

一、选择题（每题 3 分，24 分）

1. 设 $z = \ln(x^2 y)$, 则 $dz = \frac{2xy}{x^2 y} dx + \frac{1}{y} dy$
2. 设 $f(x, y) = 3xy + x^y$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(e, 1)$ 处的梯度为 $(4, 4e)$
3. 方程 $x + 2y + z = \sin(xz)$ 确定 $z = z(x, y)$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - z \cos(xz)}{x \cos(xz) - 1}$
4. 空间曲线 $x = t + 1$, $y = t^2$, $z = 3t$ 在点 $t = 1$ 处的切线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3}$
5. 交换二次积分的积分次序 $I = \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$, 得 $I = \int_0^2 dy \int_1^{2-y} f(x, y) dx$
6. 微分方程 $y'' + 2y' + 3y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x)$
7. 设 L 为抛物线 $x = y^2$ 上从点 $A(1, 1)$ 到 $B(4, 2)$ 的弧段, 则 $\int_L \frac{2y^2}{\sqrt{1+4x}} ds = \frac{14}{3}$
8. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n+1} x^n$ 的收敛域为 $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

二、选择题

1. 平面 $4x + 6y - z = \lambda$ 是曲面 $z = 2x^2 + 3y^2$ 在点 $(1, 1, 5)$ 处的切平面, 则 $\lambda =$ (B)
A. 4 B. 5 C. 2 D. -5
2. 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点两个一阶偏导数存在是函数在该点可微分的 (A)
A. 必要条件 B. 充分条件 C. 充要条件 D. 既非充分又非必要
3. 设积分区域 $D: 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x-x^2}$, 则二重积分 $\iint_D d\sigma =$ (D)
A. π B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{8}$
4. 下列级数中条件收敛的是 (B)
A. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{2^n}$ B. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$ C. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{5^n}$ D. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$

三. 解答题

1. 求二元函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 - 2y + 3x^2 + y^2 - 9x$ 的极值, 并说明是极大值还是极小值? (7 分)

解:
$$\begin{cases} f_x = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \\ f_y = -2 + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得驻点为 $(-3, 1)$ 和 $(1, 1)$.

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

在点 $(-3, 1)$ 处, $A = -12, B = 0, C = 2, AC - B^2 < 0$ 无极值.

在点 $(1, 1)$ 处, $A = 12, B = 0, C = 2, AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$ 有极小值.

极大值为 $f(1, 1) = 1 - 2 + 3 + 1 - 9 = -6$.

2. 设函数 $z = f(xy, e^{x+y})$, 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 $u = xy, v = e^{x+y}$, 则 $z = f(u, v)$.

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot y + f'_2 \cdot e^{x+y} = yf'_1 + e^{x+y} f'_2$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y \left(xf''_{11} + e^{x+y} f''_{12} \right) + e^{x+y} f'_2 + e^{x+y} \left(xf''_{21} + e^{x+y} f''_{22} \right)$$

$$= f'_1 + e^{x+y} f'_2 + xyf''_{11} + e^{x+y} yf''_{12} + xe^{x+y} f''_{21} + (e^{x+y})^2 f''_{22}$$

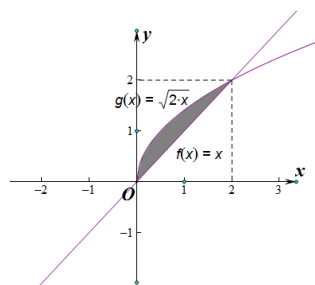
$\because f$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $\therefore f''_{12} = f''_{21}$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + e^{x+y} f'_2 + xyf''_{11} + e^{x+y} (y+x) f''_{12} + e^{2(x+y)} f''_{22}$$

3. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D x^2 y dx dy$, 其中 D 是以曲线 $y^2 = 2x$, 与直线 $y = x$ 所围成的平面区域. (7 分)

解: X 型

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D x^2 y dx dy &= \int_0^2 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{2x}} x^2 y dy = \int_0^2 x^2 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_x^{\sqrt{2x}} dx \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 (2x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 (2x^3 - x^4) dx \\&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(8 - \frac{32}{5} \right) = \frac{4}{5}\end{aligned}$$



4. 将函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$ 展开成 $x+1$ 的幂级数, 并写出可展区间. (7 分)

$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{1}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right)$$

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

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

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x+1)^n}{2^{n+1}}, (-5 < x < 3)$$

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

可展区间为 $(-3 < x < 1)$

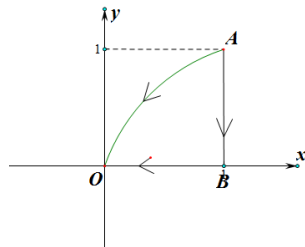
5. 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^3 + 3y)dx + (3x + ye^{-y})dy$, 其中 L 为曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 上从点 $O(0,0)$ 到点 $A(1,1)$ 的弧段. (7 分)

解: 设 $P = x^3 + 3y$, $Q = 3x + ye^{-y}$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3 - 3 = 0$$

此曲线积分与路径无关

取新的路径: 线段 AO



有向线段 AO : $y = x, x: 1 \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= I_{AO} = \int_{AO} (x^3 + 3y)dx + (3x + ye^{-y})dy = \int_1^0 [(x^3 + 3x) + (3x + xe^{-x}) \cdot 1] dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x^2 \right]_1^0 - \int_1^0 xde^{-x} = -\frac{1}{4} - 3 - [xe^{-x}]_1^0 + \int_1^0 e^{-x} dx \\ &= -\frac{13}{4} + e^{-1} - [e^{-x}]_1^0 = -\frac{13}{4} + e^{-1} - 1 + e^{-1} = -\frac{17}{4} + \frac{2}{e} \end{aligned}$$

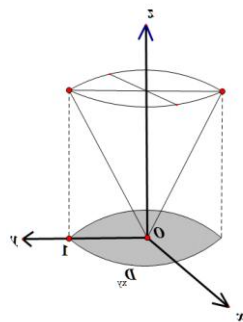
(注: 也可取路径为线段 AB, BO)

6. 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2xz^2 dydz + y(z^2 + 1) dzdx + (2 - z^3) dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为曲面

与 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的下侧. (8 分)

解: 设 $P = 2xz^2$, $Q = y(z^2 + 1)$, $R = 2 - z^3$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2z^2 + z^2 + 1 - 3z^2 = 1$$



设平面 Σ_1 : $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, z = 1$

$$I_{\Sigma_1} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} P dydz + Q dzdx + R dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} [2 - (1)^3] dxdy = \pi$$

由高斯公式得

$$I + I_{\Sigma_1} = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3} \pi \quad (\text{圆锥体积公式})$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi = -\frac{2}{3} \pi$$

7. 求微分方程 $y' - \frac{y}{x} = 1 - 2\ln x$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=e} = e$ 的特解. (7 分)

解: 此为一阶非齐次线性方程,

$$\text{设 } P(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, Q(x) = 1 - 2\ln x$$

由公式知, 此方程的通解为

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

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

$$= x \left(\int (1 - 2\ln x) d\ln x + C \right) = x \left[\ln x - (\ln x)^2 + C \right]$$

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

$$\text{此方程满足初始条件 } y|_{x=e} = e \text{ 的特解为 } y = x \left[\ln x - (\ln x)^2 + 1 \right]$$

8. 求微分方程 $y'' - y' - 2y = e^{2x}$ 的通解. (8 分)

解: 此为二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程, $P_m(x) = 1$, $\lambda = 2$

$$\text{原方程对应的齐次方程为 } y'' - y' - 2y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{其特征方程为 } r^2 - r - 2 = 0, \text{ 根为 } r_1 = -1, r_2 = 2$$

$$(1) \text{ 式的通解为 } Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$\because \lambda = 2$ 是特征方程的单根,

$$\therefore \text{ 设原方程的特解为 } y^* = Q(x) e^{2x}, Q(x) = x b_0$$

$$\text{代入方程 } Q''(x) + (2\lambda + p)Q'(x) = P_m(x),$$

得 $3b_0 = 1$ 比较等式两端同次幂的系数得:

$$\text{得 } b_0 = \frac{1}{3} \therefore Q(x) = \frac{x}{3}, y^* = \frac{x}{3} e^{2x}$$

$$\text{从而所求通解为 } y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{x}{3} e^{2x}$$

四、(6分) 求满足 $\int_0^x \varphi(t) dt = \frac{x^2}{2} + \int_0^x t\varphi(x-t) dt$ 的可微函数 $\varphi(x)$

证明: 设 $u = x - t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^x t\varphi(x-t) dt &= \int_x^0 (x-u)\varphi(u) d(x-u) = \int_0^x (x-u)\varphi(u) du \\ &= \int_0^x (x-u)\varphi(u) du = \int_0^x x\varphi(u) du - \int_0^x u\varphi(u) du = x\int_0^x \varphi(u) du - \int_0^x u\varphi(u) du\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原方程变为 } \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt = \frac{x^2}{2} + x\int_0^x \varphi(u) du - \int_0^x u\varphi(u) du$$

$$\text{方程两边关于 } x \text{ 求导, 得 } \varphi(x) = x + \int_0^x \varphi(u) du + x\varphi(x) - x\varphi(x)$$

$$\text{即 } \varphi(x) = x + \int_0^x \varphi(u) du \quad \text{记为 (1) 式}$$

$$\text{方程两边再关于 } x \text{ 求导, 得 } \varphi'(x) = 1 + \varphi(x)$$

$$\text{令 } y = \varphi(x), \text{ 上式变为 } y' - y = 1$$

此为一阶非齐次线性微分方程, 由通解公式得其通解为

$$\begin{aligned}y &= e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left(\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right) = e^{\int dx} \left(\int e^{-\int dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^x (-e^{-x} + C) = Ce^x - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \text{ 式中令 } x=0 \text{ 得, } \varphi(0)=0, \quad 0=C-1, C=1$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = e^x - 1$$