

2021-2022 第二学期《高等数学 A》参考答案

一、填空题

1. -1 2. 3 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. $4\sqrt{2}$ 5. 3π

二、选择题

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A

三、解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot y^2 + f'_2 \cdot 2xy.$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2yf'_1 + y^2(f''_{11} \cdot 2xy + f''_{12} \cdot x^2) + 2xf'_2 + 2xy(f''_{21} \cdot 2xy + f''_{22} \cdot x^2) \\ &= 2yf'_1 + 2xy^3 f''_{11} + 5x^2 y^2 f''_{12} + 2xf'_2 + 2x^3 y f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

四、解设 $\forall (x, y, z) \in \Gamma$, 则该点到原点的距离 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

作拉格朗日函数

$$L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 1),$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\ L'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\ L'_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (1)-(2): 2(x-y)(1+\lambda) = 0,$$

解得驻点为 $(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3})$ 和 $(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3})$,

代入距离公式, 可得 $d_{\max} = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$, $d_{\min} = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$.

五 解 方法一 化定积分计算

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L (1+y^3)dx + (2x+y^2)dy &= \int_0^\pi [1+\sin^3 x + (2x+\sin^2 x)\cos x]dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi [1+\sin^3 x + (2x+\sin^2 x)\cos x]dx \\ &= \pi - \int_0^\pi (1-\cos^2 x)d\cos x + \int_0^\pi 2x\cos x dx + \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \cos x dx \\ &= \pi - \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x \Big|_0^\pi + 2(x\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= \pi + \frac{4}{3} - 4 + 0 = \pi - \frac{8}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

方法二 利用格林公式计算

补充曲线 $L_1: y=0, x:\pi \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L (1+y^3)dx + (2x+y^2)dy &= \oint_{L+L_1} - \int_{L_1} \\ &= - \iint_D (2-3y^2)dxdy - \int_\pi^0 1dx = - \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{\sin x} (2-3y^2)dy + \pi. \\ &= - \int_0^\pi (2\sin x - \sin^3 x)dx + \pi = 2\cos x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (1-\cos^2 x)d\cos x + \pi \\ &= -4 + 2 - \frac{2}{3} + \pi = \pi - \frac{8}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

六、解 补充曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=0 (x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$ ，并取下侧，则 $\Sigma + \Sigma_1$ 围成闭区域 Ω ，取外侧，故

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+1)dV \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy \int_0^{1-x^2-y^2} (x^2+y^2+1)dz = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2+y^2+1)(1-x^2-y^2)dxdy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^4)rdr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } \Sigma_1 \perp yoz \text{ 面, } \Sigma_1 \perp zox \text{ 面, 所以 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x^3}{3} dydz = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{y^3}{3} dzdx = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} (z+1)dxdy = - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 1dxdy = -\pi,$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - (-\pi) = \frac{5\pi}{3}.$$

七、解由公式 $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)} \cdot \frac{3^n \cdot n}{(-1)^{n-1}} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$, 故收敛半径为 $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 3$,

从而收敛区间为 $(-3, 3)$,

当 $x = -3$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-3)^n}{3^n \cdot n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$, 级数发散,

当 $x = 3$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{3^n}{3^n \cdot n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$, 级数收敛, 所以收敛域为 $(-3, 3]$,

对 $\forall x \in (-3, 3)$, 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{3^n \cdot n} = s(x)$, 则

$$s'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x}{3}} = \frac{1}{x+3}, \text{ 又 } s(0) = 0,$$

$$s(x) = \int_0^x s'(t) dt + s(0) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{t+3} dt = \ln(x+3) - \ln 3, \quad x \in (-3, 3].$$

或 $s(x) = \int s'(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx = \ln(x+3) + C$, 因为 $s(0) = 0$, 所以 $C = -\ln 3$, 故

$$s(x) = \ln(x+3) - \ln 3, \quad x \in (-3, 3].$$

$$\text{令 } x = 3, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} = s(3) = \ln 6 - \ln 3 = \ln 2.$$

八、证明：设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_{n-1} - a_n)$ 的前 n 项之和为 T_n ，则

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= a_0 - a_1 + 2a_1 - 2a_2 + 3a_2 - 3a_3 + \cdots + na_{n-1} - na_n = a_0 + (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}) - na_n \\ &= a_0 + S_{n-1} - na_n = S_{n-1} - na_n, \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛，所以前 n 项和极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = s$ ，故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n-1} = s$ 。

下证： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$

因为 $\{a_n\}$ 是正项递减数列，所以 $0 \leq 2na_{2n} \leq 2(a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \cdots + a_{2n}) = 2(S_{2n} - S_n)$ ，

又因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} = s$ ，故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) = s - s = 0$ ，由夹逼定理，可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2na_{2n} = 0$ ，

又 $0 < (2n+1)a_{2n+1} \leq (2n+1)a_{2n} = 2na_{2n} + a_{2n}$ ，

结合级数收敛的必要条件，可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)a_{2n+1} = 0$ ，故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$ 。

所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{n-1} - na_n) = s$ ，从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_{n-1} - a_n)$ 收敛。