

自测题一

一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
D	C	B	A	A

二、填空题

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
$y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \sin x + C_1x + C_2$	$2dx + 2dy$	10	$\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{2}$	$\underline{2\pi}$

三、计算题 (每小题 6 分, 共 48 分)

11、解:
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}-2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2(\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}+2)}{4-x^2-y^2-4}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} -(\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}+2)$$

$$= -4$$

12、设 $z = x^3y^2 - y^{\sin y} - x^2 \sin x$, 求 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}}$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2 - 2x \sin x - x^2 \cos x$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x^2y \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 6$$

13、求通过点 $P(-1, -2, 1)$ 、 $Q(1, -2, -3)$ 且垂直于平面 $x - 2y + 3z - 4 = 0$ 平面方程

解: $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (2, 0, -4),$

于是所求平面的法向量为: $\vec{n} = (2, 0, -4) \times (1, -2, 3) = (-8, -10, -4) = -2(4, 5, 2)$

故所求平面方程为: $4(x+1) + 5(y+2) + 2(z-1) = 0,$

即 $4x + 5y + 2z + 12 = 0$

14、计算 $I = \int_L (x + y + z) ds$, 其中 L 为折线 ABC , 这里 $A(0, 0, 0), B(0, 0, 2), C(1, 0, 2)$

解: $AB: \frac{x}{0} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{1}, \quad \text{即 } AB: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0, 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ z=t \end{cases}$

$BC: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z-2}{0}, \quad \text{即 } BC: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z-2}{0}: \begin{cases} x=t \\ y=0, 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ z=2 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{AB} (x+y+z)ds + \int_{BC} (x+y+z)ds \\ &= \int_0^2 t\sqrt{0+0+1}dt + \int_0^1 (t+2)\sqrt{1+0+0}dt \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

15、计算 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy$

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 y(e-1)dy, \\ &= \frac{e-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

16、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2)dv$, Ω 为平面曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 = 2z \\ y=0 \end{cases}$ 绕 Z 轴旋转一周形成的曲面 Σ 与平面 $z=2$ 围成的区域

解: (1) 旋转曲面 Σ 为 $2z = x^2 + y^2$

(2)
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2)dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho^3 d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{2}\rho^2}^2 \rho^3 dz = \frac{16\pi}{3}$$

17、计算 $I = \oiint_{\Sigma} (x-y+1)dydz + (y-z+2)dzdx + (z-x+3)dxdy$, 其中 Σ 是球面

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2x$ 的外侧

解: 令 $P = x-y+1, Q = y-z+2, R = z-x+3$, Ω 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2x$ 围成的闭区域,

由高斯公式, (2 分)

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (1+1+1)dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 3dv = 4\pi$$

18、判断级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3-1}{2^n}$ 的敛散性

解: 令 $u_n = \frac{n^3-1}{2^n}$ (1 分)

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^3-1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^3-1}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

故 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3-1}{2^n}$ 收敛。

四、综合应用题

19、设曲线积分 $\int_L 2xe^y dx + e^y f(x) dy$ 与路径无关, 其中 $f(x)$ 具有连续的导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$ 。

(1) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的表达式; (2) 求 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} 2xe^y dx + e^y f(x) dy$ 。

解: (1) 令 $P = 2xe^y$, $Q = e^y f(x)$, 由于曲线积分 $\int_L 2xe^y dx + e^y f(x) dy$ 与路径无关,

则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 于是, $2xe^y = e^y f'(x)$, 即 $f'(x) = 2x$

则 $f(x) = x^2 + C$, 由于 $f(0) = 0$, 于是 $C = 0$, 故 $f(x) = x^2$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} 2xe^y dx + e^y f(x) dy &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} 2xe^y dx + e^y x^2 dy = \int_0^1 2x dx + \int_0^1 e^y dy \\ &= e \end{aligned} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

20、解 (1) 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{x^{2n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^2}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} \right| = 0$, 故收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$(2) \quad y'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$$

$$y''(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \right)' = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\text{于是 } y'' - y = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1$$

(3) 由 $r^2 - 1 = 0$ 得 $r = \pm 1$, 于是微分方程的对应齐次方程的通解为

$$Y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$$

又显然 $y^* = -1$ 是微分方程的一个特解, 于是微分方程的通解为

$$y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - 1$$

由于 $y(0)=0$, $y'(0)=0$, 于是 $C_1=C_2=\frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{所以 } y(x)=\frac{e^x+e^{-x}}{2}-1$$

自测题二

一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
B	B	A	C	A	B	D	C	C	B

二、填空题（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
-2	$\int_0^2 dy \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} f(x,y) dx$	0	$(-3,3)$	0

三、求解下列各题

(16) 解: 平面 $3x-y+z-2=0$ 的法向量 $\vec{n}_1=(3,-1,1)$, $\vec{PQ}=(-2,2,4)$,

由题意得所求平面的法向量

$$\vec{n}=\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{PQ}=(3,-1,1) \times (-2,2,4)=(-6,-14,4)=-2(3,7,-2),$$

故所求平面方程为 $3(x-1)+7(y+2)-2(z+1)=0$,

$$\text{即 } 3x+7y-2z+9=0$$

(17) 解: 设 $F(x,y,z)=x+2y+z-ye^{xyz}$, 则 $F_x=1-y^2ze^{xyz}$,

$$F_y=2-e^{xyz}-xyze^{xyz}, \quad F_z=1-xy^2e^{xyz}$$

$$\text{于是 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = -1, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = -1$$

$$\text{故 } \left. dz \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = -dx - dy$$

(18) 解: 令 $u(x,y)=2x-y$, $v(x,y)=3x-2y$ 则 $u(1,1)=1$, $v(1,1)=1$,

$$\text{于是 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = (2vu^{v-1} + 3u^v \ln u) \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{x=1, y=1} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \bigg|_{x=1, y=1} = (-vu^{v-1} - 2u^v \ln u) \bigg|_{x=1, y=1} = -1$$

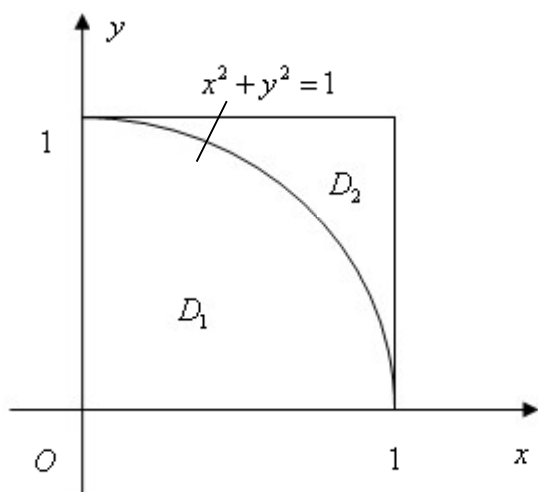
(19) 解: 解方程组 $\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 6 - 6x = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -2 - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点 $(1, -1)$

又 $A = f_{xx}(1, -1) = -6 < 0$, $B = f_{xy}(1, -1) = 0$, $C = f_{yy}(1, -1) = -2$,

则 $AC - B^2 > 0$, 于是函数在 $(1, -1)$ 处有极大值 $f(1, -1) = 4$

(20) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

解 如图所示, 把 D 分成 D_1 与 D_2 两部分,



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由于 } \iint_{D_1} |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D_2} |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^1 (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此, } \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$$

(21) 解: $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{2}\rho^2}^1 z \rho dz$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rho (1 - \frac{1}{4} \rho^4) d\rho = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

或: $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z} dx dy = \int_0^1 2\pi z^2 dz = \frac{2}{3} \pi$

(22) 解: L 的方程为 $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z+2}{-4}$,

即 L 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 3t + 1 \\ y = 2 \\ z = -4t - 2 \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L (x + y + z) ds &= \int_0^1 (3t + 1 + 2 - 4t - 2) \sqrt{9 + 0 + 16} dt \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(23) 解: 令 $P = x^3 - y$, $Q = x - y^3$, 由格林公式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L (x^3 - y)dx + (x - y^3)dy \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D 2 d\sigma \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

或:

AB 的方程为 $y = 0$, x 从 0 变到 1, BC 的方程为 $x = 1$, y 从 0 变到 1,

CA 的方程为 $y = x$, x 从 1 变到 0,

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L (x^3 - y)dx + (x - y^3)dy \\ &= \int_{AB} (x^3 - y)dx + (x - y^3)dy + \int_{BC} (x^3 - y)dx + (x - y^3)dy + \int_{CA} (x^3 - y)dx + (x - y^3)dy \\ &= \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_0^1 (1 - y^3)dy + \int_1^0 (x^3 - x + x - x^3)dx = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(24) 解: 设 $\Sigma_1: \begin{cases} z = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \end{cases}$ 取下侧, 记由 Σ, Σ_1 所围立体为 Ω , 则高斯公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dxdy &= - \iiint_{\Omega} (3(x-1)^2 + 3(y-1)^2 + 1) dxdydz \\ &= - \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 7 - 6x - 6y) dxdydz \\ &= - \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 7) dxdydz \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{r^2}^1 (3r^2 + 7) dz = -4\pi \end{aligned}$$

在 $\Sigma_1: \begin{cases} z = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \end{cases}$ 取下侧上, $\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} (1-1) dxdy = 0$,

所以 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dxdy = -4\pi$

(25) 解: 由于 $\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n, \quad -1 < x < 1$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{1+(x-1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x-1)^n, \quad 0 < x < 2$$

四、证明题

(26) 已知平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$, L 为 D 的正向边界. 证明:

$$(1) \quad \oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \oint_L x e^{-\sin y} dy - y e^{\sin x} dx; \quad (2)$$

$$\oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx \geq 2\pi^2.$$

证明 (1) 左边 $= \int_0^\pi \pi e^{\sin y} dy - \int_\pi^0 \pi e^{-\sin x} dx = \pi \int_0^\pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx,$

$$\text{右边} = \int_0^\pi \pi e^{-\sin y} dy - \int_\pi^0 \pi e^{\sin x} dx = \pi \int_0^\pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx$$

$$\text{故 } \oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \oint_L x e^{-\sin y} dy - y e^{\sin x} dx$$

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \geq 2,$$

$$\text{所以 } \oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \pi \int_0^\pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx \geq 2\pi^2$$

自测题三

一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
D	D	C	A	C

二、填空题

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<u>2</u>	<u>$-\sqrt{2}$</u>	<u>$x - y - 3z + 16 = 0$</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

三、计算题

11、解： $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} \frac{3-(xy)^2 - e^{xy}}{x^3 + y^3} = \frac{3-0-e^0}{1^3+0^3} = 2$

12、设 $z = x^2 y^2 - 3y^3 - x^2 \cos x$ ，求 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}}$ ；

解： $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 - 2x \cos x + x^2 \sin x$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy \quad \overrightarrow{PQ} = (-1, 3, 4) \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 4$$

13、解： ，

于是所求平面的法向量为： $\vec{n} = (2, 3, -5) \times (-1, 3, 4) = (27, -3, 9) = 3(9, -1, 3)$

故所求平面方程为： $9(x+1) - (y+1) + 3(z+7) = 0$ ，

即 $9x - y + 3z + 29 = 0$

14、解：令 $O(0,0)$ 、 $A(1,1)$ 、 $B(1,0)$

$OA: y = x(0 \leq x \leq 1)$ ， $AB: x = 1(0 \leq y \leq 1)$ ， $BO: y = 0(0 \leq x \leq 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L (x-y)ds &= \int_{OA} (x-y)ds + \int_{AB} (x-y)ds + \int_{BO} (x-y)ds \\ &= \int_0^1 (x-x)\sqrt{1+1}dx + \int_0^1 (1-y)\sqrt{1+0}dy + \int_0^1 (x-0)\sqrt{1+0}dx \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

15、解： $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^1 ye^{xy} dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-1}^1 ye^{xy} dx$ ，
 $= \int_0^1 (e^y - e^{-y}) dy = e + \frac{1}{e} - 2$

16、解： $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^4 z^2 \rho dz = 64\pi$

17、解：令 $P = x + 2y + 1$ ， $Q = y + 3z + 2$ ， $R = z + 4x + 3$ ， Ω 是平面 $|x|=1$ ， $|y|=1$ ，

$|z|=1$ 围成的闭区域，

由高斯公式，

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (1+1+1) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dv = 24$$

18、级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{3^n}$ 是否收敛？若收敛，是条件收敛，还是绝对收敛？

解: 令 $u_n = (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{3^n}$ (1 分)

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^2}{3^n}} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

故 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{3^n}$ 收敛且绝对收敛。

四、综合应用题

19、解: (1) 方程两边求导得

$$f(x) + \frac{1}{2} f'(x) = 2x$$

(2) 令 $y = f(x)$

$y' + 2y = 4x$ 为一阶线性微分方程, 其中 $P(x) = 2, Q(x) = 4x$

代入公式

$$y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left(\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right) = e^{-\int 2 dx} \left(\int 4x e^{\int 2 dx} dx + C \right) = 2x - 1 + C e^{-2x}$$

由 $f(0) = 0$ 得 $C = 1$. 原方程的解为

$$y = 2x - 1 + e^{-2x}$$

20、设函数 $f(u)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 函数 $z = f(e^x \sin y)$ 满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (z+1)e^{2x}$,

若 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$, 求函数 $f(u)$ 的表达式.

解 令 $u = e^x \sin y$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u)e^x \sin y, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u)e^x \cos y$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \sin^2 y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -f''(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \cos^2 y$$

代入 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (z+1)e^{2x}$ 得 $f''(u) - f(u) = 1$

齐次方程 $f''(u) - f(u) = 0$ 的通解为 $f(u) = C_1 e^u + C_2 e^{-u}$, 方程 $f''(u) - f(u) = 1$ 的一个特解为 $f^*(u) = -1$, 故方程 $f''(u) - f(u) = 1$ 的通解为

$$f(u) = C_1 e^u + C_2 e^{-u} - 1.$$

由 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$ 得 $C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 从而函数 $f(u)$ 的表达式为 $f(u) = \frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2} - 1$

21、设 $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx$, ($n=1, 2, \dots$), 分别求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4a_n - 1}$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4a_n - 1}$ 的和.

解 令 $x = n\pi - t$, 则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} (n\pi - t) |\sin t| dt = n \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} t |\sin t| dt$$

$$\text{所以 } a_n = \frac{n}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt = n^2 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

(1) 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4a_n - 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1}$ 的部分和数列为

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{4k^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4a_n - 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4a_n - 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} - \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2}$$

考虑幂级数 $\varphi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, 则逐项求导, 得

$$\varphi'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n-2} = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\text{于是 } \varphi(x) = \varphi(0) + \int_0^x \varphi'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{-1}{1+x^2} dx = -\arctan x \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4a_n - 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2 - 1} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$