{x \in [[A], A]} f(x) = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \min_{x \in [[A], A]} f(x) = 0$. 而 $|A - [A]| \leq 1$, 由夹逼准则可

知 $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[A]}^A f(x) dx = 0$.

令 $a_n = \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx - f(n)$,

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n| &= \left| \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx - f(n) \right| = \left| \int_n^{n+1} (f(x) - f(n)) dx \right| = \left| \int_n^{n+1} \left(\int_n^x f'(t) dt \right) dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_n^{n+1} \left(\int_n^{n+1} |f'(t)| dt \right) dx = \int_n^{n+1} |f'(t)| dt, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_k| = \sum_{k=1}^n \left| \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx - f(k) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \int_k^{k+1} |f'(x)| dx = \int_1^{n+1} |f'(x)| dx$ 有上界,

部分和数列有上界, 所以正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 收敛, 从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + f(n)) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx$ 收敛.