17-18-3高等数学A期末试卷参考答案及评分标准

- 一、 填空题(本题共9小题,每小题4分,满分36分)
- 1. $\frac{1}{3}$; 2. $-\frac{1}{2}$; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$; 4. $\frac{\pi}{4}$; 5. 1; 6. [0,2); 7. 1; 8. $6\pi i$; 9. -1.
- 二、 计算下列各题(本题共5小题,每小题7分,满分35分)

$$1. 由于 \lim_{k \to \infty} \sqrt[k]{\frac{1}{3^k}(1+\frac{1}{k})^{k^2}} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{k})^k}{3} = \frac{e}{3} < 1, 所以 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^k}(1+\frac{1}{k})^{k^2}$$
 收敛, 即 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3^k}(1+\frac{1}{k})^{k^2}$ 存在。 从而有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3^k}(1+\frac{1}{k})^{k^2} = 0.(3\%+2\%+2\%)$

$$2. \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x. \ \overline{\prod} \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^{2}} = 1, \ \overline{\prod} \ \overline{\bigcup} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \ \psi$$
 敛;
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^{2}} = 1, \ \overline{\prod} \ \overline{\bigcup} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \ \overline{\eta} \ \psi$$
 故. 故原级数收敛. $(3\beta + 3\beta + 1\beta)$

$$3. \ f(x) = \frac{3x+8}{(2x-3)(x^2+4)} = \frac{2}{2x-3} - \frac{x}{x^2+4} = -\frac{2}{3(1-\frac{2x}{3})} - \frac{x}{4(1+\frac{x^2}{4})} = -\frac{2}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{2x}{3})^n - \frac{x}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\frac{x^2}{4})^n = -\frac{2}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{2x}{3})^{n+1} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{4^{n+1}} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{2}{3})^{2n+1} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4^{n+1}} - (\frac{2}{3})^{2n+2}] x^{2n+1}, \ |x| < \frac{3}{2}.(3\cancel{2} + 3\cancel{2} + 1\cancel{2})$$

4. 由于
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = x (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n)' = x (\frac{x}{1-x})' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, |x| < 1, 将 x = \frac{1}{3}$$
 代入上式,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} = \frac{3}{4}$. 从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{27}} \cdot \dots \cdot (2^n)^{\frac{1}{3^n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{3}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{3^n}} = 2^{\frac{3}{4}}.(4\% + 1\% + 2\%)$

5.
$$P(x,y) = \frac{-y}{4x^2+y^2}$$
, $Q(x,y) = \frac{x}{4x^2+y^2}$, 除原点 $(0,0)$ 外, P,Q 都存在连续偏导数, 且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2-4x^2}{(4x^2+y^2)^2}$.

(1) 若
$$R < 1$$
, 则 $(0,0)$ 不在 C 曲线围成的区域内, 由格林公式知, $I = \oint_C \frac{x \mathrm{d} y - y \mathrm{d} x}{4x^2 + y^2} = 0$;

$$\Xi \cdot I = \iiint_{\Omega} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 e^r r^2 \sin\theta dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 de^r = (2 - \sqrt{2})(e - 2)\pi \cdot (3\cancel{2} + 4\cancel{2} + 1\cancel{2} + 2)$$

四、 补充曲面
$$\Sigma_1: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0, \\ x^2+z^2 \leq 4. \end{array} \right. t \in [0,2\pi],$$
 取左侧. 则有 $\iint_{\Sigma} yz\mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + (x^2+z^2)y\mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}x + xy\mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1} yz\mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + (x^2+z^2)y\mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}x + xy\mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1} yz\mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + (x^2+z^2)y\mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}x + xy\mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1} yz\mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + (x^2+z^2)y\mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}x + xy\mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y = \lim_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1} yz\mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + \lim_{\Sigma$

$$\iiint\limits_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) dV - 0 = \int_0^4 dy \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y}} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{32}{3} \pi . (1 \cancel{/} + 1 \cancel{/} + 4 \cancel{/} + 2 \cancel{/})$$

$$\underbrace{\Xi}_{\Sigma} \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \mathrm{d}S}_{\Sigma} = \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma} 2az \mathrm{d}S}_{\Sigma} = 2a \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma} z \mathrm{d}S}_{\Sigma} = 2a \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma} (z - a) \mathrm{d}S}_{\Sigma} + 2a \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma} a \mathrm{d}S}_{\Sigma} = 0 + 2a^2 \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma} \mathrm{d}S}_{\Sigma} = 2a^2 \cdot 4\pi a^2 = 8\pi a^4 \cdot (2 \mathcal{D} + 4 \mathcal{D} + 1 \mathcal{D})$$