

一、选择题（每题 3 分，24 分）

1. 设 $z = \ln(1+x^2+y)$, 则 $dz = \frac{2x}{1+x^2+y}dx + \frac{1}{1+x^2+y}dy$
2. 已知 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $yz + xe^z + 1 = 0$ 确定, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^z}{y + xe^z}$
3. 曲线 $x = t - \sin t$, $y = 1 - \cos t$, $z = 4 \sin \frac{t}{2}$ 在点 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的切线方程为

$$\frac{x - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{1} = \frac{z - 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$
4. 交换二次积分 $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$ 的积分次序, 得 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy$
5. 设 L 为连接 $A(1, 0)$ 和 $B(0, 1)$ 两点的直线段, 则 $\int_L (x + y + 1) ds = 2\sqrt{2}$
6. 设 Σ 是平面 $x + 2y + z = 1$ 在第一卦限的部分, 则 $\iint_{\Sigma} (z + x + 2y) dS = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
7. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 2^n}$ 的收敛域为 $[-2, 2)$
8. 二阶齐次线性微分方程 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x}$

二、选择题

1. 曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 12$ 在点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切平面方程 (D)
 A. $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{-8} = \frac{z-1}{6}$ B. $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{4} = \frac{z-1}{-3}$
 C. $x + 4y - 3z = 12$ D. $x - 4y + 3z = 12$
2. 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处偏导数存在是它在该点可微分的 (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. 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛于, 则下列级数发散的是 (D)
 A. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2u_n$ B. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(u_n + \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$ C. $2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ D. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{u_n}$
4. 下列级数中条件收敛的是 (C)

A. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{2^n}$ B. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^3}{4^n}$ C. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ D. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n}{n+1}$

三. 解答题

1. 求函数 $f(x, y) = 3xy - x^3 - y^3$ 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 $f(1, 1) = 3 - 1 - 1 = 1$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (-2f''_{11} + 2xy f''_{12}) + 2y f'_2 + y^2 (-2f''_{21} + 2xy f''_{22})$$

$$= 2y f'_2 - 2f''_{11} + 2xy f''_{12} - 2y^2 f''_{21} + 2xy^3 f''_{22}$$

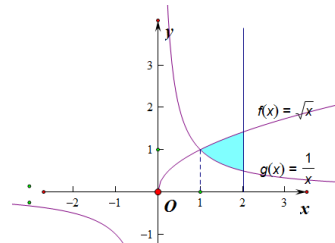
$\because f$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $\therefore f''_{12} = f''_{21}$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2yf_2' - 2f_{11}'' + (2xy - 2y^2)f_{12}'' + 2xy^3f_{22}''$$

3. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D x^2 y dx dy$, 其中 D 是以直线 $y = \sqrt{x}$,

$y = \frac{1}{x}$ 与直线 $x = 2$ 所围成的区域. (7 分)

解: X 型



$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} x^2 y dy = \int_1^2 x^2 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 (x^3 - 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - x \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{15}{4} - 1 \right) = \frac{11}{8}$$

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

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{x-1}{2} \right)}$$

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

$$-1 < -\frac{x-1}{2} < 1, \text{ 可展区间为 } -1 < x < 3$$

5. 求微分方程 $(1+x^2)y' - 2xy = x^2 + x^4$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = 1$ 的特解. (7 分)

解: 公式法, 原方程可化为

$$y' - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} y = x^2, \text{ 此为一阶非齐次线性方程,}$$

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

由公式知, 此方程的通解为

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

当 $y|_{x=0}=1$ 时, $1=0+0+C, C=1$

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

6. 求微分方程 $y'' + y' - 2y = 4xe^{2x}$ 的通解. (8 分)

解: 此为二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程, $P_m(x) = 4x$, $\lambda = 2$

原方程对应的齐次方程为 $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ (1)

其特征方程为 $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$, 根为 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -2$

(1) 式的通解为 $Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$

$\because \lambda = 2$ 不是特征方程的根,

\therefore 设原方程的特解为 $y^* = Q(x)e^{2x}, Q(x) = b_0 x + b_1$

代入方程 $Q''(x) + (2\lambda + p)Q'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)Q(x) = P_m(x)$,

得 $5b_0 + 4(b_0 x + b_1) = 4$ 比较等式两端同次幂的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} 4b_0 = 4 \\ 5b_0 + 4b_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } b_0 = 1, b_1 = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\therefore Q(x) = x - \frac{5}{4}, y^* = \left(x - \frac{5}{4} \right) e^{2x}$$

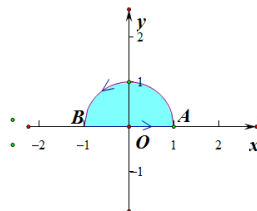
从而所求通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} + \left(x - \frac{5}{4} \right) e^{2x}$

7. 计算曲线积分 $\int_L (2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 + x - y)dy$ ，其中 L 是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 从点

$A(1,0)$ 沿上半圆周到点 $B(-1,0)$ 的弧段. (8 分)

解：设 $P = 2xy - y^2$ ， $Q = x^2 + x - y$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x + 1 - (2x - 2y) = 1 + 2y$$



有向线段 BA ： $y=0, x: -1 \rightarrow 1$

$$I_{OA} = \int_{OA} (2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 + x - y)dy = \int_{-1}^1 0dx = 0$$

由格林公式知

$$I = \int_L Pdx + Qdy = \oint_{L+BA} Pdx + Qdy - \int_{BA} Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy - I_{BA}$$

$$= \iint_D (1 + 2y) dxdy = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 (1 + 2r \sin \theta) r dr = \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \sin \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{2}{3} \cos \theta \right]_0^\pi = \frac{1}{2} \pi + \frac{4}{3}$$

8. 计算曲面积分 $I = \oiint_{\Sigma} 4xzdydz - y^2dzdx + 2yzdxdy$ ，其中 Σ 为曲面

$z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$ 所围成的立体的表面外侧. (8 分)

解：设 $P = 4xz$ ， $Q = -y^2$ ， $R = 2yz$

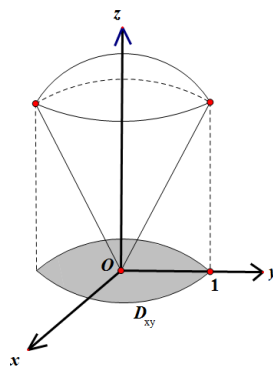
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 4z - 2y + 2y = 4z$$

由高斯公式得

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} 4z dxdydz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_0^2 4\rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^2 4\rho^3 d\rho$$



$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot \left[\rho^4 \right]_0^2 = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \cdot 2^4 = 4\pi$$

四、证明题

$$\text{证明: } \int_a^b dx \int_a^x (x-y)^{n-2} f(y) dy = \frac{1}{n-1} \int_a^b (b-y)^{n-1} f(y) dy$$

提示: 交换积分次序

$$\text{证明: } \int_a^b dx \int_a^x (x-y)^{n-2} f(y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_a^x (x-y)^{n-2} f(y) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(y) dy \int_a^x (x-y)^{n-2} dx = \int_a^b f(y) \left[\frac{1}{n-1} (x-y)^{n-1} \right]_x^b dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \int_a^b (b-y)^{n-1} f(y) dy$$

题目得证