## 微积分II(第一层次)期末试卷参考答案2018.7.3

$$-1. \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} f''(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) - \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2});$$

- 2.  $+\infty$  是唯一奇点.  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x \sqrt[n]{1+x}} \cdot x^{1+\frac{1}{n}} = 1, 1 + \frac{1}{n} > 1$ , 所以原广义积分收敛。
- 3. 解法一: 令 $t = (x-3)^2$ ,对于级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n5^n}$ , $a_n = \frac{1}{n5^n}$ , $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \cdot 5^n}{(n+1)5^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{5}$ ,所以 R = 5. t = 5 时,级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ ,发散;所以  $0 \le (x-3)^2 < 5$ ,解得  $3 \sqrt{5} < x < 3 + \sqrt{5}$ ,收敛域为  $(3 \sqrt{5}, 3 + \sqrt{5})$ .

解法二: 令  $u_n = \frac{(x-3)^{2n}}{n5^n}$ ,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \cdot 5^n (x-3)^2}{(n+1)5^{n+1}} = \frac{(x-3)^2}{5}$ , 当  $\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} < 1$  时,原级数绝对收敛;当  $\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} > 1$  时,原级数发散;当  $\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} = 1$  时,级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ ,发散;所以  $\frac{(x-3)^2}{5} < 1$ ,解得  $3 - \sqrt{5} < x < 3 + \sqrt{5}$ ,收敛域为  $(3 - \sqrt{5}, 3 + \sqrt{5})$ .

- 4. 原方程化为  $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} + x \cot y = \cos y$ , 关于 x 是一阶线性方程,解得  $x = e^{-\int \cot y \mathrm{d}y} (C + \int \cos y e^{\int \cot y \mathrm{d}y} \mathrm{d}y) = \frac{C}{\sin y} + \frac{\sin y}{2}.$   $y(1) = \frac{\pi}{6}$  代入得  $C = \frac{3}{8}$ , 所以所求特解为  $8x \sin y = 3 + 4 \sin^2 y$ .
- 5. (全微分方程, 通解为 $\sin \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{x}{y} + 5x \frac{3}{y^2} = C$ )
- 三、 设曲面 $S_1: z=0, (x^2+y^2\leq a^2)$ ,取下侧,则  $\iint_{S+S_1} (x^3+az^2)\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + (y^3+ax^2)\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + (z^3+ay^2)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2+3y^2+3z^2)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z$   $= 3\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^a r^4\sin\varphi\mathrm{d}r = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5}.$   $\iint_{S_1} (x^3+az^2)\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + (y^3+ax^2)\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + (z^3+ay^2)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = -\iint_{x^2+y^2\leq a^2} ay^2\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$   $= -a\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^a \rho^3\sin^2\theta\mathrm{d}\rho = -\frac{\pi a^5}{4}. \qquad \text{原式} = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5} + \frac{\pi a^5}{4} = \frac{29\pi a^5}{20}.$
- 三、 设 C 所围的正六边形为  $S: x+y+z=\frac{3a}{2}$ ,取上侧,则 S 的面积为  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$ . 由斯托克斯公式,  $I_2=-\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\iint\limits_S (x+y+z)\mathrm{d}S=-\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\cdot\frac{3a}{2}\iint\limits_S \mathrm{d}S=-\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\cdot\frac{3a}{2}\cdot\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2=-\frac{9}{2}a^3.$

四、 
$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p} = \frac{2}{n^p(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n})} \sim \frac{1}{n^{p+1/2}},$$
所以  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  时绝对收敛, $-\frac{1}{2} 时,非绝对收敛。
$$-\frac{1}{2} 时,原级数是交错级数,用莱布尼茨判别法可得级数条件收敛;
$$p \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$
 时,一般项不趋向于0,级数发散.$$$ 

五、 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 14}{(x - 3)^2(2x + 5)} = \frac{1}{2x + 5} + \frac{1}{(x - 3)^2} = \frac{1}{5}(1 + \frac{2}{5}x)^{-1} + \frac{1}{9}(1 - \frac{x}{3})^{-2}$$
 
$$(1 + \frac{2}{5}x)^{-1} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)(-2)\cdots(-n)}{n!}(\frac{2}{5}x)^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{5^n} x^n, \quad x \in (-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}),$$
 
$$(1 - \frac{x}{3})^{-2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)(-3)\cdots(-n - 1)}{n!}(-\frac{x}{3})^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n + 1}{3^n} x^n, \quad x \in (-3, 3),$$
 所以 
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n + 1}{3^{n+2}} + (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{5^{n+1}}\right) x^n, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right).$$

六、
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx$$
,  $x \in [0, \pi)$ .

在上式中取 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 得 $I = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 于是
$$1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} - \dots = I + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{21} + \dots = I + \frac{1}{3}I = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

七、
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - 2x + \frac{e^{2x}}{10} (\cos x + 2\sin x).$$

八、(1) 在 
$$f(x+y) = \frac{f(x) + f(y)}{1 - 4f(x)f(y)}$$
 中令  $x = y = 0$  得  $f(0) = 0$ .

因为 f'(0) 存在,所以 f(x) 在 x = 0 连续,即  $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$ .

$$\mathbb{H} \ f'(0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(y) - f(0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(y)}{y}.$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(x+y) - f(x)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\frac{f(x) + f(y)}{1 - 4f(x)f(y)} - f(x)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(y)}{y} (1 + 4f^2(x)) = f'(0)(1 + 4f^2(x)),$$

即 
$$f'(x) = a(1 + 4f^2(x))$$
, 这是一个可分离变量的方程,解得  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\tan(2ax + C)$ ,

由 
$$f(0) = 0$$
 得  $C = 0$ , 所以  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \tan(2ax)$ .

(2) 
$$f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = -\frac{2}{x}$$
,  $f(x) = 2 + Cx$ .