

2021-2 期中试题解答

一、基本计算题

1. 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 9 = 0$, 特征根为 $\lambda = \pm 3i$,

则齐次方程通解为 $Y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x$;

非齐次项 $f(x) = x \cos 3x$, $\xi \pm \eta i = \pm 3i$ 是特征复根,

故方程的待定特解形式为 $y^* = (ax + b)x \cos 3x + (cx + d)x \sin 3x$.

2. 由条件知 $y_2 - y_1 = 2e^x$, $y_3 - y_2 = 3xe^x$ 为对应齐次方程的解.

对应齐次方程的通解为: $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$,

原方程的通解为: $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x + x$.

3. 解1 L_1 的方向向量 $s_1 = \{1, -3, 1\} \times \{2, -4, 1\} = \{1, 1, 2\}$, L_2 的方向向量 $s_2 = \{1, 3, 4\}$,

得 $s_1 \times s_2 = \{-2, -2, 2\} // \{1, 1, -1\}$,

取 L_1 上的点 $P(-1, 0, 1)$ 和法向量 $n = \{1, 1, -1\}$, 得到平面方程为 $(x+1) + y - (z-1) = 0$, 即

$$x + y - z + 2 = 0.$$

取 L_2 上的点 $Q(0, -1, 2)$, 则 Q 到 $x + y - z + 2 = 0$ 的距离为

$$d = \frac{|-1 - 2 + 2|}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

解2 L_1 的方向向量 $s_1 = \{1, -3, 1\} \times \{2, -4, 1\} = \{1, 1, 2\}$, 点 $P(-1, 0, 1)$;

L_2 的方向向量 $s_2 = \{1, 3, 4\}$, 点 $Q(0, -1, 2)$. 因

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot (s_1 \times s_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0,$$

所以 L_1 与 L_2 异面. 由异面直线的距离公式, 得

$$\text{所求距离 } d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot (\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2)|}{|\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2 + (2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

4. 解1 (直接法) 将方程 $F(x-y, y-z, z-x)=0$ 对 x, y 分别求偏导, 得

$$F'_1 - F'_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + F'_3 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 \right) = 0, \quad -F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + F'_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$\text{解得} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F'_1 - F'_3}{F'_2 - F'_3}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F'_2 - F'_1}{F'_2 - F'_3},$$

$$\text{由此得} \quad dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{F'_1 - F'_3}{F'_2 - F'_3} dx + \frac{F'_2 - F'_1}{F'_2 - F'_3} dy.$$

解2 (求全微分法) 将方程 $F(x-y, y-z, z-x)=0$ 求全微分

$$F'_1 \cdot (dx - dy) + F'_2 \cdot (dy - dz) + F'_3 \cdot (dz - dx) = 0,$$

$$\text{解得} \quad dz = \frac{F'_1 - F'_3}{F'_2 - F'_3} dx + \frac{F'_2 - F'_1}{F'_2 - F'_3} dy.$$

$$5. \text{ 令 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4, \quad G(x, y, z) = (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1,$$

则两个曲面的法矢量分别为:

$$\mathbf{n}_F = \{x, y, z\}_P = \{1, 1, \sqrt{2}\} \quad \mathbf{n}_G = \{x-1, y, 0\}_P = \{0, 1, 0\},$$

$$\text{切矢量 } \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{n}_F \times \mathbf{n}_G|_P = \{-\sqrt{2}, 0, 1\},$$

$$\text{法平面方程 } -\sqrt{2}(x-1) + 0 \cdot (y-1) + (z-\sqrt{2}) = 0 \text{ 即 } z = \sqrt{2}x$$

$$6. \text{ 设拉格朗日函数 } F(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 4)$$

$$\text{解方程组} \begin{cases} F_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ F_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ F_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0, \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0, \\ F_\mu = x + y + z - 4 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得驻点 } M_1(1, 1, 2), \quad M_2(-2, -2, 8)$$

比较后可知点 $M_1(1, 1, 2)$ 为距离原点最近的点.

7. 由于 D 关于 y 轴对称, $x\sin(x^2+y^2)$ 是 x 的奇函数, 所以

$$\iint_D x\sin(x^2+y^2)dxdy=0;$$

又由于 D 关于 x 轴对称, x^2y^2 既是 x 的偶函数, 又是 y 的偶函数,

所以 $I=4\iint_{D_1}x^2y^2dxdy$ (D_1 是 D 中第一象限部分)

$$\begin{aligned} &=4\int_0^1x^2dx\int_0^{1-x}y^2dy \\ &=\frac{1}{45}. \end{aligned}$$

8. 用极坐标变换. $D:\frac{\pi}{4}\leq\theta\leq\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\leq r\leq 2\sin\theta,$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r\cos\theta \cdot r\sin\theta \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^{2\sin\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4\cos\theta \cdot \sin^5\theta d\theta = 4\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5\theta d(\sin\theta) \\ &= \frac{4}{6} \sin^6\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^6 \right] = \frac{7}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

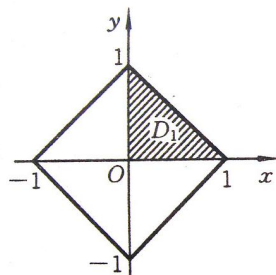
9. 求二次积分 $I=\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{-y^2} dy$.

解 按所给积分次序困难, 交换积分次序.

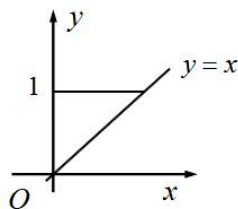
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx \\ &= \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} y dy = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

10. 利用球面坐标

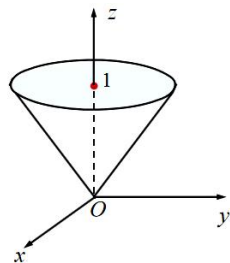
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_0^{1/\cos\varphi} \frac{1}{\rho} \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\varphi} d\varphi = (\sqrt{2}-1)\pi. \end{aligned}$$



2021-2 (期中) -7 图



2021-2 (期中) -9 图



2021-2 (期中) -10 图

二、综合题

11. z 是以 u, v 为中间变量, 以 x, y 为自变量的复合函数 (函数关系如图所示)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$

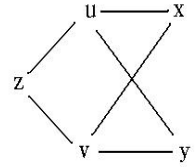
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{-2}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \right),$$

代入方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0,$$

所以变换后的方程为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.



12. (1) 因为 $0 \leq f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \leq \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续;

(1) 因为 $f(x, 0) = 0$, 所以 $f_x(0, 0) = 0$; 同理 $f_y(0, 0) = 0$;

(3) 因为 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta f - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x^2 \cdot \Delta y^2}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^2},$

当取 $\Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 上式 $= \frac{1}{4} \neq 0$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

13. $f'_x(x, y, z) = ay^2 + 3cx^2z^2, f'_y(x, y, z) = 2axy + bz, f'_z(x, y, z) = by + 2cx^3z$,

梯度 $\text{grad} f(1, 2, -1) = (4a + 3c, 4a - b, 2b - 2c)$

设 $\mathbf{l} = (1, 0, 0)$, 则 $\cos \alpha = 1, \cos \beta = 0, \cos \gamma = 0$,

$$\text{故 } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,2,-1)} = f'_x(1,2,-1)\cos\alpha + f'_y(1,2,-1)\cos\beta + f'_z(1,2,-1)\cos\gamma = 4a + 3c,$$

方向导数沿梯度的方向达到最大值，且其最大值为梯度的模，据题意有

$$\begin{cases} 4a + 3c = 64 \\ 4a - b = 0 \\ 2b - 2c = 0 \end{cases},$$

故 $a = 4, b = c = 16$.

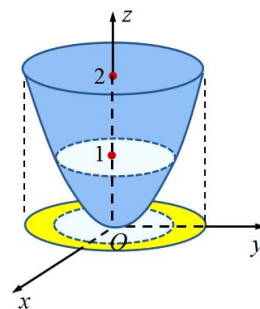
14. **解 1** 旋转曲面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$,

采用截面法，积分区域 Ω 与平面 $Z = z$ 的截面的面积为 $2\pi z$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } I &= \int_1^2 z \, dz \iint_{D(z)} dx dy = \int_1^2 z \pi \cdot 2z \, dz \\ &= \frac{14}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

解 2 旋转曲面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$,

$$\text{采用投影法, } I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_1^2 z dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 r dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^2 z dz = \frac{14}{3} \pi.$$



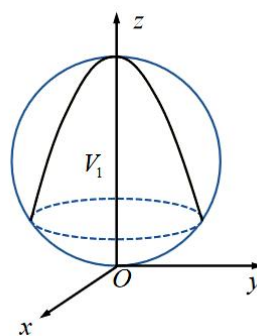
2021-2 (期中) -14 图

15. 设球体两部分的体积分别为 V_1, V_2 , 其中 V_1 是球面与抛物面围成的区域.

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z = 4, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z \end{cases} \text{ 得交线 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3, \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r dr \int_{2-\sqrt{4-r^2}}^{4-r^2} dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (2 - r^2 + \sqrt{4-r^2}) r dr = \frac{37}{6} \pi, \end{aligned}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{32}{3} \pi - V_1 = \frac{27}{6} \pi, \quad \text{故 } V_1 : V_2 = 37 : 27$$



2021-2 (期中) -15 图