

测试卷答案

第1章 函数、极限与连续

一. 单项选择题

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B

二. 填空题

7. $a=2, b=-8$ 8. $a=1, b=-1$ 9. 1 10. 1 11. $9x+14$ 12. $x=1, x=2$

三. 计算题

$$13. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1}\right)^{(x^2-1) \cdot \frac{3x}{x^2-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1}\right)^{(x^2-1)}\right]^{\frac{3x}{x^2-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x^2-1}} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$14. \text{令 } y = (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{x}}, \text{ 则 } \ln y = \frac{\ln(\cos \sqrt{x})}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\cos \sqrt{x})}{x} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \sqrt{x}} \cdot (-\sin \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

或用第二个重要极限求极限

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 + (\cos \sqrt{x} - 1)\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 + (\cos \sqrt{x} - 1)\right)^{\frac{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\left(1 + (\cos \sqrt{x} - 1)\right)^{\frac{1}{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}}\right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x}{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$15. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin(\sin x)}{x^3} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos(\sin x) \cdot \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x [1 - \cos(\sin x)]}{3x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$16. \text{原式} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{1} = 2.$$

$$17. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\arcsin x \cdot (1 - \cos x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{\arcsin x \cdot (1 - \cos x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$18. \text{由题设得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (ax^2 + bx + 1)}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 2ax - b}{2x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - 2ax - b) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 2ax - b}{2x} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 2a}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0, \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0), \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 0 = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x), \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处不连续 (间断, 为第一类跳跃间断点)}$$

$$20. |x|(x^2-1)=0 \Rightarrow \text{间断点为 } x=0, x=1, x=-1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{-x(x+1)(x-1)} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = -1.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x), \therefore f(x) \text{ 为跳跃间断点}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} = \infty, \therefore x=1 \text{ 为无穷间断点}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{-x(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{-(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore x=-1 \text{ 为可去间断点}$$

四. 总结

$$21. x=0, x=-1, x=1 \text{ 为间断点}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x-1}{x(x+1)}}{\frac{1}{(x-1)x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = -1, \therefore x=0 \text{ 为可去间断点.}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \infty, \therefore x=-1 \text{ 为无穷间断点.}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 0, \therefore x=1 \text{ 为可去间断点.}$$

$$22. \text{ (b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\beta x^3 + (p+5)x^2 + 3\beta x + 3}{x^2 + 1} = 0, \text{ 得: } \begin{cases} 3\beta = 0 \\ p+5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow p = -5, \beta = 0$$

$$\text{ (b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\beta x^3 + (p+5)x^2 + 3\beta x + 3}{x^2 + 1} = \infty, \text{ 得: } \begin{cases} 3\beta \neq 0 \\ p+5 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow p \in \mathbb{R}, \beta \neq 0.$$

五. 证明题

$$23. \text{ 令 } F(x) = f(x) - \sqrt{x+2}, x \in [1, 2]. \sqrt{3} \leq f(x) \leq 2.$$

$$\text{显然 } F(x) \text{ 在 } [1, 2] \text{ 上连续, } F(1) = f(1) - \sqrt{3} \geq 0, F(2) = f(2) - 2 < 0, \text{ 即 } F(1) \cdot F(2) < 0,$$

$$\text{由零点定理得 } \exists \xi \in (1, 2), \text{ 使 } F(\xi) = 0, \text{ 即 } f(\xi) = \sqrt{\xi+2}.$$

$$24. f(x) \text{ 在 } [c, d] \text{ 上连续} \Rightarrow m \leq f(c) \leq M, m \leq f(d) \leq M \Rightarrow (p+q)m \leq pf(c) + qf(d) \leq (p+q)M$$

$$\Rightarrow m \leq \frac{pf(c) + qf(d)}{p+q} \leq M. \text{ 由介值定理得 } \exists \xi \in [c, d], \text{ 使 } \frac{pf(c) + qf(d)}{p+q} = f(\xi)$$

$$\text{即 } pf(c) + qf(d) = (p+q)f(\xi).$$

第二章 一元微分学

一. 单项选择题

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. D

二. 填空题

7. $\frac{1}{99.50 \cdot 101 \cdot 102}$ 8. $\frac{y \sin(xy) - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x \sin(xy)}$ 9. $y = x+1$ 10. $\frac{6!}{(1+x)^7}$ 11. $-\frac{1}{2}$ 12. $\frac{4}{e}$

三. 计算题

$$13. \quad y = \ln(\sqrt{1+x}-1) - \ln(\sqrt{1+x}+1)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot \frac{2}{(\sqrt{1+x}-1)(\sqrt{1+x}+1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} \cdot x} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$dy = y' dx = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}} dx.$$

14. 对数求导法 $\ln y = \ln x + \cos x \ln(\sin x).$

两边对 x 求导 $\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{x} + (-\sin x) \ln(\sin x) + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$

$$y' = x (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \sin x \ln(\sin x) + \cot x \cdot \cos x \right].$$

15. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = t$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{t}.$$

16. 由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续 (可导) $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sin b(x-1) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln(x^2+a^2) = \ln(1+a^2)$$

$$\therefore \ln(1+a^2) = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导 $\Rightarrow f'_-(1) = f'_+(1), \quad f(1) = 0$

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sin b(x-1)}{x-1} = b, \quad f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2 \ln x}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{1} = 2$$

$$\therefore b = 2.$$

$$17. \ln(x^2+y) = x^3y + \sin x \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } \frac{1}{x^2+y} \cdot (2x+y') = 3x^2y + x^3y' + \cos x \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 } (2) \text{ 得 } 2x+y' = 3x^4y + 3x^2y^2 + x^5y' + x^3yy' + y \cos x \quad (3)$$

(3) 两边对 \$x\$ 求导得

$$2 + y'' = 12x^3y + 3x^4y' + 6xy^2 + 6x^2yy' + 5x^4y' + x^5y'' + 3x^2yy' + x^3(y')^2 + x^3y \cdot y'' + y' \cos x - y \sin x \quad (4)$$

将 \$x=0\$ 代入 (1) 得 \$y=1\$.

将 \$x=0, y=1\$ 代入 (2) 得 \$y'=1\$

将 \$x=0, y=1, y'=1\$ 代入 (4) 得 \$y''=-1, \therefore y''(0)=-1\$.

$$18. y' = \frac{2(x-1)(1+x)}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad y'=0 \Rightarrow x=-1, x=1 \in (-2, 2)$$

$$y(-1)=2, y(1)=0, y(-2)=\frac{9}{5}, y(2)=\frac{1}{5}$$

比较得 最大值为 2, 最小值为 0.

$$19. \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } 2xy^2 + 2x^2yy' + y' = 0 \quad (y>0) \quad (1)$$

由 \$y'=0\$ 得 \$x=0\$.

$$(1) \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } 2y^2 + 4xyy' + 4x^2yy' + 2x^2(y')^2 + 2x^2yy'' + y'' = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } y'=0 \text{ 代入 } (3) \quad y'' = -2y^2 < 0 \quad \therefore y(0)=1 \text{ 为极大值.}$$

20. (1) 定义域为 \$(0, +\infty)\$

$$y' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}, \quad y'=0 \Rightarrow x=e.$$

\$x\$	\$(0, e)\$	\$e\$	\$(e, +\infty)\$
\$y'\$	+	0	-
\$y\$	\$\nearrow\$	\$\frac{1}{e}\$	\$\searrow\$

\$y = \frac{\ln x}{x}\$ 单调递增区间为 \$(0, e)\$, 单调递减区间为 \$(e, +\infty)\$

当 \$x=e\$ 时, \$y\$ 极大值 \$= \frac{1}{e}\$.

(2) 定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$.

$$y'' = \frac{2\ln x - 3}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

x	$(0, e^{\frac{3}{2}})$	$e^{\frac{3}{2}}$	$(e^{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty)$
y''	-	0	+
y	$\cap$	$\frac{3}{2e^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	$\cup$

曲线 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ 在 $[1]$ 区间为 $(e^{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty)$, 在区间为 $(0, e^{\frac{3}{2}})$, 拐点为 $(e^{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{3}{2e^{\frac{3}{2}}})$.

(3) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0, \therefore y=0$ 为曲线的水平渐近线

$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x}} = \infty, \therefore x=0$ 为曲线的垂直渐近线

四. 综合题

21. $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c, y'' = 6ax + 2b.$

该函数为三次多项式函数, $\therefore$ 二阶导数 y'' 存在.

$\therefore y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$

$y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow d = 2$

$y''(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow -6a + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 3a$

$y(-1) = 4 \Rightarrow -a + b - c + d = 4$

解得: $a = 1, b = 3, c = 0, d = 2.$

22. 设直线的斜率为 k , 直线方程为 $y - 4 = k(x - 1) \Rightarrow y = kx + 4 - k$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 4 - k$, 当 $y = 0$ 时, $x = \frac{k - 4}{k}. \therefore \begin{cases} 4 - k > 0 \\ \frac{k - 4}{k} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k < 0$

截距之和 $z = 4 - k + 1 - \frac{4}{k} = 5 - k - \frac{4}{k}$

$z' = -1 + \frac{4}{k^2}, z' = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2 \quad (k = 2 \text{ 舍去})$

$z'' = -\frac{8}{k^3} \therefore z''(-2) = 1 > 0, \therefore z(-2) = 5 + 2 + 2 = 9$ 为极小值

因为 z 有唯一, 所以 9 也是最小值. 此时直线方程为: $y = -2x + 6.$

2. 证明题

23. 证: $\frac{1}{2} f(x) = e^x - x - 2 + \cos x, \quad x \in (0, +\infty).$

$$f'(x) = e^x - 1 - \sin x, \quad f''(x) = e^x - \cos x.$$

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } e^x > 1, \cos x \leq 1. \therefore f''(x) = e^x - \cos x > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \uparrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) > f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \uparrow \Rightarrow f(x) > f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow e^x - x > 2 - \cos x.$$

24. 证: $\frac{1}{2} f(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha} x^\alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} - x, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = x^{\alpha-1} - 1, \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1.$$

$$f''(x) = (\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2}$$

$$\therefore f''(1) = \alpha-1 < 0, \quad \therefore f(1) = 0 \text{ 为极大值}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有唯一的极大值, $\overset{f(1)=0}{\therefore}$ 也是最大值

$f(1) = 0$ 也是最小值

$$\text{故当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} x^\alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq x.$$

第3章 不定积分

一. 单项选择题

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A

二. 填空题

7. $x + C$ 8. $\frac{\pi}{12}$ 9. 2 10. 7 11. $\frac{1}{4} [f(x')]^2 + C$ 12. $\frac{5}{2}$

三. 计算题

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} \cdot 3x^2}{x(2 + \sin x)} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x + \sin x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$14. \text{令 } \sqrt{3x+2} = t, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{t^2-2}{3}, dx = \frac{2}{3}t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2}{3} t e^t dt &= \frac{2}{3} \int t d(e^t) = \frac{2}{3} t e^t - \frac{2}{3} \int e^t dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} t e^t - \frac{2}{3} e^t + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3x+2} e^{\sqrt{3x+2}} - \frac{2}{3} e^{\sqrt{3x+2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} d(\sqrt{x}) = 2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d(\arcsin \sqrt{x}) = (\arcsin \sqrt{x})^2 + C$$

$$16. \text{令 } x = 2 \sin t, dx = 2 \cos t dt, \begin{matrix} x=0 \rightarrow 2 \\ t=0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \sin^2 t \cdot 2 \cos t \cdot 2 \cos t dt &= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 4t) dt = \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \text{令 } 2x+1 = t, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{t-1}{2}, f(t) = \frac{(t-1)^2}{4} e^{\frac{t-1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 f(x) dx &= \int_1^3 \frac{(x-1)^2}{4} e^{\frac{x-1}{2}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{x-1}{2}=u} \int_0^1 u^2 e^u \cdot 2 du = 2 \int_0^1 u^2 d(e^u) \\ &= 2(u^2 e^u \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 u e^u du) = 2e - 4 \int_0^1 u d(e^u) \\ &= 2e - 4(u e^u \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^u du) = 2e - 4e + 4e^u \Big|_0^1 = 2e - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + \frac{1}{e^x}} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^x dx}{1 + (e^x)^2} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(e^x)}{1 + (e^x)^2} = \arctan e^x \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan e$$

$$(\text{其中 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan e^x = \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$19. f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$\int x^3 f'(x) dx = \int x^3 df(x) = x^3 f(x) - \int f(x) \cdot 3x^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^3 \cdot \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} - 3 \int (x \cos x - \sin x) dx = x^2 \cos x - x \sin x - 3 \int x d(\sin x) + 3 \int \sin x dx \\ &= x^2 \cos x - x \sin x - 3x \sin x + 6 \int \sin x dx = x^2 \cos x - 4x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\cos x|}{1 - \sin^2 x + 2\sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{-\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \arctan(\sin x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \arctan(\sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= \arctan 1 - (0 - \arctan 1) = 2\arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

IV. 证明题

$$21. \text{ 显然 } F(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续, } F(a) = \int_a^a \frac{1}{f(t)} dt = -\int_a^b \frac{1}{f(t)} dt < \int_a^b 0 dt = 0.$$

$$F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt > \int_a^b 0 dt = 0. \text{ 即 } F(a) \cdot F(b) < 0.$$

由零点定理知: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $F(\xi) = 0$. 即 $F(x) = 0$ 在 (a, b) 内至少

有一个实根

$$\alpha \text{ 因为 } F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \geq 2\sqrt{f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} = 2 > 0. \text{ 即 } F(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调增加.}$$

所以 $F(x) = 0$ 在 (a, b) 内至多有一个实根.

综合以上可得 $F(x) = 0$ 在 (a, b) 内存在且仅有一个实根.

$$22. \int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{2a} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \xrightarrow[\substack{\frac{1}{2} 2a - x = t \\ x = 2a - t}}{\substack{\frac{1}{2} 2a - x = t \\ x = 2a - t}} \int_{2a}^a f(t) (-dt) = -\int_{2a}^a f(t) dt = \int_a^{2a} f(t) dt = \int_a^{2a} f(x) dx.$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{2a} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(2a-x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^a [f(x) + f(2a-x)] dx = \text{右端}.$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \frac{(\pi-x) \sin(\pi-x)}{1 + \cos^2(\pi-x)} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{x \sin x + (\pi-x) \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \right] dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

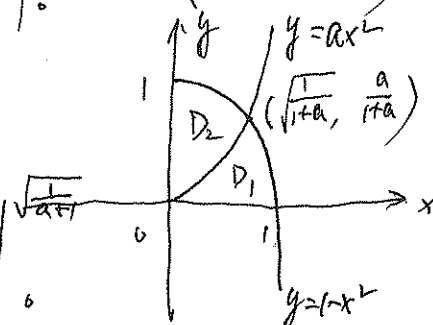
$$= -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\pi \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\pi (0 - \arctan 1) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

2. 证明题

$$23. (1) S = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = \left(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$S_{D_2} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} (1-x^2 - ax^2) dx = \left[x - \frac{(1+a)}{3}x^3 \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}$$



$$\text{由 } S_{D_1} = S_{D_2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3\sqrt{1+A}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow a=3.$$

$$(2) \text{ 求 } (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4})$$

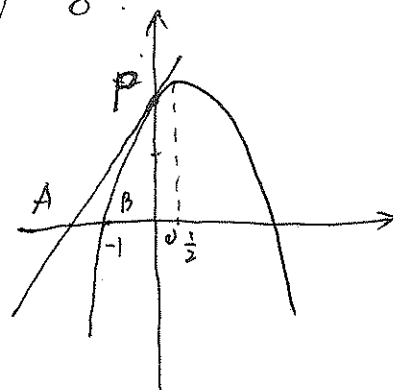
$$V_x = V_{1x} + V_{2x} = \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 9x^4 dx + \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x^2)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

$$V_y = V_{1y} + V_{2y} = \pi \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{1}{3} y dy + \pi \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 (1-y) dy = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$24. y = -x^2 + x + 2 = -(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(1) P(0, 2) \quad y' = -2x + 1. \quad k_{\text{切}} = 1.$$

$$\text{切线 } PA: y - 2 = x \Rightarrow y = x + 2$$



$$(2) A(-2, 0), B(0, 0)$$

$$S = S_{\text{梯形 } PAO} - S_{\text{梯形 } PBO} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - \int_{-1}^0 (-x^2 + x + 2) dx$$

$$= 2 - (2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_{-1}^0 = 2 - (-\frac{5}{6} + 2) = \frac{5}{6}.$$

$$(3) V_x = \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2 - \pi \int_{-1}^0 (-x^2 + x + 2)^2 dx = \frac{29\pi}{30}.$$

第4章 常微分方程

一. 单项选择题

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. C.

二. 填空题

7. $e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ 8. $y = e^x(x+1)$ 9. $y^* = x(Ax+B)e^x + x(Cx+D)$ 10. $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x + \frac{1}{2}e^x$

11. $y = Cx e^{-x}$ 12. $y = e^{5x}(C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x)$

三. 计算题

13. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{y}{x} = u, \text{ 则 } y = ux, \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{du}{dx} + u.$

$x \frac{du}{dx} + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \quad u du = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\int u du = \int \frac{dx}{x} \quad \frac{1}{2} u^2 = \ln x + \ln C \quad u^2 = \ln(Cx)^2 \quad \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = 2 \ln Cx$

$y^2 = 2x^2 \ln Cx. \quad y(e) = 2e \Rightarrow 4e^2 = 2e^2(\ln C + 1) \quad \ln C + 1 = 2, C = e$

$y^2 = 2x^2(1 + \ln x).$

14. 从原方程得 $y' = \frac{1}{2x}y - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2.$

$p(x) = -\frac{1}{2x}, Q(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2.$

代入公式得 $y = e^{\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} \left(\int -\frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{-\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} dx + C \right)$

$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln x} dx + C \right)$

$= \sqrt{x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + C \right)$

$= \sqrt{x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \right)$

$= -\frac{1}{5}x^3 + C\sqrt{x}.$

15. 1° 求 $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0$ 的通解 y .

$r^2 + 2r - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (r+3)(r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = -3, r = 1 \Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x.$

2° 求 $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-3x}$ 的特解 y^*

$f(x) = e^{-3x}, n=0, \lambda=-3. \quad y^* = x \cdot A e^{-3x} = A x e^{-3x}$

$y^{*'} = A e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x} = (A - 3Ax) e^{-3x}, \quad y^{*''} = -3A e^{-3x} - 3(A - 3Ax) e^{-3x}$

$= (-6A + 9Ax) e^{-3x}$

$(-6A + 9Ax) e^{-3x} + (2A - 6Ax) e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x} = e^{-3x}$

$-4A = 1 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore y^* = -\frac{1}{4} x e^{-3x}.$

$$3^{\circ} y = y^* + Y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x - \frac{1}{4} x e^{3x}.$$

$$16. 1^{\circ} \text{ 求 } y'' - 6y' = 0 \text{ 的通解 } Y$$

$$r^2 - 6r = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, r = 6 \Rightarrow Y = C_1 + C_2 e^{6x}$$

$$2^{\circ} \text{ 求 } y'' - 6y' = 2x^2 - x \text{ 的特解 } y^*$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - x, \quad n=2, \lambda=0, \quad K=1 \quad y^* = x(Ax^2 + Bx + C) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx.$$

$$y^{*'} = 3Ax^2 + Bx + C, \quad y^{*''} = 6Ax + B.$$

$$6Ax + B - 18Ax^2 - 12Bx = 2x^2 - x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -18A = 2 \\ 6A - 12B = -1 \\ 2B - 6C = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{9} \\ B = \frac{1}{36} \\ C = \frac{1}{108} \end{cases}$$

$$-18Ax^2 + (6A - 12B)x + 2B - 6C = 2x^2 - x$$

$$\therefore y^* = -\frac{1}{9}x^3 + \frac{1}{36}x^2 + \frac{1}{108}x.$$

$$3^{\circ} \text{ 通解 } y = Y + y^* = C_1 + C_2 e^{6x} - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + \frac{1}{36}x^2 + \frac{1}{108}x.$$

$$17. \text{ 任一点 } (x, y) \text{ 的切线斜率为 } y', \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{1}{y'}.$$

$$\text{故 } -\frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{x \ln x}{x + y \ln x}. \quad y' = \frac{1}{x}y + \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{1}{\ln x} \quad p(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, \quad q(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x}.$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{1}{\ln x} e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{\ln x} \left(\int \frac{1}{\ln x} e^{-\ln x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= x \left(\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= x \left(\int \frac{1}{\ln x} d(\ln x) + C \right)$$

$$= x (\ln(\ln x) + C) = x \ln(\ln x) + C$$

$$y(e) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = e \cdot \ln(\ln e) + C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\therefore y = x \ln(\ln x) + 1.$$

$$18. \quad r^2 + K = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} K < 0 \text{ 时, } r^2 = -K, \quad r = -\sqrt{-K}, \quad r = \sqrt{-K}. \quad \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^{-\sqrt{-K}x} + C_2 e^{\sqrt{-K}x}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} K = 0 \text{ 时, } r^2 = 0, \quad r_1 = r_2 = 0. \quad \text{通解为 } y = C_1 + C_2 x.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} K > 0 \text{ 时, } r^2 = -K, \quad r = \pm \sqrt{K}i. \quad \text{通解为 } y = C_1 \cos \sqrt{K}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{K}x$$

19. $r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0, (r+2)^2 = 0, r_1 = r_2 = -2$. $y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2$
 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x}$ $y'(0) = -4 \Rightarrow C_2 - 2C_1 = -4$
 $C_2 = -4 + 2C_1 = 0$
 $y' = C_2 e^{-2x} - 2(C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x}$
 $= (C_2 - 2C_1 - 2C_2 x) e^{-2x} \therefore y = 2e^{-2x}$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 2e^{-2x} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} d(-2x) = -e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= -[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-2x} - 1] = 1.$$

20. $\frac{1}{2} y' = z, \text{ 且 } y'' = z'$. $\frac{dz}{z} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$ $\int \frac{dz}{z} = \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{1+x^2}$
 $(1+x^2) \frac{dz}{dx} = 2xz$ $z = C_1(1+x^2)$ $y' = C_1(1+x^2)$
 $\ln z = \ln(1+x^2) + \ln C_1$
 $y = \int C_1(1+x^2) dx = C_1 x + \frac{C_1}{3} x^3 + C_2$

四. 几何意义

21. $K_{AB} = y', K_{OM} = \frac{y}{x}$ $y' \cdot (\frac{y}{x}) = -1$ $y dy = -x dx$

$$\int y dy = - \int x dx \quad \frac{1}{2} y^2 = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 + C \quad y^2 = -x^2 + 2C$$

$$y(1) = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 3 = -1 + 2C \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 4. \text{ 圆心为 } (0,0), \text{ 半径为 } 2 \text{ 的圆}.$$

22. 由 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 为 $y'' + p y' + q y = f(x)$ 的解

$$y_1''(x) + p y_1'(x) + q y_1(x) = f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$y_2''(x) + p y_2'(x) + q y_2(x) = f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 得 } y_1''(x) - y_2''(x) + p[y_1'(x) - y_2'(x)] + q[y_1(x) - y_2(x)] = 0$$

$$\text{即 } y = y_1(x) - y_2(x) \text{ 为 } y'' + p y' + q y = 0 \text{ 的解}.$$

五. 几何意义

23. 求导得 $f'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x) + x f(x)$

$$\text{即 } f'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x f(t) dt \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ 两边求导得 } f''(x) = e^x - f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{将 } x=0 \text{ 代入 (2) 得 } f''(0) = 1$$

$$\text{将 } x=0 \text{ 代入 (1) 得 } f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) + f(x) = e^x$$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm i \Rightarrow F(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$f^*(x) = Ae^x, f^{*'}(x) = Ae^x, f^{*''}(x) = Ae^x$$

$$Ae^x + Ae^x = e^x \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, f^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x$$

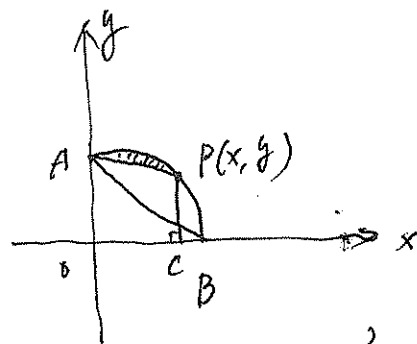
$$\therefore \text{通解 } f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^x$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + \frac{1}{2}e^x$$

$$f'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C_2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求函数 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x) + \frac{1}{2}e^x$$



$$24. S_{\text{阴影}APCO} = \int_0^x y(t) dt$$

$$S_{\text{阴影}APCO} = \frac{1}{2}(y+1) \cdot x$$

$$\int_0^x y(t) dt - \frac{1}{2}x(y+1) = x^3$$

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

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(-\int (6x + \frac{1}{x}) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{\ln x} \left(-\int (6x + \frac{1}{x}) e^{-\ln x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= x \left(-\int (6x + \frac{1}{x}) \frac{1}{x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= x \left(-\int (6 + \frac{1}{x^2}) dx + C \right)$$

$$= x \left(-6x + \frac{1}{x} + C \right)$$

$$= -6x^2 + 1 + Cx$$

$$S_{\text{阴影}APCO} - S_{\text{阴影}APCO} = x^3$$

$$y(0) = 1 \quad y(1) = 0$$

$$0 = -6 + 1 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 5$$

$$\therefore y = -6x^2 + 5x + 1$$

第5章 向量代数与空间解析几何

一. 单项选择题

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. D

二. 填空题

7. 0 8. 2 9. $\sqrt{2}$ 10. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 11. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 12. $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{-1}$

三. 计算题

13. 过点 $M(2, 1, 1)$

截线又过点 $A(0, -1, -1)$, 方向向量 $\vec{s} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(1, 1, 3)$

$$\vec{MA} = (-2, -2, -2)$$

$$\vec{n} \perp \vec{MA}, \vec{n} \perp \vec{s}, \vec{n} = \vec{MA} \times \vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (4, -5, 0)$$

$\therefore$ 所求平面的方程为: $4(x-2) - 5(y-1) = 0$, 即 $4x - 5y - 3 = 0$.

14. 过点 $(0, -1, -1)$

$$\because \vec{n} \perp \vec{n}_1, \vec{n} \perp \vec{n}_2, \therefore \vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, -13, -8).$$

由点法式得所求平面的方程为: $-2x - 13(y+1) - 8(z+1) = 0$, 即 $2x + 13y + 8z + 21 = 0$.

15. 过点 $(3, -2, 0)$, $\vec{s}_1 = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7(1, -1, -1)$, $\vec{s}_2 = (3, -1, 1)$.

$$\vec{n} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 7 & -7 & -7 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -14(1, 2, -1).$$

由点法式得所求平面的方程为: $-14(x-3) - 28(y+2) + 14z = 0$, 即 $x + 2y - z + 1 = 0$.

$$16. |\vec{p}| = |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b})} = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}} = \sqrt{3+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{7}.$$

$$|\vec{q}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b})} = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}} = \sqrt{3+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 1.$$

$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}|^2 - |\vec{b}|^2 = 3 - 1 = 2.$$

$$\therefore \cos(\vec{p}, \vec{q}) = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q}}{|\vec{p}| |\vec{q}|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7} \cdot 1} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}. \therefore \widehat{\vec{p}, \vec{q}} = \arccos \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}.$$

$$17. \text{由 } \vec{a} + 3\vec{b} \perp 7\vec{a} - 5\vec{b} \text{ 得 } (\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \cdot (7\vec{a} - 5\vec{b}) = 0 \Rightarrow 7|\vec{a}|^2 - 15|\vec{b}|^2 = -16\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{由 } \vec{a} - 4\vec{b} \perp 7\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} \text{ 得 } (\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) \cdot (7\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) = 0 \Rightarrow 7|\vec{a}|^2 + 8|\vec{b}|^2 = 30\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \quad (2)$$

$$(2) - (1) \text{ 得 } 23|\vec{b}|^2 = 46\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \Rightarrow |\vec{b}|^2 = 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \text{ 代入 (1) 得 } |\vec{a}|^2 = 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \widehat{\vec{a}, \vec{b}} = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

18. 过点 $(-1, 2, 0)$, $\vec{s} \perp \vec{s}_1 = (3, -4, 0)$, $\vec{s} \perp \vec{n} = (2, -3, 4)$

$\therefore \vec{s} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-16, -12, -1)$

由直线的点向式方程得: $\frac{x+1}{-16} = \frac{y-2}{-12} = \frac{z}{-1}$, 即 $\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y-2}{12} = \frac{z}{1}$.

19. $\vec{s} = (2, 3-a, 4+b)$, $\vec{n}_1 = (2, 3, -2)$, $\vec{n}_2 = (1, -6, 2)$

由 $l \parallel \pi_1 \Rightarrow \vec{s} \perp \vec{n}_1 \Rightarrow \vec{s} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 + 3(3-a) - 2(4+b) = 0 \\ 3a + 2b = 5 \end{cases}$

由 $l \parallel \pi_2 \Rightarrow \vec{s} \perp \vec{n}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{s} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 - 6(3-a) + 2(4+b) = 0 \\ 3a + b = 4 \end{cases}$

解得 $a=1, b=1$.

20. $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

平面解析几何中
圆心 $(1, 0)$, 半径为 1 的圆

$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

空间直角坐标系中的双曲线

$y = x+1$

一条直线

空间解析几何中

母线平行于 z 轴的圆柱面

母线平行于 z 轴的双曲柱面

一个平面

四. 证明题

21. $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 \cdot |\vec{b}|^2 \cdot \sin^2(\widehat{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}) = |\vec{a}|^2 \cdot |\vec{b}|^2 (1 - \cos^2(\widehat{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}))$

$= |\vec{a}|^2 \cdot |\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{a}|^2 \cdot |\vec{b}|^2 \cos^2(\widehat{\vec{a}, \vec{b}})$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\widehat{\vec{a}, \vec{b}})$

$= |\vec{a}|^2 \cdot |\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2$

$\therefore$ 等式得证.

22. 平面 $\pi_1 \parallel$ 平面 π_2 .

在平面 π_1 上任取一点 $A(0, 0, -\frac{D_1}{C})$.

两平行平面间距离 $d = \frac{|-\frac{D_1}{C} \cdot C + D_2|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}} = \frac{|D_1 - D_2|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}}$.

五. 综合题

23. (1) 将 l_0 化为点向式, 过点 $(-9, 19, 0)$, $\vec{s}_0 = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-10, 17, -1)$

l_0 点向式为: $\frac{x+9}{-10} = \frac{y-19}{17} = \frac{z}{-1}$, 参数式为: $l_0 \begin{cases} x = -9 - 10t \\ y = 19 + 17t \\ z = -t \end{cases}$

将 l_0 的参数式代入平面方程得: $t=0$, 故 l_0 与 π 的交点为 $(-9, 19, 0)$.

(2) l 过点 $(-9, 19, 0)$, $\therefore l \perp l_0, l \subset \pi$

$$\therefore \vec{s} \perp \vec{s}_0 = (-10, 17, -1), \vec{s} \perp \vec{n} = (2, 1, 1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{s} = \vec{s}_0 \times \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -10 & 17 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (18, 8, -4)$$

故所求直线 l 的方程为: $\frac{x+9}{18} = \frac{y-19}{8} = \frac{z}{-4}$, 即 $\frac{x+9}{9} = \frac{y-19}{4} = \frac{z}{-22}$.

24. $\because$ 平面 π 的法向量为 $\vec{n} \perp \vec{AB}, \vec{n} \perp \vec{AC}, \therefore \vec{n} = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (1, -1, -2)$.

$\therefore$ 直线 l 的方向向量为 $\vec{s} \perp \vec{n}_0 = (1, -1, 1), \vec{s} \perp \vec{s}_0 = (2, -1, 0)$

$$\therefore \vec{s} = \vec{n}_0 \times \vec{s}_0 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (1, 2, 1)$$

$\therefore$ 由直线与平面的夹角公式 $\sin \theta = |\cos(\vec{n}, \vec{s})| = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s}|}{|\vec{n}| \cdot |\vec{s}|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\therefore \theta = \arcsin \frac{1}{3}$$

$\therefore$ 直线 l 过点 $(2, 3, 0)$, 方向向量为 $\vec{s} = (1, 2, 1)$

$\therefore$ 直线 l 的方程为: $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z}{1}$.

第6章 无穷级数

一. 单项选择题

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. A

二. 填空题

7. $0 < q < \frac{1}{2}$ 8. $[2, 4)$ 9. $25 + u_0$ 10. $\frac{2}{3}$ 11. $e^x - 1, e^{-2} - 1, 0$

12. $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4^{n+1}} x^{2n}, x \in (-2, 2)$.

三. 计算题

13. $\therefore \sqrt{n^4+1} - \sqrt{n^4-1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^4+1} + \sqrt{n^4-1}}$
 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^4+1} + \sqrt{n^4-1}},$ 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{n^4+1} + \sqrt{n^4-1}}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^4}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n^4}}} = 1,$

且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^4+1} + \sqrt{n^4-1}}$ 收敛.

因此 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n^4+1} - \sqrt{n^4-1})$ 收敛.

14. 当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 0$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n} = 1 \neq 0$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$ 发散.

当 $a = 1$ 时, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$ 发散.

当 $a > 1$ 时, $\frac{1}{1+a^n} < \frac{1}{a^n} = (\frac{1}{a})^n$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^n}, \text{ 公比 } = \frac{1}{a} < 1$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$ 收敛.

综上所述: 当 $0 < a \leq 1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$ 发散, 当 $a > 1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$ 收敛.

15. $\therefore \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\frac{2}{n+1})^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(\frac{2}{n})^n n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{(\frac{n+1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$

$\therefore$ 由比值判别法知级数收敛.

16. $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}(x)|}{|u_n(x)|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^{2n+2}}{3^{n+1} \sqrt{n+1}}}{\frac{x^{2n}}{3^n \sqrt{n}}} = \frac{x^2}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{x^2}{3}$

当 $\frac{x^2}{3} < 1$, 即 $-\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$ 时, 级数收敛.

所以该级数的收敛半径为 $R = \sqrt{3}$.

当 $x = -\sqrt{3}$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛,

当 $x = \sqrt{3}$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛.

因此该幂级数的收敛域为 $[-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$.

$$17. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1, \text{ 且 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散的, } \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ 发散.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right), \therefore u_n = \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n+1}\right) = u_{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$$

$\therefore$ 由莱布尼兹判别法得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 收敛.

即级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 条件收敛.

$$18. f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+2)(2x-1)} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{2x-1}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{1+(x+1)} - \frac{1}{15} \frac{1}{1-\frac{2(x+1)}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x+1)^n - \frac{1}{15} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2(x+1)}{3} \right]^n$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x+1)^n - \frac{1}{15} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^n} (x+1)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{5} (-1)^n - \frac{1}{15} \frac{2^n}{3^n} \right] (x+1)^n$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -1 < x+1 < 1 \\ -1 < \frac{2}{3}(x+1) < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 < x < 0 \\ -\frac{5}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow -2 < x < 0, \therefore \text{收敛区间为 } x \in (-2, 0).$$

$$19. f(x) = \ln(1-x-2x^2) = \ln(1-2x)(1+x) = \ln(1-2x) + \ln(1+x)$$

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -1 \leq 2x < 1 \\ -1 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \text{收敛区间为 } x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$20. f(x) = \cos x = \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{4} + \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin\frac{\pi}{4} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2n+1} \right]$$

收敛区间为 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$.

四. 证明题?

21. $\therefore |u_n v_n| \leq \frac{1}{2}(u_n^2 + v_n^2)$, 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n^2$ 收敛, 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}(u_n^2 + v_n^2)$ 收敛.

$\therefore$ 由比较判别法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n v_n|$ 收敛.

$$22. f(x) = \ln(2+x) = \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) = \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} x^{n+1}$$

$\therefore -\frac{x}{2} \leq 1, \therefore -2 \leq x \leq 2$, 收敛区间为 $(-2, 2]$.

由 $f(x) = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n+1}$, 将 $x=2$ 代入得

$$f(2) = \ln 4 = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} = \ln 4 - \ln 2 = \ln 2.$$

五. 计算题?

$$23. f(x) = \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right)' = \left(\frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n - 1}{x}\right)' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{n-1}\right)'$$

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

收敛区间为: $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\text{由 } f(x) = \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n-1}, \text{ 将 } x=1 \text{ 代入得}$$

$$f(1) = \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right)'_{x=1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = f(1) = \frac{x e^x - (e^x - 1)}{x^2} \bigg|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$24. \text{由比值判别法得 } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{a^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2}}{\frac{a^n}{n^2}} = a \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} = a$$

当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, $\rho < 1$, 级数收敛.

当 $a > 1$ 时, $\rho > 1$, 级数发散.

当 $a=1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛.

综上, 当 $0 < a \leq 1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n^2}$ 收敛, 当 $a > 1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n^2}$ 发散.

第7章 多元微分学

一. 单项选择题

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. B

二. 填空题

7. $a=-5, b=-2$ 8. $-\frac{2}{3}dx + \frac{1}{3}dy$ 9. $f'_1 + yf'_2 + yzf'_3$ 10. $\frac{-2xz}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

11. 0 12. $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} f(x,y) dx$

三. 计算题

13. $\delta'_x = f'_1 \cdot 2x + f'_2 \cdot y = 2xf'_1 + yf'_2$

$$f <_2^1 \sum_y^x$$

$$\delta''_{xy} = (2xf'_1 + yf'_2)'_y = 2x \cdot [f''_{11} \cdot (-2y) + f''_{12} \cdot x] + f'_2 + y[f''_{21} \cdot (-2y) + f''_{22} \cdot x]$$

$$= -4xyf''_{11} + 2x^2f''_{12} + f'_2 - 2y^2f''_{21} + xyf''_{22}$$

$\because f$ 具有二阶连续偏导数,

$$= -4xyf''_{11} + (2x^2 - 2y^2)f''_{12} + f'_2 + xyf''_{22}$$

$$\therefore f''_{12} = f''_{21}$$

14. $\delta'_y = f'_1 \cdot (-1) = -f'_1$

$$f <_2^1 \sum_y^x$$

$$\delta''_{yx} = (-f'_1)'_x = -[f''_{11} \cdot 2 + f''_{12} \cdot \cos x]$$

$$= -2f''_{11} - \cos x \cdot f''_{12}$$

$\because f$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $\therefore \delta''_{xy} = \delta''_{yx}$

$$\delta''_{xy} = -2f''_{11} - \cos x \cdot f''_{12}$$

或 $\delta'_x = f'_1 \cdot 2 + f'_2 \cdot \cos x = 2f'_1 + \cos x \cdot f'_2$

$$\delta''_{xy} = 2f''_{11} \cdot (-1) + \cos x \cdot f''_{21} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= -2f''_{11} - \cos x \cdot f''_{12} = -2f''_{11} - \cos x \cdot f''_{12}$$

$$f <_2^1 \sum_y^x$$

15. $\delta'_x = y \cdot f'_1 \cdot 2 = 2yf'_1$

$$\delta''_{xy} = (2yf'_1)'_y = 2f'_1 + 2y \cdot (f''_{11} \cdot 3 + f''_{12} \cdot 2y)$$

$$= 2f'_1 + 6yf''_{11} + 4y^2f''_{12}$$

$$f <_2^1 \sum_y^x$$

16. $\delta'_x = f'_1 \cdot y + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} + g' \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2})$

$$= yf'_1 + \frac{1}{y}f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2}g'$$

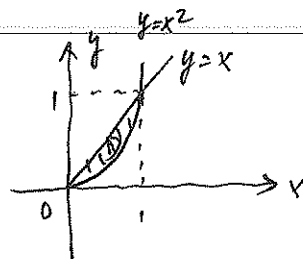
$$\delta''_{xy} = (yf'_1)'_y + (\frac{1}{y}f'_2)'_y - (\frac{y}{x^2}g')'_y = f'_1 + y \cdot [f''_{11} \cdot x + f''_{12} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2})] - \frac{1}{y^2}f'_2 + \frac{1}{y} [f''_{21} \cdot x + f''_{22} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2})]$$

$$= f'_1 + x f''_{11} - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{12} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} - \frac{1}{y^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^2} g''$$

$\because f$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $\therefore f''_{12} = f''_{21}$

17. $D: \begin{cases} x^2 \leq y \leq x \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

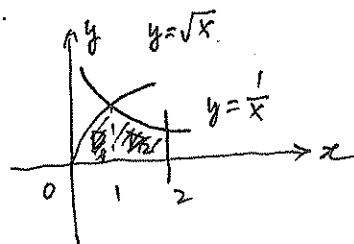
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \tilde{u} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x x^2 y dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 \Big|_{x^2}^x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^4 - x^6) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{7} x^7 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{35}. \end{aligned}$$



18. $D = D_1 + D_2$

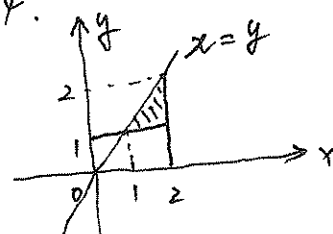
$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x} \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{x} \\ 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \tilde{u} &= \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x^2 dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} x^2 dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} x^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^1 x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx + \int_1^2 x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{2} (4-1) = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{25}{14}. \end{aligned}$$



19. $I = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^2 \frac{\sin x}{x-1} dx \xrightarrow{\text{交换积分次序}} \int_1^2 dx \int_1^x \frac{\sin x}{x-1} dy$

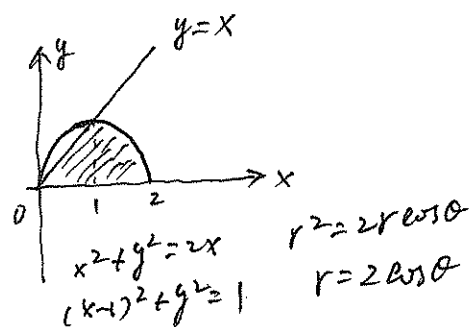
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^2 \frac{\sin x}{x-1} \cdot (x-1) dx = \int_1^2 \sin x dx \\ &= -\cos x \Big|_1^2 = \cos 1 - \cos 2. \end{aligned}$$



$$D: \begin{cases} 1 \leq y \leq x \\ 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

20. $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \tilde{u} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r \cdot r dr \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d(\sin \theta) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \left(\sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{8}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{8} \right) = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{9}. \end{aligned}$$



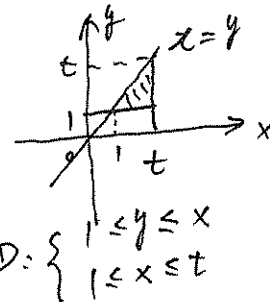
四. 证明题

21. (1) $F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^x f(x) dx \xrightarrow{\text{交换积分次序}} \int_1^t dx \int_1^x f(x) dy$

$$= \int_1^t f(x) (x-1) dx$$

(2) $F'(t) = \left[\int_1^t f(x) (x-1) dx \right]' = f(t) (t-1)$

$$F'(2) = f(2) (2-1) = f(2).$$



22. $F(x^2-y^2, y^2-z^2)=0$

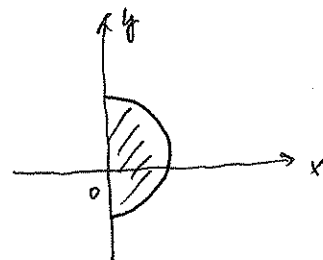
也对 x 求偏导数

$$F'_1 \cdot 2x + F'_2 \cdot (-2z) \cdot z'_x = 0 \quad \text{解得 } z'_x = \frac{x F'_1}{y F'_2 - y F'_1}$$

也对 y 求偏导数

$$F'_1 \cdot (-2y) + F'_2 \cdot (2y - 2z \cdot z'_y) = 0 \quad \text{解得 } z'_y = \frac{y F'_2 - y F'_1}{z F'_2}$$

$$y z'_x + x z'_y = \frac{x y F'_1}{F'_2} + \frac{x y F'_2 - x y F'_1}{F'_2} = \frac{x y F'_2}{F'_2} = x y.$$



五. 计算题

23. $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$

$$\iint_D \frac{1+r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{1+r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right) \cos \theta \sin \theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \cdot \pi + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

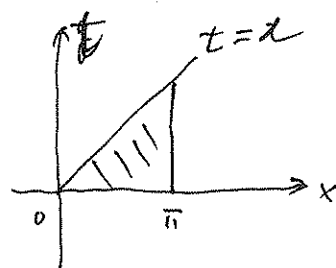
24. $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi-t} dt$

交换积分次序 $\int_0^\pi dt \int_t^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi-t} dx$

$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi-t} (\pi-t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin t dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^\pi = -(\cos \pi - \cos 0)$$

$$= 2.$$



$$D: \begin{cases} t \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$