

2016-2 期中试题解答

1. 因 $e^x - x, e^{3x} - x$ 是 $y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = 0$ 的解, 且不成比例,

所以, 原微分方程的通解为 $y = C_1(e^x - x) + C_2(e^{3x} - x) + x$.

将 $y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 3$ 代入上式, 得到 $C_1 = C_2 = 1$,

所以所求特解为 $y = e^x + e^{3x} - x$.

2. 令 $p(x) = y'$, 则原方程化为 $p' = p^2 + 1, p|_{x=0} = 0$,

分离变量, 得 $\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx$;

积分, 得 $\arctan p = x + C$, 由初始条件 $C = 0$, 所以 $p = y'(x) = \tan x$,

再积分, 并代入 $y|_{x=0} = 0$, 得 $y(x) = -\ln(\cos x), |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

3. 过 $M(2, -2, 3)$ 与 直线 $L_1: \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-4}{0}$ 垂直的平面方程为 $(x-2) + 2(y+2) = 0$,

将 L_1 的参数式方程 $x = -1+t, y = 2+2t, z = 4$ 代入平面方程, 得 $t = -1$, 从而得交点 $P(-2, 0, 4)$;

所求的直线就是过点 M 和点 P 的直线, 其方程为 $\frac{x+2}{4} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z-4}{-1}$.

4. 令 $F(x, y, z) = x + y - z - 1, G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3$,

$$\nabla F = \{1, 1, -1\}, \nabla G = 2\{x, y, z\} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 2\{1, 1, 1\},$$

切线的方向矢量为 $s = \{1, 1, -1\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2\{1, -1, 0\}$,

所以所求的切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{0}$, 法平面方程为: $x - y = 0$.

5. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^y f'(xe^y), \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0, y) = e^y f'(0) = 2e^y$

由于 $\frac{d}{dy}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0, y)) = 2e^y$, 所以由偏导定义知 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 1) = 2e$.

6. $z_x = f_1 + f_2 + yf_3,$

$$z_{xy} = f_{12} + xf_{13} + f_{22} + xf_{23} + f_3 + yf_{32} + xyf_{33}$$

$$= f_{12} + xf_{13} + f_{22} + (x+y)f_{23} + f_3 + xyf_{33}.$$

7. 交换积分次序得 $I = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \int_{x^3}^x dy = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} (x - x^3) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^t (1-t) dt = \frac{e-2}{2}$

8. 利用对称性以及极坐标, 得

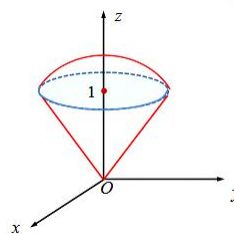
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^2 \cdot r dr \\ &= 4 \int_0^\pi \sin^4 \theta d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

9. $I = \iint_D dx dy \int_0^{xy} xy^2 z^3 dz$ (D 是由直线 $x=0, x=1, y=x, y=1$ 围成的区域)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4} \iint_D x^5 y^6 dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x^5 y^6 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{28} \int_0^1 (x^5 - x^{12}) dx = \frac{1}{28} \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{13} \right) = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 6 \cdot 13} \end{aligned}$$

10. 区域 V 如右图所示. 利用奇偶性及柱面坐标, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_V z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} z dz \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (2 - 2r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$



11. 视 x, z 为因变量, 方程组两边对 y 求导:

$$\begin{cases} F_1 \left(\frac{dx}{dy} + 1 \right) + F_2 \left(1 - \frac{dz}{dy} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{dz}{dy} = (x + y \frac{dx}{dy}) f' \end{cases},$$

于是 $\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{f'[(x-y)F_1 - yF_2]}{F_1 - yf'F_2} \quad (F_1 - yf'F_2 \neq 0).$

12. 设所求点为 $M(x, y, z)$, $\nabla f(M) = \{2x, 2y, -1\}$, $\mathbf{n}^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\{1, -2, 3\}$,

$f(x, y, z)$ 在点 $M(x, y, z)$ 处的方向导数为 $\frac{\partial f(M)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}(2x - 4y - 3)$.

构造拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (2x - 4y - 3) + \lambda(x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 1)$,

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x = 2 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L_y = -4 + 4\lambda y = 0, \\ L_z = 4\lambda z = 0, \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -y, z = 0,$$

代入最后一个方程, 得 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, y = \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, z = 0$,

即受检点为 $M_1(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 0), M_2(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 0)$.

$$\text{因 } \frac{\partial f(M_1)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}-3}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \frac{\partial f(M_2)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}-3}{\sqrt{14}},$$

所以 $M_1(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 0)$ 为所求.

13. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f'(x) + 3f(x) + 2x \int_0^1 f(xt)dt = e^{-x}$, 且 $f(0) = 1$, 求 $f(x)$.

令 $u = tx$, 则 $x \int_0^1 f(tx)dt = \int_0^1 f(u)(du)$,

从而 $f'(x) + 3f(x) + 2 \int_0^x f(u)du = e^{-x}$.

求得 $f''(x) + 3f'(x) + 2f(x) = -e^{-x}$. (*)

特征方程 $r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0$ 由相异实根 $r = -2, r = -1$,

所以, 对应齐次方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-x}$, 且可设 $y^* = A x e^{-x}$, 代入方程 (*),

得 $A = -1$ 所以 $y = f(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-x} - x e^{-x}$.

将 $f'(0) = -2, f(0) = 1$ 代入, 得 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$,

故 $y = f(x) = (1-x)e^{-x}$.

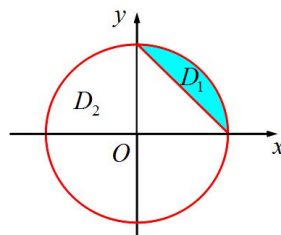
14. 用 $x+y=1$ 将区域 D 分成 $D_1 = D \cap \{(x, y) | x+y \geq 1\}$

和 $D_2 = D \setminus D_1$ 两部分.

记 $f = x+y-1$.

$$I = \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} f d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma - [\iint_D f d\sigma - \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma] = 2 \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma - \iint_D f d\sigma.$$



2016-2 (期中) -14 图

$$\text{因为 } \iint_D f d\sigma = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x+y-1) d\sigma = - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} d\sigma = -\pi;$$

$$\iint_{D_1} f d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x+y-1) dy = \int_0^1 [1-x-\sqrt{1-x^2} + x\sqrt{1-x^2}] dx = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{所以 } I = 2 \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma - \iint_D f d\sigma = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

15. (1) 由于 $f(x, y) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 为初等函数, 且在全平面有定义, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

(2) 因为 $f(x, 0) = 0$, 所以 $f_x(0, 0) = 0$; 同理 $f_y(0, 0) = 0$.

$$(3) \text{ 因为 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|xy^2|^{1/3}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \text{ 极限不存在,}$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在原点不可微.

(4) 利用方向导数的定义, 得

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial \vec{n}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\rho \cos \alpha, \rho \sin \alpha)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \cos^{1/3} \alpha \sin^{2/3} \alpha = \cos^{1/3} \alpha \sin^{2/3} \alpha$$