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微积分 II (A) 卷答案

一. (3'x5) 1. $\frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{5}{2}t^2 + \ln|t| - 5t + C$ 2. $\frac{a}{4(1+a)} - \frac{\arctan a}{8(1+a)}$
3. 0 4. $\frac{3}{8}e - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$ 5. $x = 2y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2$

二. (3'x5) 1. C. 2. D. 3. A. 4. C. 5. D

三. (1.8'x4)

1. 由 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$, 设 $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ (2')

则 $I + J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (2')

$I - J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = 0$ (2')

故得 $2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $I = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (2')

2. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_u e^y + f'_x$ (3')

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_u e^y + f'_x)$ (1')

$= e^y \frac{\partial f'_u}{\partial y} + f'_u e^y + \frac{\partial f'_x}{\partial y}$ (1')

$= e^y (f''_{uu} x e^y + f''_{uy}) + e^y f'_u + (f''_{xu} x e^y + f''_{xy})$ (2')

$= x e^{2y} f''_{uu} + e^y f''_{uy} + e^y f'_u + x e^y f''_{xu} + f''_{xy}$ (1')

3. 解: $r^2 - 6r + 5 = 0$. 得 $r_1 = 2, r_2 = 3$.

齐方程通解为 $Y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$ ---- (2')

这里 $P_m(x) = 3x + 1, \lambda = 0$. 不是特征方程的根.

设非齐方程特解为 $y^* = b_0 x + b_1 \Rightarrow b_0 = 1; b_1 = 2$ ---- (2')

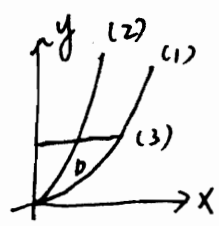
得非齐方程通解为: $y = y^* + Y = x + 2 + C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$ ---- (1')

代入初始条件: 有. $y' = 1 + 2C_1 e^{2x} + 3C_2 e^{3x}$ ---- (1')

$$\begin{cases} 2 + C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ 1 + 2C_1 + 3C_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -3 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{--- (2')}$$

得非齐次二阶线性微分方程的特解为:

$$y = x + 2 - 3e^{2x} + 2e^{3x} \quad \text{--- (1')}$$

4.  $\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} (x+y) dx \quad \text{--- (3')}$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(yx + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} dy \quad \text{--- (2')}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}y^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{8}y \right) dy = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}+1} y^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{16} y^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 \quad \text{--- (2')}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{31}{80} \quad \text{--- (1')}$$

四. (8'x3). 1. 两边求导: $e^{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\sin x^2}{|x|} \cdot 2x = 0 \dots (3')$

$\Rightarrow e^{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = -2 \operatorname{sgn} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x^2 (3') \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -2 \operatorname{sgn} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x^2 \cdot e^{-y^2} (2')$

2. (1) 解方程组: $\begin{cases} 2 + p(x) + 2x = 0 \\ \frac{2}{x^3} + p(x) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = f(x) \end{cases}$ 得

$p(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot f(x) = \frac{3}{x^3} \dots (3')$

(2). 原方程为 $y'' - \frac{1}{x} y' = \frac{3}{x^3}$

显然 $y_1 = 1, y_2 = x^2$ 是原方程对应齐次方程的两个线性无关的特解. $\dots (3')$

又 $y^* = \frac{1}{x}$ 是原方程的一个特解. 由解的结构得通解为:

$y = C_1 + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \dots (2')$

3. $I = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} f(x, y) dx = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \cdot \pi \rho^2 f\left(\frac{\rho}{2}, \eta\right) \dots (5')$
 $= f(0, 0) \dots (3')$

五(7')证明: $D: \begin{cases} a \leq y \leq b \\ y \leq x \leq b \end{cases}$

$I = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b (x-y)^{n-2} f(xy) dx \dots (3')$

$= \int_a^b f(y) \left[\frac{1}{n-1} (x-y)^{n-1} \Big|_y^b \right] dy \dots (2')$

$= \int_a^b f(y) \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} (b-y)^{n-1} dy = \frac{1}{n-1} \int_a^b (b-y)^{n-1} f(y) dy (2')$

6. (7×1) 即求 $S = 2(xy + yz + xz)$ 在条件 $xyz = 2$ 下的极值。作拉格朗日函数。 --- (1)

$$F(x, y, z) = 2(xy + yz + xz) + \lambda(xyz - 2) \quad \dots (2')$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2(y + z) + \lambda yz = 0 \\ F_y = 2(x + z) + \lambda xz = 0 \\ F_z = 2(x + y) + \lambda xy = 0 \\ xyz = 2 \end{cases} \quad \dots (3')$$

可得 $x = y = z$ 时用料最省。即 $x = y = z = \sqrt[3]{2}$ 时。 --- (1')