

浙江理工大学 2009 – 2010 学年 第二学期

《高等数学 B》期末试卷 (B) 卷标准答案和评分标准

一. 选择题 (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 25 分)

(1) B (2) D (3) B (4) C (5) D

二. 填空题 (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 20 分)

(1) $[-1, 1)$ (2) $-x \ln(1-x)$ (3) $\frac{ye^{-xy}}{e^z-2}$

(4) $1 - \sin 1$ (5) $(1+x)(1-y) = 1$

三. 解答题 (55 分)

(1) 由于绝对值, 把积分区域分成两部分 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq x^2, -1 \leq x \leq 1\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) | x^2 \leq y \leq 2, -1 \leq x \leq 1\}, \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{D_1} |y - x^2| dx dy + \iint_{D_2} |y - x^2| dx dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 (y - x^2) dy \quad \dots\dots\dots (5\text{分}) \\ &= - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - y)^2 \Big|_0^{x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} (y - x^2)^2 \Big|_{x^2}^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} (x^2)^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} (2 - x^2)^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (2 - 2x^2 + x^4) dx \\ &= (2x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{46}{15}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (8\text{分}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由以上曲面所围成的形体在 oxy 平面的投影为 $x + y = 1$ 及 x 轴、 y 轴所围成的三角形, 因为 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, 因此 $x + y \geq xy$. 所以所求体积的积分区域为 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D (x + y - xy) d\sigma \quad \dots\dots\dots (5\text{分}) \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + y - xy) dy \quad \dots\dots\dots (7\text{分}) \\ &= \int_0^1 [x(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^3] dx = \frac{7}{24} \quad \dots\dots\dots (8\text{分}) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{x}{n^x} = x \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}, \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$$

当 $x > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{x}{n^x}$ 收敛; $\dots\dots\dots (4\text{分})$

当 $x \leq 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$ 发散, 只要 $x \neq 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{x}{n^x}$ 发散; $\dots\dots\dots (6\text{分})$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{x}{n^x} = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} 0$ 收敛.....(7分)

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{x}{n^x}$ 的收敛域为 $x = 0$ 及 $(1, +\infty)$(8分)

(4)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}, \dots\dots\dots (2分)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x+1} &= \frac{1}{2+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}, x \in (-1, 3), \dots\dots\dots (5分) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x+2} &= \frac{1}{3+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^{n+1}}, x \in (-2, 4), \dots\dots\dots (8分) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right) (x-1)^n, x \in (-3, 3). \dots\dots\dots (9分) \end{aligned}$$

(5) 对应的特征方程为

$$r^2 - 8r + 16 = 0, \implies r_1 = r_2 = 4, \dots\dots\dots (2分)$$

则对应的齐次方程的通解为 $\bar{y}(x) = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{4x}$(4分)

因为 $\alpha = 4$ 是特征方程的重根, 设方程的特解为 $y^*(x) = Ax^2e^{4x}$, 则 $(y^*)' = 2Ax(1+2x)e^{4x}, (y^*)'' = 2A(1+8x+8x^2)e^{4x}$, 代入原方程得

$$2Ae^{4x} = e^{4x}, \implies A = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以方程的一个特解为 $y^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{4x}$(7分).

方程的通解为

$$y = (C_1 + C_2x + e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2)e^{4x}. \dots\dots\dots (8分)$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= 2ye^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} + (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} (2y - x), \dots\dots\dots (2分) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 2xe^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} + (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \frac{y}{x^2} \right) \\ &= e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} (2x + y), \dots\dots\dots (4\text{分})\end{aligned}$$

$$dz = e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} [(2x + y)dx + (2y - x)dy] \dots\dots\dots (6\text{分})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} &= e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \frac{y}{x^2} \right) - 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{y-x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \dots\dots\dots (8\text{分})\end{aligned}$$

(7)

$$\begin{aligned}|u_{n+1} - u_n| &= |f(u_n) - f(u_{n-1})| \\ &= |f'(\xi_1)| |u_n - u_{n-1}| \\ &\leq q |u_n - u_{n-1}| \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分}) \\ &= q |f(u_{n-1}) - f(u_{n-2})| \\ &= q |f'(\xi_2)| |u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}| \\ &\leq q^2 |u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}| \\ &\leq \dots \leq q^n |u_1 - u_0| \dots\dots\dots (4\text{分})\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in [a, b]$, 又级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n$ 收敛, 所以, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{n+1} - u_n)$ 绝对收敛.
 (6分)