

高等数学下独立作业（一）参考答案

一、CCBDBC

二、1. $2x+2y-3z=0$; 2. $\frac{2dx-dy}{4}$; 3. 0; 4. $\frac{3}{2}$; 5. $\frac{5}{2}$.

三、解：方程两边取全微分，则 $\begin{cases} dx = e^u \cos v du - e^u \sin v dv \\ dy = e^u \sin v du + e^u \cos v dv \end{cases}$

$$\text{解出 } du, dv, \begin{cases} du = e^{-u} \cos v dx + e^{-u} \sin v dy = \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ dv = -e^{-u} \sin v dx + e^{-u} \cos v dy = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{四、解： } \overrightarrow{AB} = \{2, 1, -2\}, \overrightarrow{AB}^\circ = \left\{ \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{gradu} = \left\{ \frac{3y}{3xy - 2z^3}, \frac{3x}{3xy - 2z^3}, \frac{-6z^2}{3xy - 2z^3} \right\}, \text{gradu}|_A = \{3, 3, -6\}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overrightarrow{AB}} = \left\{ \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\} \cdot \{3, 3, -6\} = 2 + 1 + 4 = 7$$

五、解：依据上下限知，即分区域为

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2, D_1: 1 \leq x \leq 2, 1 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}; D_2: 2 \leq x \leq 4, \frac{x}{2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}.$$

作图可知，该区域也可以表示为 $D: 1 \leq y \leq 2, y^2 \leq x \leq 2y$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \int_1^2 dx \int_1^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy &= \int_1^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx = \int_1^2 (e^2 - e^y) dy \\ &= (e^2 y - e^y) \Big|_1^2 = 2e^2 - e^2 - (e^2 - e^1) = e \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{六、解：先二后一比较方便， } I = \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_0^1 z \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 dz = \frac{\pi \cdot z^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{七、解：由对称性 } \iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dS = 0, \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_{\Sigma} (x^3 + y^2 + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + z \right) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr = 2\pi \int_0^2 r^3 \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr \\
&= \pi \int_0^4 (t+1-1) \sqrt{1+t} dt = \pi \left(\frac{20\sqrt{5}}{3} + \frac{4}{15} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

八、解：在上半平面 ($y > 0$) 上 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{x^2}{y^2} \cos \frac{x^2}{y} \right) = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \cos \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x^3}{y^3} \sin \frac{x^2}{y}$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(4x + \frac{2x}{y} \cos \frac{x^2}{y} \right) = 0 - \frac{2x}{y^2} \cos \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x^3}{y^3} \sin \frac{x^2}{y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \text{ 且连续,}$$

从而在上半平面 ($y > 0$) 上该曲线积分与路径无关,

取 $L_1: y = \frac{2}{\pi} x^2$, 即 $\frac{x^2}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 从而 $\cos(\frac{x^2}{y}) = 0$

$$\int_L = \int_{L_1} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (4x + 0) dx - 0 dy = \frac{3}{2} \pi^2$$

九、解：补 $\Sigma_1: z = 0$ 取下侧，则构成封闭曲面的外侧

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_{\Sigma} (x + y^2) dy dz + (y + z^2) dz dx + (z + x^2) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \\
&= \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 1 + 1) dv - \iint_{\Sigma_1} x^2 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dv + \iint_D x^2 dx dy = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \pi \cdot 1^3 + \iint_D \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} dx dy \\
&= 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = 2\pi + \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{9\pi}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$** \text{ 十、解: } \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = f' \cdot \frac{-s}{t^2}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = f' \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{-s}{t^2} f' \right) = \frac{2s}{t^3} f' + f'' \cdot \left(\frac{-s}{t^2} \right)^2, \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{1}{t} f' \right) = \frac{1}{t^2} f''$$

$$\text{由已知 } \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2} = 0, \Rightarrow \frac{2s}{t^3} f' + f'' \cdot \left(\frac{-s}{t^2} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{t^2} f'' = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (x^2 + 4) f''(x) + 2x f'(x) = 0, \left[(x^2 + 4) f'(x) \right]' = 0, (x^2 + 4) f'(x) = c_1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{c_1}{x^2 + 4}, f(x) = \frac{c_1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + c_2$$

十一、解：对应齐次方程特征方程为 $r^2 + 4 = 0, r_{1,2} = \pm 2i$

非齐次项 $f(x) = \cos 2x$, 与标准式 $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} [P_m(x) \cos \beta x + P_l(x) \sin \beta x]$

比较得 $n = \max\{m, l\} = 0, \lambda = 2i$, 对比特征根, 推得 $k = 1$, 从而特解形式可设为

$$y^* = x^k [Q_n(x) \cos \beta x + Q_n(x) \sin \beta x] e^{\alpha x} = ax \cos 2x + bx \sin 2x,$$

$$y^{*'} = (a + 2bx) \cos 2x + (b - 2ax) \sin 2x, y^{*''} = (-4a - 4bx) \sin 2x + (4b - 4ax) \cos 2x \quad \text{代入方程得}$$

$$-4a \sin 2x + 4b \cos 2x = \cos 2x, \Rightarrow a = 0, b = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x$$

十二、解: 设点 M 的坐标为 (x, y, z) , 则问题即 $V = 8xyz$ 在 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 = 0$ 求最小值。

令 $L = 8xyz - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2)$, 则由

$$L_x = 8yz - 2x\lambda = 0, L_y = 8xz - 2y\lambda = 0, L_z = 8xy - 2z\lambda = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$\text{推出 } x = y = z = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad M \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

十三、解: 由于 $|u_n| = \frac{1}{[\ln(1+n)] + n} \geq \frac{1}{2n}$, 该级数不会绝对收敛,

显然该级数为交错级数且一般项的 $|u_n|$ 单调减少趋于零, 从而该级数条件收敛

$$\text{十四、解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^2 + 1}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{(n+1)^2 + 1} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2 \cdot (n+1)}{(1+n^{-1})^2 + n^{-2}} \right| = +\infty$$

$$\text{从而收敛区间为 } (-\infty, +\infty), \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{2^n \cdot n!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1+1}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n+2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + 1\right) e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

十五、解: 已知该函数为奇函数, 周期延拓后可展开为正弦级数。 $a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^a H \pi \sin nx dx = \frac{-2H}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^a = \frac{2H(1 - \cos na)}{n}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2H(1 - \cos na)}{n} \sin nx, x \neq 0, \pm a$$

高等数学下独立作业（二）参考答案

一、 D B D A

二、 1. $x+z+a=0$; . 2. $y^* = x(ax+b)e^{-x}$; 3. 4π .

三、 解: $\iint_D x(x+y)dxdy = \iint_D x^2dxdy = 2\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} x^2 dy = 2\int_0^1 x^2(\sqrt{2-x^2}-x^2)dx$

$$= 2\int_0^1 x^2\sqrt{2-x^2}dx - \frac{2}{5}x^{\sqrt{2}\sin t} = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin^2 t 2\cos^2 t dt - \frac{2}{5}$$
$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 2t dt - \frac{2}{5} \stackrel{u=2t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 u du - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{5}.$$

四、解: $\text{gradu} = \{2x, 2y, 2z-3\}, \text{gradu}|_{M_0} = \{2, -2, 1\}$

沿梯度方向上函数的方向导数 $|\text{gradu}|_{M_0}| = \sqrt{4+4+1} = 3$

五. 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} xyzdxdy$, 其中, Σ 为球面: $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ ($x \geq 0, y \geq 0$) 的外侧.

解: 此题是书上 P164——例 2

六、 解: 观察得知该用极坐标, $x^2+y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 \leq 4, r \cos \theta \geq 0, r \sin \theta \geq 0, 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\iint_D \sin(x^2+y^2)d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 \sin r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^2 \frac{\sin r^2}{2} dr^2 = -\frac{\pi}{4} \cos r^2 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}(1-\cos 4)$$

七、解: 观察得知该用先二后一的方法

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_1^2 z dz \iint_{D_z} dxdy = \int_1^2 z \cdot \pi z^2 dz = \frac{\pi z^4}{4} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{15\pi}{4}$$

八、 解: 由对称性 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z)dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z dS, z = \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$,

$$z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}, z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2} \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy = \iint_D R dxdy = R \cdot \pi R^2 = \pi R^3$$

九、解: 沿着直线 $x=ky^2, (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$, $\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ x=ky^2 \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ x=ky^2 \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} = \frac{k}{k^2+1}$

依赖 k 而变化, 从而极限不存在, 函数在点 $(0,0)$ 处不连续。

$$\text{而 } f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0, f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = 0,$$

函数在点 $(0,0)$ 处存在一阶偏导数。

** 十、解: 设 Σ 为 Γ 所围平面, 取上侧

$P = y - z, Q = z - x, R = x - y$, 由斯托克斯公式

$$\oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz \\ = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y-z & z-x & x-y \end{vmatrix} = -2 \iint_{\Sigma} dydz + dzdx + dxdy$$

由于 Σ 在 yoz 面投影 (消 x) 为椭圆 $\frac{(z-b)^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} \leq 1$, 面积为 πab ;

在 xoz 面投影 (消 y) 为线段 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{b} = 1 (a, b > 0)$, 面积为 0;

在 xoy 面投影 (消 z) 为圆 $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$, 面积为 πa^2 ;

$$\text{所以原式} = -2 \iint_{D_{yz}} dydz + \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = -2(\pi ab + \pi a^2) = -2\pi a(a+b)$$

或者用向量点积法 $\Sigma: z = b(1 - \frac{x}{a})$, 朝上法向量 $(\frac{b}{a}, 0, 1)$

$$\text{原式} = -2 \iint_{D_{xy}} (1, 1, 1) \cdot (\frac{b}{a}, 0, 1) dxdy = -2 \left(\frac{b}{a} + 1 \right) \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = -2 \left(\frac{b}{a} + 1 \right) \pi a^2 \\ = -2\pi a(a+b)$$

$$\text{十一. 解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}} \cdot (n+2) \cdot 3^{n+2} \right| = 3$$

由于在 $x=3$ 时发散, 在 $x=-3$ 时条件收敛, 故收敛域为 $[-3, 3)$

$$\text{看 } s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^{n-1}, t \in [-1, 1), s(0) = 1,$$

$$\text{则 } [ts(t)]' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-t}, \Rightarrow ts(t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\ln(1-t),$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n} = \frac{1}{3} s\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right), & x \in [-3, 0) \cup (0, 3) \\ \frac{1}{3}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

十二. 解: 作周期延拓, $T = 4, l = 2, a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 1 dx = 1$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{-1}{n\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n\pi}$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}, x \in (-2, 0) \cup (0, 2)$$

高等数学下独立作业（三）参考答案

一、 1. -5 2. $\frac{e-1}{2}$ 3. 3 4. $(-2, 4)$

5. $y = x(ax^2 + bx + c)e^{-4x}$ 6. π 7. 2 和 -2 8. $\frac{\pi}{2}R^4$

二、 D B B A

三、 解： $\vec{n} = \left\{ \mathbf{e}^{\frac{x}{z}} \frac{1}{z}, \mathbf{e}^{\frac{y}{z}} \frac{1}{z}, -\frac{x}{z^2} \mathbf{e}^{\frac{x}{z}} - \frac{y}{z^2} \mathbf{e}^{\frac{y}{z}} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \{2, 2, -4 \ln 2\} // \{1, 1, -2 \ln 2\}$

切平面为 $x - \ln 2 + y - \ln 2 - 2 \ln 2(z - 1) = x + y - 2z \ln 2 = 0$

法线为 $x - \ln 2 = y - \ln 2 = \frac{z - 1}{-2 \ln 2}$

四、 解： 设过直线 L 的平面束为 $x - y + z - 2 + \lambda(x + y) = 0$,

即 $(1 + \lambda)x - (1 - \lambda)y + z - 2 = 0, \vec{n} = \{1 + \lambda, \lambda - 1, 1\}$

第一个平面平行于直线 $L_1: x = y = z$,

即有 $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s}_1 = \{1 + \lambda, \lambda - 1, 1\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 2\lambda + 1 = 0, \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$

从而第一个平面为 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)x - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)y + z - 2 = 0, x - 3y + 2z = 4, \vec{n}_1 = \{1, -3, 2\}$

第二个平面要与第一个平面垂直,

也即 $\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n} = \{1, -3, 2\} \cdot \{1 + \lambda, \lambda - 1, 1\} = 1 + \lambda - 3\lambda + 3 + 2 = -2\lambda + 6 = 0, \lambda = 3$

从而第二个平面为 $4x + 2y + z - 2 = 0$

五、 解： 直线 $2x - 2y + 4 = 0$ 为 $y = x + 2, k = 1$, 从而有定解条件 $y'(0) = 1, y(0) = 2$,

特征方程为 $r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0, (r - 3)(r - 1) = 0, r_1 = 3, r_2 = 1$

方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^x$, 由定解的初值条件 $c_1 + c_2 = 2$

$y' = 3c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^x$, 由定解的初值条件 $3c_1 + c_2 = 1$

从而 $c_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, c_2 = \frac{5}{2}$, 特解为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}e^{3x} + \frac{5}{2}e^x$

** 六、解：因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u)e^x \sin y$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u)(e^x \sin y)^2 + f'(u)e^x \sin y$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u)e^{2x} = f(u)e^{2x}, \Rightarrow f''(u) - f(u) = 0$$

特征方程为 $r^2 - 1 = 0$, $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1$, $f(u) = c_1 e^u + c_2 e^{-u}$

七、解：两表面的交线为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z \\ z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2z^2 = 2z, z_1 = 0, z_2 = 1, \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$

原式 = $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + 2z) dv$, 投影域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

用柱坐标 $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1, r \leq z \leq 1 + \sqrt{1-r^2}$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^{1+\sqrt{1-r^2}} (r^2 + 2z) dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 r (r^2 z + z^2) \Big|_r^{1+\sqrt{1-r^2}} dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 r \left[r^2 (1 + \sqrt{1-r^2} - r) + (1 + \sqrt{1-r^2})^2 - r^2 \right] dr$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \left[-(1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3(1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] dt + 2\pi \int_0^1 (2r - r^3 - r^4) dr$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{2}{5} (1-t)^{\frac{5}{2}} - 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^1 + 2\pi \left(r^2 - \frac{1}{4} r^4 - \frac{1}{5} r^5 \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 0 - \pi \left[\frac{2}{5} - 2 \right] + 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{8}{5} \pi + \frac{11}{10} \pi = \frac{27}{10} \pi$$

另解：用球坐标 $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \cos \varphi$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} (\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 2\rho \cos \varphi) \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} (\rho^4 \sin^3 \varphi + 2\rho^3 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi) d\rho$$

$$= -2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{2^5}{5} (\cos^5 \varphi - \cos^7 \varphi) + 2^3 \cos^5 \varphi \right) d \cos \varphi$$

$$= 2^4 \pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \left(\frac{9}{5} t^5 - \frac{4}{5} t^7 \right) dt = 16\pi \left(\frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{t^6}{6} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{t^8}{8} \right) \bigg|_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 = 16\pi \left(\frac{3}{10} t^6 - \frac{1}{10} t^8 \right) \bigg|_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 = \frac{27\pi}{10}$$

八、解: $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^{2n} \right) dt$

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

九、解: $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta^{n+1}}{(n+1)^\alpha} \cdot \frac{n^\alpha}{\beta^n} = \beta$

当 $0 < \beta < 1, \rho < 1$, 级数收敛; 当 $\beta > 1, \rho > 1$, 级数发散;

当 $\beta = 1, \alpha > 1$ 时级数收敛; 当 $\beta = 1, 0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 时级数发散

十、解: 由于 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xe^{2y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 所以积分与路径无关。取新路 $L_1: y=0, x:0 \rightarrow 4$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \int_{L_1} (1 + xe^{2y}) dx + (x^2 e^{2y} - 1) dy = \int_4^0 (1 + xe^0) dx + 0 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \bigg|_4^0 = -12$$

十一、解: 密度函数 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

$$\text{质量 } m = \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{8\pi}{5}$$

** 十二、解: 因为 $a_n > 0 (n \in N)$, 当 $n \geq 4$ 时, 有 $a_{n-2} + a_{n-3} = a_{n-1}$, 故 $a_{n-2} < a_{n-1}$, $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} < 2a_{n-1}$,

$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} < 2$ 得 $\frac{a_4}{a_3} < 2$, $\frac{a_5}{a_4} < 2$, ..., $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} < 2$ 。上面各式两边连乘得 $\frac{a_n}{a_3} < 2^{n-3}$, 即 $a_n < 2^{n-3} a_3 = 2^{n-2}$,

当 $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 有 $|a_n x^{n-1}| = a_n |x|^{n-1} < 2^{n-2} |x|^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} |2x|^{n-1}$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} |2x|^{n-1}$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n x^{n-1}|$ 收敛, 得证当 $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1}$ 绝对收敛。

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1}$, 则 $S(x) = a_1 + a_2 x + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1} = 1 + x + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}) x^{n-1}$

$$= 1 + x + x \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^{n-2} + x^2 \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} a_{n-2} x^{n-3} = 1 + x + x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1} - a_1 \right) + x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1}$$

即 $S(x) = 1 + x + x[S(x) - 1] + x^2 S(x)$, 解得和函数 $S(x) = \frac{1}{1-x-x^2}$