石家庄铁道大学 2015 级《高等数学(A)II》期末试卷参考答案

- -、选择和填空题(共10题,每题3分,共30分)1-5. BBCDD, 6.2π, 7.4π, 8-10. AAA
- 二、完成下列各题(共8题,每题5分,共40分)

1.
$$\Re: \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{xy} \cdot y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{xy} \cdot xy + e^{xy} + xy$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(1,1)} = 2e + 1$.

所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{yz}{e^z + xy}$$

3.
$$\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$$
: $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} e^{y^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{y} e^{y^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} y e^{y^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{y^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{e-1}{2}$

4. 解:
$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{2} \cdot r dr = 4\pi.$$
 (轮换对称性)

$$\vec{x} \iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{2} \cos^{2}\theta \cdot r dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{2} \cdot r dr = 4\pi.$$

或
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy = 4 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4\pi$$
. (直角坐标然后三角换元)

5. 解:
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV = \int_0^1 z^2 dz \iint_{D_z} d\sigma = \int_0^1 z^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$
 (先面后线)

或
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV = \iint_{D_z} d\sigma_{xy} \int_0^1 z^2 dz = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{D_z} d\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
. (先线后面)

6.
$$mathref{E: In Standard Formula Sta$$

7.
$$\text{MF:} \quad \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n, (|x| < 1); \quad \ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{n} x^n, (|x| < 1)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2k-1} x^{2k-1}, (|x| < 1)$$

解之得 $\sin u = Cx$,原方程通解为 $\sin \frac{y}{x} = Cx$.

三、完成下列各题(共3题,每题10分,共30分)

1. 解: 由
$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x,y) = 2x = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) = \ln y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得驻点 $(0,e^{-1})$

$$X = f_{xx}''(0,e^{-1}) = 2, B = f_{xy}''(0,e^{-1}) = 0, C = f_{yy}''(0,e^{-1}) = e.$$

 $\Delta = B^2 - AC < 0$,且A > 0, 故该点为极小值点,极小值为 $f(0,e^{-1}) = -e^{-1}$

法
$$2\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{z} dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} \frac{1}{z} dxdy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{1}{z} dxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{-1}{z^2} dV - \iint_{\Sigma_1} dxdy$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \frac{1}{z} (\iint_{D_z} dx dy) dz - \iint_D dx dy = -\int_0^1 \frac{1}{z} \cdot \pi z^2 dz - \pi = -2\pi$$

3. 解:特征方程为 $r^2-4r+3=0$,特征根为 $r_1=1, r_2=3$.

对应齐次线性微分方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}$.

 $f(x) = 2e^{2x}$,因为 $\lambda = 2$ 不是特征根,故特解可令为 $y^* = ae^{2x}$,

代入非齐次方程可得 a= -2.

故原方程通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x} - 2e^{2x}$.