

微积分 (II) -2 A 卷答案 (18-19 春)

一、 (5×6=30 分) 计算题

1、 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$.

解: $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx^2 \dots\dots\dots (3)$

$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots (2)$

2、 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$.

解: 令 $x = \sin^2 t, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sin t \cos t} 2 \sin t \cos t dt \dots\dots\dots (3)$

$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \pi \dots\dots\dots (2)$

3、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{x-t} dt}{x^{3/2}}$.

解: 令 $u = x - t$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{x-t} dt}{x^{3/2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{u} du}{x^{3/2}} \dots\dots\dots (3)$

$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^{1/2}} = \frac{2}{3} \dots\dots\dots (2)$

4、 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right) \right]^{1/n}$.

解: $\ln \left[\prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \right]^{1/n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right), \dots\dots\dots (2)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 2 \ln 2 - 1, \dots\dots\dots (2)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) \right]^{1/n} = \frac{4}{e}. \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

5、 $\int_0^1 y dy \int_y^1 \sin(x^3) dx$.

解： 交换积分顺序

$$\int_0^1 y dy \int_y^1 \sin(x^3) dx = \int_0^1 \sin(x^3) dx \int_0^x y dy \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \sin(x^3) dx^3 = -\frac{1}{6} \cos x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (1 - \cos 1) . \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

6、 求 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = xe^{-y}, \\ y(0) = 1. \end{cases}$ 的解.

解： 分离变量

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = xe^{-y} \Rightarrow e^y dy = x dx \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\int e^y dy = \int x dx \Rightarrow e^y = \frac{x^2}{2} + C, \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

利用定解条件可知： $C = e$, 故解为 $e^y = \frac{x^2}{2} + e . \dots\dots\dots (2)$

二、 (8×4=32 分) 解答题

1、 $\int_{-1}^1 (x + |\sin x|) \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$.

解： $\int_{-1}^1 (x + |\sin x|) \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \dots\dots\dots (2)$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2+1-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) - \frac{\sqrt{2} - \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)}{2} - \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) = \frac{3}{2} \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} . \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

2、设 $z = ye^x$ ，其中 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x + y + xy = 0$ 确定的隐函数，求 $\left. \frac{dz}{dx} \right|_{x=0}$ 。

解： $\frac{dz}{dx} = e^x y + e^x y'$ ，……………(2)

显然， $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ ，……………(1)

$x + y + xy = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + y' + y + xy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1+y}{1+x}$ ，……………(2)

$y'(0) = -1$ ，……………(1)

$\left. \frac{dz}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = y(0) + y'(0) = -1$ 。……………(2)

3、设 $g(x, y) = f\left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}, x + y\right)$ ，求 $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}$ ，其中 f 有二阶连续偏导。

解： $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = xf'_1 + f'_2$ ，

$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = -yf'_1 + f'_2$ ，……………(1)

$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = x^2 f''_{11} + 2xf''_{12} + f''_1 + f''_{22}$ ，……………(2)

$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = y^2 f''_{11} - 2yf''_{12} - f''_1 + f''_{22}$ ，……………(2)

$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = -xyf''_{11} + (x - y)f''_{12} + f''_{22}$ ，……………(2)

$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = (x + y)^2 f''_{11}$ 。……………(1)

4、求微分方程 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = xe^{2x} + \cos x$ 的通解。

解：特征方程： $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1, 2$ ，

对应的齐次方程的通解为 $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$ 。……………(2)

考虑： $y'' - 3y' + 2y = xe^{2x}$ ，考虑特解： $y^* = (ax^2 + bx)e^{2x}$ ，有

$$[(D+2)^2 - 3(D+2) + 2](ax^2 + bx) = x \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -1,$$

$$y^* = (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x)e^{2x}. \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

考虑: $y'' - 3y' + 2y = \cos x$, 考虑特解: $y^* = a \sin x + b \cos x$, 解得

$$a = -\frac{3}{10}, b = \frac{1}{10},$$

$$y^* = -\frac{3}{10}\sin x + \frac{1}{10}\cos x. \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{原问题的通解为: } C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x)e^{2x} - \frac{3}{10}\sin x + \frac{1}{10}\cos x. \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

三、 (7 分) 证明不等式: $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}\pi \leq \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi.$

证明: $\max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} = \sqrt{2}, \dots\dots\dots (1)$ 故

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} dx \leq \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi. \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (1+\sin^2 x) dx \leq \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} \leq \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} dx. \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

四、 (7 分) 已知 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$, $D_2 = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2, |x| + |y| \leq 2\}$, 若

$$\text{函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2, & (x, y) \in D_1, \\ \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, & (x, y) \in D_2, \end{cases} \text{ 求二重积分 } \iint_{D_1 \cup D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma.$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_{D_1 \cup D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} (x^2 - y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} d\sigma = \iint_{D_2} \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} d\sigma \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_1^{\frac{2}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}} \frac{1}{r^2} dr = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{2}) d\theta \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$= 2\pi - 4. \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

五、 (7 分) 计算 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2 - 3xy}$ 满足约束条件 $x^2 + y^2 - xy - 12 = 0$ 的最大值和最大值点.

解: 令 $g = f^2(x, y) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 3xy = 2(x^2 + y^2 - xy) - xy = 24 - xy$, 则有

$$\max_{(x,y)} (24 - xy) \text{ s.t. } x^2 + y^2 - xy - 12 = 0. \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y) = 24 - xy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - xy - 12), \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = -y + \lambda(2x - y) = 0 \\ F_y = -x + \lambda(2y - x) = 0 \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - xy - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x + y = 0 \text{ or } x - y = 0, \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{解得 } (x, y) = (\pm 2\sqrt{3}, \pm 2\sqrt{3}) \text{ 或 } (x, y) = (\pm 2, \mp 2), \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$f(\pm 2\sqrt{3}, \pm 2\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{24 - 12} = 2\sqrt{3},$$

$$f(\pm 2, \mp 2) = \sqrt{24 + 4} = 2\sqrt{7},$$

所以最大值为 $f(\pm 2, \mp 2) = 2\sqrt{7}$, 最大值点 $(x, y) = (\pm 2, \mp 2)$. $\dots\dots\dots (1)$

六、 (9 分) 已知 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$, (1) 判断 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的

连续性; (2) 判断 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性; (3) 判断 $f''_{yx}(0, 0)$ 是否存在?

$$\text{解: (1) 因为 } 0 \leq \frac{|\sin(xy)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} \rightarrow 0, \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{有 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 = f(0, 0), \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

故函数在 $(0, 0)$ 点处连续.

$$(2) f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{x^2 + y^2}, \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

令 $y = kx, k \neq 0$, 则有 $\lim_{(x,kx) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(kx^2)}{(k^2 + 1)x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{(k^2 + 1)x^2} = \frac{k}{k^2 + 1}$

故函数在 $(0,0)$ 不可微. $\dots\dots\dots (1)$

$$(2) \quad f'_y(x,y) = \begin{cases} -\frac{y \sin(xy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{x \cos(xy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}, \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$f''_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(x,0) - f_y(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|x|} = +\infty. \dots\dots\dots (1),$$

故 $f''_{yx}(0,0)$ 不存在. $\dots\dots\dots (1)$

七、 (8 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可微, 满足 $x = \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x tf(t-x)dt$, (1)

求 $f(x)$ 的表达式; (2) 计算由曲线 $y = f(x)$, $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$, $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, 以及 x 轴所围

封闭区域绕 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 旋转所得的旋转体的体积.

解: 在方程两边同时对 x 求导, 有

$$1 = f(x) + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x tf(t-x)dt \Rightarrow \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$1 = f(x) + \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-x}^0 (u+x)f(u)du = f(x) + \int_{-x}^0 f(u)du \Rightarrow \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$0 = f'(x) + f(-x)$, 两边再求导有

$$0 = f''(x) - f'(-x), \text{ 又 } 0 = f'(-x) + f(x), \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

故有定解问题

$$\begin{cases} f''(x) + f(x) = 0 \\ f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

解得： $f(x) = \cos x - \sin x$. …………… (1)

(2) 法 1:

$$V = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (x - \frac{\pi}{4}) [0 - (\cos x - \sin x)] dx = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\frac{\pi}{4} - x)(\cos x - \sin x) dx . \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2}\pi . \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

法 2:

$$V = \pi \cdot (\frac{\pi}{2})^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} - \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (\arcsin \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}})^2 dy = 4\sqrt{2}\pi .$$