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1. (1) T (2) T (3) F  
(4) T (5) F (6) F

2. 令  $F(t) = \int_0^t \ln(1 - \frac{\sin^b x}{b}) dx$

则  $F(t)$  作为  $t$  的函数在  $(0, +\infty)$  上有界.

再令  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^b}$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单调.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$$

$\therefore$  根据 Dirichlet 定理.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^b} \ln(1 - \frac{\sin^b x}{b}) dx \text{ 收敛.}$$



3.  $\because A, B, C, D$  在同一平面上

$\therefore$  直线  $AB, CD$  共面.

$$\text{令 } \vec{AB} = (1, 3, 1-a) \quad \vec{CD} = (7, 4, 5)$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 1-a \\ 7 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{解得 } a = -7$$

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4. 令  $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$   $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$   $z = r \cos \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \iiint_V |z| dx dy dz &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r^3 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \\ &= 2 \cdot \sin \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2\pi \\ &= 2 \times 1 \times \frac{9}{4} \times 2\pi \\ &= 9\pi. \end{aligned}$$

5. 把  $z = 1 - x - y$  代入上式

$$\text{得 } 1 - 3x - 3y + 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3xy = 0$$

令上式  $= F(x, y)$ .

$$\text{则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{F'_x}{F'_y} = - \frac{-3 + 6x + 3y}{-3 + 6y + 3x} = - \frac{2x + y - 1}{2y + x - 1}$$

同理. 把  $y = 1 - x - z$  代入上式

$$\text{得 } 1 - 3x - 3z + 3x^2 + 3z^2 + 3xz = 0.$$

$$\text{同求 } \frac{dz}{dx} \text{ 得到 } \frac{dz}{dx} = - \frac{2x + z - 1}{2z + x - 1}$$

6.  $a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^3 x \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3 \sin t - 4 \sin 3t) \sin nx dx$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

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$$7. \exists a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = 1$$

$$\text{即 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \pi$$

反证: 假设  $\sup_{-\pi \leq x \leq \pi} |f(x)| < \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} |n| \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \right| &< \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\cos nx| \, dx \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ \frac{\pi}{n} & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\because n \geq 1 \quad \therefore$  不存在  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \pi$ .

这与题设矛盾

$$\therefore \sup_{-\pi \leq x \leq \pi} |f(x)| \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

8. 增加平面  $z=0$  和  $z=\sqrt{3}$  使其成为闭区域

运用 Gauss 定理.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{v} \, dV = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2, bx^3 + 3x^2y, bx^2z) \cdot (0, 0, 1) \, dxdydz \\ &= \iiint_V -bx^2z \, dxdydz. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta \quad z = z.$$

$$\text{原式} = -b \int_1^2 r^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} z \, dz$$

$$= -b \cdot \frac{1}{5} r^5 \Big|_1^2 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= b \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 31 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{b2}{5}$$

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9. (1).  $F(x, y) = xy - (\frac{1}{p}x^p + \frac{1}{q}y^q)$

$$F'_x = y - x^{p-1} = 0$$

$$F'_y = x - y^{q-1} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{可解得 } p = q = 2$$

$$\therefore F_{\max}(x, y) = xy - (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2)$$

$$\leq xy - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}x^2y^2}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore xy - (\frac{1}{p}x^p + \frac{1}{q}y^q) \leq 0 \quad \text{即} \quad xy \leq \frac{1}{p}x^p + \frac{1}{q}y^q$$

(2).

(3)

(4) 等于