江理17级大一下学期高数期中考试题目及参考答案 Bu-江理竞赛小分队552839044

一、选择题

1.下列方程中,设 y_1,y_2 是它的解,可以推知 y_1+y_2 也是它的解得方程是(B)

$$(A)y' + p(x)y + q(x) = 0$$

(B)
$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$

(C)
$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$$
 (D) $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x) = 0$

$$(D)y'' + p(x)y' + q(x) = 0$$

解析:

则
$$\begin{cases} y_1' + p(x)y_1 = -q(x) \\ y_2' + p(x)y_2 = -q(x) \end{cases}$$
, 显然不正确

(B) 若 y_1, y_2 是y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0的解

$$\text{III} \begin{cases} y_1'' + p(x)y_1' + q(x)y_1 = 0 \\ y_2'' + p(x)y_2' + q(x)y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\Rightarrow y_1'' + y_2'' + p(x)(y_1' + y_2') + q(x)(y_1 + y_2) = 0$, 显然正确 其余两项同理

$$2.$$
微分方程 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$ 是(B)

- (A)可分离变量的微分方程 (B)齐次微分方程
- (C)一阶线性非齐次微分方程 (D)二阶微分方程
- 3.二阶齐次线性微分方程y'' + y = 0的通解为y = (D)

$$(A)C_1\cos x$$

$$(B)C_2\sin x$$

(C)
$$(C_1 + C_2) (\cos x + \sin x)$$
 (D) $C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

$$(D)C_1\cos x + C_2\sin x$$

解析:

$$y'' + y = 0$$
的特征方程是 $r^2 + 1 = 0$

解得: $r = \pm i$,因此通解为 $C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

4.两向量 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ 平行的充要条件是(C)

$$(\mathbf{A})\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = \vec{0} \qquad (\mathbf{B})\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 0$$

$$(\mathbf{B})\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}=0$$

$$(\mathbf{C})\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \qquad (\mathbf{D})\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$$

$$(D)\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$$

5.设 $\vec{a} = (2.4, -1).\vec{b} = (0, -2.2).$ 则同时与 $\vec{a}.\vec{b}$ 垂直的单位向量 $\vec{n} = (D)$

$$(A)6\vec{i} - 4\vec{i} - 4\vec{k}$$

(A)
$$6\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}$$
 (B) $-6\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$

$$(C)\frac{1}{\left|\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right|}\left(6\vec{i}-4\vec{j}-4\vec{k}\right) \qquad (D)\frac{\pm 1}{\left|\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\right|}\left(6\vec{i}-4\vec{j}-4\vec{k}\right)$$

6.若平面Ax + By + Cz + D = 0过x轴,则(A)

$$(A)A = D = 0$$

(A)
$$A = D = 0$$
 (B) $B = 0, C \neq 0$

$$(\mathbf{C})B \neq 0, C = 0$$

(D)
$$B = C = 0$$

7. 设
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + (y-3)\arctan\frac{x}{y}$$
, 则 $f_x(2,3) = (D)$

解析:

$$f_x(2,3) = \lim_{h o 0} rac{f(2+h,3) - f(2,3)}{h} = \lim_{h o 0} rac{(2+h)^2 - 2^2}{h} = 4$$

8.设
$$z = x^2y + 3xy^2 + x$$
,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (C)$

$$(A)x + 3y$$

(B)
$$2x + 3y$$

$$(C)2x + 6y$$

(D)
$$2x + 6y + 1$$

解析:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy + 3y^2 + 1, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x + 6y$$

$$9.$$
若 $z = e^{-x+y}$,则 $dz|_{(1,1)} = (A)$

$$(A) - dx + dy \qquad (B) dx - dy$$

$$(B)dx - dy$$

$$(C)dx + dy$$

$$(D) - dx - dy$$

解析:

$$\mathrm{d}z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \,\mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \,\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\operatorname{e}^{-x+y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\scriptscriptstyle (1,1)} = -1, \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \operatorname{e}^{-x+y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\scriptscriptstyle (1,1)} = 1$$

因此
$$dz = -dx + dy$$

二、填空题

1.微分方程
$$(y'')^3 + \sin xy' = 0$$
的阶数为 2

$$2.$$
方程 $y dx = x dy$ 的通解为 $y = \underline{Cx}$

解析:

$$y dx = x dy \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln|x| + \ln C \Rightarrow y = Cx$$

- 3.微分方程 $y^{(4)}\sin x-y'=\mathrm{e}^x$ 的通解中所含相互独立的任意常数的个数为 4
- 4.设向量 \vec{a} 的方向角为 α, β, γ ,满足 $\cos \alpha = 1$ 时,向量 $\vec{\alpha}$ 垂直于 yoz 坐标面
- 5.过点(1,0,1)及以(2,2,4)为方向向量的直线的参数方程是

$$egin{cases} x=2t+1\ y=2t \qquad (t\,$$
为参数) $z=4t+1$

6.圆锥面 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 与平面z=2所围立体在xoy平面上投影曲线方程是 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=4\\ z=0 \end{cases}$

7.函数 $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 4)$ 的定义域D是 $\{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 > 4\}$

8.设
$$z = 3x^2y^2 + e^{x^2y}$$
,则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 6xy^2 + 2xy e^{x^2y}$

$$9.$$
设 $z = \ln(2x+y)$,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2}{(2x+y)^2}$

解析:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{2x+y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2}{(2x+y)^2}$$

三、综合题

$$1.求方程 \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1-2x}{x^2}y - 1 = 0$$
的通解

解析:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{1-2x}{x^2}y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{1-2x}{x^2}y = 1$$

运用一阶线性非齐次方程公式

$$=\mathrm{e}^{rac{1}{x}}x^2igg[\int\mathrm{e}^{-rac{1}{x}}igg(rac{1}{x^2}igg)\mathrm{d}x\,+Cigg]=\mathrm{e}^{rac{1}{x}}x^2igg[\int\mathrm{e}^{-rac{1}{x}}\mathrm{d}igg(-rac{1}{x}igg)+Cigg]$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}} x^{2} \left[e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + C \right] = x^{2} + Cx^{2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

2.求方程y'' - 2y' - 3y = 3x + 1的通解

解析:

方程对应的齐次方程为y'' - 2y' - 3y = 0

其特征方程为 $r^2-2r-3=0$,解得: $r_1=-1$, $r_2=3$

因此齐次的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{3x}$

设特解 $y^* = ax + b$,代入方程得:

$$-2a - 3(ax + b) = 3x + 1,$$
解得: $a = -1, b = \frac{1}{3}$

3. 设
$$z = e^{u+v}$$
,而 $u = xy, v = x - y$,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解析:

$$z = e^{xy+x-y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (y+1)e^{xy+x-y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x-1)e^{xy+x-y}$$

4.求曲面 $2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 6$ 在点(1,1,1)处的切平面和法线方程解析:

设
$$F(x,y,z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 6$$

$$F_x = 4x, F_y = 6y, F_z = 2z \Rightarrow \left. F_x \right|_{(1,\,1,\,1)} = 4\,, F_y \left|_{(1,\,1,\,1)} = 6\,, F_z \left|_{(1,\,1,\,1)} = 2\,\right|_{(1,\,1,\,1)} = 2\,$$

切平面方程: 4(x-1) + 6(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0

法线方程:
$$\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-1}{6} = \frac{z-1}{2}$$

5.求函数 $f(x,y) = x + y - x^2 - y^2$ 在曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上的最大值和最小值解析:

此题99%出错了,应改为在曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围的区域及曲线上的最值

$$f_x(x,y) = 1 - 2x$$
 $\stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} 0$, $f_y(x,y) = 1 - 2y$ $\stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} 0$, 解得 $x = y = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f_{xx}\!\left(\!rac{1}{2},\!rac{1}{2}
ight) = -\,2\,, f_{yy}\!\left(\!rac{1}{2},\!rac{1}{2}
ight) = -\,2\,, f_{xy}\!\left(\!rac{1}{2},\!rac{1}{2}
ight) = 0$$

$$f_{xx}\!\left(\!\frac{1}{2},\!\frac{1}{2}\right)\cdot f_{yy}\!\left(\!\frac{1}{2},\!\frac{1}{2}\right) - f_{xy}^{-2}\!\left(\!\frac{1}{2},\!\frac{1}{2}\right) > 0 \coprod f_{xx}\!\left(\!\frac{1}{2},\!\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$$

因此 $\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 为f(x,y)在区域内的极大值,极大值为 $\frac{1}{2}$

考虑边界点,联立
$$\begin{cases} f(x,y) = x + y - x^2 - y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x,y) = x + y - 1$$

易得:在边界上 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 为f(x,y)的最大值点, $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 为f(x,y)的最小值点

综上所述:在区域内及曲线上的最大值为 $\frac{1}{2}$,最小值为 $-\sqrt{2}-1$