2012-2013 学年第一学期《高等数学 AIII》试卷答案

一、填空题 1.
$$\underline{a^3}$$
, 2. $\underline{a^2}$, 3. $\iint_{\Sigma} \left(-P+Q-\sqrt{2}R\right) dS$, 4. $\underline{\left(-2,2\right)}$, 5. $y=C\ln x$.

三、计算题 1.
$$\int_{L} z dx + x dy + y dz = \int_{0}^{1} t dt + t dt^{2} + t^{2} dt$$
 ------7 分

$$= \int_0^1 (t+3t^2) dt = \frac{3}{2}$$
 -----9 \(\frac{3}{2}\)

2. 判别级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n (n+1)}$ 的敛散性.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{1}{3} < 1, \quad \text{if } \frac{n}{3^n (n+1)} < \frac{1}{3^n} \text{ if } \lim_{x \to \infty} a_{n+1} / a_n = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \quad -----9 \text{ for } 1$$

3. 求常微分方程 $y'+y=e^x$ 的通解。

法一:
$$y'+y=0$$
, $Y=ce^{-x}$ ------5 分

$$y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x$$
, $y = Y + y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x + ce^{-x}$ ----9 %

法二:
$$y'+y=0, Y=ce^{-x}$$
 ------5 分

$$y^* = C(x)e^x$$
, 代入原方程得 $y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x$, $y = Y + y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x + ce^{-x}$ -----9 分

4. 将函数
$$f(x) = x^2 \sin x^2$$
 展为 x 的幂级数, 并求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}$ 的和。

$$f(x) = \sin x^2 = x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} (x^2)^{2n+1}$$
 -----7 \(\frac{1}{2n}\)

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{4n+4} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} = f(1) = \sin 1$$

四、计算题(共4小题,第1、2、3题各9分,4题7分,共34分)

1. 求常微分方程 $y''-4y'+4y=2e^{2x}$ 的通解。

2. 计算 $\oint_{\Gamma} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$, 其中 Γ 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 和平面 x+z=a (a>0) 的交线,从z 轴的正向看为顺时针方向。

法一:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz = -\iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y-z & z-x & x-y \end{vmatrix} dS \qquad -----6$$

$$=\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}\iint_{\Sigma}dS=4\pi a^2$$
 ------3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

法二:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz = -\iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y-z & z-x & x-y \end{vmatrix} - -----6$$

法三:

曲线 Γ 的参数式方程为: $x = a \cos t$, $y = a \sin t$, $z = a - a \cos t$ (a > 0)

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz =$$

$$\int_{2\pi}^{0} (a\sin t - (a - a\cos t)) da\cos t + (a - 2a\cos t) da\sin t + (a\cos t - a\sin t) d(a - a\cos t) - --7$$

$$= \int_{2\pi}^{0} (-a^{2}\sin^{2}t) dt + (-2a^{2}\cos^{2}t) dt + (-a^{2}\sin^{2}t) dt = -2a^{2} \int_{2\pi}^{0} dt = 4\pi a^{2} - -----9$$

3. 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + \left(z^3 - \frac{1}{5}\right) dx dy$,其中 Σ 是半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 (z \ge 0)$ 的

上侧。

法一:

$$\iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_{1}} + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}^{-}} = \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dV + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}^{-}} -\frac{1}{5} dx dy \qquad -----6$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 3r^4 \sin\varphi dr - \frac{1}{5} \iint_D dx dy = \frac{6}{5}\pi - \frac{1}{5}\pi = \pi \qquad ------9 \text{ f}$$

法二:

$$\overline{n^0} = (2x, 2y, 2z), \quad I = \iint_{D} \left\{ x^3 \left(\frac{2x}{2z} \right) + y^3 \left(\frac{2y}{2z} \right) + \left(z^3 - \frac{1}{5} \right) \right\} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left\{ \frac{\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{2} - 2x^{2}y^{2} + \left(1 - x^{2} - y^{2}\right)^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}}} - \frac{1}{5} \right\} dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r^4 - 2r^4 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + (1 - r^2)^2}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} r dr - \iint_D \frac{1}{5} dx dy = \pi$$

法三:分面投影

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^{3} dy dz = \iint_{D} x_{1}^{3} dy dz + \iint_{D} (-x_{1})^{3} (-1) dy dz = 2 \iint_{D} x_{1}^{3} dy dz$$
$$= 2 \iint_{D} (\sqrt{1 - y^{2} - z^{2}})^{3} dy dz = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (1 - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} r dr = \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} y^3 dz dx = \iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dy dz = \frac{2\pi}{5} \qquad -6 \text{ fb}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(z^{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) dx dy = \iint_{D} z^{3} dx dy - \iint_{D} \frac{1}{5} dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - r^{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} r dr = \frac{2\pi}{5} - \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + \left(z^3 - \frac{1}{5}\right) dx dy = \frac{2\pi}{5} + \frac{2\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{5} = \pi$$
 -----9 \(\frac{1}{5}\)

4. 计算 $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x\cos\varphi + y\cos\psi}{4x^2 + v^2} ds$, 其中平面闭曲线 Γ 不过原点且分段光滑无重点,

 $\overline{n^0} = (\cos \varphi, \cos \psi) \, \exists \Gamma \, \text{in Missing}$

法一: 不妨设 Γ 方向为逆时针,

$$\cos\varphi ds = \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)ds = \cos\beta ds = dy \quad \cos\psi ds = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right)ds = -\cos\alpha ds = -dx$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x\cos\varphi + y\cos\psi}{4x^2 + y^2} ds = \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x\cos\beta - y\cos\alpha}{4x^2 + y^2} ds = \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2} dy$$

法二: 不妨设 Γ 方向为逆时针,

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} (t_1 \le t \le t_2), \ \overrightarrow{n^0} = (\cos \varphi, \cos \psi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2}} (y'(t), -x'(t))$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x \cos \varphi + y \cos \psi}{4x^2 + y^2} \, ds$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{x \frac{y'(t)}{\sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2}} + y \frac{-x'(t)}{\sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2}}}{4x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$$

$$= \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2} dy$$

------3 分

$$P = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}, \ Q = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}, \ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-4x^2 + y^2}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$$

(1)
$$(0,0) \notin \Gamma(D)$$
, $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x \cos \varphi + y \cos \psi}{4x^2 + y^2} ds = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$

------5 分

$$(2)(0,0) \in \Gamma(D), L^+: 4x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$$
对应顺时针定向

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x \cos \varphi + y \cos \psi}{4x^2 + y^2} \, ds = \oint_{\Gamma \cup L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{L^-} x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} 2 \left(\pi \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \varepsilon \right) = \pi$$

<u>→</u>

(注: 或设 Γ 方向为顺时针, $\overline{s^0} = (\cos\varphi, \cos\psi) = (-\cos\beta, \cos\alpha)\dots$)