北京大学数学科学学院2022-23高等数学B2期中考试

1.(10分) 求常微分方程

$$(xy - x^3y^3) dx + (1+x^2) dy = 0$$

的满足y(0) = 1的解。

Solution.

对原方程变形可得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x^3y^3 - xy}{1 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x^3y^3 - xy}{1 + x^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{y^3}\right) = \frac{2ux - 2x^3}{1 + x^2}$$

即

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} - \frac{2ux}{1+x^2} = -\frac{2x^3}{1+x^2}$$

对应齐次方程为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u} = \frac{2x\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}$$

通解为

$$u = C(1 + x^2)$$

现在将 $u = C(x)(1+x^2)$ 代入原方程可得

$$C'(x) (1+x^2) = -\frac{2x^3}{1+x^2}$$

于是

$$C(x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

于是

$$u(x) = -1 - (1 + x^{2}) \ln(1 + x^{2}) + C(1 + x^{2})$$

y(0) = 1要求u(0) = 1,于是C = 1,即原方程的解为

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (1 + x^2)\ln(1 + x^2)}}$$

2.(10分) 求常微分方程

$$x^2y'' + 3xy' + 4y = 0(x > 0)$$

的满足y(1) = y'(1) = 1的解.

Solution.

做代换 $x = e^t$,于是

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \mathrm{e}^{-t} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right) \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \mathrm{e}^{-2t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)$$

于是

$$y_t'' - y_t' + 3y_t' + 4y = 0$$

这是一个齐次方程,对应的特征根为 $\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$,其通解为

$$y = e^{-t} \left(C_1 \cos \sqrt{3}t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{3}t \right)$$

于是原方程的通解为

$$y = \frac{C_1 \cos \sqrt{3} \ln x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{3} \ln x}{x}$$

要求y(1) = 1则有 $C_1 = 1$.而

$$y'_x = e^{-t}y'_t = e^{-2t} \left(\left(\sqrt{3}C_2 - C_1 \right) \cos \sqrt{3}t - \left(\sqrt{3}C_1 + C_2 \right) \sin \sqrt{3}t \right)$$

要求y'(1) = 1就有 $\sqrt{3}C_2 - C_1 = 1$.于是 $C_1 = 1$, $C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 于是原方程的解为

$$y = \frac{3\cos\sqrt{3}\ln x + \sqrt{3}\sin\sqrt{3}\ln x}{3x}$$

3.(10分) 求常微分方程

$$y'' + y' - 2y = x + e^x + \sin x$$

的满足 $y(0) = -\frac{7}{20}, y'(0) = \frac{38}{15}$ 的解.

Solution.

原方程对应的齐次方程的特征根为 $\lambda_1=1,\lambda_2=-2$,于是原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

考虑方程y'' + y' - 2y = x的特解,设 $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$,则

$$2A + (2Ax + B) - 2(Ax^{2} + Bx + C) = x$$

于是 $A=0, B=-\frac{1}{2}, C=-\frac{1}{4}.$ 考虑方程 $y''+y'-2y={\rm e}^x$ 的特解,设 $y=Ax{\rm e}^x$,则有

$$Ae^{x}(x+2+x+1-2x) = e^{x}$$

于是 $A = \frac{1}{3}$.

考虑方程 $y'' + y' - 2y = \sin x$ 的特解,设 $y = A\cos x + B\sin x$,则有

$$(-B - A - 2B)\sin x + (-A + B - 2A)\cos x = \sin x$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}xe^x - \frac{1}{10}\cos x - \frac{3}{10}\sin x$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_1 + C_2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{10} = -\frac{7}{20} \\ y'(0) = C_1 - 2C_2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{38}{15} \end{cases}$$

解得
$$C_1 = 1, C_2 = -1$$
,于是原方程的解为
$$y = e^x - e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}xe^x - \frac{1}{10}\cos x - \frac{3}{10}\sin x$$

4.(10分) 设关于*R*的函数

$$I(R) = \oint_{x^2 + y^2 = R^2} \frac{x dy - y dx}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2}$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} I(R) = 0$$

Proof.

$$P(x,y) = \frac{-y}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2} \qquad Q(x,y) = \frac{x}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2}$$

积分曲线 $S_R: x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 的单位切向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (-y, x)$,于是

$$\begin{split} I(R) &= \oint_{S_R^+} (P,Q) \cdot \mathbf{n} \mathrm{d}s \\ &= \oint_S \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\left(x^2 + xy + y^2\right)^2} \mathrm{d}s \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2}{\left(R^2 \left(1 + \cos t \sin t\right)\right)^2} \mathrm{d}t \\ &\leqslant \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4}{R^2} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{8\pi}{R^2} \end{split}$$

于是

$$0\leqslant I(R)\leqslant \frac{8\pi}{R^2}$$

由夹逼准证可知

$$\lim_{R \to +\infty} I(R) = 0$$

5.(10分) 设L为空间曲线

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1\\ x + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

其方向为自z轴正方向向负方向看的逆时针方向.计算曲线积分

$$\int_{L} (y - z + \sin^{2} x) dx + (z - x + \sin^{2} y) dy + (x - y + \sin^{2} z) dz$$

Solution.

令 $P(x,y,z) = y - z + \sin^2 x, Q(x,y,z) = z - x + \sin^2 y, R(x,y,z) = x - y + \sin^2 z$.于是P,Q,R在 \mathbb{R}^3 上可微.L围成的空间曲面 $S: z = 1 - x, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1$,其单位外法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{(1,0,1)}{\sqrt{2}}$.于是据Stokes公式有

$$\begin{split} \int_{L} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y + R \mathrm{d}z &= \iint_{S^{+}} \begin{vmatrix} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y & \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z & \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -2 \iint_{S^{+}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -2 \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant 1} \mathrm{d}\sigma \\ &= -2 \sqrt{2}\pi \end{split}$$

6.(10分) 设D是单位圆 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$,求积分

$$\iint_D (x+y+xy)^2 \,\mathrm{d}\sigma$$

Solution.

做极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$,于是积分区域变为 $D': 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$.于是

$$\iint_{D} (x+y+xy)^{2} d\sigma = \iint_{D} (x^{2}+y^{2}+x^{2}y^{2}+2xy+2xy^{2}) d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D} (x^{2}+y^{2}+x^{2}y^{2}) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (r^{2}+r^{4}\sin^{2}\theta\cos^{2}\theta) r dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\sin^{2}\theta\cos^{2}\theta\right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{t=2\theta}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{48} \int_{0}^{4\pi} \sin^{2}t dt$$

$$= \frac{13}{24}\pi$$

7.(10分) 设平面闭区域D由直线y = x和曲线 $y = x^3$ 围成,求积分

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{3x^2 \sin y}{y} + 2e^{x^2} \right) d\sigma$$

Solution.

首先考虑第一项,有

$$\iint_{D} \frac{3x^{2} \sin y}{y} dx dy = \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{\sqrt[3]{y}}^{y} \frac{3x^{2} \sin y}{y} dx + \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} \frac{3x^{2} \sin y}{y} dx$$

$$\stackrel{t=x^{3}}{=} \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{y}^{y^{3}} \frac{\sin y}{y} dt + \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y^{3}}^{y} \frac{\sin y}{y} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} \sin y (y^{2} - 1) dy + \int_{0}^{1} \sin y (1 - y^{2}) dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sin y (1 - y^{2}) dy$$

$$= 2 (y^{2} \cos y - 2y \sin y - 3 \cos y) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 6 - 4 \cos 1 - 4 \sin 1$$

再考虑第二项,有

$$\iint_{D} 2e^{x^{2}} d\sigma = \int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{x}^{x^{3}} 2e^{x^{2}} dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{3}}^{x} 2e^{x^{2}} dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{1} (x - x^{3}) e^{x^{2}} dx$$

$$\xrightarrow{t=x^{2}} 2 \int_{0}^{1} (1 - t) e^{t} dt$$

$$= 2 (e^{t} (2 - t)) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 2e - 4$$

于是

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{3x^2 \sin y}{y} + 2e^{x^2} \right) d\sigma = 2e + 2 - 4\cos 1 - 4\sin 1$$

8.(10分) 设空间闭区域Ω由曲面
$$z = \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}, z = \sqrt{3(1+x^2+y^2)}$$
和 $x^2+y^2 = 1$ 围成,求积分

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{(x+y+z)^2 \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}{(x^2+y^2+z^2) (1+x^2+y^2+z^2)} dV$$

Solution.

做柱坐标变换 $z = z, x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$,于是积分区域变为

$$\Omega': 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi, \sqrt{1+r^2} \leqslant z \leqslant \sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+r^2}$$

于是

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{(x+y+z)^2 \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}{(x^2+y^2+z^2) (1+x^2+y^2+z^2)} dV
= \iiint_{\Omega'} \frac{\left(r^2+z^2+r^2\sin\theta\cos\theta+2rz\left(\sin\theta+\cos\theta\right)\sqrt{1+r^2}\right)}{(r^2+z^2) (1+r^2+z^2)} r dV
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} dr \int_{\sqrt{1+r^2}}^{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+r^2}} \frac{r\sqrt{1+r^2}}{(z^2+r^2+1)} dz
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} dr \left(r \arctan\frac{z}{\sqrt{1+r^2}}\right) \Big|_{\sqrt{1+r^2}}^{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+r^2}}
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\pi}{12} r dr
= \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

9.(10分) 设Γ由闭曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 9(y \geqslant 0)$ 和 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1(y \leqslant 0)$ 组成,方向沿逆时针方向,求曲线积分

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{y^2 + y + 4x^2}{4x^2 + y^2} + \sin x^2 \right) dx + \left(\frac{4x^2 - x + y^2}{4x^2 + y^2} + \sin y^2 \right) dy$$

Solution.

设Ω为Γ围成的闭区域。

首先令

$$P(x,y) = \frac{y}{4x^2 + y^2} \qquad Q(x,y) = \frac{-x}{4x^2 + y^2}$$

再令

$$A(x,y) = 1 + \sin x^2$$
 $B(x,y) = 1 + \sin y^2$

于是原曲线积分即为

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (A+P) \mathrm{d}x + (B+Q) \mathrm{d}y$$

首先有

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} = 0$$

在R2上成立,于是据Green公式有

$$\oint_L A \mathrm{d}x + B \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\Omega} 0 \mathrm{d}\sigma = 0$$

考虑小椭圆 $\Omega_{\varepsilon}: x^2 + y^2 \leqslant \varepsilon^2$ 和其边界 S_{ε} ,其中 $0 < \varepsilon < 3$.在 $\Omega \setminus \Omega_{\varepsilon}$ 上根据Green公式有

$$\oint_{\Gamma+S_{\varepsilon}^{-}} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{\Omega \setminus \Omega_{\varepsilon}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega \setminus \Omega_{\varepsilon}} -\frac{(4x^{2} + y^{2}) - 8x^{2} + (4x^{2} + y^{2}) - 2y^{2}}{(4x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} d\sigma$$

$$= 0$$

现在做换元 $x=\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon\cos\theta,y=\varepsilon\sin\theta.$ 椭圆周 S_{ε} 逆时针方向的单位切向量为 $\mathbf{n}=\frac{(-y,x)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$ 于是

$$\begin{split} \oint_{\Gamma} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y &= \oint_{S_{\varepsilon}^{+}} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2}} \oint_{S} y \mathrm{d}x - x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} -\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{split}$$

于是

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{y^2 + y + 4x^2}{4x^2 + y^2} + \sin x^2 \right) dx + \left(\frac{4x^2 - x + y^2}{4x^2 + y^2} + \sin y^2 \right) dy = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

10.(10分) 设曲面S是柱体 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1, 0 \le z \le 1\}$ 的表面的外侧.

(1) 求曲面积分

$$\iint_{S} (y-z)|x| dy dz + (z-x)|y| dz dx + (x-y)z dx dy$$

(2) 求曲面积分

$$\iint_{S} (y-z)x^{2} dy dz + (z-x)y^{2} dz dx + (x-y)z^{2} dx dy$$

(3) 求曲面积分

$$\iint_{S} (y-z)x^{3} dy dz + (z-x)y^{3} dz dx + (x-y)z^{3} dx dy$$

Solution.

S可分为三个部分,即

$$D_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1\}$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = 1, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1\}$$

$$D_3 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leqslant z \leqslant 1, x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

三个面的单位外法向量分别为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (0,0,-1), \mathbf{n}_2 = (0,0,1), \mathbf{n}_3 = (x,y,0).$ 各区域都关于Oxz和Oyz平面对称,也关于z轴对称.

(1) 在D₁面上有

$$I_1 = \iint_{D_1} -1(x-y)z dS = 0$$

在 D_2 面上有

$$I_2 = \iint_{D_1} -1(x-y)z dS = -\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} (x-y) d\sigma = 0$$

在 D_3 面上有

$$I_3 = \iint_{D_3} x|x|(y-z) + y|y|(z-x)dS = 0$$

于是

$$\iint_{S} (y-z)|x| dy dz + (z-x)|y| dz dx + (x-y)z dx dy = 0$$

(2) 同理不难有 $I_1 = I_2 = 0$,而

$$I_3 = \iint_{D_2} (y-z)x^3 + (z-x)y^3 dS = 0$$

于是

$$\iint_{S} (y-z)x^{2} dy dz + (z-x)y^{2} dz dx + (x-y)z^{2} dx dy = 0$$

(3) 仍然不难有 $I_1 = I_2 = 0$,而

仍然不难有
$$I_1=I_2=0$$
,而
$$I_3=\iint_{D_3}(y-z)x^4+(z-x)y^4\mathrm{d}S=\iint_{D_3}x^4y-xy^4+z\left(y^4-x^4\right)\mathrm{d}S=0$$
于是
$$\iint_S(y-z)x^3\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z+(z-x)y^3\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x+(x-y)z^3\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y=0$$

$$\iint_{S} (y-z)x^{3} dydz + (z-x)y^{3} dzdx + (x-y)z^{3} dxdy = 0$$