

# 东校区 2007 学年度第二学期 07 级《高等数学一》期中考试题

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警告

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条：“考试作弊不授予学士学位。”

注：本考卷共 4 页，9 大题。

一、讨论函数  $\frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$  在  $(0, 0)$  的全面极限（重极限）与累次极限。

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

考虑  $(x, y)$  沿  $y = mx \rightarrow (0, 0)$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m^2 x^2}{1 + m^2} = \frac{m^2}{1 + m^2} \quad \text{沿 } m \text{ 直线, 极限不唯一}$$

二、函数  $z = \arctan(xy)$ , 其中  $y = e^x$ , 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ 。

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{e^x + x e^x}{1 + x^2 y^2} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{e^x + x e^x}{1 + x^2 e^{2x}}$$

三、求  $u = xyz$  在点  $P_0(5, 1, 2)$  处沿与各坐标轴正向成等角的方向的方向导数。

$$\text{方向向量: } \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$u_x(P_0) = yz = 2$$

$$u_y(P_0) = xz = 10$$

$$u_z(P_0) = xy = 5$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{17}{\sqrt{3}}$$

四、求曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  的一个切平面，使它平行于  $x + 4y + 6z = 0$ 。

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 21 = 0$$

$$(1) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4y, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 6z$$

$$\text{设 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 为切点，则切平面方程为： } 2x_0(x - x_0) + 4y_0(y - y_0) + 6z_0(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$2x_0x + 4y_0y + 6z_0z = 2x_0^2 + 4y_0^2 + 6z_0^2$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{2}k, \quad y_0 = k, \quad z_0 = k$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 代入 } F: \frac{k^2}{4} + 2k^2 + 3k^2 - 21 = 0, \quad \frac{7}{4}k^2 = 21, \quad k = 2 \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 2, 2)$$

$$2(x-1) + 8(y-2) + 12(z-2) = 0$$

$$2x + 8y + 12z = 2 + 16 + 24 = 42$$

$$x + 4y + 6z = 21$$

五、证明：表面积一定，设为  $S$ ，而体积最大的长方体是正立方体。

$$\text{设 } a, b, c.$$

$$2ab + 2bc + 2ac = S$$

$$\max(abc)$$

$$L = abc + \lambda(2ab + 2bc + 2ac - S)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a} = bc + 2\lambda(b+c) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = ac + 2\lambda(a+c) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial c} = ab + 2\lambda(a+b) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 2ab + 2bc + 2ac - S = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} abc + \lambda(2ab + 2ac) &= 0 \\ abc + \lambda(2ab + 2bc) &= 0 \\ abc + \lambda(2ab + 2bc) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 2abc + \lambda S + 2\lambda ab &= 0 \\ 2abc + \lambda S + 2\lambda bc &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a = c$$

$$\text{类似可得 } b = c \Rightarrow \text{体积最大的是正立方体.}$$

六、求  $I = \iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2\}$ .



$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\pi \leq r \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-\cos r + r \sin r) dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta (-r \cos r) \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} = 2\pi \cdot (-2\pi - \pi) = -6\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

七、求  $I = \iiint_V z^2 dx dy dz$ , 其中  $V$  是由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq r^2$  与  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2rz$  围成的体积。

用极坐标: 设  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi], s \in [0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r], z \in [r - \sqrt{r^2 - s^2}, \sqrt{r^2 - s^2}]$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} ds \int_{r - \sqrt{r^2 - s^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}} z^2 dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \left( s \cdot \frac{z^3}{3} \Big|_{r - \sqrt{r^2 - s^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}} \right) ds$$

$$\text{用极坐标: } \begin{cases} x = s \cos \theta \\ y = s \sin \theta \\ z = s \cos \varphi \end{cases} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], s \in [0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]: \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} ds \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} s^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cdot s^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^r s^4 ds \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \frac{r^5}{5} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{r^5}{5} \cdot \left( -\frac{\cos^3 \varphi}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{r^5}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{24} = \frac{7\pi r^5}{60} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } \varphi \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]: \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} ds \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} s^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cdot s^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^r s^4 ds \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \frac{r^5}{5} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \frac{3\pi}{5} r^5 \cdot \left( -\frac{\cos^3 \varphi}{3} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \right) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{3\pi}{5} r^5 \cdot \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{7\pi r^5}{60} + \frac{\pi r^5}{160} = \frac{59}{480} \pi r^5$$

八、求解下列微分方程

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x}, h(u) = e^u + u$$

$$u' = \frac{h(u) - u}{x} = \frac{e^u}{x}, \quad e^{-u} du = \frac{3}{x} dx, \quad -e^{-u} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$e^{-u} + \ln|x| + C = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{y}{x}} + \ln|x| + C = 0$$

$$(2) ydx - xdy = (x^2 + y^2)dx.$$

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 y^2} = dx$$

$$d(\arctan \frac{x}{y}) = dx$$

$$\arctan \frac{x}{y} = x + C$$

九、对于微分方程  $x^2 y'' - xy' + 2y = x \ln x$  (9.1),

(1) 求方程 (9.1) 对应的齐次方程的通解。

(2) 求出方程 (9.1) 的通解。

$$(1) x^2 y'' - xy' + 2y = 0$$

$$\text{令 } t = \ln x, x = e^t, y_x'' = \frac{1}{x^2} (y_t'' - y_t'), y_x' = \frac{1}{x} y_t'$$

$$y_t'' - 2y_t' + 2y = 0, \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0, \lambda = 1 \pm i.$$

$$y = C_1 e^{it} + C_2 e^{-it} = C_1 x \cos(\ln x) + C_2 x \sin(\ln x)$$

$$(2) y_t' - 2y_t + 2y = t e^t$$

$$P_n(x) e^{\alpha t}, \alpha = 1 \text{ 不是特征根}$$

$$y_t' - 2y_t + 2y = (a + b) e^t$$

$$y_t' = a e^t + (a + b) e^t = (a + b + at) e^t$$

$$y_t'' = a e^t + (a + b + at) e^t = (2a + b + at) e^t$$

$$\text{代入: } e^t (\underline{2a + b + at} - \underline{2a - 2b - 2at} + \underline{2at + 2b}) = e^t (b + at) = e^t \cdot t$$

$$b = 0, a = 1.$$

$$\text{特解: } y = t e^t = x \ln x$$

$$\text{通解: } y = x (C_1 \cos \ln x + C_2 \sin \ln x + \ln x)$$