

2022-2 期中试题解答

一. 基本计算题

1. 由题意知 $y_1 - y_3 = \cos x, y_2 - y_3 = \sin x$ 是对应的齐次线性微分方程的解, 且线性无关,

从而特征方程的特征根为 $r_1 = i, r_2 = -i$, 特征方程为 $r^2 + 1 = 0$.

对应齐次方程为 $y'' + y = 0$.

设非齐次线性微分方程为 $y'' + y = f(x)$, 则 $f(x) = y_3'' + y_3 = x$.

故方程为 $y'' + y = x$, 通解为 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

2. 由题设知 $\overrightarrow{OA} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \alpha, \cos \alpha\}$, 因 $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$,

所以 $\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, 又 \overrightarrow{OA} 的方向余弦为正, 所以 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$,

因而 $\overrightarrow{OA} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \alpha, \cos \alpha\} = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\{1, 1, 1\}$.

设点 B 的坐标为 (x, y, z) , 则有 $-1 = \frac{x+1}{2}, 2 = \frac{y-2}{2}, 1 = \frac{z+2}{2}$, 解得 $x = -3, y = 6, z = 0$,

所以 $\overrightarrow{OB} = \{-3, 6, 0\}$.

$$\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -3 & 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{3}\{-2, -1, 3\},$$

故所求平行四边形面积为 $|\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB}| = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{42}$.

$$3. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{y} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot x = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = 1 \cdot a = a.$$

$$4. \text{ 令 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 50, \quad G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2,$$

$$\mathbf{grad} F = \{2x, 2y, 2z\} = 2\{x, y, z\}, \mathbf{grad} G = \{2x, 2y, -2z\} = 2\{x, y, -z\},$$

则取两个曲面的法向量分别为 $\mathbf{n}_F = \{x, y, z\}_{(3,4,5)} = \{3, 4, 5\}$, $\mathbf{n}_G = \{x, y, -z\}_{(3,4,5)} = \{3, 4, -5\}$,

$$\mathbf{n}_F \times \mathbf{n}_G = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 10\{-4, 3, 0\},$$

取切向量 $\boldsymbol{\tau} = \{-4, 3, 0\}$ 故曲线在该点的切线方程为: $\frac{x-3}{-4} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-5}{0}$,

法平面方程为: $-4(x-3) + 3(y-4) + 0 \cdot (z-5) = 0$, 即 $4x - 3y = 0$.

注意：切线方程写为 $\frac{x-3}{-160} = \frac{y-4}{120} = \frac{z-5}{0}$ 或 $\begin{cases} 3x+4y-25=0 \\ z=5 \end{cases}$ 都是对的.

5. 解法 1 由 $x=1, y=2$ 得 $z=3$.

设 $F(x, y, z) = (z+y)^x - x - 2y$, 则

$$F_x = (z+y)^x \ln(z+y) - 1, \quad F_y = x(z+y)^{x-1} - 2, \quad F_z = x(z+y)^{x-1},$$

它们均在 $P(1, 2, 3)$ 的某邻域内连续, 且 $F_z(P) = 1 \neq 0$, 又 $F_x(P) = 5\ln 5 - 1$, $F_y(P) = -1$,

$$\text{所以} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(1,2)} = -\frac{F_x(P)}{F_z(P)} = 1 - 5\ln 5, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(1,2)} = -\frac{F_y(P)}{F_z(P)} = 1,$$

$$\text{所以} \quad dz\big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(1,2)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(1,2)} dy = (1 - 5\ln 5)dx + dy.$$

解法 2 由 $x=1, y=2$ 得 $z=3$.

方程变形为 $x \ln(z+y) = \ln(x+2y)$.

$$\text{两边关于 } x \text{ 求得} \quad \ln(z+y) + x \cdot \frac{z_x}{z+y} = \frac{1}{x+2y},$$

$$\text{将 } x=1, y=2 \text{ 代入得} \quad \ln 5 + \frac{1}{5} z_x(1, 2) = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$\text{从而得} \quad z_x(1, 2) = 1 - 5\ln 5.$$

$$\text{同理可得} \quad z_y(1, 2) = 1.$$

$$\text{所以} \quad dz\big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(1,2)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(1,2)} dy = (1 - 5\ln 5)dx + dy.$$

解法 3 由 $x=1, y=2$ 得 $z=3$.

方程变形为 $x \ln(z+y) = \ln(x+2y)$.

$$\text{方程两边微分得} \quad \ln(z+y)dx + \frac{x}{z+y}(dz+dy) = \frac{dx+2dy}{x+2y},$$

$$\text{将 } x=1, y=2, z=3 \text{ 代入得} \quad \ln 5 dx + \frac{1}{5}(dz+dy) = \frac{dx+2dy}{5},$$

$$\text{因此} \quad dz\big|_{(1,2)} = (1 - 5\ln 5)dx + dy.$$

6. 对方程组 $\begin{cases} \varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0, \\ y = \cos x \end{cases}$ 两边关于 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1' \cdot 2x + \varphi_2' \cdot e^y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \varphi_3' \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin x \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{\varphi_3'} (-2x\varphi_1' + e^{\cos x} \sin x \varphi_2') \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} &= f_1' + f_2' \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + f_3' \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot (-\sin x) + f_3' \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi_3'} (2x\varphi_1' - e^{\cos x} \sin x \varphi_2') \\ &= f_1' - \sin x f_2' + \frac{f_3'}{\varphi_3'} (-2x\varphi_1' + e^{\cos x} \sin x \varphi_2') . \end{aligned}$$

7. 令 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = A$, 则 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} - \frac{4}{\pi} A$,

所以 $\iint_D \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} - \frac{4}{\pi} A \right) dx dy = A$,

即 $\iint_D \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} \right) dx dy - \iint_D \frac{4}{\pi} A dx dy = A$.

由于 D 关于直线 $y = x$ 对称, 由二重积分的轮换对称性得

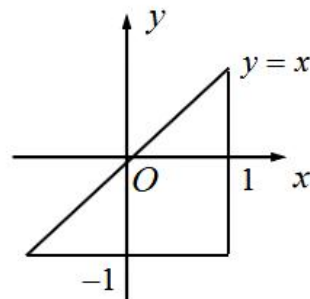
$$\iint_D \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} \right) dx dy = \frac{5}{12} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{5}{12} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{5}{24} \pi,$$

所以 $\frac{5\pi}{24} - \frac{4}{\pi} A \cdot \pi = A$, 解得 $A = \frac{\pi}{24}$, 于是 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} - \frac{1}{6}$.

8. 积分区域如右图.

由所给积分次序, 积分困难, 交换积分次序

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_y^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{x=y}^{x=1} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (1-|y|^3) dy \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (1-y^3) dy = \frac{2}{3} \left(y - \frac{1}{4} y^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$



9. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf_1' + y\varphi'f_2'$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2x(-f_{11}'' + x\varphi'f_{12}'') + \varphi'f_2' + xy\varphi''f_2' + y\varphi'(-f_{21}'' + x\varphi'f_{22}'') \\ &= -2xf_{11}'' + (2x^2 - y)\varphi'f_{12}'' + (\varphi' + xy\varphi'')f_2' + xy(\varphi')^2 f_{22}'' \end{aligned}$$

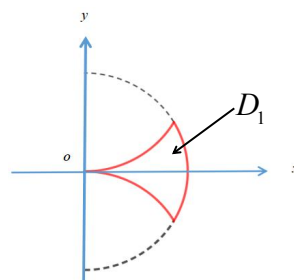
10. 平面区域如右图

$$I = \iint_D y^3 dx dy + \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^1 r \cdot r dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - 8 \sin^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{9} + 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{32}{9}$$



二. 综合题

1. 设 $u = e^x \cos y$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u) [e^x \cos y]^2 + f'(u) e^x \cos y,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f'(u) e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) [-e^x \sin y]^2 - f'(u) e^x \cos y,$$

由 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + e^x \cos y) e^{2x}$ 可得 $f''(u) e^{2x} = (4f(u) + u) e^{2x}$, 即 $f(u)$ 满足微分方程

$$f''(u) = 4f(u) + u, \quad (*)$$

其特征方程 $r^2 - 4 = 0$ 有解 $r_{1,2} = \pm 2$, 所以对应的齐次方程的通解为 $C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u}$.

设特解为 $t^* = Au$, 代入方程得 $t^* = -\frac{1}{4}u$, 所以(*)的通解为

$$f(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u} - \frac{1}{4}u.$$

由 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$, 得 $\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0, \\ 2C_1 - 2C_2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{16}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{16}$, 故

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{16} e^{2u} - \frac{1}{16} e^{-2u} - \frac{1}{4}u.$$

2. 解法 1 令 $F(x, y, z) = xy + z$, 则 $\text{grad} F|_{(2,1,-2)} = \{y, x, 1\}|_{(2,1,-2)} = \{1, 2, 1\}$,

曲面 $xy+z=0$ 在点 $P_0(2,1,-2)$ 处切平面方程为:

$$(x-2)+2(y-1)+(z+2)=0 \quad \text{即 } x+2y+z-2=0$$

设过直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+y+z-1=0 \\ 2x+y+4z-2=0 \end{cases}$ 的平面束方程为:

$$\lambda(x+y+z-1)+\mu(2x+y+4z-2)=0,$$

$$\text{即 } (\lambda+2\mu)x+(\lambda+\mu)y+(\lambda+4\mu)z-\lambda-2\mu=0,$$

$$\text{由 } (\lambda+2\mu)\cdot 1+(\lambda+\mu)\cdot 2+(\lambda+4\mu)\cdot 1=0 \text{ 得 } \lambda=-2\mu$$

$$\text{代入平面束方程并化简得 } y-2z=0$$

$$\text{故所求投影直线的方程为 } \begin{cases} y-2z=0, \\ x+2y+z-2=0. \end{cases}$$

解法 2 令 $F(x,y,z)=xy+z$, 则 $\text{grad}F|_{(2,1,-2)}=\{y,x,1\}|_{(2,1,-2)}=\{1,2,1\}$,

曲面 $xy+z=0$ 在点 $P_0(2,1,-2)$ 处切平面方程为:

$$(x-2)+2(y-1)+(z+2)=0 \quad \text{即 } x+2y+z-2=0.$$

记过直线 L 且与切平面垂直的平面为 π , 设它的法向量为 \mathbf{n} , 直线 L 的方向向量为 \mathbf{s} ,

$$\text{则 } \mathbf{s}=\{1,1,1\}\times\{2,1,4\}=\{3,-2,-1\}, \text{ 且 } \mathbf{n}\perp\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{n}\perp\{1,2,1\}$$

$$\text{取 } \mathbf{n}=\mathbf{s}\times\{1,2,1\}=\{3,-2,-1\}\times\{1,2,1\}=\{0,-4,8\}$$

在直线 L 取点 $(1,0,0)$, 则 π 的方程为 $y-2z=0$

$$\text{故所求投影直线的方程为 } \begin{cases} y-2z=0, \\ x+2y+z-2=0. \end{cases}$$

3. 根据题意可得旋转曲面 Σ 的方程为: $3(x^2+z^2)+2y^2=12$.

令 $F(x,y,z)=3(x^2+z^2)+2y^2-12$, 则

$$\text{grad}F|_{(0,\sqrt{3},\sqrt{2})}=\{6x,4y,6z\}|_{(0,\sqrt{3},\sqrt{2})}=2\{0,2\sqrt{3},3\sqrt{2}\}.$$

该旋转曲面在点 $P(0,\sqrt{3},\sqrt{2})$ 处的外矢量可取为 $\mathbf{n}=\{0,2\sqrt{3},3\sqrt{2}\}$,

$$\text{单位外法向量 } \mathbf{n}^\circ=\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\{0,\sqrt{2},\sqrt{3}\},$$

$$\text{grad}u|_p=\{2x-3z,2y,4z^3-3x\}|_{(0,\sqrt{3},\sqrt{2})}=\{-3\sqrt{2},2\sqrt{3},8\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}|_p=\text{grad}u|_p\cdot\mathbf{n}^\circ=\{-3\sqrt{2},2\sqrt{3},8\sqrt{2}\}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\{0,\sqrt{2},\sqrt{3}\}=2\sqrt{30}$$

$$4. \text{ 因 } 0\leq\left|\frac{\sqrt{|xy|}\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2}\right|\leq\sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, \text{ 而 } \lim_{\substack{x\rightarrow 0 \\ y\rightarrow 0}}\sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}=0$$

由夹逼准则知 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|} \sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = 0$, 又 $f(0,0) = 0$,

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|} \sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = f(0,0)$, 即 $f(x,y)$ 在原点 $(0,0)$ 连续.

因 $f(x,0) = 0, f(0,y) = 0$, 所以 $f_x(0,0) = 0, f_y(0,0) = 0$.

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \cdot \frac{\sin((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = k\Delta x}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|k(\Delta x)^2|}}{\sqrt{(k^2+1)(\Delta x)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{k^2+1}} \text{ 随着 } k \text{ 的变化而变化,}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \text{ 不存在, 又 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 1,$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \cdot \frac{\sin((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \text{ 不存在, 更不可能等于 } 0,$$

故 $f(x,y)$ 在原点 $(0,0)$ 不可微.

5. $|\overline{P_0P}| = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$, 此问题转化为

$u = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2$ 在 $\varphi(x,y,z) = 0$ 约束下的最小值.

设 $F(x,y,z,\lambda) = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 + \lambda\varphi(x,y,z)$,

若 $|\overline{P_0P}|$ 最短, 则 $|\overline{P_0P}|^2$ 最短, 且在极值点处必有

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x,y,z,\lambda) = 0 \\ F_y(x,y,z,\lambda) = 0, \\ F_z(x,y,z,\lambda) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} 2(x-x_0) + \lambda\varphi_x(x,y,z) = 0 \\ 2(y-y_0) + \lambda\varphi_y(x,y,z) = 0, \\ 2(z-z_0) + \lambda\varphi_z(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而有 } \frac{x-x_0}{\varphi_x(x,y,z)} = \frac{y-y_0}{\varphi_y(x,y,z)} = \frac{z-z_0}{\varphi_z(x,y,z)} = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda$$

故得 $\{x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0\} \parallel \{\varphi_x(x,y,z), \varphi_y(x,y,z), \varphi_z(x,y,z)\}$,

而曲面 S 在点 $P(x,y,z)$ 处的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \{\varphi_x(x,y,z), \varphi_y(x,y,z), \varphi_z(x,y,z)\}$,

从而有 $\overline{P_0P} \parallel \mathbf{n}$, 因此 $\overline{P_0P}$ 为曲面 S 在点 $P(x,y,z)$ 处的法向量.