武汉大学2015-2016学年第二学期末 《高等数学C2》试卷(A卷)参考答案

一. 计算
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{x}{1+\tan^2 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} \right] dx.$$
(7分)解.

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{x}{1 + \tan^2 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} \right] dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(1 + \tan^2 x)(2 + \tan^2 x)} d\tan x \quad (4\%)$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{1 + t^2} - \frac{1}{2 + t^2} \right) dt$$

$$= 2 \left[\arctan t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad (3\%)$$

二. 计算
$$\int_0^5 \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 9} dx$$
.(7分)

解.

$$\int_0^5 \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 9} dx = \int_0^5 |x - 3| dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 (3 - x) dx + \int_3^5 (x - 3) dx \qquad (4\%)$$

$$= \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^3 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x \right]_3^5 = \frac{13}{2}. \qquad (3\%)$$

三. 设f(x)为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续的偶函数, 证明 $F(x) = \int_0^x (x-2t)f(t)dt$ 为偶函数. (7分)

证. 令
$$u=-t$$
, 则 $t=0$ 时, $u=0$, $t=-x$ 时, $u=x$, 且d $u=-\mathrm{d}t(3分)$.



故有,

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} (-x - 2t) f(t) dt = -\int_0^x (-x + 2u) f(-u) du$$
$$= \int_0^x (x - 2u) f(u) du = F(x) p$$

因此, F(x)为偶函数(4分).

四. 计算
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$$
.(6分)

解.

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}(1+x^{2})} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}\right) dx \qquad (3\%)$$
$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x\right]_{1}^{\infty} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad (3\%)$$

五. 设 $z = xe^{-xy} + \sin(xy)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$. (7分)

解.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (1 - xy)e^{-xy} + y\cos(xy) \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -x^2 e^{-xy} + x \cos(xy). \tag{5}$$

六. 设函数z = z(x,y)由方程 $e^z = 3x + 2y - 1 - z$ 确定, 求dz, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$. (7分)

解.
$$\diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = 3x + 2y - 1 - z - e^z$$
, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'(x, y, z)}{F_z'(x, y, z)} = \frac{3}{1 + e^z}, \ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'(x, y, z)}{F_z'(x, y, z)} = \frac{2}{1 + e^z}. \ (4\%)$$

故

$$dz = \frac{3}{1+e^z}dx + \frac{2}{1+e^z}dy, \ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\frac{3}{1+e^z} = -\frac{6e^z}{(1+e^z)^3}. \ (3\%)$$

七. 在椭圆 $x^2 + 9y^2 = 4$ 的第一象限部分上求一点, 使椭圆在该点的切线位于两坐标轴之间的一段长度为最短, 并求最短长度. (7分)



解. 设椭圆上的点为 (x_0, y_0) ,则过该的切线方程为 $y-y_0=-\frac{x_0}{9y_0}(x-x_0)$, 即 $x_0x+9y_0y=4$. 切线与坐标轴的交点为 $(\frac{4}{x_0},0)$, $(0,\frac{4}{9y_0})$. 切线位于坐标轴间线段长度的平方为 $S=\frac{16}{x_0^2}+\frac{16}{81y_0^2}(3\mathcal{H})$.构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(x,y) = \frac{16}{x^2} + \frac{16}{81y^2} + \lambda(x^2 + 9y^2 - 4).$$

令 $L_x' = -\frac{32}{x^3} + 2\lambda x = 0$, $L_y' = -\frac{32}{81y^3} + 18\lambda y = 0$. 解得 $y = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}x$. 代 $\lambda x^2 + 9y^2 = 4$, 得 $x = \sqrt{3}$, $y = \frac{1}{3}$. $(\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ 是惟一可能的极值. 因此, 切线位于两坐标轴之间的一段的最短长度为 $\frac{8}{3}$.(5分)

八. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D x \sqrt{y} dx dy$, 其中D是由抛物线 $y = \sqrt{x} Dy = x^2$ 所围成的区域. (7分)

解. 两抛物线 $y = \sqrt{x}, y = x^2$ 的交点为(0,0)与(1,1). 故

$$\iint_{D} x\sqrt{y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} x\sqrt{y} dy \qquad (3\%)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} x y^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{\frac{7}{4}} - x^{4}) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{4x^{\frac{11}{4}}}{11} - \frac{1}{5}x^{5} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{6}{55}.$$
(4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

九. 计算
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(n+1)}{n^2(n+2)^2}.(6分)$$

解.
$$\dot{\mathbf{H}}_{n^2(n+2)^2}^{\frac{4(n+1)}{n^2(n+2)^2}} = \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2}, (2分)$$

$$s_n = 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2},$$

$$s = \lim_{n \to \infty} s_n = \frac{5}{4}.(4\%)$$

十. 讨论级数 a.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{2^n n!}$$
; b. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{2n+3}$ 的敛散性.(8分)解. (a) 由

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}{2} = \frac{e}{2} > 1,$$



级数发散.(4分)

(b) 令 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2x+3}$,则 $f'(x) = -\frac{2x+4\sqrt{x-3}}{2\sqrt{x}(3+2x)^2} < 0, x \ge 1$. 因此, $u_n = \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{2n+3}$ 调单调下降. 又由 $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$,级数收敛. 但 $|(-1)^{n+1}u_n| > \frac{1}{2n}$,调和级数发散. 故原级数条件收敛. (4分)

十一. 求幂级数 $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n+1}2nx^{2n-1}$ 的收敛域与和函数, 并求级数 $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{n+1}2n}{2^{2n-1}}$ 的值.(9分)

解. 由 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)}\right|=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2n+2}{2n}x^2=x^2$,当|x|<1时,级数收敛. 当x=1时,级数 $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n+1}2n$ 发散. 当x=-1时,级数 $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n+2}2n$ 也发散. 故幂级数的收敛域为(-1,1). (4分)

令
$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} 2nx^{2n-1}$$
,则 $F(x) = \int_0^x s(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} x^{2n} = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$.于是, $s(x) = F'(x) = \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n}{2^{2n-1}} = s(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{16}{25}$. (5分)十二.求解微分方程 $x(1-y)y' + y = 0$.(7分)

解. 分离变量得, $\frac{1-y}{y}$ d $y=-\frac{1}{x}$ dx.(3分) 积分得, $\ln|y|-y=-\ln|x|+C_1$. 故方程的通解为 $e^y=Cxy$.(4分)

十三. 求微分方程初值问题 $y' + \frac{2xy}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)}, y(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ 的解.(7 分)

解. 该方程的通解为:

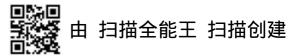
$$y = e^{-\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} (C + \int \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} e^{\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} dx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} (C + \int \frac{1}{x} dx) = \frac{C}{1+x^2} - \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2}.$$
 (5 分)

由初值条件. C=1. 原初值问题的解为: $y=\frac{1}{1+x^2}+\frac{\ln x}{1+x^2}$.(2分)

十四. 求微分方程 $y'' - 2y' + 4y = \sin x$ 的通解.(8分)

解. 对应的齐次方程的特征方程为: $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 4 = 0$. 特征根为:



 $\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$. 对应齐次方程的通解为:

$$Y = C_1 e^x \cos \sqrt{3}x + C_2 e^x \sin \sqrt{3}x. \tag{4}$$

设非齐次方程的特解为: $y^* = a\cos x + b\sin x$. 代入方程得: $(3a-2b)\cos x + (2a+3b)\sin x = \sin x$. 解方程 $\begin{cases} 3a-2b=0, \\ 2a+3b=1 \end{cases}$ 得, $a=\frac{2}{13}, b=\frac{3}{13}$. 由此, 微分方程的解为:

$$y = Y + y^* = C_1 e^x \cos \sqrt{3}x + C_2 e^x \sin \sqrt{3}x + \frac{1}{13} (2\cos x + 3\sin x). \quad (4\%)$$