

18-19-3高数A期末试卷(A) 参考答案与评分标准

一、填空题(本题共9小题, 每小题4分, 满分36分)

$$1. \underline{-4dx - 2dy}; \quad 2. \underline{\text{收敛}}; \quad 3. S(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x}{3}, & 0 < x < 6, \\ 0, & x = 0, \pm 6, \\ -(1 + \frac{x}{3}), & -6 < x < 0. \end{cases}; \quad 4. \underline{\int_0^{48} dy \int_{y/12}^{\sqrt{y/3}} f(x, y) dx};$$

$$5. \underline{xye^{2y} + 1}; \quad 6. \underline{\frac{2\sqrt{6}\pi}{3}}; \quad 7. \underline{\pi a^3}; \quad 8. \underline{\cos 1 + 2 \sin 1}; \quad 9. \underline{0}.$$

二、计算下列各题(本题共5小题, 每小题7分, 满分35分)

$$1. \text{解 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+2}{n+1} \right| = 1, \text{ 而当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时 } \pm \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \text{ 发散, 所以收敛域为 } (-1, 1). \quad (3')$$

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2(n+1)x^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+2} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^2}. \quad (4')$$

$$2. \text{解 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}e^x + x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}e^x + x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^2} dx. \quad (2')$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}e^x + x^2} = 1, \text{ 得 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}e^x + x^2} dx \text{ 收敛}; \quad (2')$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}e^x + x^2} = 0, \text{ 得 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}e^x + x^2} dx \text{ 亦收敛. 所以原级数收敛.} \quad (3')$$

$$3. \text{解 } f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z-2+1} - \frac{1}{z-2+3} \right) \quad (3')$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(z-2)(1+\frac{1}{z-2})} - \frac{1}{3(1+\frac{z-2}{3})} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(z-2)^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} (z-2)^n \right). \quad (4')$$

$$4. \text{解 } f(x) = \ln(1-2x) + \ln(1-x) = \ln(3-2(x+1)) + \ln(2-(x+1)) \quad (3')$$

$$= \ln 3 + \ln \left(1 - \frac{2(x+1)}{3} \right) + \ln 2 + \ln \left(1 - \frac{x+1}{2} \right) = \ln 6 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{2^n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} \right] (x+1)^n, -\frac{5}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2}. \quad (4')$$

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

因此积分在不包含原点的区域内积分与路径无关. (2')

不妨设 $f(0) > 0$, 取单位上半圆周 L , 顺时针方向, 则得到

$$\int_C \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \int_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \int_L (x+y)dx - (x-y)dy, \quad \text{（此处有红色圈出和修改）}$$

$$\text{令 } x = \cos t, y = \sin t, t: \pi \rightarrow 0, \text{ 得 } I = \int_{\pi}^0 (\cos t + \sin t)(-\sin t)dt - (\cos t - \sin t) \cos t dt = \pi. \quad (4')$$

如果 $f(0) < 0$, 则取下半单位圆周, 逆时针方向, 此时 $I = -\pi$. (1')
 2'

三、(本题满分8分) 解 补充曲面 $S_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1, z=0$ 取下侧, (1')

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{则 } \iint_{S+S_1} (x^2 - y \sin x) dy \wedge dz + (y^2 - z^2) dz \wedge dx + (z^2 - x^2) dx \wedge dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (2x - y \cos x + 2y + 2z) dV \\ & = \iiint_{\Omega} 2z dV = \int_0^c 2z ab \pi (1 - z^2/c^2) dz = \frac{\pi}{2} abc^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3')$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{S_1} (x^2 - y \sin x) dy \wedge dz + (y^2 - z^2) dz \wedge dx + (z^2 - x^2) dx \wedge dy = - \iint_D (-x^2) dx dy \\ & = \int_0^{2\pi} dt \int_0^1 ab \rho (a \rho \cos t)^2 d\rho = \frac{a^3 b \pi}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad (3')$$

$$\text{所以 } \iint_S (x^2 - y \sin x) dy \wedge dz + (y^2 - z^2) dz \wedge dx + (z^2 - x^2) dx \wedge dy = \frac{\pi}{2} abc^2 - \frac{a^3 b \pi}{4}. \quad (1')$$

四、(本题满分8分) 解 由 $dz = -dx - dy$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_C (y^2 - z) dx + (2z - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2)(-dx - dy) \\ &= \oint_C (y^2 - (2 - x - y) - 3x^2 + y^2) dx + (2(2 - x - y) - x^2 - 3x^2 + y^2) dy, \end{aligned} \quad (3')$$

$$\text{令 } P = y^2 - (2 - x - y) - 3x^2 + y^2, Q = 2(2 - x - y) - x^2 - 3x^2 + y^2,$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -3 - 8x - 4y. \quad (3')$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \iint_{x^2/4 + y^2 \leq 1} (-3 - 8x - 4y) dx dy = -3 * \pi * 2 = -6\pi. \quad (2')$$

五、(本题满分7分)

$$\text{解 因为 } \frac{1}{n^4} \iiint_{\Omega_n} [\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] dv = \frac{1}{n^4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^n [r] r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{4\pi}{n^4} \int_0^n [r] r^2 dr, \quad (3')$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而且 } \frac{4\pi}{n^4} \int_0^n [r] r^2 dr &\geq \frac{4\pi}{n^4} \int_0^n r^2 (r-1) dr = \frac{4\pi}{n^4} \left(\frac{n^4}{4} - \frac{n^3}{3} \right) \rightarrow \pi (n \rightarrow \infty), \\ \frac{4\pi}{n^4} \int_0^n [r] r^2 dr &\leq \frac{4\pi}{n^4} \int_0^n r^2 r dr = \pi, \end{aligned} \quad (3')$$

$$\text{故由夹逼定理得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \iiint_{\Omega_n} [\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] dv = \pi. \quad (1')$$

六、(本题满分6分)

$$\text{解 (1) 因为 } S_{2n} - S_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以级数一定发散.} \quad (3')$$

(2) 考虑留下项的分母: 对于 m 位的整数, 它的首次位只能在 $1, 2, \dots, 8$ 中选, 其它位数可在 $0, 1, \dots, 8$ 中选, 即总个数为 $8 \times 9^{m-1}$, 记这部分数的倒数和为 T_m , 则 $T_m \leq 8 \times 9^{m-1} \times \frac{1}{10^{m-1}}$.

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} T_m \leq 8 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^{m-1} = 80.$$

由于要证明的级数是正项级数, 它的部分和总位于某个 T_m, T_{m+1} 之间, 从而必定有界, 因此该级数收敛. (3')