

微积分 II (第一层次) 期末试卷参考答案 (2020.8.18)

一、 解:  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$ , 所以  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处连续.

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \quad f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0,$$

所以  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可偏导.

$$\omega = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y = f(x, y) = xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\omega}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \rho \cos \theta \sin \theta \sin \frac{1}{\rho} = 0, \text{ 所以 } f(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处可微.}$$

$$\text{当 } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \text{ 时, } f'_x(x, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}},$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_x(x, y) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} (\rho \sin \theta \sin \frac{1}{\rho} - \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \cos \frac{1}{\rho}) \text{ 不存在, 故 } f(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处不连续可微.}$$

二、 1.  $9x + y - z = 27$  或  $9x + 17y - 17z + 27 = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ 解: } S &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2a^2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2 + y^2}}{a} \right) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2^{1/2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - \rho^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + \rho^2}}{a} \right) \rho d\rho = \frac{16}{3} \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. I = \int_1^{+\infty} dx \int_{x^2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + y^2} dy = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \arctan \frac{y}{x^2} \Big|_{y=x^2}^{y=+\infty} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

三、 1. 曲线的参数方程为  $x = \cos \theta, y = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}}, z = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}}, \theta$  从 0 到  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$2. \text{ 记 } S: x + y = R \text{ 后侧, } I = \iint_S (y + x) dy dz - (y + z) dx dy = -\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \iint_S dS = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi R^3}{4}.$$

3. 设  $S_1: z = 0, ((x, y) \in D)$  取下侧, 其中  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ .  $\Omega$  是  $S$  与  $S_1$  所围立体,

$$P = x^3 + az^2, Q = y^3 + ax^2, R = z^3 + ay^2, \text{ 则}$$

$$\iint_{S+S_1} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5},$$

$$\iint_{S_1} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = - \iint_D ay^2 dx dy = -a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 \sin^2 \theta d\rho = -\frac{\pi a^5}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5} + \frac{\pi a^5}{4} = \frac{29}{20} \pi a^5$$

四、 1. 解:  $\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^4), a_n = \frac{1}{n} - \arctan \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} - \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{3n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right) \right) \sim \frac{1}{3n^3},$

所以级数收敛.

2. 解:  $a_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}, a_n$  单调减,  $\frac{1}{2n} < a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}},$  由夹逼准则可知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0,$  所以由

莱布尼茨判别法可知原级数收敛; 由  $a_n > \frac{1}{2n}$  可知原级数非绝对收敛, 故原级数条件收敛.

3. 解: 设  $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)^2 x^n$ , 两边积分得

$$\int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^{n+1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n = x \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+1} \right)' = x \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, (|x| < 1)$$

两边求导  $S(x) = \left( \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{x+1}{(1-x)^3}, (-1 < x < 1)$ . 令  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$  得  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1)^2 \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{9}{32}$ .

$$4. x^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2} \cos n\pi x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \text{ 取 } x = 0 \text{ 即得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

五、1.  $\tan(1+x+y) - \sec(1+x+y) = x - 1$ .

2. 原方程可以写成  $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2x}{y} = -2\frac{x^2}{y^3}$ , 这是一个关于  $x$  的伯努利方程, 通积分为  $y^2 = C e^{\frac{y^2}{x}}$ .

六、 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{-x}$ .