

2019-2020 高等数学 (I) A 卷参考答案

一. 填空题:

1. $y = \frac{1}{x}$; 2. $\sqrt{35}$; 3. $\{(x, y, z) | z = x^2 + y^2\}$;
4. πa^2 ; 5. $a^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x \ln a)^n, x \in R$ 。

二. 选择题:

- 1.D ; 2.A; 3.A; 4.B; 5.B

三. 计算题:

1.解: 齐次微分方程的特征方程为 $r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$,

特征根 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = 1$, 通解为 $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^x$

设非齐次微分方程的一个特解为 $y^* = A e^{2x}$,

代入方程, 得 $A = -2$, 即 $y^* = -2e^{2x}$,

所以原方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^x - 2e^{2x}$ 。

2.解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{y} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z-1}$; $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{zx}{y^2} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z-1}$; $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y}$

$du \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = dx - dy$ 。

四. 计算题:

1.解: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y \cdot \frac{\sin xy}{1 + x^2 y^2}$

$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = y \cdot \frac{y \cos(xy)(1 + x^2 y^2) - 2xy^2 \sin(xy)}{(1 + x^2 y^2)^2}$

$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = 4$

2.解：拉格朗日函数 $F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - 3 + \lambda(x - y + 1)$

$$\text{解方程组} \begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + \lambda = 0 \\ F'_y = 2y - \lambda = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = x - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } x = -\frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda = 1$$

在驻点 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 处, $A = F''_{xx} = 2, B = F''_{xy} = 0, C = F''_{yy} = 2, AC - B^2 > 0$, 且 $A > 0$

因此函数在驻点 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 处取得极小值, 极小值为 $Z(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{5}{2}$

五. 计算题:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{解: } V &= \iiint_{\Omega_1} dv + \iiint_{\Omega_2} dv = \int_2^6 (\iint_{D_1(z)} dx dy) dz + \int_0^2 (\iint_{D_2(z)} dx dy) dz \\ &= \int_2^6 \pi(6-z) dz + \int_0^2 \pi z^2 dz = \frac{32}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{解: 原式} = \iint_D (1-2x) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} (1-2x) dx = \frac{1}{30}$$

六. 计算题:

1.解: 补 Σ_1 : 平面 $z=1$, 被 $z=x^2+y^2$ 所截有限部分下侧,

$$\oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dy dz + (y-1)^3 dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = -\iiint_{\Omega} [3(x-1)^2 + 3(y-1)^2 + 1] dv$$

$$= -3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv + 6 \iiint_{\Omega} x dv + 6 \iiint_{\Omega} y dv - 7 \iiint_{\Omega} dv$$

其中: $\iiint_{\Omega} x dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y dv = 0$, (Ω 关于 yoz 面和 zox 面对称)

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 (1-r^2) r dr = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} dx dy = \int_0^1 \pi z dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dxdy = 0$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = -3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - 7 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = -4\pi$$

$$2. \text{解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = 1$$

$$x = -1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \text{ 收敛; } x = 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散, 收敛域为 } [-1, 1)$$

$$\text{设 } s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, s'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

$$s(0) = 0, s(x) = \int_0^x s'(x) dx = -\ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n} = \ln 2.$$

六. 证明题:

证明: 由 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少, 知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 记为 $a, a \geq 0$,

$$\text{且对 } \forall n \in N^+, \text{ 有 } a_n \geq a, \text{ 从而 } \frac{1}{a_n + 1} \leq \frac{1}{a + 1},$$

$$\text{又已知 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \text{ 发散, 故 } a > 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a+1}\right)^n \text{ 的公比 } \frac{1}{a+1} < 1, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a+1}\right)^n \text{ 收敛,}$$

$$\text{由比较审敛法知, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_n+1}\right)^n \text{ 收敛。}$$