## 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  $y = \sqrt{1+x}$  .

1. 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.** 由己知得到点 $P_1(-1,2,4), P_2(1,-3,6)$ ,以及 $\mathbf{s}_1 = \{2,-1,3\}, \mathbf{s}_2 = \{1,2,5\}$ .

从而得到

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} \cdot (\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 23 \neq 0.$$

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  $\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-y^3 + y^5}{y^3} = -1$ . 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  $n = \nabla f(2,-1) = \{5,4\}$ .

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

$$z_{x} = \frac{c\varphi_{u}}{a\varphi_{u} + b\varphi_{v}}, z_{y} = \frac{c\varphi_{v}}{a\varphi_{u} + b\varphi_{v}}$$

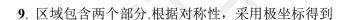
代入即得  $az_x + bz_y = c$ .

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

用 xy = 1将区域分成  $D_1 与 D_2$  (如图所示),则

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

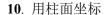
$$=\frac{19}{4}+\ln 2\;.$$



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

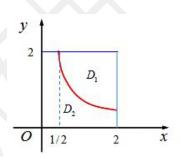
积分得

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

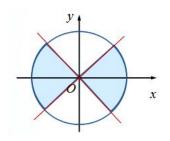


$$I = \iint_D dx dy \int_0^{4-x^2-y^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 (4-r^2) dr = \frac{128\pi}{15}.$$

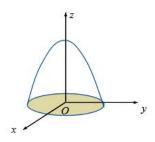
**11.**方程的特征方程为 $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$ . 解得特征根 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$ .



2018-2 (期中) -8 图



2018-2 (期中) -9 图



2018-2 (期中)-10图

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

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

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
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n}^0 = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{14}}$$
.

13. 构造 Lagrange 函数

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

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

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.

14 
$$I = \iiint_{V} x^{2} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi/2} d\phi \int_{0}^{2\cos\phi} \rho^{4} \sin^{3}\phi \cos^{2}\theta d\rho$$
  

$$= \frac{32}{5} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{3}\phi \cos^{5}\phi d\phi = \frac{32\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{24} = \frac{4\pi}{15}$$

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

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

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

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