安徽大学 2020—2021 学年第二学期 《高等数学 A (二)》期中试卷(参考答案)

一、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

- 1. $\pi/3$
- $2. \quad \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy$
- 3. $2021^{2022} \ln 2021$
- 4. $e^{2x}(C_1\cos 3x + C_2\sin 3x)$, 其中 C_1 , C_2 为任意常数
- 5. $Z=e^{x^2+y^2}$

二、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

6, C 7, B 8, A 9, D 10, D

三、计算题(每小题9分,共54分)

11、解:

这是典型的一阶非齐次线性方程,这里 $P(x) = -\frac{2}{x+1}, Q(x) = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$.

于是直接利用公式, $y = \tilde{C}e^{-\int P(x)dx} + \int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx}$

可知所求通解为

$$y = \left[\int (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{-\int \frac{2}{x+1} dx} dx + \tilde{C} \right] e^{\int \frac{2}{x+1} dx} = \left[\frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \tilde{C} \right] (x+1)^2$$
 (9 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

12、解:

$$x^2 y = t$$

原式=
$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\sin t - \arcsin t}{t^3}$$

 $=-\frac{1}{3}($ 利用洛必达法则,或者利用泰勒公式,都可以)

(9分)

13、解

设: 切点
$$(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$
,
$$2x_0(x-x_0)+4y_0(y-y_0)+2z_0(z-z_0)=0$$

$$\frac{x_0}{1}=\frac{2y_0}{-1}=\frac{z_0}{2}=\lambda$$

$$\lambda^2+2(-\frac{\lambda}{2})^2+(2\lambda)^2=1$$

$$\lambda=\pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}},\ x-y+2z=\pm\sqrt{\frac{11}{2}}$$

14. **解:**

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf_1' + \frac{1}{y}f_2'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial y}$$

$$= = f_1' + y \left(x f_{11}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{12}'' \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' + \frac{1}{y} \left(x f_{21}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{22}'' \right)$$

$$= f_1' + y x f_{11}'' - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' - \frac{x}{y^3} f_{22}''$$

$$(9 \%)$$

15. 解:

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v + y\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

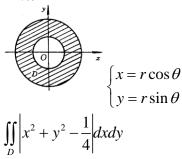
$$u + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - x\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xv + yu}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{xu - yv}{x^2 + y^2}$$

(9分)

(9分)

16.解:



$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\frac{1}{4} - r^2) r dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (r^2 - \frac{1}{4}) r dr$$
$$= \frac{5\pi}{16}$$

(9分)

四、应用题(共10分)

17.

设长方体的长、宽、高分别为x, y和z, 则问题是要求函数

$$V = xyz$$
 $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$

在条件 $2(xy + yz + xz)-a^2=0$

下的最大值. 令拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz + \lambda(2xy + 2xz + 2yz - a^2),$$

求出 $L(x, y, z, \lambda)$ 对x, y, z, 的偏导数:

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = yz + 2\lambda(y+z) = 0, \\ L'_y = xz + 2\lambda(x+z) = 0, \\ L'_z = xy + 2\lambda(x+y) = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = 2xy + 2yz + 2xz - a^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

注意到x>0, y>0, z>0

由此式可解得: x = y = z, 可得:

$$x = y = z = \frac{\sqrt{6}a}{6}.$$

由于该问题最大值一定存在,且可能极值点唯一,因此可以断定所求得的点就是函数的最大值点. 于是便知,以棱长为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}a$ 的立方体的体积最大,且最大体积

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{36} a^3. \tag{10 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

五、证明题(共6分)

18、证明:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_{x'}}{F_{z'}} = -\frac{\varphi_{1}c}{-a\varphi_{1} - b\varphi_{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_{y'}}{F_{z'}} = -\frac{\varphi_{2}c}{-a\varphi_{1} - b\varphi_{2}}$$
所以:
$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c$$

(6分)