

一、选择题（每题 3 分，24 分）

1. $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $dz = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy$

分析: $z = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$, $dz = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2xdx + 2ydy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy$

2. 函数 $f(x, y) = 2xy + x^3 + \frac{y^2}{2}$ 在点 $M(1, -1)$ 处的最大方向导数为 $\sqrt{2}$

分析: 方向导数在梯度方向上取得最大, 最大值为梯度的模长。(书 35 页)

梯度: $\overrightarrow{\text{grad}} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j}$

3. 方程 $z = x^2 y + \sin z$ 确定了函数 $z = z(x, y)$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{1 - \cos z}$

分析: 方程两边关于 x 求导, 得

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy + \cos z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $(1 - \cos z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{1 - \cos z}$

4. 曲面 $3z = x^2 + 2y^2$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的切平面方程为 $2(x-1) + 4(y-1) - 3(z-1) = 0$

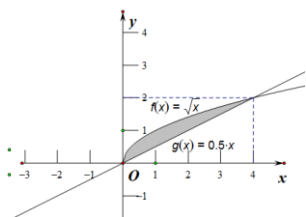
分析: 切平面方程 (书本 40 页) 曲面 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处切平面方程为

$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$

令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 3z$ $F_x(1, 1, 1) = 2$, $F_y(1, 1, 1) = 4$, $F_z(1, 1, 1) = -3$

切平面方程为 $2(x-1) + 4(y-1) - 3(z-1) = 0$

5. 交换二次积分 $I = \int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx$ 的积分次序, 得 $I = \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy$



6. 微分方程 $y'' + 3y' = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-3x}$

书本 231 页: 特征方程为 $r^2 + 3r = 0$, 根为 $r_1 = 0, r_2 = -3$

原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-3x}$

7. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{2^{n-1}\sqrt{n}}$ 的收敛域为 $[0, 4)$

(书 179 页定理 2) 设 $y = x - 2$, 原级数变为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{2^{n-1}\sqrt{n}}$

$$l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2^n \sqrt{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2^{n-1} \sqrt{n}}} \right| = \frac{1}{2}, \quad R = \frac{1}{l} = 2,$$

当 $y = 2$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{2^{n-1}\sqrt{n}}$ 变为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发散,

当 $y = -2$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{2^{n-1}\sqrt{n}}$ 变为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛。

所以级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{2^{n-1}\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛域为 $[-2, 2)$, $\therefore -2 \leq x - 2 < 2, 0 \leq x < 4$

原级数的收敛域为 $[0, 4)$

8. 设 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$, 则 $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \underline{2a^2}$

分析: 第一类曲线积分公式: $f(x, y)$ 在曲线: $x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ 的曲线积

分公式: $\int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt$

L 的参数方程为 $x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos t, y = \frac{a}{2} \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}(1 + \cos t)} \cdot \sqrt{\left(-\frac{a}{2} \sin t\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2} \cos t\right)^2} dt = \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2} \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}\right)} dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \cos \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos u du = 2a^2 \end{aligned}$$

二、选择题 1.B 2.A 3.D 4.D

三. 解答题

1. 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^3 + 4x - 3y + 4$ 的极值, 并说明是极大值还是极小值? (7 分)

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} f_x = 2x + 4 = 0 \\ f_y = 3y^2 - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 解得驻点为 } (-2, 1) \text{ 和 } (-2, -1).$$

$$f_{xx} = 2, \quad f_{xy} = 0, \quad f_{yy} = 6y$$

在点 $(-2, 1)$ 处, $A = 2, B = 0, C = 6, AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$ 有极小值.

$$\text{极小值为 } f(2, 1) = 4 + 1 - 8 - 3 + 4 = -2$$

在点 $(-2, -1)$ 处, $A = 2, B = 0, C = -6, AC - B^2 < 0$. 无极值

2. 设函数 $z = f\left(x + 2y, \frac{y}{x}\right)$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$. (7 分)

解: 令 $u = x + 2y, v = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $z = f(u, v)$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 1 + f'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = f'_1 - \frac{y}{x^2} f'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(f'_1 - \frac{y}{x^2} f'_2 \right) = \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} = f''_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{12} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2f''_{11} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{12}$$

$$\frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} = f''_{21} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{22} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2f''_{21} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \left(2f''_{11} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{12} \right) - \frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2} \left(2f''_{21} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{22} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 + 2f''_{11} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{12} - \frac{2y}{x^2} f''_{21} - \frac{y}{x^3} f''_{22} \end{aligned}$$

$\because f$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $\therefore f''_{12} = f''_{21}$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 + 2f''_{11} + \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2y}{x^2} \right) f''_{12} - \frac{y}{x^3} f''_{22}$$

3. 利用极坐标计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$ ，其中 D 是圆形闭区域： $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 。（7分）

$$\text{解：} \iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 e^{r^2} \cdot r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 e^{r^2} dr^2 = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{r^2} \right]_0^2 = \pi [e^4 - 1]$$

4. 将函数 $f(x) = \ln(x+3)$ 展开成 $x-1$ 的幂级数，并写出可展区间。（7分）

分析：已知 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, (-1 < x \leq 1)$

$$\text{解：} f(x) = \ln(x+3) = \ln(4 + (x-1)) = \ln 4 \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{4} \right) = \ln 4 + \ln \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{4} \right)$$

$$= \ln 4 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\left(\frac{x-1}{4} \right)^{n+1}}{n+1} = \ln 4 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\left(\frac{x-1}{4} \right)^{n+1}}{n+1} = \ln 4 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)4^{n+1}}$$

可展区间为 $-1 < \frac{x-1}{4} \leq 1$ ，即 $-3 < x \leq 5$

解：方法二：

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{4+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{x-1}{4} \right)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x-1}{4} \right)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^n}{4^n}, \quad -1 < \frac{x-1}{4} < 1, \quad \text{即 } -3 < x < 5$$

$$f(x) = \int_1^x f'(x) dx + f(1) = \int_1^x \left(\frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^n}{4^n} \right) dx + \ln 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4^n} \int_1^x (x-1)^n dx + \ln 4 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4^n} \left[\frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_1^x + \ln 4$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)4^{n+1}} + \ln 4$$

可展区间为 $-3 < x < 5$ ，当 $x=5$ 时， $f(5) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n+1)} + \ln 4$ 也收敛，

所以可展区间为 $-3 < x \leq 5$

5. 求微分方程 $xy' + 2y = \cos(x^2)$ 的通解. (7 分)

解: $y' + \frac{2y}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \cos(x^2)$, 此为一阶非齐次线性方程,

设 $P(x) = \frac{2}{x}, Q(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cos(x^2)$

由公式知, 此方程的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right) = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left(\int \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos(x^2) \right) e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^{-2\ln|x|} \left(\int \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos(x^2) \right) e^{2\ln|x|} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\int \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos(x^2) \right) x^2 dx + C \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\int x \cos(x^2) dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int \cos(x^2) dx^2 + C \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 + C \right) \end{aligned}$$

6. 求微分方程 $y'' - 10y' + 25y = xe^{5x}$ 的通解. (8 分)

解: 此为二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程, $P_m(x) = x$, $\lambda = 5$

原方程对应的齐次方程为 $y'' - 10y' + 25y = 0$ (1)

其特征方程为 $r^2 - 10r + 25 = 0$, 根为 $r_1 = r_2 = 5$

(1) 式的通解为 $Y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{5x}$

$\because \lambda = 5$ 是特征方程的二重根, \therefore 设原方程的特解为 $y^* = x^2(b_0x + b_1)e^{5x}$

代入原方程, 得 $6b_0x + 2b_1 = x$ 比较等式两端同次幂的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} 6b_0 = 1 \\ 2b_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } b_0 = \frac{1}{6}, b_1 = 0 \text{ 求得一个特解为 } y^* = \frac{x^3}{6} e^{5x}$$

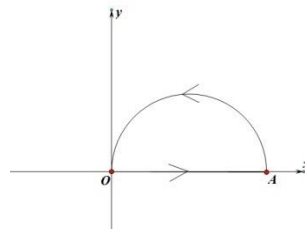
从而所求通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{5x} + \frac{x^3}{6} e^{5x}$

7. 计算曲线积分 $\int_L [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)]dx + (e^x \cos y - ax)dy$, 其中 a, b 均为正常数, L

为从点 $A(2a, 0)$ 沿曲线 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ 到原点 $O(0, 0)$ 的有向弧段. (8 分)

解: 设 $P = e^x \sin y - b(x+y)$, $Q = e^x \cos y - ax$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - a - (e^x \cos y - b) = b - a$$



有向线段 OA : $y=0, x:0 \rightarrow 2a$

$$I_{OA} = \int_{OA} (e^x \sin y - b(x+y))dx + (e^x \cos y - ax)dy = \int_0^{2a} (0 - bx)dx = -2a^2b$$

由格林公式知

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_L Pdx + Qdy = \oint_{L+OA} Pdx + Qdy - \int_{OA} Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy - I_{OA} \\ &= \iint_D (b-a) dxdy - (-2a^2b) = (b-a) \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 \pi + 2a^2b = \frac{1}{2} a^2 (b-a) \pi + 2a^2b \end{aligned}$$

8. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iiint_{\Sigma} (x-y) dxdy + (y-z) xdydz$, 其中 Σ 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 及

$z=0, z=3$ 围成的空间区域 Ω 的整个边界曲面的外侧. (8 分)

解: 设 $P = (y-z)x$, $Q = 0$, $R = x-y$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = y - z \text{ 由高斯公式得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} (y-z) dxdydz \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy \int_0^3 (y-z) dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[yz - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_0^3 dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[3y - \frac{9}{2} \right] dxdy \\ &= 3 \iint_{D_{xy}} y dxdy - \frac{9}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \sin \theta \cdot r dr - \frac{9}{2} \pi \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^1 r^2 dr - \frac{9}{2} \pi = 3 [-\cos \theta]_0^{2\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^1 - \frac{9}{2} \pi = -\frac{9}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

四. 证明题: 可微函数 $f(x)$ 满足: $f(x) = 1 - \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(xt)dt$ ($t > 0$), 证明:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

证明: $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(xt) d(xt)$

令 $u = xt$, 得 $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f(u) d(u)$

等式两边关于 x 求导, 得

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_1^x f(u) d(u) - \frac{1}{x} f(x) \quad \text{又} \quad \int_1^x f(u) d(u) = x[1 - f(x)]$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} x[1 - f(x)] - \frac{1}{x} f(x)$$

$$\therefore y' + \frac{2}{x} y = \frac{1}{x} \quad (1), \text{ 由一阶线性微分方程的通解公式知, 此方程的通解为}$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left(\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right) = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{1}{x} e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-2 \ln|x|} \left(\int \frac{1}{x} e^{2 \ln|x|} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\int \frac{1}{x} x^2 dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + C \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C}{x^2}$$

在 $f(x) = 1 - \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(xt) dt$ 中令 $x=1$, 则 $f(1)=1$, 带入通解, 得 $C = \frac{1}{2}$

$$(1) \text{ 式的特解为 } y = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right), \text{ 即 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$