

北京科技大学 2015—2016 学年第二学期 高等数学 AII 期末模拟试题

班级 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____ 考试教室 _____

题号	一	二	三	四	课程考核成绩
评分					
评阅					

说明：1、要求正确地写出主要计算或推到过程，过程有错或只写答案者不得分；

2、考场、班级、学号、姓名均需写全，不写全的试卷为废卷；

3、涂改学号及姓名的试卷为废卷；

4、请在试卷上答题，在其它纸张上的解答一律无效。

一、填空题

1. 求过点 M (-1, 0, 1)，且垂直于直线 $l_1 : \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-4} = \frac{z}{1}$ 又与直线 $l_2 :$

$2x+2=2y-6=z$ 相交的直线方程 _____

2. 已知 $z = 3x + \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$ (a、b 均为常数)，求： $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} =$ _____

3. 设函数 $g(x, y) = \int_1^{xy} e^{-t^2} dt$ ，求 $\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} =$ _____

4. 计算 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^y \frac{\sin z}{1-z} dz =$ _____

5. 已知 Σ 为球面 $y^2 + x^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧，试计算 $\oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{dydz}{x} + \frac{dzdx}{y} + \frac{dxdy}{z} =$ _____

6. 设二阶常系数线性微分方程 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \alpha \frac{dy}{dx} + \beta y = \gamma e^x$ 的一个解为

$y = e^{2x} + (1+x)e^x$ ，则 $\alpha =$ _____ $\beta =$ _____ $\gamma =$ _____ 方程的通解为

二、选择题

1. 若 $f(x, 2x) = x^2 + 3x$, $f_x(x, 2x) = 6x + 1$, 则 $f_y(x, 2x) =$ ()

- (A) $x + \frac{3}{2}$ (B) $x - \frac{3}{2}$ (C) $2x + 1$ (D) $-2x + 1$

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

- (A) 处处连续; (B) 处处有极限, 但不连续;
(C) 仅在 (0,0) 点连续; (D) 除 (0,0) 点外处处连续

3. 下列关系式错误的是 ()

- (A) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$ (B) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$

- (C) $\vec{a}^2 = |\vec{a}|^2$ (D) $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = 0$

4. 二重积分 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq t^2} \sqrt[3]{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ 的值等于 ()

- (A) $\frac{7}{6}\pi$ (B) $\frac{3}{2}\pi$ (C) $\frac{6}{5}\pi$ (D) $\frac{3}{4}\pi$

5. $\frac{dy}{dx} + \sin \frac{x+y}{2} = \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$ 是 () 方程.

- (A) 可分离变量 (B) 齐次
(C) 一阶线性 (D) 伯努利

6. 下列对面积的曲面积分不为零的有 () .

- (A) $\oiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} x \cos x ds$

- (B) $\sum \iint y^3 ds$, 其中 \sum 是椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + z^2 = 1$ 位于第一和第四象限部分

- (C) $\oiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} \frac{xy + yz + xz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} ds$

- (D) $\oiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} (x^2 + y^2 + x + y) ds$

7. 设 $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 在单连通域 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$ 在 G 内为某一函数 $U(x, y)$ 的全微分, 计算 $U(x, y)$ 的公式是 ()

- (A) $U(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y) dy$

- (B) $U(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x Q(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y P(x_0, y) dy$

- (C) $U(x, y) = \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y) dx + \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y) dx$

- (D) $U(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y) dy$

三、求曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x = \int_0^t e^u \cos u du \\ y = 2 \sin t + \cos t \\ z = 1 + e^{3t} \end{cases}$ 在 $t=0$ 处相应点处的切线和切平面方程。

四、求函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 的极值。

五、设函数 $f(t)$ 具有连续的二阶导数，且 $f'(1) = f(1) = 1$ 试确定函数 $f(\frac{y}{x})$ 使得

$$\oint_L [\frac{y^2}{x} + xf(\frac{y}{x})]dx + [y - xf'(\frac{y}{x})]dy = 0 \quad \text{其中 } L \text{ 是不与 } y \text{ 轴相交的任意的简单正向闭合路径}$$

六、

(1) 设 Σ 为下半球面 $z = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧，计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{axdydz + (z+a)^2 dxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}$ ，其中 $a > 0$

(2) 计算曲线积分 $I = \oint_C (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (x-y)dz$ 其中 $C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x - y + z = 2 \end{cases}$

从 z 轴正向往负方向看是顺时针。

七、设函数 $f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt$ 其中 $f(x)$ 是连续函数，求 $f(x)$ 的表达式

八、设 $u = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ 函数有连续的二阶偏导数，且满足 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x^2 + y^2$ ，求函数 u



北京科技大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
& TECHNOLOGY BEIJING

一. 填空题

$$1. \frac{x+1}{13} = \frac{y}{16} = \frac{z-1}{25}$$

解: \because 直线 l_0 与 l_1 相交

$$\text{且 } 2x+2=2y-6=z=t$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{t-2}{2} \\ y = \frac{6+t}{2} \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

设交点为 $(\frac{t_0-2}{2}, \frac{6+t_0}{2}, t_0)$

$\because l_0$ 过点 $M(-1, 0, 1)$

$\therefore l_0$ 方向向量 \vec{s} 可表示为 $(\frac{t_0}{2}, \frac{6+t_0}{2}, t_0-1)$

$\because l_0$ 垂直于 l_1

$$\text{且 } l_1: \vec{s} = (3, -4, 1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{3t_0}{2} - 2(6+t_0) + t_0 - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore t_0 = 26$$

$$\therefore \vec{s} = (13, 16, 25)$$

$\therefore l_0$ 表示为

$$\frac{x+1}{13} = \frac{y}{16} = \frac{z-1}{25}$$

2. D

$$\text{解: } z = 3x + \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3 + \frac{\frac{2(x-a)}{2\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}}}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}} = 3 + \frac{x-a}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 - (x-a) \cdot 2(x-a)}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2} = \frac{(y-b)^2 - (x-a)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\frac{2(y-b)}{2\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}}}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}} = \frac{y-b}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 - (y-b) \cdot 2(y-b)}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$3. -2e^{-(xy)^2}$$

$$\text{解: } g(x, y) = \int_1^{xy} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot y, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = y \cdot e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot (-2xy^2) = (-2xy^3) e^{-(xy)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x \cdot e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot (-2x^2y) = (-2x^3y) e^{-(xy)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{-(xy)^2} + y \cdot e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot (-2x^2y) = e^{-(xy)^2} (1 - 2x^2y^2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = (-2x^2y^3) e^{-(xy)^2} + e^{-(xy)^2} (4x^2y^2 - 2) + (-2x^3y^2) e^{-(xy)^2} = -2e^{-(xy)^2}$$

4. $\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin 1)$

解: $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^y \frac{\sin z}{1-z} dz$

$\therefore 0 < z < y < x < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin z}{1-z} dz \int_z^1 dy \int_y^1 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin z}{1-z} dz \int_z^1 (1-y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin z}{1-z} \cdot (y - \frac{1}{2}y^2) \Big|_z^1 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-z) \sin z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin 1) \end{aligned}$$

5. 12π

解: 为封闭曲面, 根据高斯公式得, 且 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$, $\Sigma_1: z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$, $\Sigma_2: z = -\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \iiint_{D_{xy}} -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{z^2} dx dy dz \\ &= -2 \iiint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

由对称性得, $I = -6 \iiint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{z^2} dx dy dz$

$$= -6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{r^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

(错误做法)

解: 由对称性得, $\oint \frac{dy dz}{x} + \frac{dz dx}{y} + \frac{dx dy}{z} = 3 \oint \frac{1}{z} dx dy$
 $= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} d\rho = 12\pi$

b. $-3, 2, -1$ $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + x e^x$

解: $y = e^{2x} + (1+x)e^x$

$\therefore y' = 2e^{2x} + e^x + (1+x)e^x$

$y'' = 4e^{2x} + e^x + e^x + (1+x)e^x$

$\therefore 4e^{2x} + 2e^x + (1+x)e^x + \alpha [2e^{2x} + e^x + (1+x)e^x] + \beta [e^{2x} + (1+x)e^x] = y e^x$

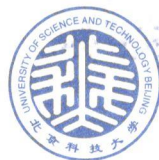
$\therefore (4+2\alpha+\beta)e^{2x} + (2+1+x+\alpha+\alpha+x+\beta+\beta x)e^x = y e^x$

$\therefore \begin{cases} 4+2\alpha+\beta=0 \\ 3+x+2\alpha+\alpha x+\beta+\beta x=y \end{cases}$

$1+\alpha+\beta=0$

$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha = -3 \\ \beta = 2 \\ \gamma = -1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore y'' - 3y' + 2y = -e^x$



北京科技大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
& TECHNOLOGY BEIJING

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = -e^x$$

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$$

对应特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = 2$

\therefore 齐次方程解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$

再设其特解为 $y = cxe^x$

$$\therefore y' = cxe^x + ce^x$$

$$y'' = cxe^x + ce^x + ce^x = cxe^x + 2ce^x$$

$$\text{代入得, } cxe^x + 2ce^x - 3cxe^x - 3ce^x + 2cxe^x = -e^x$$

$$\therefore -ce^x = -e^x$$

$$\therefore C = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + xe^x$$

二. 选择题

1. D

$$\text{解: } f'(x, 2x) = 2x + 3$$

$$\therefore f_x \cdot 1 + 2f_y = 2x + 3$$

$$\therefore f_y = -2x + 1$$

2. A

解: \therefore 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = 2\varepsilon$, 当 (x, y) 属于 $(0, 0)$ 的 δ 邻域 $U(\delta)$,

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta \text{ 时, 有 } |f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} < \varepsilon$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点处连续

3. D

$$\text{解: } \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

4. D

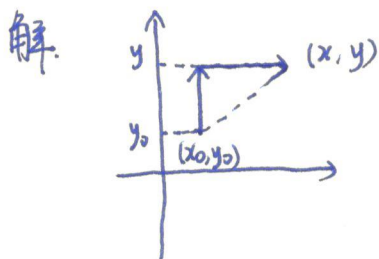
$$\text{解: } \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho d\rho = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

5. A

6. D

解: 根据曲域是否对称及奇函数可知.

17. C



三.

解:
$$L: \begin{cases} x = \int_0^t e^u \cos u du \\ y = 2\sin t + \cos t \\ z = 1 + e^{3t} \end{cases}$$

当 $t=0$ 时, $x=0, y=1, z=2$

$$\begin{cases} x' = e^t \cos t \\ y' = 2\cos t - \sin t \\ z' = 3e^{3t} \end{cases}$$

\therefore 当 $t=0$ 时, $x'=1, y'=2, z'=3$

\therefore 切线为 $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3}$

切平面方程为 $x + 2(y-1) + 3(z-2) = 0$

即 $x + 2y + 3z - 8 = 0$

四.

解: $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \\ f_y = -3y^2 + 6y = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} x = -3 \text{ 或 } 1 \\ y = 0 \text{ 或 } 2 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 可能取极值的点有 $(-3, 0), (-3, 2), (1, 0), (1, 2)$

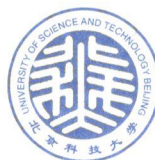
$\therefore f_{xx} = 6x + 6, f_{yy} = -6y + 6, f_{xy} = 0$

由 Hesse 矩阵及极值的充分条件得

在 $(-3, 2)$ 取极大值, 为 31

在 $(1, 0)$ 取极小值, 为 -5

五.



北京科技大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
& TECHNOLOGY BEIJING

解: $\oint_L \left[\frac{y^2}{x} + xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right] dx + \left[y - xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right] dy = 0$

$$P = \frac{y^2}{x} + xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad Q = y - xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x} + xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2y}{x} + f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - xf''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2y}{x} + f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = -f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{y}{x} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - 2f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{2y}{x} = 0$$

设 $\frac{y}{x} = t$ $\therefore t f''(t) - 2f'(t) - 2t = 0$

设 $P = f'(t)$

$$\therefore tP' - 2P = 2t$$

$$\therefore P' - \frac{2}{t}P = 2$$

\therefore 通解为 $P = Ct^2 - 2t$

$$\because f'(1) = 1 \quad \therefore C = 3$$

$$\therefore P = 3t^2 - 2t$$

$$\therefore f'(t) = 3t^2 - 2t$$

$$\therefore f(t) = t^3 - t^2 + C$$

$$\because f(1) = 1 \quad \therefore C = 1$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + 1$$

六.

解: "1" 补平面 $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq a^2$ 取下侧, 构成封闭曲面, 由高斯公式得,

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1}$$

$$\because \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} = -\frac{1}{a} \iiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} a + z(z+a) dx dy dz = -\frac{1}{a} \iiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} 3a + 2z dx dy dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a (3a + 2r \cos \varphi) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

$$= -\frac{3\pi}{2} a^3$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} = -\frac{1}{a} \iint_{\Sigma_1} a^2 dx dy = -\pi a^3$$

$$\therefore I = -\frac{3\pi}{2} a^3 + \pi a^3 = -\frac{\pi}{2} a^3$$

(2)

$$x = \cos \theta$$

$$y = \sin \theta$$

$$z = 2 - \cos \theta + \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= -\int_0^{2\pi} \left[(2 - \cos \theta) \cdot (-\sin \theta) + (2 \cos \theta - 2 - \sin \theta) \cdot \cos \theta + (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \cdot (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \right] d\theta \\ &= -\int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \theta \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= -\int_0^{2\pi} (3 \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= -2\pi \end{aligned}$$

七、

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt$$

$$= \sin x - x \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(t) dt$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \cos x - \int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x) + x f(x)$$

$$\therefore f''(x) = -\sin x - f(x)$$

$$\therefore f''(x) + f(x) = -\sin x$$

$$\text{即 } y'' + y = -\sin x$$

$$\text{对应特征方程为 } \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \pm i$$

$$\therefore \text{齐次方程解为 } y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$\text{再设其特解为 } y = x \cdot (C_3 \cos x + C_4 \sin x) = C_3 x \cos x + C_4 x \sin x$$

$$\therefore y' = C_3 \cos x - C_3 x \sin x + C_4 \sin x + C_4 x \cos x$$

$$\therefore y'' = -C_3 \sin x - C_3 \sin x - C_3 x \cos x + C_4 \cos x + C_4 \cos x - C_4 x \sin x$$

$$\text{代入 } y'' + y = -\sin x, \quad C_3 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad C_4 = 0$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

八、

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \cdot \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} + f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \cdot \frac{x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ \therefore f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) &= \frac{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \sqrt{x^2+y^2} &= t \\ \therefore f'(t) &= \frac{t^3}{t+1} = \frac{t^3-1}{t+1} = t^2-t+1-\frac{1}{t+1} \\ \therefore f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) &= \frac{1}{3}(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) + \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \\ &\quad - \ln(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}+1) + C \end{aligned}$$



北京科技大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
& TECHNOLOGY BEIJING

八.

解: $u = f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= f'' \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + f' \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x^2+y^2} \\ &= f'' \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + f' \cdot \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f'' \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} + f' \cdot \frac{x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f'' + f' \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = x^2+y^2$$

设 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = t$

$$\therefore f''(t) + \frac{1}{t} \cdot f'(t) = t^2$$

令 $P = f'(t)$

$$\therefore P' + \frac{1}{t}P = t^2$$

\therefore 通解为 $P = \frac{C_1}{t} + \frac{t^3}{4}$

$$\therefore f'(t) = \frac{C_1}{t} + \frac{t^3}{4}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = C_1 \ln t + \frac{1}{16} t^4 + C_2$$

即 $u = C_1 \ln(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) + \frac{1}{16}(x^2+y^2)^2 + C_2$