

一、选择题（每题 3 分，24 分）

1. 方程  $z = e^{2x-z} + 2y$  确定了函数  $z = z(x, y)$ ，则  $dz =$  \_\_\_\_\_

分析：  $dz = de^{2x-z} + d(2y) = 2e^{2x-z}dx - e^{2x-z}dz + 2dy$

$$\text{整理得} \quad \underline{dz = \frac{2e^{2x-z}}{1+e^{2x-z}}dx + \frac{2}{1+e^{2x-z}}dy}$$

2. 曲线  $x = t - \cos t$ ， $y = 3 + \sin 2t$ ， $z = 1 + \cos 3t$  在点  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处的切线方程为 \_\_\_\_\_

分析：切线方程为  $\frac{x-x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'(t_0)}$

在  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处， $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ， $y_0 = 3 + \sin \pi = 3$ ， $z_0 = 1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 1$

$$x'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (1 + \sin t)\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 2, \quad y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (2 \cos 2t)\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \cos \pi = -2$$

$$z'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (-3 \sin 3t)\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -3 \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = 3 \quad \text{切线方程为} \quad \underline{\frac{x-\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = \frac{y-3}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{3}}$$

3. 函数  $u = \ln(x + y^2 + z^2)$  在点 A(1,0,1) 沿 A 点指向 B(3,2,2) 方向的方向导数为 \_\_\_\_\_

分析：  $f(x, y, z)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处沿着方向  $\vec{e}_l = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$  的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \beta + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cos \gamma$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \{2, 2, 1\}, |\overrightarrow{AB}| = 3 \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}, \cos \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{x + y^2 + z^2}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{2y}{x + y^2 + z^2}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{2z}{x + y^2 + z^2}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = 1 \quad \therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

4. 交换二次积分  $I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_x^2 f(x, y) dy$  的积分次序，得  $I =$  \_\_\_\_\_

答案：  $\underline{\int_1^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^y f(x, y) dx}$  （自己画图吧）

5. 设  $L$  为连接  $(1,0)$  和  $(0,1)$  两点的直线段, 则  $\int_L (x+y+2)ds =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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  $x = t, y = 1-t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\int_L (x+y+2)ds = \int_0^1 (t+1-t+2)\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2}dt = \int_0^1 3\sqrt{2}dt = \underline{3\sqrt{2}}$$

6. 设  $\Sigma$  是平面  $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 1$  在第一卦限的部分, 则  $\iint_\Sigma \left(2x + \frac{4}{3}y + z\right) dS =$  \_\_\_\_\_

第一类曲面积分计算公式 (书本 130 页):  $\Sigma \quad z = z(x, y)$

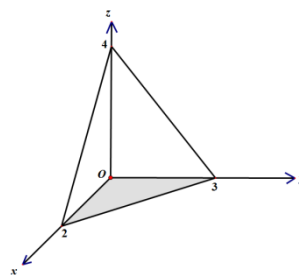
$$\iint_\Sigma f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x, y, z(x, y)] \sqrt{1 + z_x^2(x, y) + z_y^2(x, y)} dx dy$$

此题中,  $z = 4 - 2x - \frac{4y}{3}$ ,

$$\sqrt{1 + z_x^2(x, y) + z_y^2(x, y)} = \sqrt{1 + (-2)^2 + \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3}$$

$$\iint_\Sigma \left(2x + \frac{4}{3}y + z\right) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(2x + \frac{4}{3}y + 4 - 2x - \frac{4y}{3}\right) \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{61}}{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \frac{4\sqrt{61}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = \underline{4\sqrt{61}}$$



7. 幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2 + 1} x^n$  的收敛域为 \_\_\_\_\_

(书 179 页定理 2)

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

当  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  时, 原级数为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}$  收敛, 当  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  时, 原级数为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + 1}$  收敛。

所以收敛域为  $\underline{\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]}$

8. 二阶微分方程  $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$  的通解为 \_\_\_\_\_

书本 231 页: 特征方程为  $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$  , 根为  $r_1 = r_2 = -1$

原方程的通解为  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x}$

二、选择题 1.C 2.C 3.C 4.D

三. 解答题

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

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

$$f_{xx} = -6x, \quad f_{xy} = 3, \quad f_{yy} = -6y$$

在点  $(0, 0)$  处,  $A = 0, B = 3, C = 0, AC - B^2 < 0$  无极值.

在点  $(1, 1)$  处,  $A = -6, B = 3, C = -6, AC - B^2 > 0, A < 0$  有极大值.

极大值为  $f(1, 1) = 3 - 1 - 1 + 4 = 5$  .

2. 设函数  $z = f(ye^x, x^2 + y^2)$ , 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  $u = ye^x, v = x^2 + y^2$  , 则  $z = f(u, v)$  .

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = ye^x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot ye^x + f'_2 \cdot 2x = ye^x f'_1 + 2xf'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (ye^x f'_1 + 2xf'_2) = e^x f'_1 + ye^x \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} + 2x \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^x f'_1 + ye^x (e^x f''_{11} + 2yf''_{12}) + 2x (e^x f''_{21} + 2yf''_{22})$$

$$= e^x f_1' + y e^{2x} f_{11}'' + 2y^2 e^x f_{12}'' + 2x e^x f_{21}'' + 4xy f_{22}''$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^x f_1' + y e^{2x} f_{11}'' + (2y^2 e^x + 2x e^x) f_{21}'' + 4xy f_{22}''$$

3. 计算二重积分  $\iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是以直线  $y = x$  和曲线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  为边界的曲边三角形

区域. (7 分)

分析: 此题用 X 型算不出来, 只能用 Y 型来做。

$$I = \iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} (y - y^2) dy = \int_0^1 \sin y dy - \int_0^1 y \sin y dy$$

$$\int_0^1 \sin y dy = [-\cos y]_0^1 = -\cos 1 - (-\cos 0) = -\cos 1 + 1$$

$$\int_0^1 y \sin y dy = -\int_0^1 y d \cos y = [-y \cos y]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \cos y dy = -\cos 1 + [\sin y]_0^1 = -\cos 1 + \sin 1$$

$$I = -\cos 1 + 1 - (-\cos 1 + \sin 1) = 1 - \sin 1$$

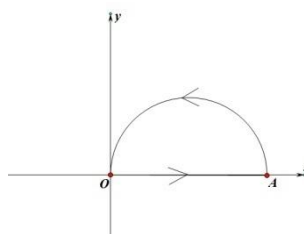
4. 计算曲线积分  $\int_L (e^x \sin y - ky + 1) dx + (e^x \cos y - k) dy$ , 其中  $L$  为上半圆周

$y = \sqrt{Rx - x^2}$  上从点  $(R, 0)$  到点  $(0, 0)$  的弧段 ( $R > 0$ ). (8 分)

解: 设  $P = e^x \sin y - ky + 1$ ,  $Q = e^x \cos y - k$

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

记  $O(0, 0)$ ,  $A(R, 0)$ ,



有向线段  $OA$ :  $y = 0, x: 0 \rightarrow R$

$$I_{OA} = \int_{OA} (e^x \sin y - ky + 1) dx + (e^x \cos y - k) dy = \int_0^R (0 + 0 + 1) dx = R$$

由格林公式知

$$I = \int_L P dx + Q dy = \oint_{L+OA} P dx + Q dy - \int_{OA} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy - I_{OA}$$

$$= \iint_D k dx dy - R = k \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R}{2} \right)^2 \pi - R = \frac{kR^2 \pi}{8} - R$$

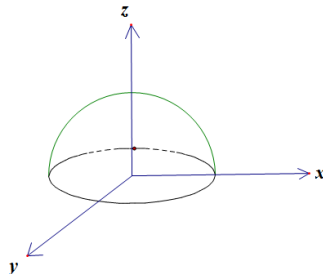
5. 计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2x^3 dydz + 2y^3 dzdx + 3(z^2 - 1) dxdy$  , 其中  $\Sigma$  为曲面

$z = 1 - x^2 - y^2 (z \geq 0)$  的上侧. (8 分)

解: 设平面  $\Sigma_1 : z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  , 取下侧.

设  $P = 2x^3$  ,  $Q = 2y^3$  ,  $R = 3(z^2 - 1)$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 6(x^2 + y^2 + z)$$



$$I_{\Sigma_1} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} P dydz + Q dzdx + R dxdy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} (0 + 0 + 3(0 - 1)) dxdy = 3\pi$$

由高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} I + I_{\Sigma_1} &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} 6(x^2 + y^2 + z) dxdydz \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy \int_0^{1-x^2-y^2} 6(x^2 + y^2 + z) dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 6(x^2 + y^2)z + 3z^2 \right]_0^{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 6(x^2 + y^2)(1 - x^2 - y^2) + 3(1 - x^2 - y^2)^2 \right] dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ -3(x^2 + y^2)^2 + 3 \right] dxdy = -3 \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2)^2 dxdy + \iint_{D_{xy}} 3 dxdy \\ &= -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^4 \cdot r dr + 3 \cdot \pi = -\pi + 3\pi = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = 2\pi - 3\pi = -\pi$$

6. 将函数  $\frac{x+3}{x^2+3x+2}$  展开成  $x+4$  的幂级数, 并写出可展区间. (7 分)

$$\text{解: } \frac{x+3}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{2}{-3+(x+4)} = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x+4}{3}} = -\frac{2}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x+4}{3} \right)^n$$

$$= -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}}, (-7 < x < -1)$$

$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{-2+(x+4)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x+4}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x+4}{2} \right)^n$$

$$= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}}, (-6 < x < -2)$$

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2+3x+2} = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}} - \left( -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-2}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right) (x+4)^n$$

可展区间为  $(-6 < x < -2)$

**7. 求微分方程  $xy' - y = x^2 + 1$  满足初始条件  $y|_{x=1} = 1$  的特解. (7 分)**

方法一：公式法

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

设  $P(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, Q(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$

由公式知，此方程的通解为

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

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

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

当  $y|_{x=1} = 1$  时，  $1 = 1 - 1 + C, C = 1$

此方程满足初始条件  $y|_{x=1} = 1$  的特解为  $y = x^2 - 1 + x$

方法二：常数变易法

解：  $y' - \frac{y}{x} = x + \frac{1}{x}, (1)$ ，

此为一阶非齐次线性方程，其对应的齐次方程为

$$y' - \frac{y}{x} = 0, (2)$$

即  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$ ，分离变量得  $\frac{1}{y} dy = -\frac{1}{x} dx$  两边积分得

$$\ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1, y = \pm e^{-\ln|x|+C_1} = Cx, (C = \pm e^{C_1})$$

经检验,  $y=0$  也是 (2) 的解, 所以 (2) 式的通解为

$$y=Cx, \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数})$$

由常数变异法, 令  $C=u(x)$ , 则  $y=u(x)x$ ,  $y'=u'(x)x+u(x)$  带入 (1) 式, 得

$$u'(x)x = x + \frac{1}{x}, \quad u'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad u(x) = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = x - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$(1) \text{ 式的通解为 } y = x \left( x - \frac{1}{x} + C \right) = x^2 - 1 + Cx$$

$$\text{当 } y|_{x=1}=1 \text{ 时, } 1=1-1+C, C=1$$

$$\text{此方程满足初始条件 } y|_{x=1}=1 \text{ 的特解为 } y = x^2 - 1 + x$$

**8. 求微分方程  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = (x+1)e^{3x}$  的通解. (8 分)**

解: 此为二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程,  $P_m(x) = x+1$ ,  $\lambda = 3$

$$\text{原方程对应的齐次方程为 } y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{其特征方程为 } r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0, \text{ 根为 } r_1 = r_2 = 3$$

$$(1) \text{ 式的通解为 } Y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{3x}$$

$$\because \lambda = 3 \text{ 是特征方程的二重根, } \therefore \text{ 设原方程的特解为 } y^* = x^2(b_0x + b_1)e^{3x}$$

代入原方程, 得  $6b_0x + 2b_1 = x + 1$  比较等式两端同次幂的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} 6b_0 = 1 \\ 2b_1 = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } b_0 = \frac{1}{6}, \quad b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 求得一个特解为 } y^* = x^2 \left( \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{3x}$$

$$\text{从而所求通解为 } y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^{3x} + x^2 \left( \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{3x}$$

四. 应用题 (5 分)

设  $y = f(x)$  是第一象限内连接点  $B(1,0)$ ,  $A(0,1)$  的一段连续曲线,  $M(x,y)$  为该曲线上任意一点, 点  $C$  为点  $M$  在  $x$  轴上的投影,  $O$  为坐标原点; 若梯形  $OCMA$  的面积与曲边三

角形  $CBM$  的面积之和为  $\frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$ , 试建立  $f(x)$  所满足的微分方程, 并求  $f(x)$  的表达式.

解：根据题意得  $\frac{1}{2}x[1+f(x)]+\int_x^1 f(x)dx=\frac{x^3}{6}+\frac{1}{3}$

等式两边关于  $x$  求导，得：  $\frac{1}{2}[1+f(x)]+\frac{1}{2}xf'(x)-f(x)=\frac{x^2}{2}$

即  $\frac{1}{2}[1+y]+\frac{1}{2}xy'-y=\frac{x^2}{2}$  即  $xy'-y=x^2-1$  即  $y'-\frac{y}{x}=x-\frac{1}{x}$

此为一阶非齐次线性微分方程，由通解公式得其通解为

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

根据题意，  $y=f(x)$  过  $B(1,0)$ ，则  $C=-2$

$$\therefore y=x\left(x+\frac{1}{x}-2\right)=x^2-2x+1$$