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

$$1. 2; \quad 6. \frac{1}{6}(5\sqrt{5}-1);$$

$$2. \frac{x-1}{16} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-1}{-1}; \quad 7. (0,0,-2);$$

$$3. 2\sqrt{3}; \qquad 8. \frac{1}{(1-x)^2};$$

4. $(1,0,0)$; 9. $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$;

$$5. \frac{1 - \cos 1}{2}; \quad 10. y = C_1 \ln x + C_2.$$

1. 解答: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_2'$ 4 分

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{21}'' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) + f_{22}'' = -\frac{1}{y^2} f_{12}'' + f_{22}'' . \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

2. 解答: $f'(x) = e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{n!} \quad (|x| < +\infty) \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n}}{n!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)n!} \quad (|x| < +\infty). \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

3. 解答: 特征方程为 $r^2 - 4r + 8 = 0$, 解得 $r_{1,2} = 2 \pm 2i$. 故对应齐次方程的通解为:

设原方程的特解为 $y^* = ae^x$, 代入原方程解得 $a = \frac{1}{5}$, 即得特解 $y^* = \frac{1}{5}e^x$. 因

$$y = Y + y^* = e^{2x}(C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x) + \frac{1}{5}e^x. \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

1. 解答: 根据题意力 $\vec{F} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \vec{i} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \vec{j}$, 质点 P 沿椭圆顺时针运动一周时,

力 \vec{F} 所做的功为

$$W = \oint_L \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + y^2} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$P(x, y) = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad \text{做小椭圆}$$

$L_\varepsilon: x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$, 方向为顺时针, 记由 L_ε 所围成的区域为 D_ε , 则2 分

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_L &= \oint_{L-L_\varepsilon} + \oint_{L_\varepsilon} \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_{L_\varepsilon} x dy - y dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_D d\sigma = -2\pi. \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}\end{aligned}$$

2. 解答: $I_z = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dS$ 2 分

$$= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} (x^2+y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dS \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \oint\oint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \oint\oint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} 1 dS = \frac{4}{3} \pi. \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

3. 解答: 流体在单位时间内流过有向曲面 Σ 的流量为

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (xy^2 - 1) dydz + (yz^2 - 1) dzdx + (zx^2 - 1) dxdy \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

作辅助曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq 4$, 方向向下, 记 Ω 为曲面 Σ 与曲面 Σ_1 所共同围成的区域, 则由高斯公式得: $\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint\oint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \oint\oint_{\Sigma_1} \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dV + \iint_D dxdy \quad (D: x^2+y^2 \leq 4) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^2 r^4 \sin\varphi dr - 4\pi = \frac{44\pi}{5}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

五、证明题 (4 分)

证明: 由于数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调减少, 故 $\frac{u_n+u_{n+1}}{A_n A_{n-1}} \leq \frac{2u_n}{A_n A_{n-1}} = 2 \frac{A_n - A_{n-1}}{A_n A_{n-1}} = 2(\frac{1}{A_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{A_n})$.
 $\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

令 $S_n = \frac{1}{A_1} - \frac{1}{A_2} + \frac{1}{A_2} - \frac{1}{A_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{A_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{A_n} = \frac{1}{A_1} - \frac{1}{A_n}$, 则由已知条件, 极限

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ 必存在, 即正项级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{A_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{A_n})$ 收敛. 故由比较判别法可知级数

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{u_n+u_{n+1}}{A_n A_{n-1}}$ 收敛. $\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$