

2020 春哈工大自测试题答案

一、填空题（每小题 1 分，共 4 小题，满分 4 分）

1.2 2. 2π 3. $\frac{1}{18}$ 4. e^{-x}

二、选择题（每小题 2 分，共 4 小题，满分 8 分）

ADDB

三、解：对 x 求导， $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \psi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p(x)$

$$\text{故 } p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) p(y) \left[\frac{p(x)}{1 - \psi'(u)} \right]$$

对 y 求导， $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \psi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - p(y)$$

$$\text{故 } p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) p(x) \left[\frac{-p(y)}{1 - \psi'(u)} \right]$$

$$\text{所以 } p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

四、解： $\iint_D \max(y, x^2) d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} x^2 dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 y dy$

$$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

五、解： $\varphi(x) = e^x - x \int_0^x \varphi(u) du + \int_0^x u \varphi(u) du$

两边求导即得

$$\varphi'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x \varphi(u) du - x\varphi(x) + x\varphi(x) = e^x - \int_0^x \varphi(u) du$$

再次求导得 $\varphi''(x) = e^x - \varphi(x)$ ，于是有

$$\begin{cases} \varphi''(x) + \varphi(x) = e^x \\ \varphi(0) = 1, \varphi'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解之，特征方程为 $r^2 + 1 = 0$ ，其特征根 $r_1, r_2 = \pm i$ ，设特解 $\varphi^* = Ae^x$ 代入上述微分方程可

得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$, 其通解为 $\varphi(x) = (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + \frac{1}{2}e^x$, 由初始条件得 $c_1 = c_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 从而原方程的特解为 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x + e^x)$.

六、解: 令 $t = x^2 + y^2$, 则 $z = tf(t)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = [f(t) + tf'(t)]2x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2[f(t) + tf'(t)] + [2f'(t) + tf''(t)]4x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2f(t) + 2tf'(t) + [2f'(t) + tf''(t)]4y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4f(t) + 12tf'(t) + 4t^2 f''(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} t^2 f''(t) + 3tf'(t) + f(t) = 0 \\ f(1) = 0, \quad f'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{\ln t}{t}, \quad f'(t) = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2} = 0, \quad t = e.$$

$$1 < t < e \quad f'(t) > 0$$

$$t > e \quad f'(t) < 0$$

$$\therefore f_{\max} = f(e) = \frac{1}{e}$$