

## 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:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 xe^x$ ,

原方程的通解为:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x + x$ .

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

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

取  $L_1$  上的点  $P(-1, 0, 1)$  和法矢量  $n = \{1, 1, -1\}$ , 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  $L_1$  的方向矢量  $s_1 = \{1, -3, 1\} \times \{2, -4, 1\} = \{1, 1, 2\}$ , 点  $P(-1, 0, 1)$ ;

$L_2$  的方向矢量  $s_2 = \{1, 3, 4\}$ , 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ F_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ F_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0, \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0, \\ F_\mu = x + y + z - 4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

得驻点  $M_1(1, 1, 2)$ ,  $M_2(-2, -2, 8)$

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

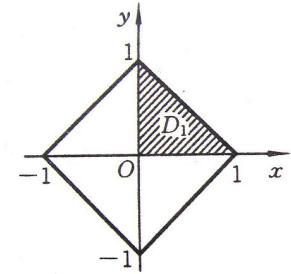
$$\iint_D x \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0;$$

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

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

$$= 4 \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_0^{1-x} y^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{45}.$$



2021-2 (期中) -7 图

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

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \cdot r dr$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^{2 \sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos \theta \cdot \sin^5 \theta d\theta = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 \theta d(\sin \theta)$$

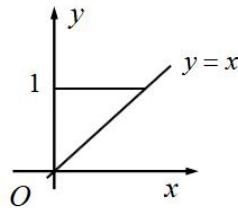
$$= \frac{4}{6} \sin^6 \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^6 \right] = \frac{7}{12}.$$

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.

$$I = \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} y dy = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-1}).$$

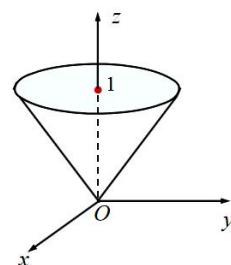


2021-2 (期中) -9 图

10. 利用球面坐标

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_0^{1/\cos\varphi} \frac{1}{\rho} \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi = (\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi.$$



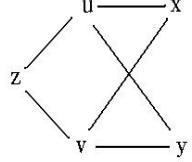
2021-2 (期中) -10 图

## 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  $\cos \alpha = 1, \cos \beta = 0, \cos \gamma = 0$ ,

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

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

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

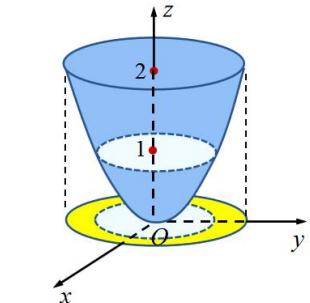
故  $a = 4, b = c = 16$ .

14. 解 1 旋转曲面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ ,

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

$$\text{故 } I = \int_1^2 z dz \iint_{D(z)} dx dy = \int_1^2 z \pi \cdot 2z dz$$

$$= \frac{14}{3}\pi$$



2021-2 (期中) -14 图

解 2 旋转曲面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ ,

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

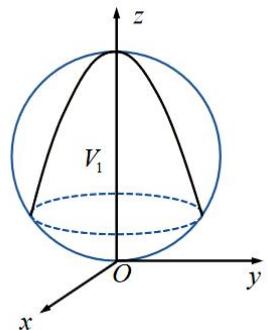
15. 设球体两部分的体积分别为  $V_1, V_2$ , 其中  $V_1$  是球面与抛物面围成的区域.

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

$$V_1 = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r dr \int_{2-\sqrt{4-r^2}}^{4-r^2} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (2 - r^2 + \sqrt{4 - r^2}) r dr = \frac{37}{6}\pi,$$

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



2021-2 (期中) -15 图