

# 高等数学

(下册)

## 习题解答

南京邮电学院

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# 第一章 微分方程

## 习 题 1 P.6

1. ① ② ③ ④ ⑥是微分方程
2. ①  $y = e^{-5x}$ ,  $y = ae^{-5x}$  是  $dy + 5ydx = 0$  的解  
②  $y = 3$ ,  $y = e^{-2x} + 3$  是  $y' + 2y = 6$  的解  
③  $y = \frac{x}{2} + 1$ ,  $y = ae^{\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{x}{2} + 1$  是  $4\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y - x$  的解  
④  $y = xe^{cx}$  是  $xy' = y(1 + \ln \frac{y}{x})$  的解
3. ①  $y = e^{-2x}$  是  $\begin{cases} dy = -2ydx \\ y|_{x=0} = 1 \end{cases}$  的解  
②  $y = e^{-x} + x$  是  $\begin{cases} y' + y = 1 + x \\ y|_{x=0} = 1 \end{cases}$  的解  
③  $u = \frac{1}{4t+1}$  是  $\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} + 4u^2 = 0 \\ u|_{t=1} = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$  的解
4. ① 通解  $y = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + C$       特解  $y = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 3$   
② 通解  $y = \sin x + C$       特解  $y = \sin x$   
③ 通解  $y = -\frac{A}{\omega} \cos \omega t + C$       特解  $y = -\frac{A}{\omega} \cos \omega t + \frac{A}{\omega}$

④通解  $y = -\frac{a}{b}e^{-bt} + C$       特解  $y = -\frac{a}{b}e^{-bt} + \frac{a}{b}$

⑤通解  $y = \frac{1}{2}\ln(2x-1) + C$       特解  $y = \frac{1}{2}\ln(2x-1) + \frac{1}{2}$

5. 把  $y = cx^3$  代入方程  $3Cx^3 - x(3Cx^2) = 0$

$\therefore y = Cx^3$  是  $3y - xy' = 0$  的通解

代入初始条件  $\therefore$  特解为  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3$

6. 把  $v = \frac{1}{kt+a}$  代入方程

即得  $\frac{-k}{(kt+a)^2} + \frac{k}{(kt+a)^2} = 0$

$\therefore v = \frac{1}{kt+a}$  是  $\frac{dv}{dt} + kv^2 = 0$  的解

又  $v$  中含有一个任意常数  $a$  因此  $v$  是一阶方程的通解

7. 求导读者已自推导。

### 习 题 2 P.12

1. ①  $y = e^x$

②  $y = ax$

③  $y = \frac{1}{2x^2}$

④  $y = x^{-\frac{1}{4}}e^{\frac{5}{2}}$

⑤  $y = e^{-x^2}$

2. ① ② ③ 是可分离变量方程

3. ①  $x^2 + y^2 = C$

②  $xy = C$

③  $y = \frac{1}{C-x}$

④  $y = (\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C)^2$

⑤  $y = \ln(x^2 + C)$

$$\textcircled{6} \sin y = \frac{C}{x^2 + 3} \quad \left( \text{提示 } \frac{2xdx}{x^2 + 3} + \frac{\cos y dy}{\sin y} = 0 \right)$$

$$\textcircled{7} y^2 = 1 - (\arcsin x + C)^2$$

$$\left( \text{提示: } \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = 0 \right)$$

$$\textcircled{8} y = t g(\ln C \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

$$\left( \text{提示 } (1+x^2)dy - x(1+y^2)dx = 0 \right)$$

4.  $\textcircled{1} y = 3e^x - 2$

$$\textcircled{2} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{4} t^2 + C \quad \textcircled{3} s = \frac{1}{6} t$$

$$\textcircled{4} y = x - 1 \left( \text{通解 } y = \frac{1}{C}(x-1) \text{ 表示过 } (1,0) \text{ 的一束直线} \right)$$

5.  $\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} 500 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 \times 10^3 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0 \\ u_C |_{t=0} = 10 \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{2} u_C = Ce^{-t} \text{ 代入初始条件可得特解 } u_C = 10e^{-t}$$

$$\textcircled{3} u_C |_{t=1} = 10e^{-1} \approx 3.68 \text{ 伏}$$

$$\textcircled{4} 1.5 = 10e^{-t} \quad \therefore t \approx 1.9 \text{ 秒}$$

$$\textcircled{5} R = 14 \text{ 欧}$$

6.  $\begin{cases} 0.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 4 \times 10^3 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0 \\ u_C |_{t=0} = 12 \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{1} u_C = 12(1 - e^{-500t})$$

$$i = 0.5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} = 3 \times 10^{-3} e^{-500t}$$

$$u_R = Ri = 12e^{-500t}$$

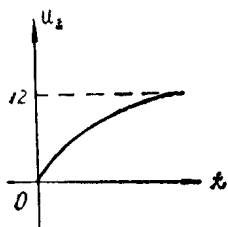
$$\textcircled{2} R \leq 2 \times 10^3 \text{ 欧}$$

### 习 题 3 P.17

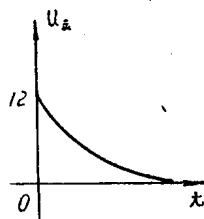
1. ①积分电路中  $u_{\text{出}} \approx u_C$

$$i = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = C \frac{du_{\text{出}}}{dt} \quad \text{又} \quad u_{\text{出}} + Ri = u_{\text{入}}$$

$$\text{可得} \begin{cases} u_{\text{出}} + RC \frac{du_{\text{出}}}{dt} = 12 \\ u_{\text{出}}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore u_{\text{出}} = 12(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$



第 1 ① 题



第 1 ② 题

②微分电路

$$\because u_{\text{出}} = u_R$$

$$\text{而} \quad u_C + u_{\text{出}} = u_{\text{入}}$$

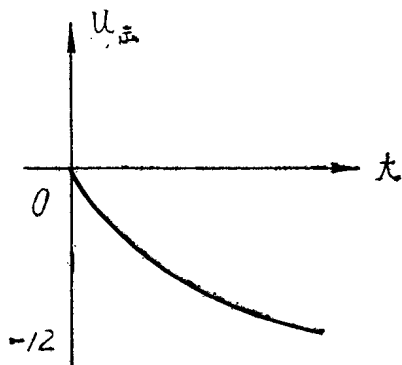
$$\text{即} \quad \frac{Q}{C} + Ri = 12$$

$$\text{因此可得} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{C} i + R \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \\ i|_{t=0} = \frac{12}{R} \end{cases}$$

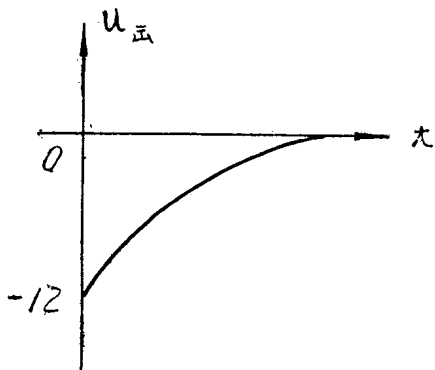
$$\text{解之可得} \quad i = \frac{12}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad \therefore u_{\text{出}} = Ri = 12e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

2. 同第一题一样解法, 可得

$$\textcircled{1} u_{\text{出}} = -12(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \quad \textcircled{2} u_{\text{出}} = -12e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$



第 2① 题



第 2② 题

$$3. \begin{cases} Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} = E \\ i|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore i = \frac{E}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t})$$

$$4. \begin{cases} Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} = U_m \sin \omega t \\ i|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$5. u_C + u_L = E$$

$$\text{而 } i = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \quad u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = LC \frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} u_C + LC \frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} = E \\ u_C|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$6. \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} m \frac{dv}{dt} = -mg \\ v|_{t=0} = v_0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore v_0 = -gt + C$$

代入初始条件可得解为：

$$v(t) = v_0 - gt$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} m \frac{dv}{dt} = -mg - kv^2 \\ v|_{t=0} = v_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{m}{kg}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{k}{mg}} v = -t + C$$

代入初始条件可得  $C = \sqrt{\frac{m}{kg}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{k}{mg}} v_0$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{k}} \operatorname{tg} \left( \alpha - \sqrt{\frac{kg}{m}} t \right)$$

其中  $\alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{k}{mg}} v_0$ ,  $m$  是物体质量,  $k$  是比例系数。

$$7. \begin{cases} m \frac{dv}{dt} = P - kv \\ v|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore v = \frac{P}{k} (1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t})$$

8. 设比例系数  $k > 0$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -k(\theta - 20) \\ \theta|_{t=0} = 50 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \theta(t) = 20 + 30e^{-kt}$$

9. 设比例系数  $k > 0$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \frac{dN}{dt} = -kN \\ N|_{t=0} = N_0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore N(t) = N_0 e^{-kt}$$

10. 设电动机运转  $dt$  时温度变化  $d\theta$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} d\theta = 10dt - k(\theta - 15)dt \\ \theta|_{t=0} = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \theta(t) = 15 + \frac{10}{k} (1 - e^{-kt})$$

11. 设经  $dt$  时刻同位素生长  $dN$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} dN = Pdt - kNdt \\ N|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore N(t) = \frac{P}{k} (1 - e^{-kt})$$

$$12. \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{100+t} dt = -dx \\ x|_{t=0} = 10 \end{cases} \quad \therefore x = \frac{10^5}{(100+t)^2}$$

$$x|_{t=60} \approx 3.9 (\text{公斤})$$

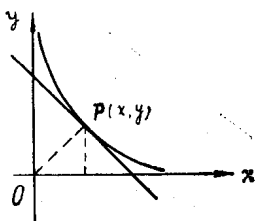
$$13. \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2\frac{y}{x} \\ y|_{x=1} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{所求曲线为 } y = x^2$$



14. 设  $P$  的座标为  $(x, y)$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \\ y|_{x=0} = 5 \end{cases}$$

所求曲线  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$



第 14 题

15. ①  $y = Ce^{+x}$

②  $y = Ce^{-x}$

③  $y = Ce^{3x}$

④  $y = Ce^{-3x}$

16. ①  $y = -3 + Ce^x$

②  $y = -3 + Ce^{-x}$

③  $y = 3 + Ce^{3x}$

④  $y = 3 - Ce^{-3x}$

### 习 题 4 P.23

1. ①, ②, ③, ⑤, ⑥, ⑦, ⑧ 是线性方程

①②③⑥⑦ 是常系数线性方程

②⑤ 齐次线性方程

2.  $2y' - y = 0$

①  $2P - 1 = 0$

②  $P = \frac{1}{2}$

③  $y_1 = e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$

④  $y = ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$

3. ①  $y = ae^{-4x}$

②  $y = ae^{\frac{1}{3}x}$

③  $y = ae^{-\frac{2}{3}x}$

④  $y = ae^{\frac{1}{4}x}$

$$4. \begin{cases} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{R}{L}i = 0 \\ i|_{t=0} = \frac{E}{R} \end{cases}$$

$$i = ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{E}{R}e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

5. 读者自己验证

6.  $xy' + y = 0$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore y = \frac{C}{x}$$

习 题 5 P. 29

1. ①  $y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{2} dx} \left[ C + \int 5e^{\int \frac{2}{1} dx} dx \right] = 10 + Ce^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$

②  $y = e^{-\int \frac{B}{A} dx} \left[ C' + \int \frac{C}{A} e^{\int \frac{B}{A} dx} dx \right] = \frac{C}{B} + C'e^{-\frac{B}{A}x}$

③  $u = e^{-\int \frac{2}{5} dt} \left[ C + \int \frac{4}{5} e^{-2t} e^{\int \frac{2}{5} dt} dt \right]$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + Ce^{-\frac{2}{5}t}$$

④  $y = e^{-\int \frac{2}{3} dx} \left[ C + \int 2xe^{\int \frac{2}{3} dx} dx \right] = 3x - \frac{9}{2} + Ce^{-\frac{2}{3}x}$

⑤  $u = e^{\int \frac{3}{4} dt} \left[ C + \frac{5}{4} \int \cos 2t \cdot e^{-\int \frac{3}{4} dt} dt \right]$

$$= \frac{40}{73} \sin 2t - \frac{15}{73} \cos 2t + Ce^{\frac{3}{4}t}$$

⑥  $y = e^{-\int dx} \left[ C + \int \sin x \cdot e^{\int dx} dx \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) + Ce^{-x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + Ce^{-x}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} u = \frac{u_0}{R_1 C_1} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C_2}}) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u &= e^{-\int \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} dt} \left[ C + \frac{u_0}{R_1 C_1} \int (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C_2}}) e^{\int \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} dt} \right] \\ &= C e^{-\frac{t}{R_1 C_1}} + u_0 \left[ 1 - \frac{R_2 C_2}{R_2 C_2 - R_1 C_1} e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C_2}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

代入初始条件可得

$$C = u_0 \cdot \frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2 - R_1 C_1}$$

$$\therefore u = u_0 \left( 1 - \frac{R_1 C_1}{R_1 C_1 - R_2 C_2} e^{-\frac{t}{R_1 C_1}} + \frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1 - R_2 C_2} e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C_2}} \right)$$

$$3. \quad \textcircled{1} \bar{y} = \alpha x^2 + \beta x + r \quad \textcircled{2} \bar{y} = (\alpha x + \beta) e^x$$

### 习 题 6 P.32

$$1. \quad \textcircled{1} y = C e^{-\frac{5}{3}x} + \frac{6}{5} \quad \textcircled{2} S = C e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + 2t - 3$$

$$\textcircled{3} y = C e^{-\frac{1}{3}x} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-2x} + 4$$

$$\textcircled{4} y = C e^{-kx} + \frac{kb}{\omega^2 + k^2} \sin \omega x - \frac{b\omega}{\omega^2 + k^2} \cos \omega x$$

$$\textcircled{5} y = 11e^{\frac{1}{4}x} - 10 \quad \textcircled{6} y = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x + \cos x - e^{-x})$$

$$2. \quad \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{200} \frac{du_c}{dt} + u_c = \sqrt{2} 220 \sin 100\pi t \\ u_c|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (U_m = \sqrt{2}U, \omega = 2\pi f = 100\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} i(t) = \frac{dQ}{dt} = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$u_R(t) = Ri = 185\sqrt{2} \sin(100\pi t - 7 + \frac{\pi}{2}) - 140e^{-200t}$$

$$\textcircled{3} u_R \text{ 比 } u_C \text{ 超前 } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$3. \begin{cases} \frac{1}{200} \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \sqrt{2} \cdot 220 \sin(100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \\ u_C|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解法同 2.}\textcircled{1}, u_C = Ae^{-200t} + 118\sqrt{2} \sin(100\pi t - 1 + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

由初始条件知  $A = 77$ ,

$$\text{即 } u_C = 77e^{-200t} + 118\sqrt{2} \sin(100\pi t - 0.48)$$

$$4. u_L + u_R = U_m \sin \omega t, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} = U_m \sin \omega t \\ i|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$5. \textcircled{1} RC = 5 \quad \begin{cases} 5 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 12 \\ u_C|_{t=0} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$5. \textcircled{1} RC = 5 \quad \begin{cases} 5 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 12 \\ u_C|_{t=0} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} RC = 3 \cdot 9$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 \cdot 9 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 3 \\ u_C|_{t=0} = 12 - 9e^{-\frac{2}{5}}, \quad u_C = 3 + 3e^{-\frac{1}{3 \cdot 9}t} \end{cases}$$

6. 设通过左回路电流为  $i_1$ , 右回路之电流为  $i_2$  (图见书) 据回路电压定律, 对左回路通过  $R_2$  之电流为  $i_1 - i_2$ , 对右回路, 通过  $R_2$  之电流为  $i_2 - i_1$ , 列出关于  $i_1, i_2$  的方程:

$$\begin{cases} R_1 i_1 + R_2 (i_1 - i_2) = E \\ u_C + R_2 (i_2 - i_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{-(R_1 + R_2)u_C + R_2 E}{R_1 R_2}, \text{ 但 } i_2 = C \frac{du_C}{dt}, \text{ 故得:}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} C \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} E \\ u_C |_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

7.  $y = C e^{-x} + x e^{-x}$

8. ①是, ② $y' = 0, y = C$ , ③ $y = C + \frac{x^2}{2}$ , ④适用

⑤设  $y = \alpha x^2 + \beta x + r, y' = 2\alpha x + \beta$ , 比较系数知

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = 0, r \text{ 任意, 即 } y = \frac{x^2}{2} + r$$

### 习 题 7 P.38

1. ⑤  $\frac{dx}{dy} - 2x = -4y$

3.  $y_1'(x) = -\frac{B(x)}{A(x)} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{B(x)}{A(x)} dx} = -\frac{B(x)}{A(x)} y_1(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} y'(x) &= y_1'(x) \int \frac{f(x)}{A(x)y_1(x)} dx + y_1(x) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{A(x)y_1(x)} \\ &= -\frac{B(x)y_1(x)}{A(x)} \int \frac{f(x)}{A(x)y_1(x)} dx + \frac{f(x)}{A(x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{A(x)} [-B(x)y(x) + f(x)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A(x)y' + \dots y = f(x)$$

$$4. \begin{cases} RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = E(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \\ u_C|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_C = E(1 - \frac{1}{RC} t e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

$$u_{\text{出}} = u_R = RC \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{E}{RC} t e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

### 习 题 8 P.41

$$1. \begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ a-b=0 \end{cases} \quad a=b=\frac{1}{2}, \quad \bar{y}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$$

$$2. \textcircled{1} y = -\sin x + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\textcircled{2} y = \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$3. \begin{array}{c} \uparrow S(t) \\ | \\ 10 \cdot \\ | \\ \circ \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = -g \\ s|_{t=0} = 10 \\ \frac{ds}{dt}|_{t=0} = 4 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow mg \\ | \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

5. 都可以, 没有它法,

### 习 题 10 P.53

2. 减衰振荡

$$3. 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2\sqrt{10} \cdot 10^3$$

①过阻尼,

②振荡回路,

③临界阻尼

$$\text{在②中 } \delta = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^4,$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \cdot 10^4,$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{4} \cdot 10^4 \quad \frac{5U_U}{100} = \frac{\omega_0}{\beta} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\beta t + \varphi)$$

$$\therefore |\sin(\beta t + \varphi)| \leq 1, \quad \frac{1}{20} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{4}{10^4 \cdot \sqrt{39}} e^{-\delta t}$$

$$e^{-\frac{10^4}{4}t} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\text{即 } t = 0.0012 \text{ 秒}$$

$$4. \quad \delta = \frac{R}{2L} = 10^4$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot 10^4, \quad \sqrt{\delta^2 - \omega_0^2} = 8900$$

$$P_1 = -1100, P_2 = -18900, u_C = 21.2e^{-1100t} - 1.2e^{-18900t}$$

$$5. \quad \begin{cases} LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C = 0 & 7. \quad \begin{cases} m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + kx = 0 \\ x|_{t=0} = x_m \\ \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \\ \left. \begin{cases} u_C|_{t=0} = E \\ \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \right\} \end{cases}$$

$$8. \quad \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + B \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0 \\ x|_{t=0} = 0 \\ \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = V_0 \end{cases} \\ \textcircled{2} \begin{cases} m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + kx = 0 \\ x|_{t=0} = 0 \\ \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = V_0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

习 题 11 P.58

$$3. \begin{cases} LC \frac{d^2 u_c}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_c}{dt} + u_c = E \\ u_c |_{t=0} = 0 \\ \left. \frac{du_c}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{讨论仿照齐次方程三种情形}$$

$$5. \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = \omega = 2\pi \cdot 820 \cdot 10^3 \quad C = 120 \text{ 微微法}$$

$$6. m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + ky = P \sin \omega t$$

习 题 12 P.62

2. 非齐次方程组②的通解等于齐次方程组①的通解加非齐次方程组②的特解。



## 第二章 幂级数

### 习 题 1 P.73

1. ①  $a = 2, \quad l = 100, \quad n = 50$

$$S = \frac{(a+l)n}{2} = \frac{(2+100)50}{2} = 2550$$

②  $a = 1, \quad d = 3, \quad n = 10,$

$$l = a + (n-1)d = 1 + (10-1)3 = 28$$

$$S = \frac{(1+28)10}{2} = 145$$

③  $a = 2, \quad l = 10, \quad d = -2$

$$\because l = a + (n-1)d \quad \therefore n-1 = \frac{l-a}{d} = \frac{-10-2}{-2} = 6$$

$$n = 7,$$

$$S = \frac{(2-10)7}{2} = -28$$

④  $n = 7, \quad d = -12, \quad l = 15$

$$a = l - (n-1)d = 15 - (7-1)(-12) = 87$$

$$S = \frac{(87+15)7}{2} = 357$$

2. ①  $a = 1, \quad r = 2, \quad n = 7$

$$S = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} = \frac{1(1-2^7)}{1-2} = 127$$