

浙江大学 2018-2019 学年 春夏 学期

《微积分（甲）II》课程期末考试答案

来源：微信公众号“路老师的 nonsense collection”

1. 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$

则 $F'_x = 2x + y$, $F'_y = x + 2y$, $F'_z = -2z$

从而在点 $(1, -1, 0)$ 处, 对应的 $F'_x = 1$, $F'_y = -1$, $F'_z = 0$

则切平面 π 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (1, -1, 0)$

又切平面 π 过点 $(1, -1, 0)$, 从而 π 的方程为 $(x-1) - (y+1) = 0$

即 $x - y - 2 = 0$.

2. 令 $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$ 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n+2} = 1$

从而幂级数的收敛半径 $r = 1$

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n+1}$. 此时 $-1 < x < 1$, 有 $S(0) = 0$

则 $T(x) = xS(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$

从而求导有 $T'(x) = \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-x)^n$
 $= \frac{(-x)^2}{1 - (-x)} = \frac{x^2}{1+x}$

则 $T(x) - T(0) = \int_0^x T'(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{t^2 + t - t - 1 + 1}{1+t} dt$

$= \int_0^x t - 1 + \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \ln|t+1| - t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \ln|x+1|$

又 $T(0) = 0$, 从而 $T(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \ln|x+1|$

从而 $x \neq 0$ 时 $S(x) = \frac{T(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2}x - 1 + \frac{\ln|x+1|}{x}$, 此时还有 $-1 < x < 1$ 成立.

再考虑 $x = \pm 1$ 情形. $x = -1$ 时 $\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散

$x = 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$ 由莱布尼兹判别法知其收敛

综上, 则幂级数的和函数 $S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln|x+1|}{x} + \frac{1}{2}x - 1 & -1 < x < 0 \text{ 或 } 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

3. ① 若无穷级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 但无穷级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 发散, 称无穷级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛.

② 取 $a_n = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 则 $a_n^2 = \frac{1}{n}$

对于 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, 其递减且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$, 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛
但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 发散.

4. 先计算傅里叶系数, 由于要延拓成以 2π 为周期的周期函数
且此时 $0 \leq x < 2\pi$, 则 $-\pi$ 到 π 对应的函数值与 π 到 2π 相同
即积分运算时, 上下限取为 0 到 2π 即可

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -2 dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\pi - 2\pi) = -1$$

$$\text{对 } n \in \mathbb{N}^+, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi n} \sin nx \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n\pi} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos nx \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) + \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \frac{3}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \quad (\cos n\pi = (-1)^n)$$

由狄利克雷定理, 在 $x=0, x=\pi$ 处是间断的, 要额外进行考虑.

$$\text{又 } \frac{f(0^-) + f(0^+)}{2} = \frac{-2 + 1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{f(\pi^-) + f(\pi^+)}{2} = \frac{1 - 2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

所以将 f 展开成 Fourier 级数为

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin nx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} & x=0, x=\pi \\ 1 & x \in (0, \pi) \\ -2 & x \in (\pi, 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

5. ① Gauss 公式补面法



已知 $S_1: z=2$, 下侧, $S_2: z=1$, 上侧

S 与 S_1, S_2 所围成区域为 Ω , 且 S 与 S_1, S_2 构成了闭合曲面

由 Gauss 公式, $\oiint_{S \cup S_1 \cup S_2} dydz + dzdx + dxdy = -\iiint_{\Omega} 0+0+0 dV = 0$

所以 $\iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy = -\iint_{S_1 \cup S_2} dydz + dzdx + dxdy$

而 $\iint_{S_1} dydz + dzdx + dxdy = -\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} dxdy = -4\pi$ (取下侧变符号)

$\iint_{S_2} dydz + dzdx + dxdy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy = \pi$

从而 $\iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy = -(-4\pi + \pi) = 3\pi$

② 直接算法

对 $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, $z'_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, $z'_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

且 S 在 xOy 面上的投影即为 D , 又 S 取上侧

则 $\iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy = \iint_D (1, 1, 1) \cdot (-z'_x, -z'_y, 1) dxdy$

$= \iint_D 1 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 (1 - \cos\theta - \sin\theta) r dr$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} 1 - \cos\theta - \sin\theta d\theta \int_1^2 r dr$

$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2}(4-1) = 3\pi$

6. 由题, $y' = \sqrt{\sin x^2}$ 且 $1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\text{则 } \int_C x ds = \int_1^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} x \cdot \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} x \cdot \sqrt{1+\sin x^2} dx$$

$$\stackrel{u=x^2}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\sin u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{u}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{u}{2} + 2\sin \frac{u}{2} \cos \frac{u}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(\sin \frac{u}{2} + \cos \frac{u}{2})^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{u}{2} + \cos \frac{u}{2} du \quad (\sin x + \cos x \text{ 在 } x \in [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}] \text{ 时大于 } 0)$$

$$= \sin \frac{u}{2} - \cos \frac{u}{2} \Big|_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - (\sin \frac{1}{2} - \cos \frac{1}{2}) = \cos \frac{1}{2} - \sin \frac{1}{2}$$

7. 对 $f(tx, ty) = t^3 f(x, y)$, 注意到 t , 此时对方程两边关于 t 求导, 有

$$x f_1'(tx, ty) + y f_2'(tx, ty) = 3t^2 f(x, y)$$

且由题 f_1' 与 f_2' 连续, 取 $t=1$ 则有

$$x f_1'(x, y) + y f_2'(x, y) = 3f(x, y)$$

$$\text{而又由于 } f_1'(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y), \quad f_2'(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$$

$$\text{从而即 } x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 3f(x, y) \text{ 成立.}$$

8. 利用方向导数的定义考虑

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0,0) + t\vec{e}) - f(0,0)}{t|\vec{e}|}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha)}{t \cdot \sqrt{\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2\cos^2\alpha \cdot t\sin\alpha}{t(t^4\cos^4\alpha + t^2\sin^2\alpha)}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^2\alpha \sin\alpha}{t^2\cos^4\alpha + \sin^2\alpha}$$

当 $\sin\alpha = 0$ 时, $\alpha = 0$ 或 $\alpha = \pi$, 则此时极限值即为 0

当 $\sin\alpha \neq 0$ 时, $\alpha \in (0, \pi) \cup (\pi, 2\pi)$,

$$\text{上极限} = \frac{\cos^2\alpha \sin\alpha}{\sin^2\alpha} = \frac{\cos^2\alpha}{\sin\alpha}$$

$$\text{综上, 对应的方向导数 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha = 0, \alpha = \pi \\ \frac{\cos^2\alpha}{\sin\alpha} & \alpha \in (0, \pi) \cup (\pi, 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

(不能用求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 的形式去求方向导数, 此时是由于在 $(0,0)$ 处, $f(x,y)$ 并不可微)

9. 由于 $yzdx + xzdy + xydz = d(xyz)$

从而曲线积分与路径无关, 只需考察起点与终点.

对 γ : $\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \\ z = 2t \end{cases}$ $t=0$ 时对应点为 $(1, 0, 0)$ 即 γ 的起点 $(1, 0, 0)$
 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时对应点为 $(0, 1, \pi)$ 终点 $(0, 1, \pi)$

又 $\begin{cases} x' = -\sin t \\ y' = \cos t \\ z' = 2 \end{cases}$ 则在点 $(0, 1, \pi)$ 处 ($t = \frac{\pi}{2}$), γ 的切向量为 $(-1, 0, 2)$

即 L 的方向向量为 $(-1, 0, 2)$, 设 L_1 对应终点为 P

再记 $A(0, 1, \pi)$ 则 $\vec{AP} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 0^2 + 2^2} \cdot \frac{(-1, 0, 2)}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2}} = (-1, 0, 2)$

因此 $P(-1, 1, 2+\pi)$

且 γ 的终点与 L_1 的起点相同

从而 $\int_{\gamma \cup L_1} yzdx + xzdy + xydz = \int_{\gamma \cup L_1} d(xyz)$

$$= \int_{(1, 0, 0)}^{(-1, 1, 2+\pi)} d(xyz) = xyz \Big|_{(1, 0, 0)}^{(-1, 1, 2+\pi)} = -2 - \pi$$

10. $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \frac{e^{-z^2}}{x^2+1} dz$ 对 y, z 局部看 $0 \leq y \leq 1, y \leq z \leq 1$
 $\Downarrow$
 $0 \leq z \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq z$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z e^{-z^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \int_0^1 e^{-z^2} \cdot z dz \quad (\text{二者无关})$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \cdot \int_0^1 e^{-z^2} z dz$$

$$= \arctan x \Big|_0^1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-z^2} dz^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-e^{-z^2}) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot (-e^{-1} + 1) = \frac{\pi(e-1)}{8e}$$

11. 设重心坐标 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$.

由对称性可知, $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$.

而其质量 $m = \iint_S c \, dS = c \iint_S dS$

设球壳在 xy 面上的投影区域为 D , 有 $D: \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$

又 $z'_x = x, z'_y = y$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } m &= c \iint_D \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} \, dx \, dy = c \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1+r^2} \, r \, dr \\ &= c \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1+r^2} \, d(r^2+1) = \pi c \cdot \frac{2}{3} (r^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \pi c \cdot \frac{2}{3} (3^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) = \pi c (2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \iint_S c z \, dS &= c \iint_D \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} \, dx \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cdot \sqrt{1+r^2} \cdot r \, dr \\ &= c\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sqrt{1+r^2} \, dr^2 \stackrel{u=r^2+1}{=} \frac{1}{2} c\pi \int_1^3 \sqrt{u} (u-1) \, d(u-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c\pi \int_1^3 (u^{\frac{3}{2}} - u^{\frac{1}{2}}) \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c\pi \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{1}{2} c\pi \left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot 3^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c\pi \left(\frac{18}{5} \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{15} \right) \\ &= c\pi \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} + \frac{2}{15} \right) = \frac{2+12\sqrt{3}}{15} c\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \bar{z} &= \frac{\iint_S c z \, dS}{m} = \frac{\frac{2+12\sqrt{3}}{15} c\pi}{(2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}) c\pi} = \frac{2+12\sqrt{3}}{30\sqrt{3}-10} = \frac{2(6\sqrt{3}+1)(\sqrt{3}+1)}{10(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1)} \\ &= \frac{18 \times 3 + 6\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} + 1}{5 \times 26} = \frac{55+9\sqrt{3}}{130} \end{aligned}$$

则重心坐标为 $(0, 0, \frac{55+9\sqrt{3}}{130})$

12. 证明: 由题意可设 $\partial D = C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3 \cup C_4$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} C_1: & \begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = y_1(t), \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 1]; \\ C_2: & \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = t, \end{cases} \quad t \in [y_1(1), y_2(1)]; \end{aligned}$$

$$C_3^-: \begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = y_2(t), \quad t \in [0, 1]; \end{cases}$$

$$C_4^-: \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = t, \quad t \in [y_1(0), y_2(0)]. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{直接计算得左边} = \oint_{\partial D} u dx = \int_{C_1} u dx + \int_{C_2} u dx + \int_{C_3} u dx + \int_{C_4} u dx = \\ \int_0^1 u(t, y_1(t)) dt + 0 + (- \int_0^1 u(t, y_2(t)) dt) + 0 = \int_0^1 (u(t, y_1(t)) - u(t, y_2(t))) dt;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= - \iint_D \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx dy \\ &= - \int_0^1 dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \\ &= - \int_0^1 u(x, y) \Big|_{y=y_1(x)}^{y=y_2(x)} dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 (u(x, y_2(x)) - u(x, y_1(x))) dx = \text{左边}. \end{aligned}$$

这里要对 12 题做一个说明，答案中的方法是把 D 这条曲线分成 4 部分然后单独计算每个曲线积分再求和，这里相当于是类似格林公式的证明来证明这道题，本意并不是想让大家运用格林公式直接得出结论。

$$13. (1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0$$

(分子直接为0)

$$(2) \text{要证可微, 即证 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$$

$$\text{由(1), } f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(xy)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\text{又 } x^2+y^2 \geq 2xy \quad \text{则 } (xy)^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq \left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } (xy)^{\frac{2}{3}} \geq 0$$

$$\text{则 由夹逼定理, } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(xy)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$

所以由可微的定义, 则 f 在点 $(0,0)$ 处可微.

14. (根据结果进行的一个构造, 看不明白也没关系)

$$\triangleq g(x,y) = f(x,y) + 2(x^2+y^2)$$

由于 $|f(x,y)| \leq 1$, 则在圆 $x^2+y^2=1$ 上, $g \geq 1$ 必成立

而 $g(0,0) = f(0,0) \leq 1$, 且 g 为连续函数

类比一元连续函数在闭区间内有最值,

则 g 在圆盘 D 内也应有最值

即在 D 内部, g 必会取到最小值

(要么 D 内有小于 1 的值 要么 D 内全取 1)

此时则必存在 (x^*, y^*) , 且 $(x^*)^2 + (y^*)^2 < 1$ 使得

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x^*, y^*)} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x^*, y^*)} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 4x, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + 4y$$

$$\text{所以有 } f'_1(x^*, y^*) = -4x^*, \quad f'_2(x^*, y^*) = -4y^*$$

$$\text{从而 } (f'_1(x^*, y^*))^2 + (f'_2(x^*, y^*))^2 = (-4x^*)^2 + (-4y^*)^2 \\ = 16(x^{*2} + y^{*2}) < 16, \text{ 得证.}$$

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来源：微信公众号“路老师的 nonsense collection”

1. $\sum a_n = (-1)^n \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{(2^n+3^n)n!}$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(2^n+3^n)n!(\alpha-n)}{(2^{n+1}+3^{n+1})(n+1)!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n+3^n}{2^{n+1}+3^{n+1}} \cdot \left| \frac{\alpha-n}{n+1} \right|$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\frac{2}{3})^n + 1}{2 \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^n + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$ 则收敛半径 $r=3$

2. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

而对于 $x \in (-1, 1)$, $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$ (利用 $\frac{1}{1+x}$)

则 $\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad x \in (-1, 1)$

3. (若先对 f 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, 则在 $(0,0)$ 处其无意义, 如 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}}$)

由方向导数定义, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{p}}(0,0) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(p \cos \alpha, p \sin \alpha) - f(0,0)}{p}$

$= \lim_{p \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{p^{\frac{2}{3}} \cos^{\frac{2}{3}} \alpha \cdot p^{\frac{1}{3}} \sin^{\frac{1}{3}} \alpha}{p} = \cos^{\frac{2}{3}} \alpha \sin^{\frac{1}{3}} \alpha = \sqrt[3]{\sin \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)}$

令 $t = \sin \alpha$, $g(t) = t - t^3$, 则 $t \in [-1, 1]$, 又 $g'(t) = 1 - 3t^2$

$g'(t) = 0$ 时 $t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 $t = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 又 $g(t)$ 在 $(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$ 上 $\nearrow$ 于 0 , $(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$ 上 $\searrow$ 于 0 , $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, +\infty)$ 上 $\nearrow$ 于 0 , $g(t)$ 是减增减, 则 $t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时有极大值

而 $g(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$, $g(t) = -1 + 1 = 0$ 故 $t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时 $g(t)$ 有最大值

即 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时方向导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{p}}(0,0)$ 取最大值.

4. 由偏导数定义, $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{y^3(x^2+y^2) - xy^3 \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^5 - x^2y^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

而在 $(0, 0)$ 处, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x \cdot 0^3}{x^2 + 0} = 0$

即 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \\ \frac{y^5 - x^2y^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \end{cases}$

由二阶偏导数定义, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{y^5 - 0}{y^4} - 0}{y} = 1$

5. 由题, 所求 $A(\Sigma) = \iint_{\Sigma} dS$ (第一类曲面积分)

$z' = y, z'' = x$, 投影区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 3\}$

$$= \iint_D \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+r^2} \cdot r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \sqrt{1+r^2} dr^2$$

$$= \pi \cdot \int_1^4 \sqrt{u} du \quad (u=r^2+1) = \frac{2}{3}\pi u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2}{3}\pi (4^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot 7 = \frac{14\pi}{3}$$

6. 法 I: 补曲面用高斯公式

取 $S_0: x^2+y^2 \leq 1, z=0$ (下侧)

$$\text{则 } I_0 = \iint_{S_0} x dy dz + y dz dx + x y dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S_0} x y dx dy$$

$$= - \iint_D x y dx dy \quad (D: x^2+y^2 \leq 1)$$

$$= 0 \quad (\text{利用对称性})$$

设 S_0 与 S 所围区域为 V

$$\text{由高斯公式, } I + I_0 = \iiint_V 1+1 dV$$

又 V 为上半球,

$$\text{则 } \iiint_V dV = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^3 = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\text{则 } I = 2 \iiint_V dV = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

法II: 直接计算

S 的投影为 $D: \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

$$z'_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, \quad z'_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$

则由于 S 取上侧, 法向量为 $(-z'_x, -z'_y, 1)$

$$\text{则 } I = \iint_{S^+} x dy dz + y dz dx + xy dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D (x, y, xy) \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, 1 \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} + xy dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy \quad (\text{对称性})$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \cdot r dr$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{r^2 dr^2}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$\stackrel{t=\sqrt{1-r^2}}{=} \pi \int_1^0 \frac{(1-t^2) d(1-t^2)}{t} = \pi \cdot \int_0^1 2-2t^2 dt$$

$$= \pi \cdot 2t - \frac{2}{3}t^3 \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \pi \cdot (2 - \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

7. (第一类曲线积分)

$$m = \int_C y ds$$

$$= \int_3^8 2\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_3^8 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_3^8 \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$\stackrel{t=x+1}{=} 2 \int_4^9 \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_4^9 = \frac{4}{3} (9\sqrt{9} - 4\sqrt{4}) = \frac{4}{3} (27 - 8) = \frac{76}{3}$$

8. 极坐标形式则有 $\begin{cases} x=r\cos\theta \\ y=r\sin\theta \end{cases}$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos\theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sin\theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r\sin\theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + r\cos\theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{联立解得 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos\theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \end{cases}$$

将其代入 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 中, 则有 $r\cos^2\theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} + r\sin^2\theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = 0$
又 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 则 $r \neq 0$ 故可转化为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = 0$

(变换成极坐标形式本质就是利用极坐标表达把偏导对应的自变量进行改变)

9. 令 $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}$, 将 f 延拓成 $\mathbb{R}$ 上以 2π 为周期的奇函数 (奇延拓)

$$\text{有 } a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx \quad \text{其中 } x \in (0, 2\pi) = \frac{-\cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x d\cos nx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) dx = 0 \quad = \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{\cos n\pi}{n} + \frac{1}{\pi n} (x \cos nx \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx)$$

$$\text{对 } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{\cos n\pi}{n} + \frac{1}{\pi n} (\pi \cos n\pi - \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx \quad \text{则有 } f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi-x}{2} \sin nx dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx dx$$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上连续

由狄利克雷收敛定理, 傅里叶级数收敛

$$\text{有 } \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2} = f(x)$$

$$\text{则有 } \forall x \in (0, 2\pi), \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin kx}{k} = \frac{\pi-x}{2} \quad (\text{代入 } a_0, a_n, b_n)$$

本题关键在于, 延拓和狄利克雷收敛定理这两点一定要有说明, 前者是保证积分过程中 0 到 2π 积分和正常计算中 $-\pi$ 到 π 的积分相同, 后者是为了得出证明中的等号, 因为题中没考虑边界所以有等号成立。(因为这写着是证明和单纯计算还是有区别的)

10. 设 D 内任意一光滑简单封闭曲线 C 所围区域为 D_*

由格林公式, $\iint_{D_*} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_C P(x,y) dy - Q(x,y) dx = 0 \quad (*)$

用反证法, 若于点 $M_0 \in D$ 使 $\left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0} \neq 0$ 不妨设 $\left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0} > 0$

由于 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$ 在 D 内连续, 由局部保号性可知, 存在 M_0 的一个小闭圆域 $D_0 \subset D$ 使 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$ 在 D_0 上恒大于 $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right)_{M_0}$, 设 D_0 面积为 $S > 0$

则 $\iint_{D_0} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \geq S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right)_{M_0} > 0$, 与 $(*)$ 式矛盾.

则在 D 内恒有 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 0$ 成立

用了格林公式之后, 题中 $*$ 式不能直接就推出那个积分内的值是 0, 或者说, 直接用 D^* 的任意性去推叙述上会有问题存在, 这种时候就最好是利用反证法考察。

11.

试证明: $\forall x \in (0, 1), y \in (0, +\infty)$, 成立: $y(1-x)x^{y+1} < e^{-1}$.

证明: 令 $f(x, y) = y(1-x)x^{y+1}$

则 $f(x, y)$ 在 $x=0, x=1, y=0$ 上均取 0

在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, y > 0\}$ 内恒大于 0

则 f 的最大值只能在 D 内部取到

则最大值点必为 f 驻点, 设其为 (x_0, y_0)

又 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^y(1-2x+y(1-x))$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^{y+1}(1+y \ln x)(1-x)$

则在 (x_0, y_0) 处 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$

有 $\begin{cases} 2x_0 - 1 = y_0(1-x_0) \\ 1 + y_0 \ln x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$ (忽略上述方程中更大项)

$y_0 \ln x_0 = -1$

则 $x_0^{y_0} = \frac{1}{e}$

而此时 $f(x_0, y_0)$

$= y_0(1-x_0)x_0^{y_0+1}$

$= (2x_0 - 1) \cdot x_0 \cdot \frac{1}{e}$

又 $x_0 \in (0, 1)$

对 $g(x) = 2x^2 - x, g'(x) = 4x - 1$

$g(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{4})$ 上减 在 $(\frac{1}{4}, 1)$ 上增

则在 $(0, 1)$ 上 $g(x) < g(0)$ 且 $g(x) < g(1)$

又 $g(0) = 0, g(1) = 1$

则 $2x_0^2 - x_0 < 1$ 恒成立

则 $f(x_0, y_0) < \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{e}$

又 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为最大值

则对 $\forall (x, y) \in D$, 有 $y(1-x)x^{y+1} < \frac{1}{e}$ 成立

12. (1) 由球面坐标

$$V(\Omega) = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\rho(\theta, \varphi)} \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} (\rho(\theta, \varphi))^3 \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

(直接对最后部分积分即可)

(2) 封闭曲面 球 坐标方程转换为

$$\rho \sin\varphi \sin\theta = (\rho^2 \sin^2\varphi)^2 + \rho^4 \cos^4\varphi$$

$$\text{则对 } \rho = \left(\frac{\sin\varphi \sin\theta}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

但注意到, 此时对范围有 $\begin{cases} \sin\varphi \geq 0 \\ \sin\theta \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$

将上述式子代入(1)中结果

$$\text{有 } V(\Omega) = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin\varphi \sin\theta}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \quad (\text{相当于其在 } (\pi, 2\pi) \text{ 上取0})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}$$

具体计算第(2)问积分过程如下

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} d\varphi = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$\text{对 } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} d\varphi \xrightarrow{t=\pi-\varphi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin^2(\pi-t)}{\sin^4(\pi-t) + \cos^4(\pi-t)} d(\pi-t)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t} dt \quad (\sin(\pi-t) = \sin t, \cos(\pi-t) = -\cos t)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 对 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{\sin^4\varphi + \cos^4\varphi} d\varphi \xrightarrow{t=\tan\varphi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi(\cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi \tan^2\varphi)} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^2\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi \tan^2\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^2\varphi}{1+\tan^4\varphi} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\varphi} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^2\varphi}{1+\tan^4\varphi} d\tan\varphi$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt$$

$$\text{对 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt \xrightarrow{u=\frac{1}{t}} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{\frac{1}{u^2}}{1+\frac{1}{u^4}} d\frac{1}{u} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^2}{u^4+1} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2} du$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^4+1} du$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{t^2}}{t^2+\frac{1}{t^2}} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt - \frac{1}{t}}{(t-\frac{1}{t})^2+2} \xrightarrow{x=t-\frac{1}{t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}}{1+(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}$$

浙江大学 2020-2021 学年 春夏 学期

《微积分（甲）II》课程期末考试答案

来源：微信公众号“路老师的 nonsense collection”

1. 对 $z = x^2y^3 - e^z + e$, 令 $F(x, y, z) = z - x^2y^3 + e^z - e = 0$

则 $F'_x(x, y, z) = -2xy^3$, $F'_y(x, y, z) = -3x^2y^2$

$F'_z(x, y, z) = 1 + e^z$

则对应 $F'_x(1, 1, 1) = -2$, $F'_y(1, 1, 1) = -3$, $F'_z(1, 1, 1) = 1 + e$

即切平面的法向量为 $(-2, -3, 1+e)$

从而切平面方程为 $-2(x-1) - 3(y-1) + (1+e)(z-1) = 0$

即 $-2x - 3y + (1+e)z + 4 - e = 0$

对应法线方向向量也为 $(-2, -3, 1+e)$

则法线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{1+e}$

2. 由于 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = t$, $\frac{dz}{dt} = t^2$

从而 $I_1 = \int_0^e \frac{t \cdot \frac{t^3}{3}}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + 4 \cdot (\frac{t^2}{2})^2}} \cdot \sqrt{(\frac{dx}{dt})^2 + (\frac{dy}{dt})^2 + (\frac{dz}{dt})^2} dt$

$= \int_0^e \frac{t^4}{3\sqrt{1+t^2+t^4}} \cdot \sqrt{1+t^2+t^4} dt$

$= \int_0^e \frac{1}{3} t^4 dt = \frac{1}{15} t^5 \Big|_0^e = \frac{e^5}{15}$

3. (1) 此时要依托方向导数的定义

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f((0,0) + t\vec{e}) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha \cdot t \sin \alpha}{t^4 \cos^4 \alpha + t^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t^2 \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}$$

注意到此时若直接把 t 看成 0, 结果为 $\frac{\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$

但 $\sin \alpha$ 可能为 0, 从而要讨论

$\sin \alpha = 0$ 时 $\alpha = 0$ 或 $\alpha = \pi$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 2\pi$)

从而此时 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$

因此综上, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha = 0, \pi \\ \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} & 0 < \alpha < \pi \text{ 或 } \pi < \alpha < 2\pi \end{cases}$

注: 此时不能用 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \alpha$ 来得到结果,

因为在 $(0,0)$ 点 f 不可微 (2) 中甚至不连续)

(2) 考虑 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$,

取 $y = x^2$, 该极限变为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot x^2}{x^4 + x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$

取 $y = 0$, 该极限变为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot x^2}{x^4} = 0$

二者不相等, 说明 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$ 不存在

则必不等于 $f(0,0)$, 从而 f 在 $(0,0)$ 处不连续

4、注意到被积函数中有 $|x|, |y|$ 的开根, 求导不能直接求,
 所以想用高斯公式, 要么先对称, 要么就被迫不能
 (哪怕想用, 对称成上半球缺的 $\frac{1}{4}$, 要再补两个面(不算必补的侧面))
 而这种转化十分麻烦还容易算错
 故此时用直接法进行求解

有 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ ($z \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 使得 $z > 0$), 且取上侧为正侧, 有

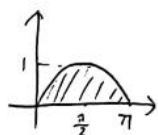
$$z'_x = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, \quad z'_y = \frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$

从而法向为 $(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, 1)$ (对应公式 $(-z'_x, -z'_y, 1)$)

而 S 在 xy 面上的投影应为 $D_0: x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$ (球面中代入 $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 得 $\frac{1}{4}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } J &= \iint_S |x| dy dz + |y| dz dx + \frac{dx dy}{z} \\ &= \iint_{D_0} (|x|, |y|, \frac{1}{z}) \cdot (\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, 1) dx dy \quad (z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}) \\ &= \iint_{D_0} \frac{x|x|}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} + \frac{y|y|}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy \quad (\text{利用对称性, 前两个函数分别关于 } x/y \text{ 为奇}) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} dr \\ &= 2\pi \cdot (-\sqrt{1-r^2}) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\pi \cdot (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - (-1)) = (2-\sqrt{3})\pi \end{aligned}$$

5.



由格林公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_C &= \oint_C se^x(1-\cos y)dx - se^x(y-\sin y)dy \\
 &= \iint_D -se^x(y-\sin y) - se^x \cdot \sin y \, dx dy \\
 &= \iint_D -se^x y \, dx dy \\
 &= -5 \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{\sin x} e^x y \, dy \\
 &= -5 \int_0^\pi \left. \frac{1}{2} e^x \cdot y^2 \right|_0^{\sin x} = -5 \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin^2 x \, dx \\
 &= -\frac{5}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \, de^x \\
 &= -\frac{5}{2} \left(\sin^2 x \cdot e^x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x d \sin^2 x \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{5}{2} \cdot \int_0^\pi e^x \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{5}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin 2x \, de^x = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(\sin 2x \cdot e^x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x d \sin 2x \right) \\
 &= \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(-2 \int_0^\pi \cos 2x \cdot e^x \, dx \right) = -5 \int_0^\pi \cos 2x \, de^x \\
 &= -5 \left(e^x \cos 2x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x d \cos 2x \right) \\
 &= -5(e^\pi - 1 + 2 \int_0^\pi e^x \sin 2x \, dx)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$又 I_C = \frac{5}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin 2x \cdot e^x \, dx = -5(e^\pi - 1) - 10 \cdot \int_0^\pi \sin 2x \cdot e^x \, dx$$

$$1 \wedge \pi \quad \int_0^\pi \sin 2x \cdot e^x \, dx = \frac{-5(e^\pi - 1)}{10 + \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{2(1 - e^\pi)}{5}$$

$$因此 I_C = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2(1 - e^\pi)}{5} = 1 - e^\pi$$

6. 对该三重积分, 首先考虑到是球区域, 使用球坐标

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iiint_K (z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz && \text{(注意到 } r, \theta, \varphi \text{ 的范围:)} \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos\varphi} (r + r\cos\varphi) r^2 \sin\varphi dr && \text{由 } r^2 \leq r\cos\varphi, \theta \text{ 不受影响,} \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\cos\varphi} r^3 + r^3 \cos\varphi dr && \text{而 } \cos\varphi \text{ 要大于等于 } 0 \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\varphi}{4} (1 + \cos\varphi) \cdot r^4 \Big|_0^{\cos\varphi} d\varphi && \text{有 } 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos\varphi) \cos^4\varphi d\cos\varphi \right) \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^0 u^4 + u^5 du = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5} u^5 + \frac{1}{6} u^6 \right) \Big|_0^1 \\
 &\quad (u = \cos\varphi) && = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{11\pi}{60}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 由题, 对 $f(x^2+1, e^x) = e^{(x+1)^2}$ 两边关于 x 求导, 有

$$f'_1(x^2+1, e^x) \cdot 2x + f'_2(x^2+1, e^x) \cdot e^x = e^{(x+1)^2} \cdot 2(x+1)$$

$$\text{把 } x=0 \text{ 代入, 有 } f'_1(1, 1) \cdot 0 + f'_2(1, 1) \cdot 1 = e^{1^2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 2e$$

$$\text{即 } f'_2(1, 1) = 2e$$

再对 $f(x^2, x) = x^2 e^{x^2}$ 两边关于 x 求导, 有

$$f'_1(x^2, x) \cdot 2x + f'_2(x^2, x) \cdot 1 = 2xe^{x^2} + x^2 e^{x^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$\text{代入 } x=1, \text{ 有 } f'_1(1, 1) \cdot 2 + f'_2(1, 1) = 2 \cdot e^1 + 1^2 \cdot e^1 \cdot 2$$

$$\text{即 } 2f'_1(1, 1) + f'_2(1, 1) = 4e$$

$$\text{从而 } f'_1(1, 1) = e$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此 } df|_{(1,1)} &= f'_1(1,1) dx + f'_2(1,1) dy \\
 &= e dx + 2e dy
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 先计算 $a_0 = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 e^x dx = e - e^{-1}$ (注意到这里的周期是2)

而这里进一步的由 Dirichlet 定理,

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(n\pi x) + b_n \sin(n\pi x) = e^x, \text{ 当 } -1 < x < 1$$

$$\text{且 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时, 上式} = \frac{f(1+) + f(1-)}{2} = \frac{f(1+) + f(1-)}{2} = \frac{e^{-1} + e}{2}$$

(因为没说让求 a_n, b_n , 所以先避免直接去求)

$$\text{取 } x=1, \cos n\pi = (-1)^n, \sin n\pi = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot (-1)^n + 0 = \frac{e+e^{-1}}{2}$$

$$\text{有 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = \frac{e+e^{-1}}{2} - \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{e+e^{-1} - (e-e^{-1})}{2} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } \sin n\pi \cdot 0 = 0, \cos n\pi \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot 1 + b_n \cdot 0 = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 1 - \frac{a_0}{2} = 1 - \frac{e-e^{-1}}{2}$$

9. 先对 x^{2n} 转化, 令 $t=x^2$, $a_n = t^{n+\frac{n}{2}}$

则原级数可写为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n t^n$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+1) \cdot (n+\frac{1}{2})}{(n+\frac{3}{2}) (-1)^n \cdot n} \right| = 1$$

$$\text{收敛半径 } r = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

即 $x^2 < 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n x^{2n}$ 是绝对收敛的.

考虑 $x^2 = 1$, 即 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 原级数化为 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{n+\frac{1}{2}}$

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ 不存在, 从而该级数发散.

(n 为奇时为 -1 , n 为偶时为 1)

再求和函数, 令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+\frac{1}{2}} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2n}{2n+1} x^{2n}$ (不要出现 $\frac{1}{2}$ 在

分母上)

$$\text{令 } T(x) = xS(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2n+1-1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$= x \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-x^2)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$= x \cdot \frac{-x^2}{1-(-x^2)} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$\text{再令 } R(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$\text{而 } R'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} = \frac{-x^2}{1-(-x^2)} = \frac{-x^2-1+1}{1+x^2} = -1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{则 } R(x) - R(0) = \int_0^x R'(t) dt = \int_0^x -1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= -t + \arctan t \Big|_0^x = -x + \arctan x$$

$$\text{又 } R(0) = 0, \text{ 则 } R(x) = -x + \arctan x$$

$$\text{则 } T(x) = x \cdot \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} - R(x) = \frac{-x^3}{1+x^2} + x - \arctan x = xS(x)$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } S(0) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } S(x) = \frac{T(x)}{x} = \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} + 1 - \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{\arctan x}{x}$$

$$\text{综上 } S(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x=0 \\ \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{\arctan x}{x} & x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \end{cases}$$

10. ① 对 $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$, 取 $u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2$

有 $\nabla u(x, y, z) = (x, y, z) = \vec{F}(x, y, z)$

即曲线积分与路径无关, 且对应积分值可用原函数求出

$$\text{对应 } W = u(x, y, z) \Big|_{(1, 0, 0)}^{(1, 0, 4\pi)} = \frac{1}{2}(4\pi)^2 = 8\pi^2.$$

② 一般方法去解曲线积分

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_C \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_C x dx + y dy + z dz \quad (d\vec{s} = (dx, dy, dz)) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t d\cos t + \sin t d\sin t + 2t dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos t \cdot (-\sin t) + \sin t \cdot \cos t + 2t \cdot 2) dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} 4t dt = 2t^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 8\pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

11. 用反证法。假设 $z(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最值在 D 的内部 D° 上取到

设取到最值的点为 (x_0, y_0) , 则该点也必为极值点。

且在 D° 内 $z(x, y)$ 有连续二阶偏导,

$$\text{有 } z'_x(x_0, y_0) = z'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$\text{再令 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) = A, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = B, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) = C$$

由已知条件, $A + C = 0, B \neq 0$

而由于多元函数极值的充分条件, (x_0, y_0) 为极值点时应有 $B^2 - AC \leq 0$

$$\text{但此时 } B^2 - AC = B^2 - A \cdot (-A) = B^2 + A^2 > 0 \quad (B \neq 0)$$

从而 (x_0, y_0) 不是极值点, 产生矛盾。

又由于 z 在 D 上连续则必存在最值。

从而 $z(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最值不能在 D° 上, 故只能在 ∂D 上取到。

12. 首先要读懂题, 以及知道什么是旋度 rot.

$$\text{rot}(\vec{F}) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) \quad (\text{用 Stokes 公式联想记忆})$$

$$= \nabla \times \vec{F} \quad (\nabla \text{ 为哈密顿算子 } (\nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z})))$$

最后计算结果是向量, 但我们对于积分不能考虑向量
(若等号成立, 则等号右边的 $\oint_S \vec{r} \times \vec{F} dS$ 结果是个向量, 而对于第一类曲面积分, 我们没办法按着向量去计算, 也即整体算出对应结果)

此时我们考虑计算的是向量的三个分量

即对于向量 (A, B, C) , 分别乘上 $\vec{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $\vec{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$, $\vec{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$

就变成了 A, B, C (点乘)

验证对应项相等, 则两个向量相等.

简化讨论, 只考虑 x 方向的分量 (点乘 $\vec{e}_1$)

$$\text{即考虑 } \oint_S (\vec{r} \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{e}_1 dS$$

$$= \oint_S (\vec{F} \times \vec{e}_1) \cdot \vec{r} dS \quad (\text{混合积的性质})$$

$$= \iiint_M \nabla \cdot (\vec{F} \times \vec{e}_1) dV \quad (\text{Gauss 公式})$$

($\vec{r}$ 作为单位外法向量, 也就是方向余弦)

(利用 ∇ 来写公式, 也就是正常那种 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$)

$$= \iiint_M (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{e}_1 dV \quad (\text{混合积性质, 去贴合旋度表达式})$$

$$= V(M) \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}(P_0)) \cdot \vec{e}_1 \quad (\text{积分中值定理, } P_0' \in M)$$

$$\text{则取极限有 } \lim_{\text{diam}(M) \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{V(M)} \oint_S (\vec{r} \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{e}_1 \, dS$$

$$= \lim_{\text{diam}(M) \rightarrow 0^+} (\nabla \times \vec{F}(P_0)) \cdot \vec{e}_1 = \lim_{\text{diam}(M) \rightarrow 0^+} (\nabla \times \vec{F}(P_0)) \cdot \vec{e}_1$$

$$= \text{rot } \vec{F}(P_0) \cdot \vec{e}_1 \quad (M \text{ 很小看成只有 } P_0 \text{ 点})$$

类似地, 对点乘 $\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ 也成立

$$\text{则面 } \overrightarrow{\text{rot}(\vec{F})} \Big|_{P_0} = (\text{rot } \vec{F}(P_0) \cdot \vec{e}_1, \text{rot } \vec{F}(P_0) \cdot \vec{e}_2, \text{rot } \vec{F}(P_0) \cdot \vec{e}_3)$$

$$= \lim_{\text{diam}(M) \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{V(M)} \left(\oint_S (\vec{r} \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{e}_1 \, dS, \oint_S (\vec{r} \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{e}_2 \, dS, \oint_S (\vec{r} \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{e}_3 \, dS \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\text{diam}(M) \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{V(M)} \oint_S \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \, dS$$

得证.

浙江大学 2021-2022 学年 春夏 学期

《微积分（甲）II》课程期末考试答案

来源：微信公众号“路老师的 nonsense collection”

1. 对 $f(x) = 1 + \arctan x$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-x^2)^n$

(参考 $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n$) 此时应有 $|x^2| < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f(x) &= f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt \\ &= 1 + \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-t^2)^n dt \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x (-t^2)^n dt \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \Big|_0^x \right) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $|x^2| < 1$, 则对应此时 $-1 < x < 1$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

则对应收敛半径为 1,

2. 设相交部分为 S , 其在 xOy 面上的投影区域为 $D: \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } m &= \iint_S e \, dS = e \iint_D \sqrt{1+(z'_x)^2+(z'_y)^2} \, dx \, dy \\ &= e \iint_D \sqrt{1+y^2+x^2} \, dx \, dy \quad (\text{这里 } z=xy, \text{ 进行偏导}) \\ &= e \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+r^2} \, r \, dr \quad (\text{转化为极坐标}) \\ &= 2\pi e \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+r^2} \, d(r^2+1) \\ &= \pi e \cdot \frac{2}{3} (r^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \pi e \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} (2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) \right] = \frac{2}{3} \pi e (2\sqrt{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

3. 由已知, $x'(t) = \cos t - t \sin t$, $y'(t) = \sin t + t \cos t$, $z'(t) = 1$

$$\text{则 } I_1 = \int_C \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{\pi^2-2}} \sqrt{t^2 \cos^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t + t^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{\pi^2-2}} \sqrt{2t^2} \cdot \sqrt{(\cos t - t \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2 + 1^2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{\pi^2-2}} t \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t + t^2 \cos^2 t - 2t \sin t \cos t + 2t \sin t \cos t + 1} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{\pi^2-2}} t \sqrt{2+t^2} dt$$

$$\stackrel{(u=t^2)}{=} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_2^{\pi^2-2} \sqrt{2+u} du$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_2^{\pi^2-2} \sqrt{2+u} d(2+u)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (2+u)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_2^{\pi^2-2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \left((\pi^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} (\pi^3 - 8)$$

$$4. \text{ 令 } P = \frac{-y}{4x^2+y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{4x^2+y^2}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{4x^2+y^2-y \cdot 2y}{(4x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-4x^2}{(4x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{4x^2+y^2-x \cdot 8x}{(4x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-4x^2}{(4x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

而此时不包括原点, 但 C 中包含原点.

此时令 $C_0: 4x^2+y^2=\varepsilon^2$, 且 C_0 为逆时针方向, $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$

则 C 与 C_0 所围的有界闭区域 D 为单连通区域

$$\text{由格林公式, } \oint_{C \cup C_0} Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = 0$$

其中 C_0 为顺时针方向, 则 $\int_C Pdx + Qdy + \int_{C_0} Pdx + Qdy = 0$

$$\text{因此有 } I_2 = \int_C Pdx + Qdy = -\int_{C_0} Pdx + Qdy$$

由于 $C_0: 4x^2+y^2=\varepsilon^2$, 利用参数方程变化有 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon \cos\theta \\ y = \varepsilon \sin\theta \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I_2 &= \int_{C_0} \frac{-ydx + xdy}{\varepsilon^2} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-\varepsilon \sin\theta d(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon \cos\theta) + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon \cos\theta d(\varepsilon \sin\theta)}{\varepsilon^2} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= \pi. \end{aligned}$$

5. 在曲面 S 上有 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$,

$$\text{则 } z'_x = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$z'_y = \frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$

且 S 取外侧, 故法向为 $(-z'_x, -z'_y, 1)$

$$\text{则 } J = \iint_S z^3 dx dy = \iint_D (0, 0, z^3) \cdot (-z'_x, -z'_y, 1) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_D z^3 dx dy \\ &= \iint_D (1-x^2-y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

其中 D 为 S 在 xOy 面上的投影, 则 $D: \{(x, y) | x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$

$$\text{有 } J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot r dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dr^2$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 (1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} d(1-r^2)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{5} (1-r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(0 - \frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{\pi}{10}.$$

6. 首先, $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $\mathbb{R}$.

且由于 $\cos x = \cos(-x)$, 则 $f(x) = f(-x)$, $f(x)$ 为偶函数

则有 $b_n = 0$ (即为余弦级数)

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \quad (n \geq 1)$$

这时只需考虑在 $[0, \pi]$ 上 $f(x)$ 的取值.

$x \in [0, \pi]$ 时 $\cos x \in [-1, 1]$, 设 $t = \arcsin(\cos x)$

则 $\sin t = \cos x$, 且 $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

此时有 $\sin t = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$ 或 $\sin t = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)$ (利用 $\sin$ 与 $\cos$ 的诱导公式进行转换)

有 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x + 2k\pi$ 或 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} + x + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

由 x 与 t 的范围, 则 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$

即 $0 < x \leq \pi$ 时, $f(x) = \arcsin(\cos x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$

$$\text{从而 } a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \pi - \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \right) = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x d \sin nx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} (x \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n^2\pi} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{n^2\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1)$$

$$= \frac{2[1 - (-1)^n]}{n^2\pi} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

则 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2[1-(-1)^n]}{n^2\pi} \cos nx$,

利用 $1-(-1)^n = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为偶} \\ 2, & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2[1-(-1)^n]}{n^2\pi} \cos nx = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{4}{(2n+1)^2\pi} \cos(2n+1)x.$$

(偶数项不考虑, 只考虑奇数项)

由于 $f(x)$ 连续, 由狄利克雷收敛定理

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{4}{(2n+1)^2\pi} \cos(2n+1)x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1, \text{ 有 } f(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\cos(2n+1)}{(2n+1)^2}$$

且此时 $f(1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$ (利用 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的表达式)

$$\text{则 } \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2n+1)}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2n+1)}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

7. 对 $u = x + y + z$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 1 > 0$

则在 B 的内部无极值点 (因为无驻点), 故不取最值.

则最值必在边界 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上取得.

令 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x + y + z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$ (求条件极值)

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} L'_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L'_y = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L'_z = 1 + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{或 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ z = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

对应驻点 $P_1(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$, $P_2(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$

$$\text{则在 } P_1 \text{ 处 } u|_{P_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3}; \text{ 在 } P_2 \text{ 处 } u|_{P_2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$$

由实际情况, u 必存在最值, 则对应

$$u_{\max} = \sqrt{3} \text{ (在 } P_1 \text{ 处)}, \quad u_{\min} = -\sqrt{3} \text{ (在 } P_2 \text{ 处)}.$$

8. (1) 用方向导数的定义去求,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \Big|_{(0,0)} &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\rho \cos \alpha, \rho \sin \alpha) - f(0,0)}{\rho} \quad ((\rho \cos \alpha, \rho \sin \alpha) \text{ 即 } \rho \vec{e}) \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\rho \cos \alpha \rho \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\rho^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \rho^2 \sin^2 \alpha}} - 0}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\rho^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{\rho \sqrt{\rho^2}} = \cos \alpha \sin \alpha, \quad \alpha \in [0, 2\pi)\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{y} = 0, \quad \text{则 } f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0) \cdot x - f'_y(0,0) \cdot y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{对 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

当沿着 $y=x$ 方向趋于 0 时

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=x}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

当沿着 $y=0$ 方向趋于 0 时,

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=0}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$$

二者不相等, 则 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 不存在

$$\text{即 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0) \cdot x - f'_y(0,0) \cdot y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \text{ 不存在}$$

故 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不可微.

9. (1) 由 $z = z(x, y)$, 对 $g(x-z, y-2z) = 0$ 的两边分别对 x, y 求导有

$$\begin{cases} g'_1 \cdot (1 - z'_x) + g'_2 \cdot (-2z'_x) = 0 \\ g'_1 \cdot (-z'_y) + g'_2 \cdot (1 - 2z'_y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x, y) = z'_x &= \frac{g'_1}{g'_1 + 2g'_2} \quad (g'_1 + 2g'_2 \neq 0 \text{ 题中已给出}) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, y) = z'_y &= \frac{g'_2}{g'_1 + 2g'_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此对 } \forall (x, y) \in D, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x, y) + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{g'_1 + 2g'_2}{g'_1 + 2g'_2} = 1.$$

(2) 令 $F(x, y, z) = g(x-z, y-2z) = 0$

则对应曲面上点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面法向量

$$\vec{n} = (F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

$$\text{又 } F'_x = g'_1 \cdot 1 + g'_2 \cdot 0 = g'_1$$

$$F'_y = g'_1 \cdot 0 + g'_2 \cdot 1 = g'_2$$

$$F'_z = g'_1 \cdot (-1) + g'_2 \cdot (-2) = -g'_1 - 2g'_2$$

$$\text{又 } \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\ell} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) \cdot (1, 2, 1)$$

$$= F'_x + 2F'_y + F'_z$$

$$= g'_1 + 2g'_2 + (-g'_1 - 2g'_2) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{n} \perp \vec{\ell}$$

则命题成立.

10. 由题, $a_n > 0$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

利用保号性, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 对 $\forall n \geq N$ 有 $n(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1) > \frac{1}{4} > 0$ 成立.

($\frac{1}{4}$ 的取得是利用 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的取半, 实际上这个将 $\frac{1}{2}$ 变为任意正数都可以有类似操作, 本质上是利用极限定义的 ε - N 语言,

对 $\forall n \geq N$ 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ 有 $|n(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1) - \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{1}{4}$, 从而转化得上述结论)

那么对 $\forall n \geq N$, 有 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > 1 + \frac{1}{4n} > 1$ 成立

即从第 N 项起, $\{a_n\}$ 是单调递减的.

(接下来就要说明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 了, 这里呈现两种方法)

(1) 由于 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > 1 + \frac{1}{4n}$ 对 $\forall n \geq N$

$$\text{那么 } a_{n+1} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cdots \frac{a_{N+1}}{a_N} \cdot a_N$$

$$= \frac{a_N}{\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \cdots \frac{a_N}{a_{N+1}}}$$

$$< \frac{a_N}{(1 + \frac{1}{4n})(1 + \frac{1}{4(n-1)}) \cdots (1 + \frac{1}{4N})}$$

$$< \frac{a_N}{1 + \frac{1}{4N} + \frac{1}{4(N+1)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4(N-1)} + \frac{1}{4N}}$$

(类比 $(1+a)(1+b) > 1+a+b$
因为这里加的项都是正的)

而 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 由调和级数可知, $\sum_{k=N}^n \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=N}^n \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_N}{1 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=N}^n \frac{1}{k}} = 0 \quad \text{又 } a_{n+1} > 0$$

由夹逼准则, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

再由莱布尼茨判别法可知, 交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$ 收敛

(2) 把 n 写成 $\frac{1}{n}$, 原题所给极限即为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$

再参考极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$ (往分子的角度找类似看一部分)

此时找一个小于已知 $\frac{1}{4}$ 的极限, 对 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n[(1+\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1] = \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{4}$

则 $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 对 $n \geq N_0$, 有 $n[(1+\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1] < \frac{1}{4}$ 成立 (参考极限定义得到)

即 $(1+\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{2}} < 1 + \frac{1}{4n} < \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}$ (这里相当于要把 a_n 与显式进行结合考虑)

则有 $n^{\frac{1}{2}} a_n > (n+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} a_{n+1} > 0$ 成立, 故数列 $\{n^{\frac{1}{2}} a_n\}$ 收敛 (单调减有下界)

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{2}} a_n = M$, 则 $M \geq 0$ 从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{2}} a_n = 0 \cdot M = 0$

再由莱布尼茨判别法可知, 交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$ 收敛

11. 先令 $M = \max_{(x,y) \in D} \sqrt{\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(x,y)\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(x,y)\right]^2}$

考虑到要证的左侧没有偏导, 那么需要进行构造

(一元时候构造出导数可以用拉格朗日中值定理, 利用一个初值, 而这里可以利用 $f|_{\partial D} = 0$ 当作一个初值考虑)

由于 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 则由 $f|_{\partial D} = 0$, 用极坐标变换有

$f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) = 0$ 对 $\forall \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ 均成立.

令 $g(r) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ (这里把二元函数降为一元考虑, 不考虑 θ 这个变量)
 $= f(x, y)$

则 $g(1) = 0 = f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ (此时 $r \in [0, 1]$)

由拉格朗日中值定理, $\frac{g(r) - g(1)}{r - 1} = g'(\xi)$

其中 $\xi \in (r, 1)$, 则 $f(x, y) = g(r) = (r-1)g'(\xi)$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{再考虑 } g'(r) &= f'_1(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot \cos\theta + f'_2(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot \sin\theta \\ &= \cos\theta \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y) + \sin\theta \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y) \quad (z=f(x,y))\end{aligned}$$

(利用对一元函数的求导得到二元函数偏导相关的式子)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } |g'(r)| &= \left| \cos\theta \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y) + \sin\theta \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y) \right| \\ &\leq \sqrt{(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) \left[\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y) \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y) \right)^2 \right]} \quad (\text{柯西不等式}) \\ &= \sqrt{\left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y) \right]^2} \leq M\end{aligned}$$

对 $\forall r \in (0,1)$ 均成立.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{因此 } \left| \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy \right| &= \iint_D |f(x,y)| dx dy \\ &= \iint_D |r-1| |g'(\xi)| dx dy \\ &\leq \iint_D |r-1| \cdot M dx dy \\ &= M \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r(1-r) dr \\ &= M \cdot 2\pi \cdot \int_0^1 r - r^2 dr \\ &= 2\pi M \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}r^2 - \frac{1}{3}r^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= 2\pi M \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} M = \frac{\pi}{3} \max_{(x,y) \in D} \sqrt{\left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y) \right]^2}\end{aligned}$$

即原式得证.

12. 首先 $\vec{\text{grad}}(f) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \text{div}(f \cdot \vec{\text{grad}}(f)) &= \text{div}\left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, f \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, f \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) \quad (\text{散度定义}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + f \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + f \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2 \\ &= f \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2 = 2f \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{且 } \|\vec{\text{grad}}(f)\|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2 = f$$

代入上述散度的式子中有

$$f \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}\right) = f, \text{ 且 } f(x, y, z) \neq 0$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{此时 } \oint_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dS &= \oint_S \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma\right) dS \\ &= \oint_{S^+} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dydz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dzdx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dxdy\right) \end{aligned}$$

(利用一二类曲面积分转化, 此时 S^+ 为 S 的正向)

$$= \iiint_M \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}\right) dxdydz \quad (\text{高斯公式})$$

$$= \iiint_M 1 dxdydz$$

$$= V(M), \quad \text{得证.}$$

浙江大学 2022-2023 学年 春夏 学期

《微积分（甲）II》课程期末考试答案

来源：微信公众号“路老师的 nonsense collection”

1. 由题 $\vec{AB} = (-1, 2, 2)$, $\vec{AC} = (1, 2, 3)$, $\vec{AD} = (-2, 1, p)$

由于 A, B, C, D 四点共面, 则 $(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}) \cdot \vec{AD} = 0$

$$\text{即有 } \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & p \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{则 } [-2p + 2 + (-12)] - [-8 + (-3) + 2p] = (-2p - 10) - (2p - 11) = -4p + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } p = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{从而 } \vec{AD} = (-2, 1, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \vec{AC} \times \vec{AD} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix} = (\frac{1}{2} - 3)\vec{i} - [\frac{1}{4} - (-6)]\vec{j} + [1 - (-4)]\vec{k} \\ &= (-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{25}{4}, 5) \neq \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

因此 A, C, D 三点不共线.

2. 由题, 先计算直线和球之间的位置关系.

则所给球的球心 $A(2, 3, -1)$, 半径 $r = \sqrt{9} = 3$,

直线过点 $B(-1, -1, -1)$, 方向向量 $\vec{l} = (3, 4, 12)$

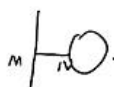
从而 A 到直线的距离 $d = \frac{|\vec{AB} \times \vec{l}|}{|\vec{l}|}$

$$\text{又 } \vec{AB} = (-3, -4, 0), \text{ 则 } \vec{AB} \times \vec{l} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -3 & -4 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = (48-0)\vec{i} - (-36-0)\vec{j} + [-12-(-12)]\vec{k} \\ = (-48, 36, 0)$$

$$\text{从而 } d = \frac{|(-48, 36, 0)|}{|(3, 4, 12)|} = \frac{12|(-4, 3, 0)|}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2+12^2}} = \frac{12\sqrt{3^2+4^2}}{\sqrt{9+16+144}} = \frac{12\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{169}} = \frac{60}{13}$$

因此 $d > r$, 从而球与直线相离

则所求 MN 长最小值为 $d - r = \frac{60}{13} - 3 = \frac{21}{13}$



3. 设旋转曲面上一点 $P(x, y, z)$ 由点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 旋转得到.

且 P_0 在已知曲线上.

由绕 z 轴旋转得 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 \\ z = z_0 \end{cases}$

$$\text{又 } P_0 \text{ 在曲线上有 } \begin{cases} x_0 = \sqrt{t} \\ y_0 = t^3 \\ z_0 = t^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases} \quad \text{代入得 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = t + t^6 \\ z = t^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而 } x^2 + y^2 = z^{\frac{2}{3}} + z^4$$

又 $t \geq 0$, 则 $z \geq 0$.

即旋转曲面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = z^{\frac{2}{3}} + z^4$, $z \geq 0$.

4. $\alpha = 0$ 时, 原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$, 由于 $a_n = \frac{1}{n} > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} < a_n \quad \text{对} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \quad \text{均成立}$$

由 Leibniz 判别法则级数收敛

又 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 从而此时原级数条件收敛

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha > 0 \text{ 时, 考虑 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1 - \frac{\alpha \ln n}{n})^n}{\frac{1}{n^\alpha}} &\stackrel{x=\frac{1}{n}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1 - \alpha x \ln \frac{1}{x})^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1 + \alpha x \ln x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \alpha x \ln x)}}{e^{\alpha \ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x \ln x) - \alpha x \ln x}{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1+x)}{2x(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(1+x)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x \ln x) - \alpha x \ln x}{\alpha^2 x^2 \ln^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x \ln x) - \alpha x \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x \ln x) - \alpha x \ln x}{\alpha^2 x^2 \ln^2 x} \cdot \alpha^2 x \ln^2 x$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln^2 x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln^2 x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x \ln x) - \alpha x \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x \ln x) - \alpha x \ln x}{\alpha^2 x^2 \ln^2 x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \alpha^2 x \ln^2 x = 0$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1 - \frac{\alpha \ln n}{n})^n}{\frac{1}{n^\alpha}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x \ln x) - \alpha x \ln x}{x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\text{有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} (1 - \frac{\alpha \ln n}{n})^n}{\frac{1}{n^{\alpha+1}}} = 1 \text{ 成立,}$$

又 $\alpha > 0$ 时 $\alpha+1 > 1$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha+1}}$ 收敛

因此级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 - \frac{\alpha \ln n}{n})^n$ 收敛

从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 - \frac{\alpha \ln n}{n})^n$ 绝对收敛.

综上, $\alpha=0$ 时原级数条件收敛; $\alpha>0$ 时原级数绝对收敛

5. 将 $x = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4y^2 + 3z^2 - 4}$ 代入 $z = x^2 - y^2$ 中有

$$z = \frac{1}{4}(4y^2 + 3z^2 - 4) - y^2 = \frac{3}{4}z^2 - 1$$

$$\text{即 } 3z^2 - 4z - 4 = 0, \text{ 解得 } z = 2 \text{ 或 } z = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{又 } z \geq 0, \text{ 则舍去 } z = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

因此曲线 C 还可写成 $C: \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 2 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$, 此时有 $x \geq 0$ (根号的定义)

设 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则有 $z_0 = 2$, $x_0^2 - y_0^2 = 2$ 成立.

$$\text{对 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 - 2 = 0, G(x, y, z) = z - 2 = 0$$

$$F'_x = 2x, F'_y = -2y, F'_z = 0, G'_x = 0 = G'_y, G'_z = 1$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2y & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2y$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_z & F'_x \\ G'_z & G'_x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2x \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2x$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_y \\ G'_x & G'_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & -2y \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

则在P处切线的方向向量

$$\vec{r}_p = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_P, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Big|_P, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_P \right) = (-2y_0, -2x_0, 0)$$

又平面法向量 $\vec{n} = (3, -1, 2)$, 且切线L与平面平行

所以有 $\vec{r}_p \perp \vec{n}$, 即 $\vec{r}_p \cdot \vec{n} = -6y_0 + 2x_0 + 0 = 0$

从而 $x_0 = 3y_0$, 代入 $x_0^2 - y_0^2 = 2$, 有 $y_0^2 = \frac{1}{4}$,

又 $x_0 > 0$ 则 $y_0 > 0$ 解得 $y_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ 从而 $x_0 = \frac{3}{2}$

则点 $P(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 2)$, $\vec{r}_p = (-1, -3, 0)$

对应L的方程为 $\frac{x - \frac{3}{2}}{-1} = \frac{y - \frac{1}{2}}{-3} = \frac{z - 2}{0}$

6. 对 $f(x) = \arcsin(2x)$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$, $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$.

又因为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}-1)\cdots(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1)}{n!} (-x)^n$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n-1)!!}{n! 2^n} \cdot (-1)^n x^n$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n, \quad |x| < 1$$

则 $f'(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} = 2 \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (4x^2)^n \right]$

$$= 2 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n}, \quad |x| < \frac{1}{2}$$

又 $f(0) = 0$, 则利用积分有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_0^x f'(t) dt + f(0) = \int_0^x \left[2 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} t^{2n} \right] dt \\ &= 2x + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)(2n)!!} x^{2n+1}, \quad |x| < \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

再考虑边界, $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时级数化为 $1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)(2n)!!}$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时级数化为 } 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{2n+1}}{2^{2n+1}} = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)(2n)!!}$$

总之, 即只需考虑级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)(2n)!!}$

由 Wallis 公式, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \sqrt{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \sqrt{2n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2n+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

注意: 这里 Wallis 公式的具体证明就略去了, 可以参考教材, 或者直接由 Wallis 那个计算积分的公式利用 n 次和 $n-2$ 次两个积分的关系, 再利用夹逼定理推出。

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!(2n+1)}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!\sqrt{n}}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{n}{2n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$$

且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛,

因此级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!(2n+1)}$ 收敛,

即 $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 时对应幂级数收敛,

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = 2x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!(2n+1)} x^{2n+1}, \quad |x| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

由展开式, 考虑 x^7 项对应系数 a_7 , 则 $f^{(7)}(0) = 7! a_7$

又此时 $2n+1=7$ 得 $n=3$, 从而有

$$a_7 = 2 \cdot \frac{4^3 \cdot (2 \times 3 - 1)!!}{(2 \times 3 + 1) (2 \times 3)!!} = \frac{2 \times 4^3 \times 3 \times 3}{7 \times 6 \times 4 \times 2} = \frac{40}{7}$$

$$\text{则 } f^{(7)}(0) = 7! a_7 = 7 \times 720 \times \frac{40}{7} = 28800$$

$$7. \text{ 对 } f(x, y) = \frac{1}{9}x^3 + 24y^3 - \frac{1}{3}xy.$$

$$f'_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}y, \quad f'_y(x, y) = 72y^2 - \frac{1}{3}x$$

当 $f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0$ 时,

则 $B^2 - AC = \frac{1}{9} > 0$, 故 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点.

对驻点 $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{36})$,

$$A = f''_{xx}(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{36}) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{9}, \quad B = f''_{xy}(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{36}) = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad C = f''_{yy}(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{36}) = \frac{144}{36} = 4$$

$$B^2 - AC = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \times 4 = -\frac{1}{3} < 0, \text{ 又 } A > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{对应极小值 } f\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{36}\right) &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 + 24 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{36}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{36} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 6^3} + \frac{24}{6^6} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 6^3} \\
 &= \frac{1-3}{3^2 \cdot 6^3} + \frac{4}{6^3 \cdot 6^2} = \frac{-2}{3^2 \cdot 6^3} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 6^3} = \frac{-1}{9 \times 216} = -\frac{1}{1944}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 利用全微分可知, $f'_x(1,1)=1$, $f'_y(1,1)=-2$.

又对 $u=f\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right)$, 有三个自变量 r, s, t , 分别求偏导

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = f'_1\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{s} + 0 = \frac{1}{s} f'_1\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = f'_1\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right) \cdot r \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s^2}\right) + f'_2\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{t} = -\frac{r}{s^2} f'_1\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right) + \frac{1}{t} f'_2\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0 + f'_2\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right) \cdot s \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) = -\frac{s}{t^2} f'_2\left(\frac{r}{s}, \frac{s}{t}\right)$$

$$\text{又 } f'_x(1,1) = f'_1(1,1), \quad f'_y(1,1) = f'_2(1,1)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = 1 \cdot f'_1(1,1) = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial s}\bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = -1 \cdot f'_1(1,1) + 1 \cdot f'_2(1,1) = -1 - 2 = -3$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = -1 \cdot f'_2(1,1) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{从而 } du\big|_{(1,1,1)} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\bigg|_{(1,1,1)} dr + \frac{\partial u}{\partial s}\bigg|_{(1,1,1)} ds + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{(1,1,1)} dt \\
 &= du - 3ds + 2dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \text{ 因为 } \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y g'(xy), \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x g'(xy)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 1 + f'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f'_1 + y f'_2 g'(xy)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = f''_{11} \cdot 0 + f''_{12} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + f'_2 g'(xy) + y f'_2 x g''(xy) \\
 &\quad + y g'(xy) \left(f''_{21} \cdot 0 + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(写成这样就行了)} = x f''_{12} g'(xy) + f'_2 g'(xy) + xy f'_2 g''(xy) + xy f''_{22} [g'(xy)]^2$$

10. 由题, 要使积分取到最大值, 则被积函数在区域D内应恒不为负,

即在D内应有 $4-2x^2-y^2 \geq 0$

从而 $D_0 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4-2x^2-y^2 \geq 0\}$

此时在 D_0 内令 $x = \sqrt{2}r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$,

即有 $2x^2+y^2 = 2(2r^2\cos^2\theta) + (r\sin\theta)^2 = 4r^2 \leq 4$

从而 $0 \leq r \leq 1$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.

$$I(D_0) = \iint_{D_0} (4-2x^2-y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (4-4r^2) 2\sqrt{2} r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 8\sqrt{2} \int_0^1 (1-r^2) r dr = 16\sqrt{2} \pi \int_0^1 (r-r^3) dr$$

$$= 16\sqrt{2} \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}r^2 - \frac{1}{4}r^4\right) \Big|_0^1 = 16\sqrt{2} \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 4\sqrt{2} \pi.$$

11. $\varphi(t) = \int_1^t dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^t \sin \frac{x}{y} dy$, 此时 $1 \leq x \leq t^2$, $\sqrt{x} \leq y \leq t$

从而有 $x \leq y^2$, $1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq t$.

则 $\varphi(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_1^{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} dx$

$$= \int_1^t \left(y \cos \frac{x}{y}\right) \Big|_1^{y^2} dy = \int_1^t [-y \cos y - (-y \cos \frac{1}{y})] dy$$

$$= \int_1^t (y \cos \frac{1}{y} - y \cos y) dy$$

因此 $\varphi'(t) = t \cos \frac{1}{t} - t \cos t$

代入 $t=\pi$, $\varphi'(\pi) = \pi \cos \frac{1}{\pi} - \pi \cos \pi = \pi(1 + \cos \frac{1}{\pi})$

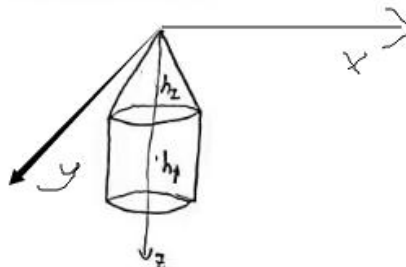
12. 以圆锥的顶点为原点, 该物体中心轴向下为 z 轴正方向

建立 空间直角坐标系.

考虑质心 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$, 利用对称性 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$

且由已知条件, $\bar{z} = h_2$.

此时设底面半径为 R .



则 $\iiint_V dV = \pi R^2 \cdot h_1 + \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 \cdot h_2 = \pi R^2 (h_1 + \frac{1}{3} h_2)$ (两体积相加)

再计算 $\iiint_V z dV$, 此时考虑分为 $0 \leq z \leq h_2$ 与 $h_2 \leq z \leq h_1 + h_2$ 两部分

对 $0 \leq z \leq h_2$ 部分, 为一圆锥.



则 $z=h$ 时, 此时设 $x^2+y^2 \leq r^2$, $r>0$

利用圆锥性质有 $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{h}{h_2}$

$$r = \frac{R}{h_2} \cdot h$$

则在 $0 \leq z \leq h_2$ 处, 对每个 z 处有 $x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{R^2}{h_2^2} z^2$

又 $h_2 \leq z \leq h_1 + h_2$ 为圆柱, 此时有 $x^2+y^2 \leq R^2$ 成立

则取 $D_1: \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{R^2}{h_2^2} z^2\}$, $D_2: \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2+y^2 \leq R^2\}$

$$\text{有 } \iiint_V z dV = \int_0^{h_2} z dz \iint_{D_1} dx dy + \int_{h_2}^{h_1+h_2} z dz \iint_{D_2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{h_2} z \cdot \pi \frac{R^2}{h_2^2} z^2 dz + \int_{h_2}^{h_1+h_2} z \cdot \pi R^2 dz$$

$$= \pi \frac{R^2}{h_2^2} \cdot \int_0^{h_2} z^3 dz + \pi R^2 \int_{h_2}^{h_1+h_2} z dz$$

$$= \pi \frac{R^2}{h_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} z^4 \Big|_0^{h_2} + \pi R^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{h_2}^{h_1+h_2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^2 h_2^4}{4 h_2^2} + \frac{\pi R^2}{2} [(h_1+h_2)^2 - h_2^2]$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^2 h_2^2}{4} + \frac{\pi R^2 h_1^2}{2} + \pi R^2 h_1 h_2$$

则质心纵坐标 $\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint z dV}{\iiint dV} = \frac{\frac{\pi R^2 h_2^2}{4} + \frac{\pi R^2 h_1^2}{2} + \pi R^2 h_1 h_2}{\pi R^2 (h_1 + \frac{1}{3} h_2)}$

$$= \frac{3h_2^2 + 6h_1^2 + 12h_1 h_2}{12h_1 + 4h_2} = h_2$$

则 $3h_2^2 + 6h_1^2 + 12h_1 h_2 = 12h_1 h_2 + 4h_2^2,$

$h_2^2 = 6h_1^2$, 又 $h_1 > 0, h_2 > 0$

则 $h_2 = \sqrt{6} h_1$, 从而 $h_1 : h_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$

13. 假设满足方程的连续函数不唯一.

即存在 $f(x, y)$ 与 $g(x, y)$, 且 $f(x, y) \neq g(x, y)$

使得 $f(x, y) = 1 + \int_0^x du \int_0^y f(u, v) dv,$

$g(x, y) = 1 + \int_0^x du \int_0^y g(u, v) dv.$

取 $D_{uv} = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq x, 0 \leq v \leq y\}$, $h(x, y) = f(x, y) - g(x, y)$

则 $h(x, y) = 1 + \iint_{D_{uv}} f(u, v) du dv - (1 + \iint_{D_{uv}} g(u, v) du dv)$

$$= \iint_{D_{uv}} [f(u, v) - g(u, v)] du dv = \iint_{D_{uv}} h(u, v) du dv$$

又 $h(x, y)$ 在 D 内连续, D 为一有界闭区域.

则 $h(x, y)$ 在 D 上有界, 即存在 $M \geq 0$ 使 $|h(x, y)| \leq M$ 在 D 上恒成立.

因此 $|h(x, y)| = \left| \iint_{D_{uv}} h(u, v) du dv \right| \leq \iint_{D_{uv}} |h(u, v)| du dv$

$$\leq M \iint_{D_{uv}} 1 du dv = M \int_0^x du \int_0^y dv = Mxy$$

即对 $(x, y) \in D$, 有 $|h(x, y)| \leq Mxy$ 成立

重复上述过程, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |h(x,y)| &= \left| \iint_{D_{uv}} h(u,v) du dv \right| \leq \iint_{D_{uv}} |h(u,v)| du dv \\ &\leq M \iint_{D_{uv}} uv du dv = M \int_0^x u du \int_0^y v dv = M \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

再重复, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |h(x,y)| &\leq \iint_{D_{uv}} |h(u,v)| du dv \leq M \iint_{D_{uv}} \frac{u^2}{2} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2} du dv \\ &= M \int_0^x \frac{u^2}{2} du \cdot \int_0^y \frac{v^2}{2} dv = M \cdot \frac{x^3}{6} \cdot \frac{y^3}{6} = M \cdot \frac{x^3}{3!} \cdot \frac{y^3}{3!} \end{aligned}$$

故猜想 $|h(x,y)| \leq M \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{y^n}{n!}$ 对任意正整数 n 均成立.

再利用数学归纳法证明.

$n=1$ 时已经证明.

假设 $n=k$ 时不等式 $|h(x,y)| \leq M \frac{x^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{y^k}{k!}$ 成立,

$$\text{则 } |h(x,y)| \leq \left| \iint_{D_{uv}} h(u,v) du dv \right| \leq \iint_{D_{uv}} |h(u,v)| du dv$$

$$= M \cdot \frac{x^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{y^{k+1}}{(k+1)!}$$

即 $n=k+1$ 时成立.

综上对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 均有 $|h(x,y)| \leq M \frac{x^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{y^n}{n!}$ 成立.

$$\text{又 } 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \text{ 则 } |h(x,y)| \leq M \frac{x^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{y^n}{n!} \leq \frac{M}{(n!)^2}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M}{(n!)^2} = 0.$$

则应有 $|h(x,y)| \equiv 0, \forall (x,y) \in D$.

也即对任意 $(x,y) \in D, h(x,y) = 0$, 即 $f(x,y) = g(x,y)$

从而与假设矛盾, 假设不成立

因此满足方程的连续函数是唯一的

浙江大学 2023-2024 学年 春夏 学期

《微积分（甲）II》课程期末考试答案

来源：微信公众号“路老师的 nonsense collection”

1. 由题, 直线上有一点 $P(1, 2, 5)$, 记 $A(-1, 1, 4)$
有 $\vec{AP} = (2, 1, 1)$, 且直线方向向量 $\vec{J} = (2, 1, -1)$
则所求距离 $d = \frac{|\vec{J} \times \vec{AP}|}{|\vec{J}|} = \frac{|(2, 1, -1) \times (2, 1, 1)|}{|(2, 1, -1)|}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{|(1+1, -(2+2), 0)|}{\sqrt{6}} \\ &= \frac{|(2, -4, 0)|}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{2^2 + (-4)^2}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{6}} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{6}}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{30}}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

2. 由题 $f(x, y, z)$ 在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处可微.

且 $f'_x(x, y, z) = 3x^2y + z$, $f'_y(x, y, z) = x^3 + 2yz$, $f'_z(x, y, z) = y^2 + x$

又 $|\vec{n}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$, 则与 $\vec{n}$ 同方向的单位向量

$$\vec{n}_0 = \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} &= f'_x(1,1,1)\cos\alpha + f'_y(1,1,1)\cos\beta + f'_z(1,1,1)\cos\gamma \\ &= (3+1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + (1+2) \cdot 0 + (1+1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

3. 设 $F(x, y, z) = z - x^2 - y^2 = 0$ 则 $F'_x = -2x$, $F'_y = -2y$, $F'_z = 1$

设切平面 π 与曲面切点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

从而切平面 π 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_{P_0} = (-2x_0, -2y_0, 1)$

因为平面 π 与 x 轴平行, 从而有 $\vec{n} \perp (1, 0, 0)$

则 $\vec{n} \cdot (1, 0, 0) = -2x_0 = 0$ 即 $x_0 = 0$

又平面 π 过点 $(0, 1, 0)$, 则 π 方程可设为 $-2x_0x - 2y_0(y-1) + z = 0$

即 $-2y_0(y-1) + z = 0$ 又 π 过切点 P_0 , 且 $z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 = y_0^2$

从而 $-2y_0(y_0-1) + y_0^2 = 0$ 解得 $y_0 = 0$ 或 $y_0 = 2$

当 $y_0 = 0$ 时, 平面为 $z = 0$, 过 x 轴, 不符题意.

因此 $y_0 = 2$, 从而 π 方程为 $-4(y-1) + z = 0$

即 $4y - z - 4 = 0$

$$4. z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right), \quad (\text{这里不用混合偏导与求导次序无关的话要单独再求 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x} \text{ 才能得到 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot y \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{(x^2+y^2) - y \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(2,0)} = \frac{2}{2^2+0^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(2,0)} = \frac{0^2-2^2}{(2^2+0^2)^2} = \frac{-4}{4^2} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$5. \text{ 由于 } \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2a_n = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)} = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{8}}}$$

6. 由于 $z = x^2 + y^2$, $0 \leq z \leq 6$ 在 xy 平面上的投影

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 6\}$$

$$\text{且 } z'_x = 2x, \quad z'_y = 2y$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{1+4z} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{1+4(x^2+y^2)} \sqrt{1+(z'_x)^2+(z'_y)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{1+4x^2+4y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4r^2}} r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dr^2}{\sqrt{1+4r^2}}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{d(1+4r^2)}{2\sqrt{1+4r^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1+4r^2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\pi}{2} (\sqrt{1+4 \times 6} - \sqrt{1+0})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (\sqrt{25} - 1) = \underline{2\pi}$$

$$7. \oint_L (2x+y)^2 ds = \oint_L (4x^2+4xy+y^2) ds$$

因为 $L: x^2+y^2=4$, 利用对称性有 $\oint_L 4xy ds = 0$

再利用轮换对称性, $\oint_L x^2 ds = \oint_L y^2 ds$

$$\text{从而 } \oint_L (2x+y)^2 ds = \oint_L (4x^2+y^2) ds = \oint_L (4x^2+x^2) ds$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \oint_L (x^2+y^2) ds = \frac{5}{2} \oint_L 4 ds = \frac{5}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2 = \underline{40\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. b_3 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 3x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 -2 \sin 3x dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 3 \sin 3x dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3x \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{1}{\pi} \cos 3x \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3\pi} [\cos 0 - \cos(-3\pi)] - \frac{1}{\pi} (\cos 3\pi - \cos 0) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3\pi} [1 - (-1)] - \frac{1}{\pi} (-1 - 1) = \frac{4}{3\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} = \underline{\underline{\frac{10}{3\pi}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

由狄利克雷收敛定理,

$$S(2\pi) = S(0) = \frac{f(0^-) + f(0^+)}{2} = \frac{-2 + 3}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

9. 利用平面束方程, 设所求平面的方程为

$$\lambda(7x - y - 2z - 8) + \mu(x - 9y + 8z - 20) = 0, \quad \lambda, \mu \text{ 为常数且不同时为 } 0$$

$$\text{整理有 } (7\lambda + \mu)x - (\lambda + 9\mu)y + (-2\lambda + 8\mu)z - (8\lambda + 20\mu) = 0$$

由于所求平面与球面相切, 则球心到该平面距离即为球半径.

又球心 $(1, -1, 0)$, 球半径 $r = \sqrt{2}$

$$\text{且球心到所求平面距离 } d = \frac{|(7\lambda + \mu) - (\lambda + 9\mu) - (8\lambda + 20\mu)|}{\sqrt{(7\lambda + \mu)^2 + (\lambda + 9\mu)^2 + (-2\lambda + 8\mu)^2}}$$

$$\text{则有 } d = r, \text{ 有 } | -10\mu | = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{(49 + 1 + 4)\lambda^2 + (1 + 81 + 64)\mu^2 + (14 + 18 - 32)\lambda\mu}$$

$$10|\mu| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(54\lambda^2 + 146\mu^2)} = \sqrt{27\lambda^2 + 73\mu^2}$$

$$\text{则 } 100\mu^2 = 27\lambda^2 + 73\mu^2 \text{ 有 } 27\lambda^2 = 27\mu^2$$

解得 $\lambda = \mu$ 或 $\lambda = -\mu$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda = \mu \text{ 有 } 8\lambda x - 10\lambda y + 6\lambda z - 28\lambda = 0,$$

$$\text{化简即 } 4x - 5y + 3z - 14 = 0$$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda = -\mu \text{ 有 } 6\lambda x + 8\lambda y - 10\lambda z + 12\lambda = 0$$

$$\text{化简即 } 3x + 4y - 5z + 6 = 0$$

从而所求平面方程为 $4x - 5y + 3z - 14 = 0$ 或 $3x + 4y - 5z + 6 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \text{ 由题 } f'_x(x,y) &= \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x(x+1)^2 - (x^2+y^2) \cdot 2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4} \\
 &= \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{x(x+1) - (x^2+y^2)}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{x-y^2}{(x+1)^3} \\
 &= \frac{2(x+1)^2 + x - y^2}{(x+1)^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = \frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} \cdot 2y = \frac{y}{(x+1)^2}$$

当 $f'_x(x,y) = f'_y(x,y) = 0$ 时, 则应有 $y=0$

$$\text{从而 } 2(x+1)^2 + x = 2x^2 + 5x + 2 = (2x+1)(x+2) = 0$$

解得 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 或 $x = -2$ 即驻点 $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0), (-2, 0)$

$$\text{又因为 } f''_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{[4(x+1)+1](x+1)^3 - 3(x+1)^2[2(x+1)^2 + x - y^2]}{(x+1)^6}$$

$$= \frac{(4x+5)(x+1) - 3(2x^2+5x+2-y^2)}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{4x^2+9x+5 - (6x^2+15x+6-3y^2)}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^2-6x-1+3y^2}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = -\frac{2y}{(x+1)^3}, \quad f''_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

对驻点 $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, $A = f''_{xx}(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{-2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^2 - 6 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) - 1 + 0}{(-\frac{1}{2} + 1)^4}$
 $= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + 3 - 1}{(\frac{1}{2})^4} = 16 \times \frac{3}{2} = 24$

$B = f''_{xy}(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = 0$, $C = f''_{yy}(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{1}{(-\frac{1}{2} + 1)^2} = 4$

从而 $B^2 - AC = 0 - 24 \times 4 = -96 < 0$, 且 $A > 0$

从而 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 处取极小值

$f(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = 2 \ln |-\frac{1}{2} + 1| + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 0}{2(-\frac{1}{2} + 1)^2} = 2 \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} - 2 \ln 2$

对驻点 $(-2, 0)$, $A = f''_{xx}(-2, 0) = \frac{-2(-2)^2 - 6 \cdot (-2) - 1 + 0}{(-2 + 1)^4} = -8 + 12 - 1 = 3$

$B = f''_{xy}(-2, 0) = 0$, $C = f''_{yy}(-2, 0) = \frac{1}{(-2 + 1)^2} = 1$

从而 $B^2 - AC = 0 - 3 \times 1 = -3 < 0$, 且 $A > 0$

从而 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(-2, 0)$ 处取极小值

$f(-2, 0) = 2 \ln |-2 + 1| + \frac{(-2)^2 + 0}{2(-2 + 1)^2} = 2 \ln 1 + \frac{4}{2} = 2$

综上, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 的极小值 $f(-2, 0) = 2$, $f(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{1}{2} - 2 \ln 2$

11. 由于区域D关于y轴对称;

$$\text{且 } I_1 = \iint_D (x+y+1)^2 dx dy = \iint_D (x^2+y^2+1+2x+2y+2xy) dx dy$$

$$\text{则 } \iint_D 2x dx dy = \iint_D 2xy dx dy = 0 \quad [x \text{ 的奇函数}]$$

由 $x^2+y^2 \leq 2y$, 利用极坐标变换有 $r^2 \leq 2r \sin \theta$.

即 $r \leq 2 \sin \theta$ 又 $\sin \theta \geq 0$, 有 $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.

$$\text{从而有 } I_1 = \iint_D (x^2+y^2+1+2y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} (r^2+1+2r\sin\theta) r dr$$

$$= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} (r^3+r+2\sin\theta \cdot r^2) dr$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} r^4 + \frac{1}{2} r^2 + \frac{2}{3} \sin\theta r^3 \right) \Big|_0^{2\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^4 \sin^4\theta + 2 \sin^2\theta + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^3 \sin^4\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{28}{3} \sin^4\theta + 2 \sin^2\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{28}{3} \sin^4\theta + 2 \sin^2\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{28}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{4} \pi + \frac{1}{2} \pi \right) = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

12. (1) 由题, 物体的密度函数 $\rho(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

利用球坐标变换, 则 $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\tan \alpha} \leq z \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 变为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{r \sin \varphi}{\tan \alpha} \leq r \cos \varphi \\ r \cos \varphi \leq \sqrt{4 - r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \end{cases} \quad \text{则有} \begin{cases} \tan \varphi \leq \tan \alpha \\ r^2 \leq 4 \\ \cos \varphi \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

因此有 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \alpha \end{cases}$, 又 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } M &= \iiint_V \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\alpha d\varphi \int_0^2 r \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\alpha \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^2 r^3 dr \\ &= 2\pi (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^2 \\ &= 2\pi \cdot [-\cos \alpha - (-1)] \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^4 = 8\pi(1 - \cos \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设物体重心为 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$

由对称性则 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \iiint_V z \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\alpha d\varphi \int_0^2 r \cos \varphi \cdot r \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \int_0^\alpha \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^2 r^4 dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\alpha \sin \varphi d\sin \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{5} r^5 \Big|_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \Big|_0^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{5} (2^5 - 0) = \frac{64}{5} \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin^2 \alpha - 0) = \frac{32\pi}{5} \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{从而 } \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_V z \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{M} = \frac{\frac{32\pi}{5} \sin^2 \alpha}{8\pi(1 - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \frac{4}{5} (1 + \cos \alpha)$$

当重心位于 $(0, 0, 1)$ 时 则 $\bar{z} = 1$

从而 $\frac{4}{5} (1 + \cos \alpha) = 1$, 解得 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$

因此 $\alpha = \arccos \frac{1}{4}$ 时 物体重心为 $(0, 0, 1)$

13. 由 $y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}}$ 可得 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$.

则 L 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 2 \cos \theta \\ y = \sin \theta \end{cases}$

且由 $A(-2, 0)$ 到 $B(2, 0)$ 则 θ 从 π 取到 0

$$\text{因此 } I_2 = \int_L (x^2 - y^2) dx + (x + y) dy$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^0 (4 \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d(2 \cos \theta) + (2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta) d \sin \theta$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^0 2[4 \cos^2 \theta - (1 - \cos^2 \theta)] d \cos \theta - \int_0^{\pi} (2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta) d \theta$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^0 (10 \cos^2 \theta - 2) d \cos \theta - \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta) d \theta$$

$$= \left(\frac{10}{3} \cos^3 \theta - 2 \cos \theta \right) \Big|_{\pi}^0 - \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{10}{3} - 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{10}{3} + 2 \right) - \left[\left(\pi + 0 - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left(0 + 0 - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} - \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right) - \pi = \frac{8}{3} - \pi$$

14. $z=2$ 代入 $x^2+y^2+z^2=4z$ 有 $x^2+y^2+4=8$, 即 $x^2+y^2=4$

补充曲面 $S_0: x^2+y^2 \leq 4, z=2$, 取上侧

因此 S_0 与 S 构成封闭曲面, 设所围区域为 V

则 $V: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4z, z \leq 2$

即 $V: x^2+y^2+(z-2)^2 \leq 4, z \leq 2$, 为一个半球.

$$\text{又 } \iint_{S_0} x^2y dydz - xy^2 dzdx + 3z dx dy = \iint_{S_0} 6 dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} 6 dx dy$$

$$= 6 \cdot 4\pi = 24\pi$$

由高斯公式, $\oint_{S+S_0} x^2y dydz - xy^2 dzdx + 3z dx dy$

$$= \iiint_V (2xy - 2xy + 3) dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_V 1 dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 2^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 16\pi$$

$$= I_3 + \iint_{S_0} x^2y dydz - xy^2 dzdx + 3z dx dy$$

$$\text{则 } I_3 = \iint_S x^2y dydz - xy^2 dzdx + 3z dx dy = 16\pi - 24\pi = -8\pi$$

13. (1) 当级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n$ 收敛时

因为 $a_n > 0$ 且 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减

则 $a_1 \geq \frac{1}{2}a_1$, $a_2 \geq \frac{1}{2}a_2$, $a_3 + a_4 \geq 2a_4$, $a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8 \geq 4a_8$

... 即 $\sum_{m=2^{k-1}+1}^{2^k} a_m \geq 2^{k-1} a_{2^k}$, 此时 $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } \sum_{k=0}^n 2^{k-1} a_{2^k} &= \frac{1}{2} a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{k-1} a_{2^k} \\ &\leq a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{k-1} a_{2^k} = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=2^{k-1}+1}^{2^k} a_m \\ &= a_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \end{aligned}$$

因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 则 $\exists M > 0$,

对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 有 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq M$ 成立

则 $\sum_{k=0}^n 2^{k-1} a_{2^k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq M$,

从而有 $\sum_{k=0}^n 2^k a_{2^k} \leq 2M$ 对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 成立

即级数部分和数列有界

因此级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^k a_{2^k}$ 收敛

当级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^k a_{2^k}$ 收敛时.

由于数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 且 $a_n > 0$

有 $a_1 \geq a_1$, $2a_2 \geq a_2 + a_3$, $4a_4 \geq a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7$,

$$\dots 2^m a_{2^m} \geq \sum_{i=2^{m-1}}^{2^m-1} a_i, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k a_{2^k} &\geq \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{i=2^k}^{2^{k+1}-1} a_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{2^{n+1}-1} a_i \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^k a_{2^k}$ 收敛, 则 $\exists M > 0$, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 有

$$\sum_{k=0}^n 2^k a_{2^k} \leq M \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{i=1}^{2^{n+1}-1} a_i \leq \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k a_{2^k} \leq M$$

又因为 $2^{n+1} - 1 \geq n$ 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 均成立

则 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{2^{n+1}-1} a_i \leq M$, 即级数部分和数列有界

从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

综上, 有级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n$ 收敛当且仅当级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^k a_{2^k}$ 收敛.

(2) 此时 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{k+1} a_{2^{k+1}}}{2^k a_{2^k}} \stackrel{n=2^k}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 a_{2n}}{a_n} = 2\rho$

由比值判别法, 则 $2\rho < 1$ 时级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^k a_{2^k}$ 收敛

$2\rho > 1$ 时级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^k a_{2^k}$ 发散

再由 (1) 的结论, 则有

$\rho < \frac{1}{2}$ 时级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n$ 收敛, $\rho > \frac{1}{2}$ 时级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n$ 发散