

# 复旦大学数学科学学院

2012~2013学年第二学期期末考试

## ■ 高数B（下）A 卷参考答案

1. (1)  $z_x(1, 1) = 3, z_{xy}(1, 1) = -4.$

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y + 2z - 3 = 0 \\ 2x - 3y + 5z - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{x-1}{16} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-1}{-1}.$$

(3)  $2\pi.$

(4)  $\pi.$

(5)  $\frac{e + e^{-1}}{2} - 1.$

(6) 2小时。

2. 显然最大值可在  $0 \leq x$  及  $y \leq 0$  且  $x - y \leq 1$  时取到.

由  $z_x = z_y = 0$  可解得:  $x = y = 0, z(0, 0) = 0;$

由  $x = 0: z = y^2, y = -1$  时  $z$  取最大值 1;

由  $y = 0: z = x^2, x = 1$  时  $z$  取最大值 1;

由  $y = x - 1, x \in [0, 1]: z = x^2 - x + 1, x = 1$  时  $z$  取最大值 1;

所以  $z$  的最大值为 1.

3. 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0) - f'(0)x}{x^2} = \frac{f''(0)}{2},$

所以  $\exists N_0 > 0 \forall n > N_0: |f(\frac{1}{n}) - f(0) - f'(0)\frac{1}{n}| < \frac{|f''(0)| + 1}{n^2},$  因而:

(1)  $f(0) \neq 0$  时, 级数发散;

(2)  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) \neq 0$  时, 级数条件收敛;

(3)  $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$  时, 级数绝对收敛。

4. 记  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$  则  $z_x = 2xf(r^2) + 2xr^2f'(r^2),$

$$z_{xx} = 2f(r^2) + [2r^2 + 8x^2]f'(r^2) + 4x^2r^2f''(r^2),$$

同理:  $z_{yy} = 2f(r^2) + [2r^2 + 8y^2]f'(r^2) + 4y^2r^2f''(r^2),$

所以:  $z_{xx} + z_{yy} = 4f(r^2) + 12r^2f'(r^2) + 4r^4f''(r^2) = 0.$

记  $y(t) = f(e^t),$  则:  $y'' + 2y' + y = 0, y = (C_1 + C_2t)e^{-t}.$

所以:  $f(x) = \frac{C_1 + C_2 \ln x}{x},$  代入初始条件得:  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}.$

$$5. S(x) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right), x \in (-2, 2].$$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) = \ln\frac{3}{2} + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x-1}{3}\right) = \ln\frac{3}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n3^n} (x-1)^n$$

收敛域为  $x \in (-2, 4]$  (但仅在  $(-2, 2]$  上与  $S(x)$  相等).

6.

$$\left(\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx\right)^2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

由

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \text{ 且 } x, y \geq 0} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy < \int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy < \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2 \text{ 且 } x, y \geq 0} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

即可证得结论。

$$7(1) a_0 = 1, a_n = 0 (n \geq 1), b_n = \frac{1 + (-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi},$$

$$f(x) \sim S(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin(2n-1)x$$

$$S\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, S(7\pi) = S(\pi) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(2)

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [(f(x) - g(x))^2 + g^2(x)] dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[2\left(\frac{f(x)}{2} - g(x)\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}f^2(x)\right] dx$$

所以  $A_i = \frac{a_i}{2}, i = 0, 1, \dots, 10, B_i = \frac{b_i}{2}, i = 1, \dots, 10.$

又解: 由  $\frac{\partial}{\partial A_i} I = 0$  得:  $A_i = \frac{a_i}{2}, i = 0, 1, \dots, 10,$

由  $\frac{\partial}{\partial B_i} I = 0$  得:  $B_i = \frac{b_i}{2}, i = 1, \dots, 10.$