

湖北汽车工业学院

2023 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试

参考答案及评分标准

科目名称：数学分析 (□A 卷 ■B 卷) 科目代码：601

考试时间：3 小时 满分 150 分

注意：所有答题内容必须写在答题纸上，写在试题或草稿纸上的一律无效；考完后试题随答题纸交回。

一、1. 【解】 由于

$$n \cdot \frac{n}{n^2 + n\pi} < n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) < n \cdot \frac{n}{n^2 + \pi}, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

即

$$\frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} < n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) < \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi}, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

又有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n\pi} = 1, \quad \text{且} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \pi} = 1, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

由两边夹法则有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2\pi} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2 + n\pi} \right) = 1. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

2. 【解】 令 $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x^2}$ ，从而有

$$\ln A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[\tan x/x]}{x^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\stackrel{(0)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{x^2}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{2x^3} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\stackrel{(0)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x + 2x \sec^2 x \tan x - \sec^2 x}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x \tan x}{3x} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

故

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x^2} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

3. 【解】 因为 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ ，所以不妨设 $x > 0$ 。由积分中值定理，存在 $\xi \in (0, x]$ ，

使得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x \arctan(t^2) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \arctan(\xi^2) = +\infty. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan(t^2) dt}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan(x^2)}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

二、1. 【解】 令 $\sqrt{x+1} = t$, 则 $x = t^2 - 1$, $dx = 2t dt$. 故 (2 分)

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} dx = 2 \int \frac{(t-1)t}{t+1} dt = 2 \int \frac{(t+1)t-2t}{t+1} dt = 2 \int (t - \frac{2t}{t+1}) dt \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= t^2 - 4 \int \frac{t}{t+1} dt = t^2 - 4 \int \frac{t+1-1}{t+1} dt \\ &= t^2 - 4 \int (1 - \frac{1}{t+1}) dt = t^2 - 4t + 4 \ln(t+1) + C_1 \quad (2 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x+1 - 4\sqrt{x+1} + 4 \ln(\sqrt{x+1}+1) + C_1 \\ &= x - 4\sqrt{x+1} + 4 \ln(\sqrt{x+1}+1) + C. \quad (2 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

2. 【解】 令 $x = 2 \sin t$, 则 $dx = 2 \cos t dt$. (1 分)

当 $x=0$ 时, $t=0$; 当 $x=\sqrt{2}$ 时, $t=\frac{\pi}{4}$. (1 分)

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(2 \sin t)^2}{\sqrt{[4 - (2 \sin t)^2]^3}} 2 \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} dt \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 t - 1) dt \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= [\tan t - t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

3. 【解】 $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx \quad (3 \text{ 分})$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^n e^{-x} + n I_{n-1} = n I_{n-1} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

于是有 $I_n = n I_{n-1} = n(n-1) I_{n-2} = \cdots = n(n-1) \cdots 1 I_0 = n! I_0$. 又 (2 分)

$$I_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1, \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

故有

$$I_n = n!. \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

三、【解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{2+t^2}{2t}.$ (6分)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\frac{4t^2 - 2(2+t^2)}{2t}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \quad (4分)$$

$$= \frac{(t^2 - 2)(1+t^2)}{4t^3}. \quad (2分)$$

四、【证】 令

$$F(x) = e^{-\lambda x} f(x). \quad (4分)$$

则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且有 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$, 由 Rolle 中值定理知, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即 (4分)

$$e^{-\lambda \xi} f'(\xi) - \lambda e^{-\lambda \xi} f(\xi) = 0, \quad (2分)$$

亦即

$$f'(\xi) = \lambda f(\xi). \quad (2分)$$

五、【证】 因为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (3分)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (3分)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + \left[\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3分)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2, \quad (3分)$$

即有

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2. \quad (1分)$$

六、【证】 设 $u_n = (-1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}$, 则有

$$|u_n| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \geq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1}}, \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 是发散的,

由比较判别法知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 是发散的. (3 分)

又因为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2}}$, 且有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 0$, (3 分)

故由莱布尼兹判别法知交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}$ 收敛,

从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}$ 条件收敛. (3 分)

七、【解】 设 $u_n = \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$, 由于

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{x^{2n-1}} \right| = |x^2|, \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

故幂级数的收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$. 当 $x = -1$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{2n-1}$, 发散; 当 $x = 1$ 时,

级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$, 也发散, 故级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$. (3 分)

令 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$ $(-1 < x < 1)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2(n-1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^2)^n = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1). \end{aligned} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \int_0^x f'(x)dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x^2}dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \quad (-1 < x < 1). \quad (4 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

八、【解】 用投影法（先单后重），积分区域为

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq y, \\ (x, y) \in D_{xy}: x^2 \leq y \leq 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

于是，有

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 z dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^y x^2 z dz \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \int_{x^2}^1 dy \int_0^y z dz = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \int_{x^2}^1 \left[\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^y dy \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{y^2}{2} dy = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \left[\frac{y^3}{6} \right]_{x^2}^1 dx \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - x^8) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^8) dx = \frac{2}{27}. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

九、【解】 令 $P = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $Q = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$,

故积分与路径无关. (4 分)

选取如下积分路径，可得

$$\int_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{L_1+L_2} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_{L_1} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{L_2} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 + \int_0^2 \frac{2dx}{x^2 + 2^2} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \arctan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

十、【解】 设 $P = z^2 - x$, $Q = x^2 - y$, $R = y^2 - z$, 曲面 Σ 所围区域为 Ω , 由高斯公式可得

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} (z^2 - x) dy dz + (x^2 - y) dz dx + (y^2 - z) dx dy \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (-1 - 1 - 1) dv \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -3 \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dv = -3 \left(\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 1 \right)$$

$$= -7\pi .$$

(5 分)