2024 年南京航空航天大学航空学院《工科数学分析 A(2)》 期末考试模拟题

出题人: 伍霖 解答人: 伍霖

一、填空题(每题 4 分, 共 32 分)

1. 已知区域
$$D = \{(x,y) | (x-k)^2 + (y-k)^2 \le R^2\}$$
,求积分 $\iint_D (ax+by) dx dy = _____.$

解: 由对称性

$$\iint_{D} (ax + by) dx dy = (a + b) \iint_{D} x dx dy = (a + b) \cdot \overline{x} \cdot \iint_{D} dx dy$$
$$= (a + b) \cdot k \cdot \pi R^{2} = k(a + b) \pi R^{2}. \square$$

2. 已知
$$L$$
 为半圆 $0 \le y \le \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 的边界,求积分 $\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds =$ ______.

解: 设
$$L_1$$
为 $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, L_2 为 $y = 0$, 则有

$$\int_{L} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds = \int_{L_{1}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds = \int_{0}^{\pi} e ds + \int_{-1}^{1} e^{|x|} dx = \pi e + 2(e-1). \square$$

3. 设 L 为曲线 $\begin{cases} z=x^2+y^2 \\ x+y+z=1 \end{cases}$, 从 z 轴的正方向看 L 沿逆时针方向,求 $\oint xy \, \mathrm{d}x + yz \, \mathrm{d}y + zx \, \mathrm{d}z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

解: 取Σ:
$$z = 1 - x - y$$
, $x^2 + y^2 + x + y \le 1$ 上侧, $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, 则有

$$\oint_{L} xy \, dx + yz \, dy + zx \, dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy & yz & zx \end{vmatrix} dS = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z) \, dS$$

$$=-\iint_{D_{x}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y = -\frac{3\pi}{2}.\Box$$

4. 求直线
$$L$$
: $\begin{cases} 2x - y + z - 1 = 0 \\ x + y - z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 Π : $x + 2y - z = 0$ 上的投影直线方程______.

 \mathbf{M} : 过直线 L 的平面東方程为

$$\lambda(2x-v+z-1) + \mu(x+v-z+1) = 0$$

即

$$(2\lambda + \mu)x + (-\lambda + \mu)y + (\lambda - \mu)z + (-\lambda + \mu) = 0$$

则与平面 Π 垂直的平面 Π_1 的法向向量为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (2\lambda + \mu, -\lambda + \mu, \lambda - \mu)$. 由题意可得

$$1 \cdot (2\lambda + \mu) + 2 \cdot (-\lambda + \mu) - 1 \cdot (\lambda - \mu) = 0$$

解得 $\lambda = 4\mu$,代回平面東方程可得直线方程为3x - y + z - 1 = 0.

5. 已知连续函数 f(x)满足条件 $f(x) = \int_{0}^{3x} f(\frac{t}{3}) dt + e^{2x}$,求 $f(x) = \underline{\qquad}$

 \mathbf{m} : 两端同时对x求导可得

$$f'(x) - 3f(x) = 2e^{2x}$$

解得 $f(x) = Ce^{3x} - 2e^{2x}$,由于 f(0) = 1可得 C = 3,于是有 $f(x) = 3e^{3x} - 2e^{2x}$.□

6. 求微分方程 $y'' - 2y' = e^{2x}$ 满足条件y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1的解_____.

 \mathbf{M} : 齐次方程 y'' - 2y' = 0 的特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, 可得齐次方程通解 $\bar{y} = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}$ 为

$$\overline{v} = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}$$

设非齐次方程的特解为 $y^* = Axe^{2x}$,代入可得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$,综上可得非齐次方程的通解为

$$y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1 + \left(C_2 + \frac{1}{2}x\right)e^{2x}.\Box$$

7. 设y = y(x), z = z(x) 由方程z = xf(x + y)和F(x,y,z) = 0所确定的函数,其中f和F分 别具有一阶连续导数和一阶连续偏导数,求 $\frac{dz}{dx} =$ ______

解:分别在z = xf(x + y)和F(x,y,z) = 0的两端对x求导可得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = f + x \left(1 + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) f' \\ F'_x + F'_y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + F'_z \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{(f + xf')F'_{y} - xf'F'_{x}}{F'_{y} + xf'F'_{z}}, \ F'_{y} + xf'F'_{z} \neq 0$$

解: 利用先二后一法可得

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^{2} dx dy dz = \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} z^{2} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq R^{2} - z^{2}} dx dy + \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{2}} z^{2} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq 2Rz - z^{2}} dx dy
= \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} \pi z^{2} (R^{2} - z^{2}) dz + \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{2}} \pi z^{2} (2Rz - z^{2}) dz = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^{5}. \square$$

二、计算题(第9大题8分,其余大题每道10分,共68分)

9. 求函数 $f(x,y) = (y-x^2)(y-x^3)$ 的极值.

解: 求导可得

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = -3x^2y - 2xy + 5x^4 \\ f'_y = 2y - x^3 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

解得驻点

$$P_1(0,0), P_2\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{10}{27}\right), P_3(1,1)$$

求二阶导可得

$$\begin{cases} f''_{xx} = A = -6xy - 2y + 20x^3 \\ f''_{xy} = B = -3x^2 - 2x \\ f''_{yy} = C = 2 \end{cases}$$

(1)当 $P_2\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{10}{27}\right)$ 时有 $A = \frac{100}{27}$, $B = -\frac{8}{3}$, C = 2, 于是有 $AC - B^2 > 0$, A > 0, 因此 P_2 为 极小值点,极小值为 $f\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{10}{27}\right) = -\frac{4}{729}$;

(2)当 $P_3(1,1)$ 时有A=12, B=-5, C=2, 于是有 $AC-B^2<0$, A>0, 因此 P_3 不是极值点:

(3)当 $P_3(1,1)$ 时有A=B=0,C=2,于是有 $AC-B^2=0$,A=0,判别法失效,需要利用极值的定义. 因为有

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x,2x^2) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} x^4(2-x) \ge 0 = f(0,0)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x,2x^3) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} x^5(2x-1) \le 0 = f(0,0)$$

所以凡不是极值点.

综上,函数
$$f(x,y)$$
在 $P_2\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{10}{27}\right)$ 时有极小值,极小值为 $f\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{10}{27}\right) = -\frac{4}{729}$

10. 求常系数齐次微分方程组 $\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -2x + 2y + 2z \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = -10x + 6y + 8z \text{ 的通解}. \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = 3x - y - 2z \end{cases}$

解: 其系数矩阵为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -10 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

求特征值可得 $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = 1 - i$, $\lambda_2 = 1 + i$, 其对应的特征向量分别为

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ 2 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 2 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

对应的三个线性无关的解为

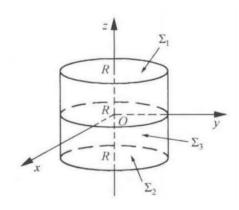
$$X_{1}(t) = e^{\lambda_{1}t} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\-2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{2}(t) = e^{(1-i)t} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{2} = e^{(1-i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i\\2\\i \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{3}(t) = e^{(1+i)t} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{2} = e^{(1+i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i\\2\\-i \end{pmatrix}$$

取 $X_3(t)$ 得到虚部和实部同样也是三个线性无关的解,分别是

$$X_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\-2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widetilde{X}_2(t) = e^t \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + \sin t\\2\cos t\\\sin t \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widetilde{X}_3(t) = e^t \begin{pmatrix} \sin t - \cos t\\2\sin t\\-\cos t \end{pmatrix}. \square$$

11. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \, dy \, dz + z^2 \, dx \, dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 其中 Σ 是由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 及两平面 z = R, z = -R(R > 0) 所围成立体表面的外侧.

解:如图所示



显然有

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \, dy \, dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \, dy \, dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0$$

记 Σ_1 , Σ_2 在xOy平面上的投影区域为 D_{xy} ,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} \frac{R^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} \frac{(-R)^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} = 0$$

在 Σ_3 上有

$$\iint_{\Sigma_3} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0$$

记 Σ_3 在yOz平面上的投影区域为 D_{yz} ,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{3}} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} = \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z}{R^{2} + z^{2}} - \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{-\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z}{R^{2} + z^{2}}$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z}{R^{2} + z^{2}} = 2 \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}y \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{R^{2} + z^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \pi^{2} R$$

$$\text{FIUM: } \oint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + z^{2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \pi^{2} R. \square$$

12. 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{u \, dv - v \, du}{u^2 + v^2}$, 其中u = ax + by, v = cx + dy ($ad - bc \neq 0$), L 为 xy 平面上环绕坐标原点的简单闭曲线,取逆时针方向为正.

解:将u,v代入可得

$$\oint_{L} \frac{u \, dv - v \, du}{u^{2} + v^{2}} = (ad - bc) \oint_{L} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{(ax + by)^{2} + (cx + dy)^{2}} = (ad - bc) \oint_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy$$

对P和O求导可得

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{(b^2 + d^2)y^2 - (a^2 + c^2)x^2}{[(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2]^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

由于 $(u,v)=(0,0)\Leftrightarrow (x,y)=(0,0)$,所以在 $(x,y)\neq (0,0)$ 的区域上,曲线积分与路径无关. 在简单闭曲线 L 内部取椭圆 Γ : $(ax+by)^2+(cx+dy)^2=\rho^2$,逆时针方向, $\rho>0$ 充分小. 则

$$\oint_{L} \frac{u \, dv - v \, du}{u^{2} + v^{2}} = (ad - bc) \oint_{L} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{(ax + by)^{2} + (cx + dy)^{2}}$$

$$= (ad - bc) \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \oint_{L} x \, dy - y \, dx = (ad - bc) \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \iint_{D} 2 \, dx \, dy$$

这里 D 为椭圆 Γ 包围的区域。对上式右边的二重积分作换元变换,令u=ax+by,v=cx+dy,则有

$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}} = \frac{1}{ad - bc}$$

于是

$$\oint_{L} \frac{u \, dv - v \, du}{u^{2} + v^{2}} = (ad - bc) \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \iint_{D} 2 \, dx \, dy = \frac{ad - bc}{\rho^{2}} \iint_{D} 2|J| \, du \, dv$$

$$= \frac{ad - bc}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{|ad - bc|} \cdot \pi \rho^{2} = \pm 2\pi. \square$$

13. 讨论多元函数
$$z = f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在坐标原点处:

(1)是否连续; (2)偏导数是否存在; (3)是否可微; (4)偏导数是否连续.

解: (1)当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时, $|f(x,y)| \leq x^2 + y^2$,故 $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x,y) = 0$,所以函数在原点连续.

(2)在(0,0)点,
$$\frac{f(x,0)-f(0,0)}{x} = \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}}}{x}$$
,所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = 0$$

即偏导数 $\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x}$ 存在,且 $\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} = 0$; 同理偏导数 $\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y}$ 也存在,且 $\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} = 0$.

(3)因为

$$\lim_{\stackrel{\triangle x \to 0}{\triangle y \to 0}} \frac{\triangle z - \left[\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} \cdot \triangle x + \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} \cdot \triangle y\right]}{\sqrt{(\triangle x)^2 + (\triangle y)^2}} = \lim_{\stackrel{\triangle x \to 0}{\triangle y \to 0}} \frac{\left[(\triangle x)^2 + (\triangle y)^2\right] \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\triangle x)^2 + (\triangle y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\triangle x)^2 + (\triangle y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \rho \sin \frac{1}{\rho} = 0$$

故函数 f(x,y)在(0,0)点可微,且dz=0·dx+0·dy=0.

(4)当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{cases}$$

由于
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$$
,所以

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y = x \to 0}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\text{sgn}x}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2|x|}}$$

故偏导数 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$ 在原点不连续,同理偏导数 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y}$ 在原点不连续. \square

14. 设函数 y(x)满足方程

$$y(x) = x^3 - x \int_1^x \frac{y(t)}{t^2} dt + y'(x), \ x > 0$$

并且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y(x)}{x^3}$ 存在,求函数 y(x).

解:将所给方程改写为

$$\frac{y(x)}{x} = x^2 - \int_1^x \frac{y(t)}{t^2} dt + \frac{y'(x)}{x}$$

将上式对x求导可得

$$y''(x) - \frac{x+1}{x}y'(x) = -2x^{2}$$

$$p' - \frac{x+1}{x}p = -2x^{2}$$

令p = y'(x),则有

$$p' - \frac{x+1}{x}p = -2x^2$$

它的通解为

$$p = e^{\int \frac{x+1}{x} dx} \left(-2 \int x^2 e^{-\int \frac{x+1}{x} dx} dx + C_1 \right) = C_1 x e^x + 2x^2 + 2x$$

即得

$$y(x) = \int (C_1 x e^x + 2x^2 + 2x) dx = C_1(x - 1)e^x + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 + C_2$$

因为 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y(x)}{x^3}$ 存在可得 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{C_1(x-1)e^x + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 + C_2}{x^3}$ 存在,得 $C_1 = 0$.又因为当 x = 1

时有, y(1)=1+y'(1), 则

$$C_2 = \frac{10}{3}$$

综上,所求函数为 $y(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 + \frac{10}{3}$.□

 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{e^x + e^y} \cdot e^x$

15. 设u(x,y)在 $D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 上具有二阶连续偏导数,且有

证明:
$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq t^{2}} \left(x \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy}{\left(\tan t - \arctan t \right)^{2}} = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

解: 设
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
,则有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = y$.因此可得

$$I = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq t^{2}} \left(x \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq t^{2}} \left(f_{x} u_{x} + f_{y} u_{y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial D} \left[(x^{2} + y^{2}) u_{x} dy - (x^{2} + y^{2}) u_{y} dx \right] - \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq t^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{t^{2}}{2} \oint_{\partial D} (u_{x} dy - u_{y} dx) - \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq t^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{t^{2}}{2} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq t^{2}} (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx dy - \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq t^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq t^{2}} (t^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}) \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{e^{x} + e^{y}} e^{x} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \iint_{0} (t^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}) (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} (t^{2} - \rho^{2}) \rho^{3} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{24} t^{6}$$

因此可得

$$\lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(x \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy}{\left(\tan t - \arctan t \right)^2} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{\pi}{24} t^6}{\frac{1}{36} t^6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}.\Box$$