

## 2022 春微积分试题

### 一、选择题

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

### 二、填空题

6.  $y$ ; 7.  $\frac{3}{4}\pi$ ; 8.  $\frac{\sin xy}{y} = 1$ ; 9.  $3e^2 - 1$ ; 10. 1

11.

(1) 解: 由  $F(e^x + y, x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = z$

$$\text{得 } e^x F_1' + F_2' \left( 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{e^x F_1' + 2x F_2'}{1 - 2z F_2'}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{n+2024}}{\frac{1}{n+1+2024}} \right| = 1$$

当  $|x - 2024| < 1$ , 即  $2023 < x < 2025$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2024)^n}{n+2024}$  绝对收敛.

当  $x = 2025$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2024}$  发散.

当  $x = 2023$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+2024}$  收敛,

因此, 级数的收敛域为  $[2023, 2025)$ .

12. 解:

$$(方法一) I = \iiint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \iiint_{\Sigma_1} + \iiint_{\Sigma_2} + \iiint_{\Sigma_3},$$

其中  $\Sigma_1$  为锥面部分,  $\Sigma_2: z=1, \Sigma_3: z=2$ , 他们的投影区域分别记为  $D_1, D_2, D_3$

$$I = \iint_{D_1} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy - \iint_{D_2} \frac{e}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy + \iint_{D_3} \frac{e^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{e^r}{r} r dr - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{e}{r} r dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \frac{e^2}{r} r dr$$

$$= 2\pi e^2$$

$$(方法二) I = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy dz,$$

$$= \int_1^2 e^z dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z \frac{1}{r} r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_1^2 z e^z dz$$

$$= 2\pi e^2$$

13. 解: 对  $f(tx, ty) = t^{-2} f(x, y)$  两端关于  $t$  求导

$$xf'_x(tx, ty) + yf'_y(tx, ty) = -2t^{-3} f(x, y), \text{ 取 } t=1$$

$$xf'_x(x, y) + yf'_y(x, y) = -2f(x, y)$$

$$\oint_L yf(x, y)dx - xf(x, y)dy = \iint_D [xf'_x(x, y) + yf'_y(x, y) + 2f(x, y)] dx dy = 0$$

14 解: 设密度为  $\rho$ , 质心坐标为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho x dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho dS}, \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho y dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho dS}, \bar{z} = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho z dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho dS}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \rho dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \rho \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2}\rho \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = \sqrt{2}\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r dr = \sqrt{2}\pi\rho$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \rho x dS = \sqrt{2}\rho \iint_{\Sigma} x dx dy = \sqrt{2}\pi\rho, \quad \iint_{\Sigma} \rho y dS = \sqrt{2}\rho \iint_{\Sigma} y dx dy = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \rho z dS = \sqrt{2}\rho \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \frac{32\sqrt{2}}{9}\rho$$

$$\text{质心坐标为} \left(1, 0, \frac{32}{9\pi}\right)$$

15. 证明: (1) 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ , 又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+a_n}{a_n} = 1$ , 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$  收敛.

(2) 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$ , 故某项之后  $\sqrt[n]{a_n + \frac{1}{n^2}} > \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$(a_n)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \leq \left(a_n + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{a_n + \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt[n]{a_n + \frac{1}{n^2}}} \leq 2 \left(a_n + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

由比较法,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n)^{1-\frac{1}{n}}$  收敛.