

2018 浙江省高等数学（微积分）竞赛试题
(工科类) 参考答案

一、计算题

1、

求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)\sin x}$.

解答: 设 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} &= \int \frac{1}{\left(2+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\&= \int \frac{1+t^2}{(3+t^2)t} dt = \int \left[\frac{1}{3t} + \frac{2t}{3(3+t^2)} \right] dt \\&= \frac{1}{3} \ln |t| + \frac{1}{3} \ln(3+t^2) + C = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(3 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) + C.\end{aligned}$$

2、

求定积分 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{(x-\cos x)^2 \cos x}{x^2+\cos^2 x} dx$.

证明: 由奇函数在以原点为中心的对称区间上积分为零知

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(x^2 - 2x \cos x + \cos^2 x) \cos x}{x^2 + \cos^2 x} dx \\&= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(x^2 + \cos^2 x) \cos x}{x^2 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \cos x dx = \int_{-1}^1 \cos x dx = 2 \sin 1.\end{aligned}$$

3、

设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 = 1$ 确定的隐函数, 求 $z''_{xy}(0, 0)$.

解答: 设 $F(x, y, z) = z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 - 1$, 则

$$F'_x + F'_z z'_x = 0, \quad F'_y + F'_z z'_y = 0,$$

$$(F''_{xy} + F''_{xz}z'_y) + (F''_{zy} + F''_{zz}z'_y)z'_x + F'_z z''_{xy} = 0.$$

在 $x = 0, y = 0$ 处, 由 $F(0, 0, z) = 0$ 知 $z = 1$,

$$z'_x(0, 0) = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}(0, 0, 1) = -\frac{-1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad z'_y(0, 0) = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}(0, 0, 1) = -\frac{1}{5},$$

$$\begin{aligned} z''_{xy}(0, 0) &= -\frac{1}{F'_z}[F''_{xy} + F''_{xz}z'_y + (F''_{zy} + F''_{zz}z'_y)z'_x](0, 0, 1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{5}\left\{0 + (-4) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left[3 + 20 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)\right]\frac{1}{5}\right\} = -\frac{3}{25}. \end{aligned}$$

4、

计算 $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 D 为由不等式 $\sqrt{2x - x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ 所确定的区域.

解答:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^2 r^2 \cdot r dr = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^4 \theta) d\theta = 2\pi - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= 2\pi - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{4} \right) d\theta \\ &= 2\pi - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{8} \right) d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

5、

$$\text{求极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x [e^{(x-t)^2} - 1] t dt}{x^4}.$$

解答: 由积分变换及 L'Hospital 法则知

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{s^2} - 1)(x - s) ds}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{s^2} - 1) \cdot 1 ds}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{12x^2} = \frac{1}{12}.$$

二、

求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[2+(-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n$ 的收敛域及级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[2+(-1)^n]^n}{n6^n}$ 的和.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解答: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[2+(-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2-1)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+1)^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} (3x)^{2n}.\end{aligned}$$

故原级数的收敛半径为 $\frac{1}{3}$. 又当 $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ 时, 前一个级数发散,

当 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, 后一个级数发散. 因此, 原级数的收敛域为 $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$,

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[2+(-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{3x} t^{2n-1} dt \\ &= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt + \int_0^3 \frac{t}{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln (1-9x^2).\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x = \frac{1}{6} \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[2+(-1)^n]^n}{n6^n} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{7}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{28}{15}.$$

三、

分析函数 $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 10)e^y$ 的极值问题.

解答: 由 $f_x = 2xe^y = 0, f_y = e^y(4 + x^2 - 4y + y^2) = 0$

$x = 0, y = 2$ 是 f 的驻点.

$$f_{xx} = 2e^2, f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 0, f_{yy} = 0 \Rightarrow f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 = 0.$$

不能利用 Hessian 矩阵来判定 $(0, 2)$ 是否为极值点.

而 $f_y(0, y) = (y-2)^2 e^y > 0, y \neq 2$, 即当 $x=0$ 时, f 随 y 单调递增, 故没有极值.

四、

已知质线 $L: \begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 的线密度 $\rho = |x^2 + x - y^2 - y|$, 求 L 的质量.

解答: $L: \begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \cos \theta, y = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \sin \theta, \\ z = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \sin \theta, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L \rho ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \right| \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \right| \sqrt{3 - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta} d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{4} |\cos \theta| \sqrt{3 - \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta} d\theta = 9\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

五、

已知 $a_n > 0, a_1 < 1, (n+1)a_{n+1}^2 = na_n^2 + a_n, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. 证明: $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

证明: 由数学归纳法

$$a_n < 1 \Rightarrow (n+1)a_{n+1}^2 = na_n^2 + a_n < n+1 \Rightarrow a_{n+1}^2 < 1 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} < 1.$$

$$(n+1)a_{n+1}^2 = na_n^2 + a_n > na_n^2 + a_n^2 \Rightarrow a_{n+1}^2 > a_n^2 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} > a_n$$

据单调有界定理即知 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.