武汉大学2012-2013学年第二学期末 《高等数学C2》试卷(A卷)

一. 计算下列各题(每题6分, 共30分)

$$(1) \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{x^3}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2+x}}\right) \mathrm{d}x; \quad (2) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left|\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \cos x\right| \mathrm{d}x; \quad (3) \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x;$$

(4)
$$\int_0^2 dx \int_0^{4-x^2} \frac{xe^{2y}}{4-y} dy$$
; (5) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$.

解. (1)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{x^3}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2+x}}\right) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2+x}} dx \qquad (2\%)$$
$$= 2 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t}{1+t} dt = 2(\sqrt{3}-1) + 2\ln\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{3}}. \qquad (4\%)$$

(2)

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \cos x| \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \cos x) \mathrm{d}x \quad (2\%)$$

$$= \sin x|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} - \sin x|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2} - 1. \quad (4\%)$$

(3)

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{2}} dx = -\int_{1}^{\infty} \ln x d\frac{1}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_{1}^{\infty} + \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{1}^{\infty} = 1. \quad (4\%)$$

(4)

$$\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{4-x^{2}} \frac{xe^{2y}}{4-y} dy = \int_{0}^{4} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4-y}} \frac{xe^{2y}}{4-y} dx \qquad (3\%)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4} \frac{e^{2y}}{4-y} x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{4-y}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4} e^{2y} dy = \frac{1}{4} (e^{8} - 1). \quad (3\%)$$

(5) 由

$$\frac{6}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{3}{2n-1} - \frac{3}{2n+1}.$$
 (3\(\frac{1}{2}\))
$$S_n = 3(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}). S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = 3.$$
 (3\(\frac{1}{2}\))

- 二. 解答下列各题(每题7分, 共42分)
 - (1) 求函数 $z = (x^2 + y^3)e^{-x}$ 的偏导数和全微分;
 - (2) 设y = y(x)是由方程 $\int_0^y te^{t^2} dt \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt = 0$ 确定的隐函数, 求y';
- (3) 将 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$ 化为D上的二次积分(两种次序), 其中D是由x轴 $y = \ln x \mathcal{D} x = e$ 围成的区域;
 - (4) 讨论下列级数 a. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10n+1}{n^2(n+2)}$; b. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$ 的敛散性;
 - (5) 求解微分方程($x^2 + y^2$)dx 2xydy = 0;
 - (6) 设函数y(x)满足方程 $\int_0^x (t-x)y(t)dt = y(x) + e^x$, 求y(x).

解. (1)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -e^{-x} \left(-2x + x^2 + y^3 \right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3e^{-x}y^2 \qquad (4\%)$$

$$dz = -e^{-x} \left(-2x + x^2 + y^3 \right) dx + 3e^{-x} y^2 dy.$$
 (3\(\frac{h}{2}\))

(2) I. $i \exists F(x,y) = \int_0^y t e^{t^2} dt - \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt$, \mathbb{N}

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\cos^2 x, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = ye^{y^2}.$$
 (4\(\frac{\phi}{2}\))

$$y' = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{ye^{y^2}}.$$
 (3\(\frac{\partial}{y}\))

II. 方程两边同时对x求导得, $y'ye^{y^2}-\cos^2 x=0$ (4分). 由此得, $y'=\frac{\cos^2 x}{ye^{y^2}}$ (3分).

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{e} dx \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x,y) dy \quad (3\%)$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{e^{y}}^{e} f(x,y) dx. \quad (4\%)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{10n+1}{n^2(n+2)}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{10n+1}{n+2} = 10. \quad (2\%)$$

级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 原级数收敛(2分)。

由 $\ln(1+\frac{1}{n})$ 单调下降,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\ln(1+\frac{1}{n})=0$ (2分),级数收敛(1分)。

(5) I. 原方程可化为:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{y}{x}.$$
 (2\(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

$$x\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1 - u^2}{2u}.\quad (2\%)$$

解得 $\frac{1}{1-u^2} = Cx$. 故所求解为 $x = C(x^2 - y^2)$.(3分)

II. 原方程可化为:

$$x^2 dx + y^2 dx - x dy^2 = 0. \quad (2\%)$$

 $令 u = y^2$, 则有

$$d(x - \frac{u}{x}) = 0. \quad (3\%)$$

故方程的通解为: $x^2 - y^2 = Cx(2分)$.

(6) 原方程为

$$\int_0^x ty(t)dt - x \int_0^x y(t)dt = y(x) + e^x, \quad (1\%)$$

上式对x求导,得

$$-\int_{0}^{x} y(t)dt = y'(x) + e^{x}. \quad (1\%)$$

上式两端再对x求导. 得

$$-y(x) = y''(x) + e^x$$
. (1分)

故y(x)满足方程 $y'' + y = -e^x(1分)$,解得

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{2}e^x$$
. (3\(\frac{1}{2}\))

三. 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n(\frac{x}{3})^{n-1}$ 的收敛域与和函数。 (10分)解: 幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{3^n} x^{n-1}$ 的收敛半径为

$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n}{n+1} = 3.$$
 (2 $\%$)

又幂级数在x = -3与x = 3处发散(2分), 故收敛域为(3,3)(1分).

$$\diamondsuit S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{3^n} x^{n-1}$$
,则

$$\int_0^x S(t)dt = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n} \int_0^x nx^{n-1}dx \qquad (1\%)$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{3^n} = -\frac{x}{3+x}. \qquad (2\%)$$

于是,

$$S(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x S(t)dt = -\frac{3}{(3+x)^2}.$$
 (2 $\%$)

四. 设f(x)在[0,1]上连续。在(0,1)上可导且 $3\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{1}f(x)\mathrm{d}x=f(0)$. 证明至少存在一点 $\xi\in(0,1)$, 使 $f'(\xi)=0$.(8分)

证. 由积分中值定理, 存在一点 $\eta \in [\frac{2}{3}, 1]$ 使

$$\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{1} f(x) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3} f(\eta). \quad (3\%)$$

故有

$$f(\eta) = 3 \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{1} f(x) dx = f(0).$$
 (3\(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

由罗尔中值定理, 存在一点 $\xi \in (0.\eta) \subset (0.1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = 0(2\%)$.

五. 已知某种生物的总数满足 $\frac{dy}{dt} = ay - by^2$, 其中a, b为正常数。设t = 0时.

 $y(0) = y_0 < \frac{a}{b}$, 求t时刻该生物的总数y(t), 并计算 $\lim_{t \to +\infty} y(t)$. (10分)

解. 分离变量得: $\frac{dy}{y(a-by)} = dt(1分)$. 积分得:

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{b}{a - by}\right) dy = a \int dt. \quad \ln \left|\frac{y}{a - by}\right| = at + C_1. \quad (3\%)$$

即有,

$$\frac{y}{a - by} = Ce^{at}. y(t) = \frac{a}{b + C^{-1}e^{-at}}.$$
 (2\(\frac{a}{b}\))

由初值条件, $C=\frac{y_0}{a-by_0}$.(1分) 因此. t时刻该生物的总数

$$y(t) = \frac{a}{b + (\frac{a}{y_0} - b)e^{-at}} \quad (1\%)$$

 $\mathbb{E}\lim_{t\to+\infty}y(t)=\frac{a}{b}.\quad (2\mathcal{H})$