

2021 春季学期高等数学 B 期末试题答案

一、填空题（每小题 2 分，共 4 小题，满分 8 分）

1. -1 ; 2. $\left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ 或 $0 \leq x < \frac{2}{3}$; 3. $y - y^2 \sin x + x^2 y^3 = C$; 4. $3e - 1$.

二、选择题（每小题 2 分，共 4 小题，满分 8 分）

1. (C); 2. (C); 3. (B); 4. (D).

三、(4 分) 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{\sqrt{9+4x^2+4y^2}} dS$, 其中 Σ 是曲面 $z = \frac{x^2+y^2}{3}$ 介于 $z=0$

及 $z=2$ 之间的部分。

解 Σ 在 xOy 面上的投影域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 6$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{\sqrt{9+4x^2+4y^2}} dS &= \iint_D \frac{\frac{x^2+y^2}{3}}{\sqrt{9+4x^2+4y^2}} \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2y}{3}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \iint_D (x^2+y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{6}} r^3 dr = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{6})^4}{4} = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

四、(5 分) 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x$ 展开成 x 的幂级数, 并指出它的收敛域。

解 (解法一) 因为

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

所以

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^4)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{4n}, x \in (-1,1)$$

从 0 到 x 积分得

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{4n} \right) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^{4n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}, x \in (-1,1)$$

(解法二) 因为

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

从0到x积分得

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n} \right) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

又

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}, -1 < x \leq 1$$

$$\ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, -1 \leq x < 1$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} - \frac{1}{4} \left[-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}, -1 < x < 1 \end{aligned}$$

五、(5分) 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中曲线段 L 是由点 $A(1,1)$ 到点

$B(-1,0)$ 的直线段, 再沿曲线 $y = x^2 - 1$ 从点 $B(-1,0)$ 到点 $C(1,0)$ 而成的路线。

解 令 $P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时, 有

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

(解法一) 设 Γ^- 是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = \delta^2$ ($\delta < \frac{1}{2}$), 顺时针方向, 则由格林公式得

$$\oint_{L+CA+\Gamma^-} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

其中 $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \delta^2\}$, 所以

$$\int_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{\Gamma^+} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} - \int_{CA} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

其中

$$\oint_{\Gamma^+} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \oint_{\Gamma^+} -y dx + x dy = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \iint_D 2 dx dy = 2\pi$$

$$\int_{CA} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

因此

$$\int_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

(解法二) 在不包含原点的单连通区域曲线积分与路径无关, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} &= \int_{(1,1)}^{(-1,1)} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{(-1,1)}^{(-1,-1)} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &+ \int_{(-1,-1)}^{(1,-1)} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,0)} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dx}{x^2+1} + \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dy}{x^2+y^2} + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

六、(5分) 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x(1+x^2z)dydz + y(1-x^2z)dzdx + z(1-x^2z)dxdy$,

其中 Σ 为曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的下侧。

解 补一平面 $\Sigma_1: z=1, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$, 上侧, 记 Σ 与 Σ_1 围成的区域为 Ω , 由高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} x(1+x^2z)dydz + y(1-x^2z)dzdx + z(1-x^2z)dxdy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [x(1+x^2z)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [y(1-x^2z)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [z(1-x^2z)] \right\} dxdydz \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (1+3x^2z+1-x^2z+1-2x^2z) dxdydz = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dxdydz \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^1 dz = 3 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 r(1-r) dr = 6\pi \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint_{\Sigma_1} x(1+x^2z)dydz + y(1-x^2z)dzdx + z(1-x^2z)dxdy \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma_1} z(1-x^2z)dxdy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (1-x^2)dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^2 \cos^2 \theta)rdr \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{3}{4} \pi
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} x(1+x^2z)dydz + y(1-x^2z)dzdx + z(1-x^2z)dxdy \\
&\quad - \iint_{\Sigma_1} x(1+x^2z)dydz + y(1-x^2z)dzdx + z(1-x^2z)dxdy = \pi - \frac{3}{4}\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

七、(5分) 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz$, 其中 L 是抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 的交线, 从 x 轴正向往负向看, 曲线 L 是逆时针方向的。

解 (解法一) 由 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 得 $z = 2x$, 取 Σ 为平面

$$\Sigma: z = 2x, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x, \text{下侧}$$

由斯托克斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned}
\oint_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= -2 \iint_{\Sigma} (y+z)dydz + (z+x)dzdx + (x+y)dxdy \\
&= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} [-(y+2x) \cdot 2 - (2x+x) \cdot 0 + (x+y)] dxdy \\
&= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} (-y-3x) dxdy = -6 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} x dxdy = -6 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\cos \theta} r^2 dr = -6\pi
\end{aligned}$$

(解法二) L 的参数形式为

$$L: x = 1 + \cos t, y = \sin t, z = 2 + 2 \cos t, t \text{ 从 } \pi \text{ 到 } -\pi$$

则

$$\oint_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ [\sin^2 t - (2 + 2\cos t)^2](-\sin t) + [(2 + 2\cos t)^2 - (1 + \cos t)^2](\cos t) + [(1 + \cos t)^2 - \sin^2 t](-2\sin t) \right\} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [(2 + 2\cos t)^2 - (1 + \cos t)^2](\cos t) dt = 3 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos t + 2\cos^2 t + \cos^3 t) dt = -6\pi$$

八、(5分) 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n(2n+1)} + \frac{n}{2^n} \right] x^{2n}$ 的收敛域及和函数。

解 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left| \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)(2n+3)} + \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} \right] x^{2n+2} \right|}{\left| \left[\frac{1}{n(2n+1)} + \frac{n}{2^n} \right] x^{2n} \right|} = x^2$$

所以当 $x^2 < 1$ 即 $|x| < 1$ 时幂级数绝对收敛, 当 $x^2 > 1$ 即 $|x| > 1$ 时幂级数发散, 又当

$|x| = 1$ 时级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n(2n+1)} + \frac{n}{2^n} \right]$ 收敛, 所以幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n(2n+1)} + \frac{n}{2^n} \right] x^{2n}$ 的收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$ 。

设幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n(2n+1)} + \frac{n}{2^n} \right] x^{2n}$ 的和函数为 $S(x)$, 则

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} x^{2n} = S_1(x) - 2S_2(x) + S_3(x)$$

其中

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x^2), x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S_3(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} x^{2n} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{2^n} x^{2n-1} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{2n}}{2^n} \right)' = \frac{x}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n} \right)' \\
&= \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} \right)' = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{4x}{(2-x^2)^2} = \frac{2x^2}{(2-x^2)^2}, x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})
\end{aligned}$$

对于 $S_2(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1}$, 有

$$[xS_2(x)]' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}, x \in (-1, 1)$$

从 0 到 x 积分得

$$xS_2(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-t^2} \right) dt = -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

解得

$$S_2(x) = -1 + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
S(x) &= S_1(x) - 2S_2(x) + S_3(x) \\
&= -\ln(1-x^2) - 2 \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) + \frac{2x^2}{(2-x^2)^2} \\
&= \frac{2x^2}{(2-x^2)^2} - \ln(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + 2, x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)
\end{aligned}$$

又

$$S(0) = 0$$

$$S(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} S(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left[\frac{2x^2}{(2-x^2)^2} - \ln(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + 2 \right] = 4 - 2 \ln 2$$

$$S(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} S(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \left[\frac{2x^2}{(2-x^2)^2} - \ln(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + 2 \right] = 4 - 2 \ln 2$$

所以

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2}{(2-x^2)^2} - \ln(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + 2, x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 0, x = 0 \\ 4 - 2 \ln 2, x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

九、(5分) 设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数, 且在区间 $(-\pi, \pi]$ 上

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ -2, & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

(1) 将函数 $f(x)$ 展开成傅里叶级数, 并写出其和函数 $S(x)$ 在区间 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的表达式;

(2) 计算级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ 的和。

解 (1) 傅里叶系数为

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 (2x+1) dx + \int_0^{\pi} -2 dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(x^2 + x) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - 2\pi \right] = -\pi - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 (2x+1) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} -2 \cos nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[(2x+1) \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \int_{-\pi}^0 2 \sin nx dx \right] - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 = \frac{2}{n^2\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{(2k-1)^2\pi}, & n = 2k-1, k = 1, 2, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 (2x+1) \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} -2 \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[-(2x+1) \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \int_{-\pi}^0 2 \cos nx dx \right] + \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} [(-2\pi+1)(-1)^n - 1] + \frac{2}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] = \frac{2}{n\pi} [(3-2\pi)(-1)^n - 3], n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数为

$$-\frac{\pi+1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2(1-(-1)^n)}{n^2\pi} \cos nx + \frac{(3-2\pi)(-1)^n - 3}{n\pi} \sin nx \right]$$

其在区间 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上和函数为

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ -2, & 0 < x < \pi \\ -\frac{2\pi+1}{2}, & x = \pm\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(2) 令 $x=0$, 得

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

解得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$