2016-2017 学年第二学期《微积分 I-2》期末试卷解答

一、讨论下列级数的敛散性. 如果收敛,说明是条件收敛,还是绝对收敛? (每小题 4 分, 共 12 分)

1.
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n-1};$$
 2.
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n-1} + n \sin \frac{1}{n} \right);$$
 3.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 [1 + 2(-1)^n]^n}{6^n}.$$

解: 1. 由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1$$
 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发散,级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n-1}$ 发散。 -----(1分)

设
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-1}$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{-x-1}{2\sqrt{x}(x-1)^2} < 0$, $(x > 1)$, 数列 $\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n-1} \right\}_2^{\infty}$ 单调递减,

又
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n-1}=0$$
,由莱布尼兹判别法,级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n\sqrt{n}}{n-1}$ 收敛。 -----(3 分)

因此,级数
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n-1}$$
 条件收敛。 ----(4 分)

2. 由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n} = 1 \neq 0$$
,级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, -----(2分)

因此,级数
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n-1} + n \sin \frac{1}{n} \right)$$
发散。 -----(4 分)

3.
$$\frac{n^2 \left|1 + 2(-1)^n\right|^n}{6^n} \le \frac{n^2}{2^n}, \qquad ----(1 \ \%)$$

由比值判别法
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$
得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$ 收敛, -----(3 分)\

由比较判别法得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + (-1)^n\right)^n}{3^n}$$
绝对收敛。 ----(4分)

二、计算下列各题: (每小题 6 分, 共 12 分)

1.
$$\iint_D |xy| \, dxdy$$
,平面区域 $D: \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le a^2\}, a > 0$.

解:设 D_1 为区域 D 在第一象限部分,由对称性

$$\iint_{D} /xy/\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = 4\iint_{D_{1}} xy\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \qquad \qquad \dots (2 \%)$$

$$= 4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{a} \rho^{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\rho = 4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{a} \rho^{3} \mathrm{d}\rho \qquad \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$= 4\left[-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{4}\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\rho^{4}}{4}\right]_{0}^{a} = \frac{a^{2}}{2}.$$
-----(6 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

2. $\iint_{\Omega} x^2 + y^2 dx dy dz$,其中 Ω 为z = 1, z = 4和 $z = y^2 + x^2$ 所围区域.

解一: 利用柱坐标截面法,
$$\Omega$$
:
$$\begin{cases} 1 \le z \le 4; \\ (x,y) \in D_z : 0 \le \rho \le \sqrt{z}, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy dz = \int_{1}^{4} dz \iint_{D_{z}} x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy = \int_{1}^{4} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{z}} \rho^{3} d\rho \qquad ------(4 \%)$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{1}^{4} \frac{z^{2}}{4} dz = \frac{21\pi}{2}.$$
(6 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

解二: 利用柱坐标投影法:

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} 1 \le z \le 4, & (x, y) \in D_1: 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi; \\ x^2 + y^2 \le z \le 4, & (x, y) \in D_2: 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{1}} x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy \int_{1}^{4} dz + \iint_{D_{2}} x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy \int_{x^{2} + y^{2}}^{4} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{3} d\rho \int_{1}^{4} dz + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} \rho^{3} d\rho \int_{\rho^{2}}^{4} dz \qquad ------(4 \%)$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{2} + 9\pi = \frac{21\pi}{2}.$$
------(6 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

三、计算下列各题: (每小题 6 分, 共 12 分)

(1)
$$\iiint_{\Omega} e^{|z|} dx dy dz, \not \sqsubseteq \dot{\Pi} \Omega: \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1.$$

解: \Diamond Ω_i: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, z \ge 0$,利用球坐标,

 Ω_1 : $x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta$, $z = r \cos \varphi$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, $0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \le r \le 1$,

由三重积分的对称性可得:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} e^{|z|} dx dy dz = 2 \iiint_{\Omega_{1}} e^{z} dx dy dz = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{r\cos\varphi} r^{2} \sin\varphi dr \qquad -------(4 \%)$$

$$= -4\pi \int_{0}^{1} dr \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{r\cos\varphi} r d(r\cos\varphi)$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{1} r(e^{r} - 1) dr = 4\pi \left(re^{r} - e^{r} - \frac{r^{2}}{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2\pi. \qquad -------(6 \%)$$

(2) $\int_{\Gamma} z^2 ds$, 曲线 Γ 为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与 y = x 的交线.

答案:
$$\Gamma: x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos t, y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos t, z = \sin t \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi),$$
 -----(1分)

$$\int_{\Gamma} z^2 ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t\right)^2 + \left(\cos t\right)^2} dt \qquad -----(4 \%)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin 2t}{4}\right)\Big|_0^{2\pi} = \pi.$$
 -----(6 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

四、(1)确定常数a,b, 使得 $\frac{ax+y}{x^2+y^2}dx-\frac{x-y+b}{x^2+y^2}dy$ 为某个二元函数u(x,y)的全微分;

(2)求该二元函数u(x, y)。(8分)

解: 1. 设
$$P(x, y) = \frac{ax + y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q(x, y) = -\frac{x - y + b}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\operatorname{III} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 - 2xy + 2xb}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 - 2axy}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} \qquad -----(2 \ \text{Tr})$$

由于
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$
, 我们有 $-2xy + 2xb = -2axy \Rightarrow a = 1, b = 0.$ -----(4分)

2. 解一:

$$u(x,y) = \int_{1}^{x} P(x,0) dx + \int_{0}^{y} Q(x,y) dy = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{0}^{y} \left(\frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) dy \quad -----(2 \text{ fb})$$

$$= \ln|x| + \int_{0}^{y} \left(\frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) dy = \ln|x| + \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^{2} + y^{2}) - \arctan\frac{y}{x} \right) \Big|_{0}^{y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^{2} + y^{2}) - \arctan\frac{y}{x}. \quad -----(4 \text{ fb})$$

 $\widehat{\mathbb{A}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x, y) = \int \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} dx = \int \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \arctan \frac{x}{y} + C(y)$

----(2分)

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + C'(y) = Q(x,y) \Rightarrow C'(y) = 0$$

因此,取
$$C(y) = 0$$
,则 $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + \arctan\frac{x}{y}$. -----(4分)

五、用格林公式计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 - 2y) dx - (x + \sin^2 y) dy$,其中 L 是点 A(0,0)到点 B(2,0)的上半圆周 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$.(8 分)

解: 设从 A(0,0)到 B(2,0)的有向线段为l.则 L+l为上半球面 $D: y \le \sqrt{2x-x^2}$ 的正向边界,由格林公式 -----(2分)

$$I = -\int_{L} (x^{2} - 2y) dx - (x + \sin^{2} y) dy$$

$$= -\left[\int_{L+l} (x^{2} - 2y) dx - (x + \sin^{2} y) dy - \int_{l} (x^{2} - 2y) dx - (x + \sin^{2} y) dy \right]$$

$$= -\left(\iint_{D} dx dy - \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} dx \right)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$
-----(8 \(\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}}}{2}}{2}\)

六、将函数 $\frac{1}{x^2-1}$ 展开成(x-3)的幂级数。(8分)

解:
$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2+x-3} - \frac{1}{4+x-3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-3}{2}} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{4} \right)^n, \left(\left| \frac{x-3}{2} \right| < 1 \right| \frac{x-3}{4} \right| < 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2n+3}} \right) (x-3)^n, (1 < x < 5).$$
----(8 分)

七、设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,利用 Gauss 公式计算曲面积分

$$\bigoplus_{y} \frac{x}{r^3} dydz + \frac{y}{r^3} dzdx + \frac{z}{r^3} dxdy,$$

其中Σ为任意不经过原点的闭曲面,取外侧。(10分)

解:
$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=}$$
 $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$ 时, $\frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{r^3}\right)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5}, \frac{\partial \left(\frac{y}{r^3}\right)}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{r^5}, \frac{\partial \left(\frac{z}{r^3}\right)}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3z^2}{r^5},$ 有 $\frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{r^3}\right)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \left(\frac{y}{r^3}\right)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \left(\frac{z}{r^3}\right)}{\partial z} = 0.$ -----(2 分)

设 Σ 围成的空间区域为 Ω .

如果 Ω 不包含原点,则利用 Gauss 公式,可得 $\bigoplus_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{r^3} dydz + \frac{y}{r^3} dzdx + \frac{z}{r^3} dxdy = 0$.
-----(5 分)

如果Ω包含原点,在椭球面内作辅助小球面

$$\Sigma_1$$
: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2$,取内侧, ----(7分)

由高斯公式,可得

八、设 Σ 是四面体 $x+y+z\leq 1, x\geq 0, y\geq 0, z\geq 0$ 的表面,

计算
$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} dS$$
. (10 分)

解: 设四面体的四个面分别为

$$\Sigma_{1}: x + y + z = 1, \Sigma_{2}: z = 0, \Sigma_{3}: x = 0, \Sigma_{4}: y = 0,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} \sqrt{1 + (-1)^{2} + (-1)^{2}} dxdy = \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1 - x} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} dy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} \sqrt{1 + 0} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1 - x} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} dy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{3}} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{(1 + x)^{2}} \sqrt{1 + 0} dydz = \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{1 - z} \frac{1}{(1 + x)^{2}} dy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{4}} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{(1 + x)^{2}} \sqrt{1 + 0} dxdz = \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{1 - z} \frac{1}{(1 + x)^{2}} dx$$

$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma_{4}} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} dS = (\sqrt{3} + 1) \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1 - x} \frac{1}{(1 + x + y)^{2}} dy + 2 \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{1 - z} \frac{1}{(1 + y)^{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2} + (\sqrt{3} - 1) \ln 2.$$
------(10 $\frac{1}{2}$)

九、求幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{(n+1)!}$ 的收敛域以及和函数 S(x),并由此求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)4^n}{(n+1)!}$ (10分)

解: 读
$$u_n = \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{(n+1)!}, \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+3)x^2}{(n+2)(2n+1)} = 0,$$

因此幂级数的收敛域为(-∞,+∞).

----(2分)

$$\int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_0^x \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{(n+1)!} dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{\left(x^2\right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, (x \neq 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (e^{x^2} - 1), (x \neq 0).$$
-----(6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

等式两边同时求导,得 $S(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}(e^{x^2} - 1) + 2e^{x^2}, (x \neq 0).$

由幂级数的表达式得 S(0) =1.

----(8分)

十、将函数 f(x) = $\begin{cases} \sin x, & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ 0, & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \end{cases}$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展开成正弦级数,并求该级数在 $[0, \pi]$ 上

的和函数S(x). (10分)

解:将f(x)奇周期延拓为以 2π 为周期的周期函数F(x),F(x)满足收敛定理的

条件,当
$$x \neq (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \emptyset$$
 时, $F(x)$ 的傅立叶级数收敛于 $F(x)$ 。-----(1分)

由于
$$F(x)$$
 为奇函数, $a_n = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, L$ -----(2 分)

$$b_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2},$$
 -----(3 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

$$\stackrel{\searrow}{=}$$
 $n \neq 1$ $\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{=}$ $p_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin nx dx$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos[(n-1)x] - \cos[(n+1)x] dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin[(n-1)x]}{n-1} - \frac{\sin[(n+1)x]}{n+1} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin\left[(n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right]}{n-1} - \frac{\sin\left[(n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right]}{n+1} \right) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k+1, k \in \mathfrak{E}^+; \\ \frac{(-1)^{k-1}4k}{\pi(4k^2-1)}, & n = 2k, k \in \mathfrak{E}^+, \end{cases} -----(7 / 7)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny $\underline{\mathcal{Y}}$}}{=} x \in [0,\pi], x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ft}, \quad f(x) = F(x) \Big|_{[0,\pi]} = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 4k}{\pi (4k^2 - 1)} \sin 2kx. \dots (8 \text{ ft})$$

当
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
时, $F(x)$ 的傅立叶级数收敛于 $\frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0) + f(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

因此,在
$$[0,\pi]$$
上和函数为 $S(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x \in [0,\frac{\pi}{2}); \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = \frac{\pi}{2}; \\ 0, & x \in (\frac{\pi}{2},\pi]. \end{cases}$ -----(10 分)