

15-16-3工科数分期末试卷(A)卷参考答案

一、 填空题（本题共8小题，每小题4分，满分36分）

1. $(3, -1)$; 2. 4π ; 3. 2π ; 4. $[1 - \sqrt{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2}]$; 5. $\underline{6}$; 6. $\underline{x \sin y + 3x^2y^2 + C}$;
7. $\underline{3}$; 8. $\underline{4\pi i e^2}$; 9. $\underline{-(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2)}$;

二、 计算下列各题（本题共5小题，每小题7分，满分35分）

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^4 d\rho \int_0^{4-\rho \sin \varphi} \rho^2 dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^4 (4\rho^2 - \rho^3 \sin \varphi) d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{256}{3} - 64 \sin \varphi \right) d\varphi = \frac{512\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n}{n+1} x^n \text{ 的收敛域为 } (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}).$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n}{n+1} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n+1} x^n, \text{ 设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n+1} x^n,$$

$$\text{则 } (xS(x))' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n x^n = \frac{2x}{1-2x},$$

$$\text{所以 } xS(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2x}{1-2x} dx = -x - \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{2},$$

$$S(x) = -1 - \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{2x} \quad (-\frac{1}{2} < x < 0, 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}), \quad S(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{因此 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n}{n+1} x^n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-2x} + \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{2x} & (x \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x = 0) \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. f(x) &= \ln(6+x-x^2) = \ln(3-x) + \ln(2+x) \\ &= \ln 6 + \ln\left(1 - \frac{x-1}{2}\right) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x-1}{3}\right) \\ &= \ln 6 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-(x-1)^n}{2^n n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n n} \\ &= \ln 6 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \frac{(x-1)^n}{n}, \quad -2 \leq x-1 < 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. f(z) = \frac{3z}{(z-i)(z+2i)} = \frac{2}{z+2i} + \frac{1}{z-i} = \frac{2}{z+i} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{z+i}} - \frac{1}{2i} \frac{1}{1-\frac{z+i}{2i}}$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2i^n}{(z+i)^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z+i)^n}{(2i)^{n+1}} \quad 1 < |z+i| < 2$$

5. 设 $P = \frac{2x+y}{x^2+y^2}$, $Q = \frac{-(x-2y)}{x^2+y^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2-y^2-4xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

所以积分在不包含原点的单连通区域内与路径无关.

从而取曲线 $L_1: x^2+y^2=\pi^2 (x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$, 方向为从 $A(\pi, 0)$ 到 $B(0, \pi)$ 点, 所以

$$\int_{L_1} \frac{(2x+y)dx - (x-2y)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{L_1} (2x+y)dx - (x-2y)dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2\pi \cos t + \pi \sin t)(-\pi \sin t) - (\pi \cos t - 2\pi \sin t)\pi \cos t dt = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

三、 (本题满分8分) 记 $\Sigma: y-z=1 (x^2+y^2 \leq 2y)$ 取上侧, 则

$$\oint_L yzdx + 3zxdy - xydz = \iint_{\Sigma} (-4x)dy \wedge dz + 2ydz \wedge dx + 2zdx \wedge dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (2y(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + 2z\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})dS = -\sqrt{2} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = -2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2y} dx dy = -2\pi$$

或 $L: \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = 1 + \sin t \\ z = \sin t \end{cases} \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$, 所以 $\oint_L yzdx + 3zxdy - xydz$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-(1+\sin t)\sin^2 t + 2\sin t \cos^2 t - \cos^2 t(1+\sin t))dt = -2\pi$$

四、 (本题满分8分)

记 $\Sigma_1: z=2 (x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$, 取上侧, $\Omega: x^2+y^2+1 \leq z \leq 2$, 则

$$\iiint_{\Sigma} = \iiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iiint_{\Sigma_1} = \iiint_{\Omega} (4xz - z - 2yz + 2z + x)dv - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (4+2x)dx dy =$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 4 dx dy = \int_1^2 \pi z(z-1)dz - 4\pi = -\frac{19\pi}{6}.$$

五、 (本题满分7分)

证明: 因为 $\left| \sin \frac{n!x^n}{x^2+n^n} \right| \leq \frac{n!2^n}{n^n} (-2 \leq x \leq 2)$, 而

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!2^{n+1}n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}2^n n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!2^n}{n^n} \text{ 收敛, 从而}$$

函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n!x^n}{x^2 + n^n}$ 在区间 $[-2, 2]$ 上一致收敛.

六、（本题满分6分）

证明：(1) 设 $a_n = u_{(n-1)^2+1} + \cdots + u_{n^2}$, 则 $a_n > 0$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$ 收敛, 设其和为 S , 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

令级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{[\sqrt{n-1}]} u_n$ 前 n 项部分和为 S_n , $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$ 前 n 项部分和为 \tilde{S}_n ,

则当 $(n-1)^2 + 1 \leq k \leq n^2$ 时, 设 $b_k = u_{(n-1)^2+1} + \cdots + u_k$, 则 $S_k = \tilde{S}_{n-1} + (-1)^{[\sqrt{k-1}]} b_k$, 又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{S}_{n-1} = S$, $0 \leq b_k \leq a_n$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = 0$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{[\sqrt{k-1}]} b_k = 0$

所以 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{S}_{n-1} + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{[\sqrt{k-1}]} b_k = S$,

所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{[\sqrt{n-1}]} u_n$ 收敛.

(2) 设 $a_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } a_n - a_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} - \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2n-1}{((n-1)^2+1)(n^2+1)} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{n^2(n^2+2n-1)} - \frac{1}{n^2+2n} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \\ &\geq \frac{(2n-1)^2}{n^2(n^2+2n)} - \frac{(n+1)^2+n^2+2n}{(n^2+2n)(n+1)^2} \geq \frac{2n^2-8n}{(n^2+2n)(n+1)^2} \geq 0 \quad (n \geq 4), \end{aligned}$$

又 $a_n \leq \frac{2n-1}{(n-1)^2+1}$, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$ 收敛, 再由(1)得

级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{[\sqrt{n-1}]} \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛.