

微积分 II (第一层次) 期末试卷参考答案 (2019.6.17)

一、 1. 平面方程为 $z = \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{9}{4}$, $(x, y) \in D$, 其中 $D: x^2 + (y-3)^2 \leq 9$.

$$\text{则所求面积 } S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{9}{8} dx dy = \frac{9}{8} \cdot 9\pi = \frac{81}{8}\pi.$$

2. $a_n = n \arcsin \frac{\pi}{5^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot \arcsin \frac{\pi}{5^{n+1}}}{n \cdot \arcsin \frac{\pi}{5^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{5^{n+1}}}{n \cdot \frac{\pi}{5^n}} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$,

所以级数收敛.

3. $x=1$ 是奇点. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot \sqrt{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{(1+x)(1+x^2)}} = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以广义积分收敛.

4. 这是伯努利方程, 令 $y^2 = u$, 方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}u = -1$, 通积分为 $y^2 = Cx - x \ln|x|$.

5. 方程化为 $(x^2 - y + 5)dx - (x + y^2 + 2)dy = 0$, 这是全微分方程, 通积分为 $\frac{x^3-y^3}{3} - xy + 5x - 2y = C$.

二、 解: 直线 L 过点 $M_0(\frac{27}{8}, -\frac{27}{8}, 0)$, 方向向量为 $(10, 2, -2) \times (1, 1, -1) = 8(0, 1, 1)$.

设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则法向量为 $(3x_0, y_0, -z_0)$, 切平面方程为 $3x_0x + y_0y - z_0z = 27$.

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} 3x_0 \cdot \frac{27}{8} + y_0 \cdot (-\frac{27}{8}) = 27, \\ (3x_0, y_0, -z_0) \cdot (0, 1, 1) = 0, \\ 3x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 27. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (3, 1, 1) \text{ 或 } (-3, -17, -17),$$

所以切平面方程为 $9x + y - z = 27$ 或 $9x + 17y - 17z = -27$.

三、 记 $P(x, y) = (x + y + 1)e^x - e^y + y$, $Q(x, y) = e^x - (x + y + 1)e^y - x$, 则 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2$

$$\int_{C+\overline{AO}} Pdx + Qdy = - \iint_D (-2) dx dy \quad (\text{其中 } D \text{ 为旋轮线的一拱与 } x \text{ 轴所围的区域})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi a} y dx = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 6\pi a^2,$$

$$\text{所以 } I_1 = 6\pi a^2 + \int_0^{2\pi a} ((x+1)e^x - 1) dx = 6\pi a^2 + 2\pi a(e^{2\pi a} - 1).$$

四、 方法一: 设 $S_1: z=0$, $(x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$, 取下侧, 则

$$\iint_{S+S_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 6(x^2 + y^2 + z) dx dy dz \quad (\text{柱坐标})$$

$$= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} (\rho^3 + \rho z) dz = 2\pi, \text{ 所以}$$

$$I_2 = 2\pi - \iint_{S_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy = 2\pi + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (-3) dx dy = -\pi.$$

方法二: $S: z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$, $(x, y) \in D$, $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 则

$$I_2 = \iint_D (2x^3(-z'_x) + 2y^3(-z'_y) + 3((1 - x^2 - y^2)^2 - 1)) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D (7x^4 + 7y^4 - 6x^2 - 6y^2 + 6x^2y^2) dx dy \quad (\text{极坐标})$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (7\rho^5 \cos^4 \theta + 7\rho^5 \sin^4 \theta - 6\rho^3 + 6\rho^5 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta) d\rho = -\pi.$$

五、(10分) 设 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$, 判别级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ 的敛散性; 若收敛, 求其和.

解: $x > 0$ 时, $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x)$, 令 $x = \frac{1}{k}$, 则 $\frac{1}{k+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)$, 取 $k = 1, 2, \cdots, n-1$,

再将各式相加可得 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} < \ln n + 1 < 2 \ln n$ ($n \geq 3$), 所以 $\frac{a_n}{(n+1)(n+2)} < \frac{2 \ln n}{n^2}$.

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln n}{n^2} \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \ln n}{n^2}$ 收敛. 由比较判别法, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ 收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right) = \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2 - a_1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n+2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n+2}, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1. \end{aligned}$$

六、令 $t = x^2$, 对于级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} t^{n-1}$, $a_n = \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2^n}{(2n-1)2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $R = 2$. $t = 2$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$ 发散; 所以 $0 \leq x^2 < 2$, 收敛域为 $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$.

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

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2-x^2}\right)' = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2}, \quad x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}). \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = S(1) = 3.$$

七、 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $b_n = 0$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$.

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4\pi^2}{3}, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) \cos nx dx = \frac{4(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$\text{所以 } \pi^2 - x^2 = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \cos nx, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

$$\text{代入 } x = 0 \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}, \quad \text{代入 } x = \pi \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6},$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

八、 $y_1 - y_3 = e^{-x}$ 是对应的齐次方程的一个解, 则 $y_4 = y_2 - e^{-x} = xe^x$ 是非齐次方程的一个解,

$y_1 - y_4 = e^{2x}$ 是对应的齐次方程的另一个解. 所以 $-1, 2$ 是特征根.

二阶线性非齐次微分方程为 $y'' - y' - 2y = f(x)$, 将 $y_4 = xe^x$ 带入方程可得 $f(x) = (1-2x)e^x$.

所以微分方程为 $y'' - y' - 2y = (1-2x)e^x$, 通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} + xe^x$.