

2018-2 期中试题解答

1. 设 $y' = p(y)$, 原方程化为 $yp \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 0$.

根据初始条件舍去 $p = 0$. 解一阶方程得到 $p = \frac{C_1}{y}$. 代入初始条件得到 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$.

于是有 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}$. 解得 $x = y^2 + C_2$. 再利用初始条件得 $y = \sqrt{1+x}$.

另解 由 $yy'' + (y')^2 = 0$ 得 $(yy')^2 = 0$, 所以 $yy' = C_1$, $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ 得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$;

分离变量 $ydy = \frac{1}{2}dx$ 或 $2ydy = dx$, 因此 $y^2 = x + C$, 由 $y(0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 所以 $y = \sqrt{1+x}$.

2. 直接观察到特征根 $r_{1,2} = 1 \pm 2i$, 所以特征方程为 $r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$.

于是, 所求微分方程为 $y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0$.

3. 易得 $\overrightarrow{AM} = \{0, 3, 3\}, \overrightarrow{OM} = \{3, 0, 4\}$.

单位化以后得到 $\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \beta = 0, \cos \gamma = \frac{4}{5}$.

4. 由已知得到点 $P_1(-1, 2, 4), P_2(1, -3, 6)$, 以及 $s_1 = \{2, -1, 3\}, s_2 = \{1, 2, 5\}$.

从而得到

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} \cdot (s_1 \times s_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 23 \neq 0.$$

因此两条直线为异面直线.

5. 极限不存在.

取路径 $y = 0$, 极限为 0.

取路径 $x = -y + y^3$, 极限为 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y^3 + y^5}{y^3} = -1$. 因此二重极限不存在.

6. 设 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^3 + \ln(x + y) - 3$. 则

$$\nabla f = \left\{ 2x + \frac{1}{x+y}, 3y^2 + \frac{1}{x+y} \right\}.$$

法线方向矢量为 $\mathbf{n} = \nabla f(2, -1) = \{5, 4\}$.

所求的法线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{5} = \frac{y+1}{4}$, 即 $4x - 5y - 13 = 0$.

7. 根据隐函数求导得到

$$z_x = \frac{c\varphi_u}{a\varphi_u + b\varphi_v}, z_y = \frac{c\varphi_v}{a\varphi_u + b\varphi_v}$$

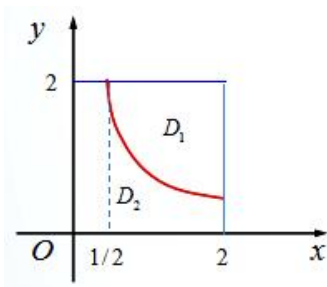
代入即得 $az_x + bz_y = c$.

8. 由题设知积分区域为正方形区域 $0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2$.

用 $xy=1$ 将区域分成 D_1 与 D_2 (如图所示), 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{D_1} xy d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} d\sigma \\ &= \int_{1/2}^2 x dx \int_{1/x}^2 y dy + 1 + \int_{1/2}^2 dx \int_0^{1/x} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{19}{4} + \ln 2.$$



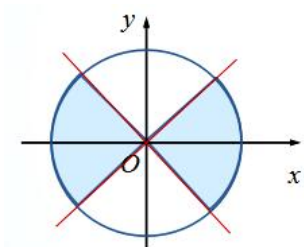
2018-2 (期中) -8 图

9. 区域包含两个部分. 根据对称性, 采用极坐标得到

$$I = 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} d\theta \int_0^2 r \cos r^2 dr$$

积分得

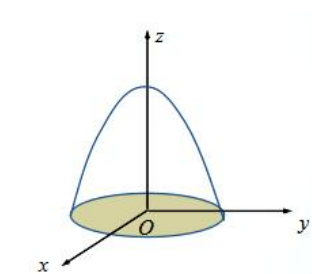
$$I = 4 \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{2} \sin r^2 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{\pi \sin 4}{2}.$$



2018-2 (期中) -9 图

10. 用柱面坐标

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D dx dy \int_0^{4-x^2-y^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 (4 - r^2) dr = \frac{128\pi}{15}. \end{aligned}$$



2018-2 (期中) -10 图

11. 方程的特征方程为 $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$. 解得特征根 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$.

所以对应齐次方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$.

分别求解非齐次项 e^{2x}, e^{3x} 所对应的特解.

设 e^{3x} 对应的特解为 $y_1 = Ae^{3x}$, 解得 $A = 1/2$.

设 e^{2x} 对应的特解为 $y_2 = Bxe^{2x}$, 解得 $B = 1$. 所求微分方程通解为

$$y = Y + y_1 + y_2 = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} + xe^{2x}.$$

12. 在点 $(1, -1, -1)$ 处椭球面的外法线方向为 $\mathbf{n} = \{2x, 4y, 6z\} \Big|_{(1, -1, -1)} = \{2, -4, -6\}$.

单位化得到 $\mathbf{n}^0 = \frac{\{1, -2, -3\}}{\sqrt{14}}$.

在点 $(1, -1, -1)$ 处 $\nabla u(1, -1, -1) = \{2, 2, 1\}$.

故所求方向导数为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n}^0 = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{14}}$.

13. 构造 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x + 3z + \lambda(x + 2y - 3z - 2) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 - 2).$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x = 1 + \lambda + 2\mu x = 0, \\ L_y = 2\lambda + 2\mu y = 0, \\ L_z = 3 - 3\lambda = 0, \\ L_\lambda = x + 2y - 3z - 2 = 0, \\ L_\mu = x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得两个驻点 $\lambda_1 = 1, \mu_1 = 1, x_1 = -1, y_1 = -1, z_1 = -\frac{5}{3}$ 以及

$$\lambda_2 = 1, \mu_2 = -1, x_2 = 1, y_2 = 1, z_2 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

比较得到最大值为 2, 最小值为 -6.

$$\begin{aligned} 14 \quad I &= \iiint_V x^2 dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} \rho^4 \sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \theta d\rho \\ &= \frac{32}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \varphi \cos^5 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{32\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{24} = \frac{4\pi}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

15 (1) 根据偏导数定义求得 $z_x(0,0) = 0, z_y(0,0) = 0$.

因 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta = 0$. 因此 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 可微.

(2) 当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$, $z_x = \frac{y^5 - x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$.

所以 $z_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{z_x(0,y) - z_x(0,0)}{y} = 1$.