2022~2023 学年第 2 学期 2022 级数学分析 II-A 卷解答与评分标准 2023-06

- 一. 填空题 (每空 3 分, 计 30 分.)
- 1. 反常积分 $\int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx$ 收敛于_____.
- 2. 若 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = A$,则 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx =$ ______(用A 表示).
- 4. 圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, x^2 + z^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$ 所围成的立体—即刘徽名之为"牟合方盖"— 的体积为 $V_{\alpha} =$ ___.
- 5. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{4^n \cdot n^2}$ 的收敛域为______.
- 6. 试问以下论断是否正确 ? 你的回答是_____(填:正确 或 错误).

对一般项级数 $\sum a_n$ 而言,如果 $\sqrt[n]{a_n} \ge 1$,则级数 $\sum a_n$ 必定发散.

- 7. 设z = f(x+y, x-y), 函数 f 有连续的二阶偏导数,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- 8. 设由方程组 $\begin{cases} u^3 + v^3 = 3x \\ -u + v = xy \end{cases}$ 确定了隐函数组u, v,则在 $u^2 + v^2 \neq 0$ 时 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \underline{\qquad}$.
- 9. $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{y^2} dy =$ ______.
 - 1. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$; 3. $\frac{3}{4}A$; $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$; 4. $\frac{16}{3}a^3$; 5. $\underline{[-2,2]}$; 6. $\underline{\mathbb{E}}$
 - 7. $2(f_{11}+f_{22})$; 8. $\frac{1-v^2y}{u^2+v^2}$; 9. $\frac{e-1}{2}$.
- 二. 解答题 (每题 10 分, 计 70 分. 解答题须写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.)
- 10. 试求出反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2022} e^{-3x} dx$ 的值.

解
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2022} e^{-3x} dx = \frac{1}{3^{2023}} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{2022} e^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{3^{2023}} \left(u^{2022} + 2022 u^{2021} + \dots + 2022! u + 2022! \right) e^{-u} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{2022!}{3^{2023}}... 10分$$

11. 设方程 $2x + 2y + z^2 = e^{2z}$ 确定了函数z = z(x,y),试计算 dz, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

解 方程两边作微分运算 $2dx + 2dy + 2zdz = 2e^{2z}dz$,移项得 $dz = \frac{dx + dy}{e^{2z} - z}$. $\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{e^{2z} - z}$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{e^{2z} - z} \right)_y' = \frac{-\left(2e^{2z} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{\left(e^{2z} - z \right)^2} = \frac{1 - 2e^{2z}}{\left(e^{2z} - z \right)^3}...$$

12. 试给出 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ 的收敛域.在该收敛域内记 $C(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$,试验证C(x)满足

C''(x) + C(x) = 0, C(0) = 1, C'(0) = 0.试给出C(x)初等函数形式的表达式(最后一问 2分,过程不作要求).

$$||M||_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!}}{\left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x^2}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} = 0, \therefore$$
 级数对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 都绝对收敛,

幂级数的收敛域为 $\left(-\infty,+\infty\right)$. $C(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots$

$$C'(x) = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \left(-1\right)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} + \dots\right)'$$

$$= -x + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \left(-1\right)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$$

$$C''(x) = \left(-x + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \left(-1\right)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = -\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots + \dots + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots +$$

 $\therefore C''(x) + C(x) = 0, C(0) = 1, C'(0) = 0. \quad C(x) = \cos x.$

注:可由 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^x$ 及Euler公式 $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$ 推得C(x).

$$\sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(ix)^{n}}{n!} = e^{ix} \Leftrightarrow \cos x + i \sin x = 1 + ix - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} - i\frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + i\frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} - i\frac{x^{7}}{7!} + \frac{x^{8}}{8!} + \cdots$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + \frac{x^{8}}{8!} + \cdots\right) + i\left(x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + \cdots\right), \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + \frac{x^{8}}{8!} + \cdots, \quad \sin x = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + \cdots$$

13. 二重积分的估值不等式主要是其理论价值,具体问题积分估值所得往往范围过大而并无太大用处.如对于 $I=\iint\limits_{\Omega} \left(x^2+4y^2+9\right)d\sigma,D:x^2+y^2\leq 4$,区域D的面积 $\sigma(D)=4\pi$,

 \therefore 在区域D上 $9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 \le 25$ $\therefore 36\pi \le \iint_{D} (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \le 100\pi$,其范围就很大 .

现在请你求出积分 $I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma, D: x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 的精确值.

解 由于区域D关于y = x对称,由形式对称性知 $\iint x^2 d\sigma = \iint y^2 d\sigma$,

$$\therefore I = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + 4y^{2} + 9) d\sigma = 9\sigma(D) + \frac{5}{2} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = 36\pi + \frac{5}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{2} \cdot r dr = 56\pi \cdot \cdots \cdot 10$$

14. 设向量 $a, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \neq o, x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$. 试求出函数 $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k$ 在条件 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$ 下的最大值. 并在n = 2或3 时函数取得最大值时的情形作几何解释.

由问题的实际意义知其必存在最大值,故知 $x_k = \frac{a_k}{\|a\|}, k = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ 时f(x)取得最大值

$$\max f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{a_k^2}{\|a\|} = \frac{\|a\|^2}{\|a\|} = \|a\| \cdot \left(x_k = -\frac{a_k}{\|a\|} \ \text{时} f(x)$$
取得最小值 $\min f(x) = -\|a\| \cdot \right)$

n=2或3 时函数取得最大值时,向量a,x 的夹角为0,其内积 $\sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{k}x_{k}$ 自然就取得最大值10分

$$\left(\text{向量} a, x \text{ 的夹角为} \pi \text{ 时,其内积} \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k x_k \text{ 自然就取得最小值} \right)$$

或者,可由
$$Cauchy\ ineq.$$
 $\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{k}x_{k}\right)^{2} \leq \left(\sum_{1}^{n}a_{k}^{2}\right)\left(\sum_{1}^{n}x_{k}^{2}\right)$ 得最大、小值结果.

15. 如图,过圆柱体底部直径和顶部边沿点的平面将柱体分成两部分,问其中小块的体积占原圆柱体体积的比例是多少?

解 设圆柱体底半径为a高h,如图,建立直角坐标系. 各点坐标

$$A(a,0,0),B(-a,0,0),C(0,-a,h)$$
,经计算得平面 ABC 方程为 $z=-\frac{h}{a}y$.

$$\exists z \ D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le a^2, -a \le y \le 0\} = \{(r,\theta) | r \le a, \pi \le \theta \le 2\pi\}.$$

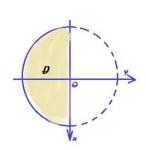
$$V_{\text{h} + \text{H}} = \iint_{D} \left(-\frac{h}{a} y \right) dx dy = -\frac{h}{a} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} r \sin\theta \cdot r dr$$

$$=-\frac{h}{a}\cdot(-2)\cdot\frac{1}{3}a^3=\frac{2}{3}a^2h.$$

或者
$$V_{\text{小块}} = \iint_{D} \left(-\frac{h}{a} y \right) dx dy = -\frac{h}{a} \int_{-a}^{0} y dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} dx = -\frac{2h}{a} \int_{-a}^{0} y \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy$$

$$=\cdots=rac{2}{3}a^2h$$
 , $\therefore V_{\text{小块}}:V_{\text{whole}}=2:3\pi.$ 10分

注:亦可用一元函数积分的方法来计算.



16. 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln \frac{n+1}{n}} \right)$,求证: (1). 该级数为正项级数; (2). 级数收敛; (3). 级数和小于 1.

证明 我们知道 ,
$$x > 0$$
时有 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$,于是 $\frac{1}{1+n} < \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$,

(1).
$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n}} > -\sqrt{\ln\frac{n+1}{n}} > -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln\frac{n+1}{n}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$$
, 问题是正项级数.

$$(2). \ 0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln \frac{n+1}{n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+n} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}\sqrt{1+n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}\sqrt{1+n}\left(\sqrt{1+n} + \sqrt{n}\right)} \sim \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}, n \to \infty,$$

由正项级数 $\sum_{n=3/2}^{1} < \infty \Rightarrow$ 原级数收敛.

或者,
$$S_m = \sum_{n=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln \frac{n+1}{n}} \right) < \sum_{n=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n}} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m}}$$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m}} < 1, \dots \{S_m\}$ 有上界 ⇒ 原级数收敛 .

(3).
$$S_m = 1 - \sqrt{\ln 2} + \sum_{n=2}^{m} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln \frac{n+1}{n}} \right) < 1 - \sqrt{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m}}$$

$$=1-\sqrt{\ln 2}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m}},$$

$$S = \lim_{m \to \infty} S_m \le \lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 - \sqrt{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m}} \right) = 1 - \sqrt{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{2 \ln 2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{\ln 4}}{\sqrt{2}} < 1.$$

注:直接放大
$$S_m = \sum_{n=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln \frac{n+1}{n}} \right) < \sum_{n=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n}} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m}}$$
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m}},$$
那么只能得到 $S = \lim_{m \to \infty} S_m \le \lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m}} \right) = 1.$