

2021 高数下册测试解析

姓名: _____ 分数: _____

答案: 1-8 AB(数 13 D)CA DCDB(数 1 D)

9-14 $\frac{1}{2e}dx - \frac{1}{2}dy$ $y^2 + xy + 1$

$$f' + xf'' + x^{y-1}g'_1 + yx^{y-1}\ln xg''_{11} + yx^{2y-1}\ln xg''_{12} + 2y^2x^{y-1}g''_{12} + 2x^{y+1}\ln xg''_{21} + 4xyg''_{22}$$

(数 13 $(2x+1)e^x$) 3 $2\pi e$ $\frac{1}{4}$

一、选择题: 1~8 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 32 分, 下列每小题给出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求的.

(1) 二元函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(xy)}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点处 【 】

- (A) 连续, 且 $f'_x(0, 0)$, $f'_y(0, 0)$ 存在 (B) 连续, 但 $f'_x(0, 0)$, $f'_y(0, 0)$ 不存在
(C) 不连续, 但 $f'_x(0, 0)$, $f'_y(0, 0)$ 存在 (D) 不连续, 且 $f'_x(0, 0)$, $f'_y(0, 0)$ 不存在

解析: 选 A.

连续性: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{x} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy} \cdot y = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y = 1 \cdot 0 = 0 = f(0, 0),$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

偏导数: $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(\Delta x \cdot 0)}{\Delta x} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0,$

同理 $f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0.$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处偏导数存在.

(2) (数二) 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 连续且 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - 2x + y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 0$, 则 $dz|_{(1,0)}$ 的值为 【 】

- (A) $dx - 2dy$ (B) $2dx - dy$ (C) $dx + dy$ (D) $dx - dy$

解析: 选 B.

令 $\rho = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$, 由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - 2x + y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 0$ 得 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} [f(x,y) - 2x + y] = 0$,

于是 $f(1,0) = 2$, 再由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - 2x + y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 0$

得 $f(x,y) - 2x + y = o(\rho)$ 或 $f(x,y) = 2x - y + o(\rho)$,

即 $\Delta z = f(x,y) - f(1,0) = 2x - y - 2 + o(\rho) = 2(x-1) - (y-0) + o(\rho)$,

由可微的定义得 $z = f(x,y)$ 在点 $(1,0)$ 处可微, 且 $dz|_{(1,0)} = 2dx - dy$.

(数一、数三) 已知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sqrt{n} \sin \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 绝对收敛, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{2-\alpha}}$ 条件收敛, 则

【 】

(A) $0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} < \alpha \leq 1$ (C) $1 < \alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}$ (D) $\frac{3}{2} < \alpha \leq 2$

解析: 应选 D.

由级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sqrt{n} \sin \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 绝对收敛, 且当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\left| (-1)^n \sqrt{n} \sin \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \right| \sim \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}}}$, 故 $\alpha - \frac{1}{2} > 1$, 即 $\alpha > \frac{3}{2}$.

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{2-\alpha}}$ 条件收敛知, $\alpha < 2$. 应选 D.

(3) 设 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ 则 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处

【 】

(A) 连续但不可偏导 (B) 可偏导但不连续 (C) 可微 (D) 一阶连续可偏导

解析: 选 C.

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$, 所以 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续.

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$, 所以 $f'_x(0,0) = 0$,

根据对称性, $f'_y(0,0) = 0$, 即 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可偏导.

由 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} = 0$

得 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可微.

当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, $f'_x(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则

$$f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}.$$

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_x(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$ 不存在,

所以 $f'_x(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续, 同理 $f'_y(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处也不连续. 选 C.

(4) 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 的某邻域内连续, 且满足 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{|x| + y^2} = -3$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处 【 】

(A) 取极大值 (B) 取极小值 (C) 不取极值 (D) 无法确定是否取极值

解析: 选 A.

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{|x| + y^2} = -3$, 由极限的保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时,

$\frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{|x| + y^2} < 0$. 因为 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时, $|x| + y^2 > 0$,

所以当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时, 有 $f(x, y) < f(0, 0)$, 即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处取极大值.

(5) 设 $D = \{(x, y) | (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 2\}$, $I_i = \iint_D (x+y)^i d\sigma (i=1, 2, 3)$, 则 $I_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 的大小关系中, 正确的是 【 】

(A) $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ (B) $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$ (C) $I_1 < I_3 < I_2$ (D) $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$

解析: 选 D.

$\because (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 2, x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y \leq -6,$

$\therefore 4(x+y) \geq 6 + x^2 + y^2 > 6, x+y > \frac{3}{2} > 1.$

知 $x+y < (x+y)^2 < (x+y)^3$. 由二重积分的性质, 有 $\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma < \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma < \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma.$

即 $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$. 故应选 (D).

(6) 设 $f \in C(D)$, $D = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}\}$, 则 $\iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$ 的值 【 】

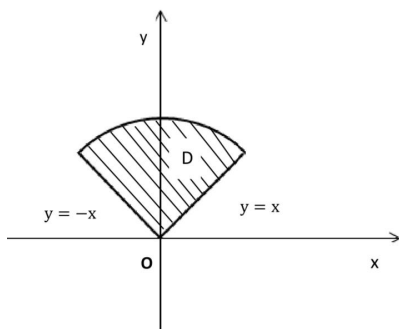
(A) $\pi \int_0^1 \rho f(\rho) d\rho$ (B) $\frac{3\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \rho f(\rho) d\rho$

(C) $\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \rho f(\rho) d\rho$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \rho f(\rho) d\rho$

解析: 选 C.

区域 D 的图形如图所示, 在极坐标系下, 有 $D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi\}$.

$$\text{则 } \iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy = \iint_D f(\rho) \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho f(\rho) d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \rho f(\rho) d\rho.$$



第 6 题图

(7) 设 $f \in C(D)$, $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$, 且 $f(x, y)$ 满足等式

$f(x, y) = xy + \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 的值为

【 】

(A) xy (B) $2xy + \frac{1}{4}$ (C) $xy + 1$ (D) $xy + \frac{1}{8}$

解析: 选 D.

设 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = A$, 则 $f(x, y) = xy + A$. 对此式二重积分, 有

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D xy dx dy + A \iint_D dx dy = A, \text{ 于是}$$

$$A = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{x^2} y dy + A \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^5 dx + A \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} A.$$

可知 $A = \frac{1}{8}$, 有 $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{8}$.

(8) (数二、数三) 二次积分 $\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy$ 的值等于

【 】

(A) $\frac{e^{-4}-1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1-e^{-4}}{2}$ (C) $\frac{e^{-2}-1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1-e^{-2}}{2}$

解析: 选 B.

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy = \int_0^2 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx = \int_0^2 ye^{-y^2} dy = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-4}).$$

(数一) 设 Ω 是由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2, y = x, y = 0, z = 1$ 在第一卦限所围成的区域, $f(x, y, z)$ 在 Ω 上连续, 则 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$ 等于 【 】

- (A) $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 f(x, y, z) dz$ (B) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 f(x, y, z) dz$
- (C) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dz$ (D) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 f(x, y, z) dz$

解析: 选 D.

Ω 在 xOy 面上的投影是由 $x^2 + y^2 = 1, y = 0, y = x$ 在第一象限围成的 $\frac{1}{8}$ 圆域, 则

$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dv = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 f(x, y, z) dz,$$

故选 D.

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分.

(9) 已知由 $x = ze^{y+z}$ 确定 $z = z(x, y)$, 则 $dz|_{(e,0)} =$ _____.

解析: $x = e, y = 0$ 时, $z = 1$. $x = ze^{y+z}$ 两边对 x 求偏导得 $1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} e^{y+z} + ze^{y+z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, 解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(e,0)} = \frac{1}{2e}$;

$x = ze^{y+z}$ 两边对 y 求偏导得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} e^{y+z} + ze^{y+z} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0$, 解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(e,0)} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故 $dz|_{(e,0)} = \frac{1}{2e} dx - \frac{1}{2} dy$.

(10) 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 二阶可偏导, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$ 且 $f(x, 0) = 1, f'_y(x, 0) = x$, 则 $f(x, y) =$ _____.

解析: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$ 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + \varphi(x)$, 因为 $f'_y(x, 0) = x$, 所以 $\varphi(x) = x$, 即 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + x$,

$z = y^2 + xy + C$, 因为 $f(x, 0) = 1$ 得 $C = 1$, 于是 $z = y^2 + xy + 1$.

(11) (数二) 设 $z = xf(x+y) + g(x^y, x^2 + y^2)$, 其中 f, g 分别二阶连续可导和二阶连续可偏导,

则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} =$ _____.

解析: 由 $z = xf(x+y) + g(x^y, x^2 + y^2)$ 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(x+y) + xf'(x+y) + yx^{y-1}g'_1(x^y, x^2 + y^2) + 2xg'_2(x^y, x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f' + xf'' + x^{y-1}g'_1 + yx^{y-1} \ln xg'_1 + yx^{2y-1} \ln xg''_{11} + 2y^2x^{y-1}g''_{12} + 2x^{y+1} \ln xg''_{21} + 4xyg''_{22} \text{ (数一、数三)}$$

幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^n$ 的和函数为_____.

解析：显然幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^n$ 的收敛半径为 $R=+\infty$ ，收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \\ &= 2x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + e^x = 2x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} + e^x = (2x+1)e^x. \end{aligned}$$

(12) 设 $f(u, v)$ 一阶连续可偏导， $f(tx, ty) = t^3 f(x, y)$ ，且 $f'_1(1, 2) = 1$ ， $f'_2(1, 2) = 4$ ，则 $f(1, 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解析： $f(tx, ty) = t^3 f(x, y)$ 两边对 t 求导得 $xf'_1(tx, ty) + yf'_2(tx, ty) = 3t^2 f(x, y)$ ，取 $t = 1$ ， $x = 1$ ， $y = 2$ 得 $f'_1(1, 2) + 2f'_2(1, 2) = 3f(1, 2)$ ，故 $f(1, 2) = 3$ 。

(13) 设 $F(t) = \iint_D e^{\sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$ ，其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}$ ，求 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{F'(t)}{t} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解析： $\because F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t e^{\sin \rho} \rho d\rho$ ， $\therefore F'(t) = 2\pi t e^{\sin t}$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{F'(t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\pi t e^{\sin t}}{t} = 2\pi e.$$

(14) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ D 为 $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ， $-\infty < y < +\infty$ ，则

$$\iint_D f(y)f(x+y) dx dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解析： $f(y)f(x+y) = \begin{cases} y(x+y), & 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x+y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ ，则

$$\iint_D f(y)f(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 y dy \int_{-y}^{1-y} (x+y) dx = \int_0^1 y \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-y}^{1-y} + y \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{1}{4}.$$

三、解答题：15~23 小题，共 94 分。解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。

(15) (本题满分 10 分)

设 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $z + \ln z - \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt = 1$ 确定, 求 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)}$.

解析: 当 $x = 0, y = 0$ 时 $z = 1$. $z + \ln z - \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt = 1$ 两边分别对 x 和 y 求偏导得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{-x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + e^{-y^2} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{-x^2} = 0 \text{ 两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导得 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \text{ 故 } \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{8}.$$

(16) (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内具有二阶连续导数, 且 $u = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$. 当 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 0$ 时, 满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \text{ 与 } f(1) = f'(1) = 1, \text{ 求函数 } f(r) \text{ 的表达式.}$$

解析: 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 则 $u = f(r)$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. 从而 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} f'(r)$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{r - x \frac{x}{r}}{r^2} f'(r) + \frac{x}{r} f''(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{r} f'(r) - \frac{x^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r). \text{ 同理可得}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r} f'(r) - \frac{y^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{y^2}{r^2} f''(r), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r} f'(r) - \frac{z^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{z^2}{r^2} f''(r). \text{ 代入 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{得当 } r > 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{3}{r} f'(r) - \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^2} f''(r) = 0 \text{ 即 } \frac{3}{r} f'(r) - \frac{1}{r} f'(r) + f''(r) = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$f''(r) + \frac{2}{r} f'(r) = 0, \text{ 两边同乘 } r^2, \text{ 得 } r^2 f''(r) + 2r f'(r) = 0, \text{ 即 } [r^2 f'(r)]' = 0, \text{ 于是 } r^2 f'(r) = C.$$

$$\text{由 } f'(1) = 1 \text{ 可知 } C = 1, \text{ 于是 } f'(r) = \frac{1}{r^2}, \quad f(r) = \int \frac{1}{r^2} dr = -\frac{1}{r} + C_1, \text{ 再由 } f(1) = 1 \text{ 可知 } C_1 = 2, \text{ 故}$$

$$f(r) = 2 - \frac{1}{r}.$$

(17) (本题满分 10 分)

设二元函数 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 y (4 - x - y)$ 在由 x 轴、 y 轴及 $x + y = 6$ 所围成的闭区域 D 上的最小值和最大值.

解析: (i) 求 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 的边界上的最值.

在 $L_1: y = 0 (0 \leq x \leq 6)$ 上, $z = 0$;

在 $L_2: x=0(0 \leq y \leq 6)$ 上, $z=0$;

在 $L_3: y=6-x(0 \leq x \leq 6)$ 上, $z=-2x^2(6-x)=2x^3-12x^2$,

由 $\frac{dz}{dx}=6x^2-24x=0$ 得 $x=4$, 因为 $f(0,6)=0$, $f(6,0)=0$, $f(4,2)=-64$, 所以 $f(x,y)$ 在 L_3 上最小值为 -64 , 最大值为 0 .

(ii) 在区域 D 内, 由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy(4-x-y) - x^2y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2(4-x-y) - x^2y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得驻点 $(2,1)$,

$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(2,1)} = -6$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(2,1)} = -4$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(2,1)} = -8$, 因为 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 $A < 0$, 所以 $(2,1)$ 为

$f(x,y)$ 的极大值点, 极大值为 $f(2,1)=4$, 故 $z=f(x,y)$ 在 D 上的最小值为 $f(4,2)=-64$, 最大值为 $f(2,1)=4$.

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

设 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, $[1+x^2+y^2]$ 表示不超过 $1+x^2+y^2$ 的最大整数. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D xy[1+x^2+y^2]dxdy$.

解析:

记 $D_1 = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 < 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$,

$D_2 = \{(x,y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$,

则有 $[1+x^2+y^2]=1, (x,y) \in D_1$, $[1+x^2+y^2]=2, (x,y) \in D_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \iint_D xy[1+x^2+y^2]dxdy &= \iint_{D_1} xydxdy + \iint_{D_2} 2xydxdy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\rho + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} 2\rho^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

(19) (本题满分 10 分)

计算 $\iint_D \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x+y \geq 1\}$.

解析:

用极坐标计算, 边界 $x+y=1$ 可化为 $\rho = \frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_D \frac{\rho(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)}{\rho^2} \rho d\theta d\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}}^1 d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta - 1) d\theta = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

(20) (本题满分 11 分)

(数二) 设变换 $\begin{cases} u = x - 2y \\ v = x + ay \end{cases}$ 可把方程 $6\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 简化为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$, 其中 z 二阶连续可偏导, 求常数 a .

解析: 将 u, v 作为中间变量, 则函数关系为 $z = f(u, v)$, $\begin{cases} u = x - 2y \\ v = x + ay \end{cases}$ 则有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (a-2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

将上述式子代入方程 $6\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 得 $(10+5a)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (6+a-a^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$,

根据题意得 $\begin{cases} 10+5a \neq 0 \\ 6+a-a^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得 $a = 3$.

(数一、数三) 设 $a_n = \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx$, ($n=1, 2, \dots$), 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2^n} \right)$.

解析: $a_n = \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx \stackrel{(x=n\pi-t)}{=} \int_0^{n\pi} (n\pi-t) |\sin t| dt = n\pi \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt - a_n,$

$$a_n = \frac{n\pi}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt = \frac{n^2\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin t dt = n^2\pi.$$

考虑 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \frac{x+x^2}{(1-x)^3}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{2^n} \right) = \pi S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 6\pi$.

(21) (本题满分 11 分)

计算 $\iint_D y dx dy$, 其中 D 是由曲线 $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1, (a > 0, b > 0)$ 与 Ox 轴, Oy 轴围成的区域.

解析: $\because D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq x \leq a(1 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}})^2\}$.

$$\therefore \iint_D y dx dy = \int_0^b dy \int_0^{a(1-\sqrt{\frac{y}{b}})^2} y dx = \int_0^b a(1 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}})^2 y dy = \int_0^b a(y + \frac{y^2}{b} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{b}} y^{\frac{3}{2}}) dy = \frac{ab^2}{30}.$$

(22) (本题满分 11 分)

(数二、数三) $\iint_D \frac{x}{y+1} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 2x \leq y \leq x^2 + 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$.

解析: 原式 $= \int_0^1 dx \int_{2x}^{x^2+1} \frac{x}{y+1} dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_{2x}^{x^2+1} \frac{1}{y+1} dy$

$$= \int_0^1 x \ln(y+1) \Big|_{2x}^{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 x [\ln(x^2+2) - \ln(2x+1)] dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x^2+2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+2} dx - \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(2x+1) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{2}{2x+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 + \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{2x+1} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{x^2+2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} \right) dx - \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{2x}{x^2+2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \ln 3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln 3 + \ln 2 \right) = \frac{9}{8} \ln 3 - \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}.$$

(数一) 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 满足 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = (2x+1)e^{2x-y}$, 且 $f(0, y) = y+1$, L_t 是从点

$(0,0)$ 到点 $(1,t)$ 的光滑曲线. 计算曲线积分 $I(t) = \int_{L_t} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dy$, 并求 $I(t)$ 的最小值.

解析: 由 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = (2x+1)e^{2x-y}$ 知,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x, y) &= \int (2x+1)e^{2x-y} dx = e^{-y} \int (2x+1)e^{2x} dx \\
 &= e^{-y} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} (2x+1) - \int e^{2x} dx \right] \\
 &= e^{-y} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} (2x+1) - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \varphi_1(y) \right] \\
 &= xe^{2x-y} + \varphi_2(y),
 \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\varphi_1(y), \varphi_2(y)$ 都是以 y 为自变量的待定函数, 且 $\varphi_2(y) = e^{-y} \varphi_1(y)$.

由 $f(0, y) = y+1$ 得 $\varphi_2(y) = y+1$, 从而 $f(x, y) = xe^{2x-y} + y+1$.

因为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (2x+1)e^{2x-y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -xe^{2x-y} + 1$ 在整个平面上都连续,

$$\text{故 } I(t) = \int_{L_t} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dy = f(1, t) - f(0, 0) = e^{2-t} + t.$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = -e^{2-t} + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2 \Rightarrow I_{\min} = I(2) = 3.$$

(23) (本题满分 11 分)

(数二、数三) 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足 $f(0, 0) = 1, f'_x(0, 0) = 2, f'_y(0, y) = -3$

以及 $f''_{xx}(x, y) = y, f''_{xy}(x, y) = x + y$, 求 $f(x, y)$ 的表达式.

解析: 将 $f''_{xx}(x, y) = y$ 对变量 x 求不定积分, 得 $f'_x(x, y) = \int y dx + C_1(y) = xy + C_1(y)$.

同样将 $f''_{xy}(x, y) = x + y$ 对变量 y 求不定积分, 得 $f'_x(x, y) = \int (x + y) dy = xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + C_2(x)$. 整理得

$C_1(y) = \frac{1}{2} y^2 + C$, 即 $f'_x(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + C$. 由于 $f'_x(0, 0) = 2$, 故 $C = 2$. 即 $f'_x(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2$.

将 $f'_x(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2$ 两边对 x 求不定积分, 得

$$f(x, y) = \int \left(xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2 \right) dx = \frac{x^2 y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} xy^2 + 2x + C_2(y), \text{ 从而 } f'_y(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + xy + C'_2(y). \text{ 由于}$$

$f'_y(0, y) = -3$, 得 $C'_2(y) = -3$. 故 $C_2(y) = -3y + C_3$, 于是 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} xy^2 + 2x - 3y + C_3$. 再由

$f(0, 0) = 1$ 得 $C_3 = 1$, 所以 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} xy^2 + 2x - 3y + 1$.

(数一) 设 Σ 为曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, (1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$ 下侧, $f(x)$ 是连续函数, 计算

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} [xf(xy) + 2x - y]dydz + [yf(xy) + 2y + x]dzdx + [zf(xy) + z]dxdy.$$

解析:该题 $f(x)$ 仅为连续函数, 不可用高斯公式.

$$\because dS \cos \alpha = dydz, dS \cos \beta = dzdx, dS \cos \gamma = dxdy,$$

$$\therefore dydz = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} dxdy, dx dz = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} dxdy$$

其中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 为 Σ 上法向量 \vec{n} 的方向向量

$$\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \vec{n} = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -1 \right)$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left\{ [xf(xy) + 2x - y] \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) + [yf(xy) + 2y + x] \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) + [zf(xy) + z] dxdy \right\}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{-x^2 f(xy) - 2x^2 + xy - y^2 f(xy) - 2y^2 - xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + zf(xy) + z \right] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} [-\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f(xy) - 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + zf(xy) + z] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} [-\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f(xy) - 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f(xy) + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} [-\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{14}{3} \pi$$