

一、填空题 (每题6分,共30分)

1. 由方程  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$  确定的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处的全微分  $dz =$ \_\_\_\_; 设  $z = xyf(\frac{y}{x})$  ,  $f$  可导, 则  $xz_x + yz_y =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$yz + xyz_x + \frac{x + zz_z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0,$$

$$z_x = -\frac{x + yz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}{z + xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$xz + xyz_y + \frac{y + z z_y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0 ,$$

$$z_y = -\frac{y + xz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}{z + xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} ,$$

$$dz = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$$

$$z_x = yf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y^2}{x}f' \qquad z_y = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + yf'$$

$$xz_x + yz_y = 2z$$

2. 若级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + a}{n}$  收敛, 则  $a$  的取值范围是

\_\_\_\_\_ ; 函数极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,0)} \frac{y}{\sin(x^2 y)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + a}{n}$  收敛;  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$  收敛; 所以  $a=0$ ,

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,0)} \frac{y}{\sin(x^2 y)} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,0)} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{x^2 y}{\sin(x^2 y)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

3. 设  $f(x) = x^2$  , 而  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  ,  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x$  , 其中

$b_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx$  ,  $n = 1, 2, 6$  , 则  $S(-\frac{1}{2}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ; 设

$x^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$  ,  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$  , 则  $a_2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

$$S(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4} , \quad a_2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 d \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} x^2 \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x d \cos 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x dx = 1$$

4. 已知  $y_1 = xe^x + e^{2x}$ ,  $y_2 = xe^x + e^{-x}$ ,  $y_3 = xe^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x}$

是某二阶线性非齐次微分方程的三个解, 则此微分方程为 \_\_\_\_\_; 此微分方程的通解为 \_\_\_\_\_.

$$y_3 - y_1 = -e^{-x}, \quad y_3 - y_2 = e^{2x}$$

故齐次方程通解为  $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x}$

非齐次方程通解为  $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x} + xe^x + e^{2x}$

$$y' = -c_1 e^{-x} + 2c_2 e^{2x} + xe^x + e^x + 2e^{2x}$$

$$y'' = c_1 e^{-x} + 4c_2 e^{2x} + x e^x + 2e^x + 4e^{2x}$$

$$y' + 2y = c_1 e^{-x} + 4c_2 e^{2x} + 3x e^x + e^x + 4e^{2x}$$

微分方程为  $y'' - y' - 2y = -2x e^x + e^x$

5. 函数  $u = 2xy - z^2$  在点  $(2, -1, -1)$  处沿  $x$  轴负向的方向导数为\_\_\_\_\_;在该点处方向导数的最大值为\_\_\_\_\_.

$$u_x = 2y, u_y = 2x, u_z = -2z \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial(-x)} = 2 \quad \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

## 二、单项选择题 (每题4分,共20分)

1、下列条件成立时能够推出  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  点可微, 且全微分  $dz = 0$  的是\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的两个偏导数  $f'_x = 0$ ,  $f'_y = 0$

B.  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的全增量  $\Delta z = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$

C.  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的全增量  $\Delta z = \frac{\sin(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$

D.  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的全增量

$$\Delta z = (\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

A偏导数为零，未必可微。

B. 
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta z = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \quad \frac{\Delta z}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \text{ 不存在}$$

C.  $\frac{\Delta z}{\rho} \rightarrow 1$

D.

D对

$$\frac{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}{\rho} = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \rightarrow 0$$



2、设  $f(x, y)$  与  $g(x, y)$  均为可微函数，且  $g'_y(x, y) \neq 0$ ，已知  $(x_0, y_0)$  是  $f(x, y)$  在约束条件  $g(x, y) = 0$  下的一个极值点，下列选项正确的是\_\_.

A. 若  $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ，则  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$

B. 若  $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ，则  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

C. 若  $f'_x(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ ，则  $f'_x(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

D. 若  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ，则  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

D对  $L_x = f_x(x_0, y_0) + \lambda g_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$  ,当

$f_x(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  , 必有  $\lambda \neq 0$

$$L_y = f_y(x_0, y_0) + \lambda g_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

从而必有  $f'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

3、设有三元方程  $xy - z \ln y + e^{xz} = 1$  , 则在点(0,1,1)

的一个邻域内, 该方程\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 只能确定一个具有连续偏导数的隐函数

$$z = z(x, y)$$

B. 可确定两个具有连续偏导数的隐函数

$$y = y(x, z) \text{ 和 } z = z(x, y)$$

C. 可确定两个具有连续偏导数的隐函数

$$x = x(y, z) \text{ 和 } y = y(x, z)$$

D. 可确定两个具有连续偏导数的隐函数

$$x = x(y, z) \text{ 和 } z = z(x, y)$$

$$F_x = y + ze^{xz}, F_y = x - \frac{z}{y}, F_z = -\ln y + xe^{xz}, F_x(0,1,1) = 2, F_y(0,1,1) = -1, F_z(0,1,1) = 0$$

C对

4、若级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  条件收敛，则  $x = \sqrt{6}$  与  $x = \sqrt{10}$

依次为幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (x-2)^n$  的\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 收敛点，收敛点

B. 收敛点，发散点

C. 发散点，收敛点

D. 发散点，发散点

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的收敛半径为1, 所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (x-2)^n$  的收敛

间为  $(1, 3)$ , 所以  $x = \sqrt{6}$  为收敛点,  $x = \sqrt{10}$  发散点。

B对

5、下列数项级数中收敛的个数为\_\_\_\_\_.

(1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx$

(2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$

(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{2}{n})$

(4)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3 [\sqrt{2} + (-1)^n]^n}{3^n}$

A. 1      B. 2      C. 3      D. 4

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx, 0 < \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx < \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \text{故收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n} \quad \text{由莱布尼兹收敛法收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{2}{n})| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \cos \frac{2}{n}) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2} \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$0 < \frac{n^3 (\sqrt{2} + (-1)^n)^n}{3^n} < \frac{n^3 \frac{5^n}{2^n}}{3^n} = \frac{n^3 5^n}{6^n} \quad \text{故级数收敛}$$

D对

三、（10分）已知  $y = e^{2x} + (x+1)e^x$  是微分方程

$y'' + ay' + by = ce^x$  的解,求  $a, b, c$  及该方程通解。

由  $y = e^{2x} + (x+1)e^x$  可知  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$  是齐次

方程的特征根, 故特征方程为  $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) = 0$  即

$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$  所以齐次方程的为  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$

非齐次方程为  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = ce^x$  将  $y = e^{2x} + (x+1)e^x$

$$y' = 2e^{2x} + (x+2)e^x, \quad y'' = 4e^{2x} + (x+3)e^x$$

将  $y''$ ,  $y'$ ,  $y$  得  $-e^x = ce^x$  故

$$c = -1, a = -3, b = 2$$

故通解为  $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^x + x e^x$



四、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  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ , 求常数  $a$ , 其中  $z = z(x, y)$

有二阶连续偏导数, 说明需要该条件的原因。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\
- 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (a - 2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 4a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\
&= 5(a + 2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (6 + a - a^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$6 + a - a^2 = 0, a = -2, a = 3, \text{ 但 } a \neq -2 \text{ 所以 } a = 3$$

五、（10分）将  $f(x) = 2 + |x|$  ( $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ) 展开成以 2 为周期的傅里叶级数，并由此求级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  的和。

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 (2 + x) dx = 2 \left( 2x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 2 \int_0^1 (2 + x) \cos n\pi x dx = 2 \left[ \frac{2 + x}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \Big|_0^1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x dx \right] = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} (\cos n\pi - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = 0, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$2 + |x| = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n+1)\pi x}{(2n+1)^2}$$

$$2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

六、（10分）讨论函数  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

在点 (0,0) 处是否连续、偏导数是否存在，是否可微。

$$0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \frac{(xy)^2}{(2xy)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{xy},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0 = f(0,0) \text{ 连续}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0, \quad \text{同理}$$

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

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

不存在，不可微

七、（10分）设  $z = f(x, y)$  , 是由方程

$$x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$$

所确定的二元函数, 求  $z = f(x, y)$  的极值和极值点。

$$2x - 6y - 2yz_x - 2zz_x = 0,$$

$$-6x + 20y - 2z - 2yz_y - 2zz_y = 0$$

解  $z_x = 0, z_y = 0$  得  $x = 3y, y = z$

带入  $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$

得  $9y^2 - 18y^2 + 10y^2 - 2y^2 - y^2 + 18 = 0$



即  $y_1 = 3, x_1 = 9, z_1 = 3, y_2 = -3, x_2 = -9, z_2 = -3,$

$$2 - 2yz_{xx} - 2z_x^2 - 2zz_{xx} = 0,$$

$$-6 - 2z_x - 2yz_{xy} - 2z_x z_y - 2z_{xy} = 0$$

$$20 - 4z_y - 2yz_{yy} - 2z_y^2 - 2zz_{yy} = 0,$$

再利用充分条件, 对  $P_1(9,3) A = \frac{1}{6} > 0, B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{36} < 0,$

所以  $P_1(9,3)$  为极小值点, 3 为极小值。对  $P_2(-9,-3),$

$A = -\frac{1}{6} < 0, B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{36} < 0,$  所以  $P_2(-9,-3),$

为极大值点, -3 为极大值。