

四川大学期末考试试题 A（答案）

（2017-2018 学年第 2 学期）

课程号： 201075030 课序号： 课程名称：微积分（II）-2 任课教师： 成绩：
适用专业年级： 学生人数： 印题份数： 学号： 姓名：

考 生 承 诺

我已认真阅读并知晓《四川大学考场规则》和《四川大学本科学生考试违纪作弊处分规定（修订）》，郑重承诺：

- 1、已按要求将考试禁止携带的文具用品或与考试有关的物品放置在指定地点；
- 2、不带手机进入考场；
- 3、考试期间遵守以上两项规定，若有违规行为，同意按照有关条款接受处理。

考生签名：

一、（5×6=30 分）计算题

1、 $\int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx$.

解： $\int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3}$

$= -e^{-1} - e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 = 1 - 2e^{-1} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

2、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t - 1) dt}{x^2}$.

解： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t - 1) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

3、 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - \cos(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x^2 + y^2}$.

解： $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - \cos(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}{x^2 + y^2} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

4、 $\iint_D e^{x+y} d\sigma$, $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

$$\text{解: } \iint_D e^{x+y} d\sigma = \iint_D e^y e^x d\sigma = \int_0^1 e^x dx \int_0^1 e^y dy \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$= (\int_0^1 e^x dx)^2 = (e-1)^2 \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$5、\text{ 设 } w = u^2 + uv + v^2, \quad u = x^2, \quad v = x+1, \quad \text{求 } \left. \frac{dw}{dx} \right|_{x=0}.$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dw}{dx} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dx} = (2u+v)2x + (u+2v) = 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 2 \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$\left. \frac{dw}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 2 \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$6、\text{ 计算 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx.$$

$$\text{解: } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^2} dx^2 \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2 \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{8} \dots\dots\dots ②$$

二、 (8×5=40 分) 解答题

$$1、\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x+1) \cos x dx.$$

$$\text{解: } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x+1) \cos x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx \dots\dots\dots ④$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = -2 \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0 \dots\dots\dots ④$$

$$2、\text{ 求 } \begin{cases} y' - \frac{y}{x} = 1, x > 0 \\ y(1) = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 的解.}$$

$$\text{解: } p(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, q(x) = 1, \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right] = x(\ln x + c) \dots\dots\dots ④$$

$$\text{利用定解条件可知 } y = x(\ln x + 1) \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$3、\text{ 已知方程 } z^3 + xz^2 + yz = 1 \text{ 确定隐函数 } z = z(x, y), \text{ 求 } dz|_{(0,0)}.$$

$$\text{解: } d(z^3 + xz^2 + yz) = 0 \Rightarrow 3z^2 dz + z^2 dx + 2xz dz + z dy + y dz = 0 \Rightarrow dz = -\frac{z^2 dx + z dy}{3z^2 + 2xz + y} \dots\dots ③$$

又 $x=0, y=0 \Rightarrow z=1$,③

$$\text{故 } dz|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{z^2 dx + z dy}{3z^2 + 2xz + y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{dx + dy}{3} \dots\dots\dots ②$$

4、 $\iint_D (x^2 - 2x + 3y) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$.

解: 根据积分区域的对称性可知:

$$\iint_D (x^2 - 2x + 3y) d\sigma = \iint_D x^2 d\sigma, \dots\dots\dots ②$$

再利用轮换对称性可知:

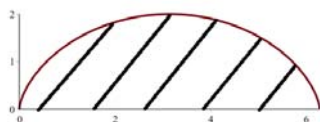
$$\iint_D (x^2 - 2x + 3y) d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma, \dots\dots\dots ③$$

利用极坐标可知:

$$\iint_D (x^2 - 2x + 3y) d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \dots\dots\dots ③$$

5、如下图所示阴影部分为摆线 $\begin{cases} x = \theta - \sin \theta \\ y = 1 - \cos \theta \end{cases} (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$ 与 x 轴所围成. 求阴影部分

绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.



$$\text{解: } V = \int_0^{2\pi} \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos \theta)^2 d(\theta - \sin \theta) \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos \theta)^3 d\theta = 8\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^6 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$= 16\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 \theta d\theta = 32\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 \theta d\theta = 32\pi \frac{5}{6} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = 5\pi^2 \dots\dots\dots ②$$

三、 (7 分) 已知 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 6y$. (1) 求 $f(x, y)$ 的极值和极值点, 并判断是极大值还是极小值, 请给出理由. (2) 求 $f(x, y)$ 在 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 32\}$ 上最值和最值点, 并给出理由.

解: (1) $f_x = 2x - 6 = 0$, $f_y = 2y + 6 = 0$

解得驻点为 $x = 3, y = -3$ ②

又 $A = f_{xx} = 2 > 0$, $B = f_{xy} = 0$, $C = f_{yy} = 2 > 0$, $B^2 - AC = -4 < 0$,

故 $x = 3, y = -3$ 是极小值点.②

(2) 考虑 $L(x, y, \lambda) = 32 - 6x + 6y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 32)$,

$$\begin{cases} L_x = -6 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 6 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 32 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $x = \pm 4, y = \mp 4$ ②

算得 $f(4, -4) = -16$, $f(-4, 4) = 80$, $f(3, -3) = -18$,

故最大值为 80, 最小值 -18。①

四、 (8 分) 已知函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f'(x) = \int_0^x f(x-t)dt + 2e^x - 1$, 且 $f(0) = 1$. (1)

求函数 $f(x)$; (2) 求 $y = f(x) - xe^x$ 在 $x = 0$ 和 $x = 1$ 之间的弧长.

解: (1) 在方程两边同时求导得 $f''(x) - f(x) = 2e^x$, 且有 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1$,

求解常微分方程:

特征方程为 $r^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -1, r = 1$,

齐次问题得通解为 $C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x$,②

非齐次问题的特解设为 $f^*(x) = axe^x$, 代入解得 $f^*(x) = xe^x$,②

故非齐次问题的通解为 $f(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x + xe^x$, 由定解条件可知,

解为 $f(x) = \frac{e^{-x} + e^x}{2} + xe^x$ ②

(2) $y = f(x) - xe^x = \frac{e^{-x} + e^x}{2}$, 由弧长公式得

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{e^{-2x} + e^{2x} + 2}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (e^{-x} + e^x) dx$$

$$= \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} \dots\dots\dots ②$$

五、 (7 分) 已知 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cdot \tan y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$, (1) 求 $f_x(0, 0)$, $f_y(0, 0)$; (2)

判断 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性.

$$\text{解: } f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0, \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x \tan \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}, \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$\text{令 } \Delta y = k\Delta x (k \neq 0), \text{ 有 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x \tan(k\Delta x)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (k\Delta x)^2} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k(\Delta x)^2}{(\Delta x)^2 + (k\Delta x)^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}, \text{ 极限不收敛,}$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的不可微. $\dots\dots\dots ③$

六、 (8 分) (1) 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{1-t}} dt$; (2) 证明: $\int_0^1 \frac{4^t}{\sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{1-t}} dt > 2\pi$.

$$\text{解: (1) 令 } t = \cos^2 x, \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{1-t}} dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos x \cdot \sin x} dx = \pi \dots\dots\dots ②$$

(2)

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{4^t}{\sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{1-t}} dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\cos^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\cos^2 y} dy = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\sin^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\sin^2 y} dy, \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$I^2 = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\cos^2 x} dx \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\sin^2 y} dy = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\sin^2 y + \cos^2 x} dx dy \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [4^{\sin^2 y + \cos^2 x} + 4^{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y}] dx dy > 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\frac{\sin^2 y + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 y}{2}} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} 4 dx dy = 4\pi^2, \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{故} \int_0^1 \frac{4^t}{\sqrt{t} \cdot \sqrt{1-t}} dt > 2\pi .$$