

## 自测题十二解答 (2005)

一、在各题的下划线处填上正确的答案 (每小题 4 分, 共 40 分)

1.  $(-1, 3)$  2. 必要 3.  $\frac{2x-1}{2} = \frac{2y-1}{0} = \frac{2z-\sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2}}$  4. 0 5. D 6. D 7. 0

8.  $(-1, 1)$  9.  $y^2 - 1 = C(1+x^2)$  10.  $y'' - 2y' + 10y = 0$

二、解答下列各题 (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

1. 解:  $\theta = 0$  对应点  $M_0(2, 0)$ ,  $\theta = \pi/2$  对应点  $M_1(0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_{(2,0)}^{(0,1)} d\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + xy^2\right) \\ &= (x^3/3 + xy^2)|_{(2,0)}^{(0,1)} = -8/3 \end{aligned}$$

或  $P(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \quad Q(x, y) = 2xy \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2y$

积分与路径无关, 取  $\overrightarrow{M_0O}$  与  $\overrightarrow{OM_1}$

$$\text{原式} = \int_2^0 x^2 dx + 0 = -8/3$$

2. 解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{e^y}{2\sqrt{e^y+1}} f_1 + \frac{1}{x} f_2 + x^2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{e^y}{2\sqrt{e^y+1}} f_{11} + \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{ye^y}{2x^2\sqrt{e^y+1}}\right) f_{12} - \frac{y}{x^3} f_{22} - \frac{f_2}{x^2} + 2x$$

3. 解: 除  $x = \pm 3, 0$  外均为连续点, 由 Dirichlet 定理

$$\therefore s(x) = \begin{cases} x & -3 < x < 0 \\ 2-2x/3 & 0 < x < 3 \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ -3/2 & x = \pm 3 \end{cases}$$

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

对应齐次方程通解为  $Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

设原方程特解为  $y^* = A x e^x + B$

代入解之得  $A = 1/2$   $B = -1$

原方程通解为  $y = Y + y^* = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x e^x - 1$

5. 解: 由对称性, 所求面积是  $z > 0$  部分  $\Sigma$  的 2 倍, 在  $\Sigma$  上,

$$ds = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy, \text{ 又 } \Sigma \text{ 在面投影区域 } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore S = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} ds = 2a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{a/\sqrt{2}} \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = 2(2 - \sqrt{2})\pi a^2$$

三、解答下列各题 (每小题 8 分, 共 16 分)

1. 解: 由对称性, 所求体积是第一卦限部分 8 倍

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 8 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dz \\ &= 8 \int_0^a (a-x) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 8a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin t) \cos^2 t dt \\ &= a^3 (2\pi - 8/3) \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: 由题意知,  $\Sigma: z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  ( $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ )

作  $\Sigma_1: z = 0$  ( $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ), 取下侧

$$\text{则原式} = \oiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (y - z^2) dz dx + z dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (y - z^2) dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$\text{又 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} (y - z^2) dz dx + z dx dy = 0$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \oiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (y - z^2) dz dx + z dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 1) dv = \pi$$

四、解答下列各题（每小题 7 分，共 14 分）

1. 解：

$$\because 0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} y^2 \leq y^2 \quad \therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$$

所以函数在点  $O(0, 0)$  处连续

$$\text{又 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0 = f'_x(0, 0) \quad \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0 = f'_y(0, 0),$$

所以函数在点  $O(0, 0)$  处的偏导数存在

$$2. \text{ 解: } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{(n+1)^2 + 1}{(n^2 + 1)(n+1)} = 0,$$

所以  $R = +\infty$ ，收敛区间  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} s(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{2^n n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1) + n + 1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n-2} + \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + 1\right) e^{x/2} \end{aligned}$$

### 自测题十三解答(2006)

一、在各题的下划线处填上正确的答案（每小题 3 分，共 36 分）

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \underline{A} \quad 2. \underline{B} \quad 3. \underline{C} \quad 4. \underline{4\pi} \quad 5. \underline{B} \quad 6. \underline{I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_1^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) dz} \quad 7. \underline{B}. \\ 8. \underline{\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)} \quad 9. \underline{a_n = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}} \quad 10. \underline{\frac{1}{y} = -(x^2 + x) + \frac{1}{2}} \quad 11. \underline{D} \quad 12. \underline{D} \end{aligned}$$

二、解答下列各题（每小题 6 分，共 30 分）

$$1. \text{ 解: 曲线 } L \text{ 的方程为 } |x| + |y| = 1 \quad \text{所以 } \int_L \frac{dx + dy}{|x| + |y|} = \int_L dx + dy = \iint_D (0 - 0) dx dy = 0$$

2. 解: 对函数  $f(x)$  进行奇延拓, 有

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{x \cos nx}{n} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{得 } f(x) \text{ 的正弦级数为 } f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n} \sin nx$$

$$3. \text{ 解: 收敛域为 } [-1, 1) \text{ 令 } s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1}, \quad \text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } s(x)=1$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } s(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x x^n dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1-x} = -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x)$$

$$4. \text{ 解: 原方程变形得 } y' + \frac{1}{x} y = \frac{1}{x} \cos x$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad q(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cos x \quad \int p(x) dx = \ln x, \quad \int q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx = \sin x$$

所以通解为  $y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} (\int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (\sin x + C)$

$$5. \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

三、解答下列各题（每小题 10 分，共 20 分）

$$1. \text{ 解: 上半球面方程为 } z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$\Sigma$  在  $xoy$  面的投影区域为  $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$

$$\text{则 } S = \iint_{\Sigma} ds = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r dr = 2a^2(\pi - 2)$$

$$2. \text{ 解: 增加曲面 } \Sigma_1: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2), \text{ 方向取上侧; } \Sigma_2: z = h (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2), \text{ 方向取下侧}$$

则  $\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$  构成一封闭曲面，方向为内侧

$$\text{由高斯公式得 } \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} x dy dz + z dx dy = - \iiint_{\Omega} (1+1) dx dy dz = -2\pi a^2 h$$

$$\text{又 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + z dx dy = 0, \quad \iint_{\Sigma_2} x dy dz + z dx dy = -\pi a^2 h$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} = -\pi a^2 h$$

四、解答下列各题（每小题 7 分，共 14 分）

$$1. \text{ 解: 设 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 为椭球面在第一卦限部分上的点, 则切平面为 } 4x_0x + y_0y + z_0z = 4, \text{ 所研究立体的体}$$

$$\text{积 } V = \frac{8}{3x_0y_0z_0} - V_0, \quad V_0 \text{ 为椭球体 } 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4 \text{ 在第一卦限部分体积, 为常数,}$$

故只需求  $x_0y_0z_0$  的最大值

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = yz + 8\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_z = xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},$$

由于最小值存在，故点  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$  即为所求。

$$2. \text{ 证明: 因为 } p_n = \frac{|a_n| + a_n}{2}, \quad q_n = \frac{|a_n| - a_n}{2}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 绝对收敛,}$$

故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n$  和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n$  均收敛,

$$\text{又 } p_n - q_n = a_n, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n$$

## 二 00 七级

一、在各题的下划线处填上正确的答案（每小题 3 分，共 30 分）

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. 条件收敛 5. 0 6. 4a 7. 1/3 8. D 9. C 10. B

二、解答下列各题（每小题 8 分，共 40 分）

1. 解：令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 50$ ,  $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$

$$F_x = 2x, F_y = 2y, F_z = 2z, (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{M_0} = (6, 8, 10)$$

$$G_x = 2x, G_y = 2y, G_z = -2z, (G_x, G_y, G_z)|_{M_0} = (6, 8, -10)$$

$$M_0(3, 4, 5) \text{ 处的切向量可取为 } (3, 4, 5) \times (3, 4, -5) = (-40, 30, 0)$$

$$M_0(3, 4, 5) \text{ 处的切线方程为 } \frac{x-3}{-4} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-5}{0}$$

$$\text{法平面方程为 } -4(x-3) + 3(y-4) = 0 \text{ 即 } 4x - 3y = 0 \text{ or } -4x + 3y = 0$$

2. 解：原式  $= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 |y - x^2| dy = 2(\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy)$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 - 2x^2 + x^4) dx + \int_0^1 x^4 dx = 11/15$$

3. 解：原式  $= \frac{1}{12} \int_L x dy - y dx$   $P = -y$   $Q = x$   $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1$   $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1$ ,

设  $L$  围成的区域为  $D$ ，由格林公式得

$$\int_L x dy - y dx = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 2 \iint_D dx dy = 2S_D, \text{ 所以, 原式} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi$$

4. 解：因为  $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$   $(-1 < x < 1)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 7x + 12} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-x/3} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-x/4}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{3} \right)^n - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{4} \right)^n \quad (-3 < x < 3)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right) x^n \quad (-3 < x < 3)$$

5. 解：  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 \times 0 + f'_2 \times (-1) + f'_3 \times 1 = -f'_2 + f'_3$ ,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_1 \times 1 + f'_2 \times 0 + f'_3 \times (-1) = f'_1 - f'_3$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = (f_{11}'' \times 0 + f_{12}'' \times (-1) + f_{13}'' \times 1) - (f_{31}'' \times 0 + f_{32}'' \times (-1) + f_{33}'' \times 1) = -f_{12}'' + f_{13}'' + f_{32}'' - f_{33}''$$

### 三、解答下列各题（每小题 10 分，共 20 分）

1. 解：

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} 2xy(4-x-y) - x^2y = 0 \\ x^2(4-x-y) - x^2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之得  $(0, y)$  ( $0 \leq y \leq 6$ ),  $(4, 0)$ ,  $(2, 1)$  仅  $(2, 1)$  在  $D$  内,  $f(2, 1) = 4$

在边界  $x = 0$  和  $y = 0$  上,  $f(0, y) = f(x, 0) = 0$

在边界  $x + y = 6$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 6$ ) 上,  $f(x, y) = -2x^2(6-x)$  有唯一驻点  $(4, 2)$ , 且  $f(4, 2) = -64$

所以最大值  $f(2, 1) = 4$ , 最小值为  $f(4, 2) = -64$

2. 解：增加曲面  $\Sigma_1: z = 1$  ( $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ), 方向取下侧；

则  $\Sigma + \Sigma_1$  构成一封闭曲面, 方向为内侧, 由高斯公式得

$$\iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dx dy = - \iiint_{\Omega} (-1 - 1 - 1) dx dy dz = 3\pi / 2$$

$$\text{又} \iint_{\Sigma_1} (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 - 1) dx dy = 3\pi / 4$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = 3\pi / 4$$

四、(10 分) 解：  $P = (\ln x - f'(x)) \frac{y}{x}$   $Q = f'(x)$   $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = (\ln x - f'(x)) \frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f''(x)$

$$\text{由已知得} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \text{即} (\ln x - f'(x)) \frac{1}{x} = f''(x) \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{令} p = f'(x) \text{则} p' = f''(x), \text{①式变为} p' + \frac{1}{x} p = \frac{1}{x} \ln x$$

$$\text{由一阶线性微分方程求解公式得} f'(x) = p = \ln x - 1 + \frac{C_1}{x}$$

$$\text{将} f'(1) = 0 \text{代入得} C_1 = 1, \text{则} f'(x) = \ln x - 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{所以} f(x) = x \ln x + \ln x - 2x + C_2$$

$$\text{将} f(1) = 0 \text{代入得} C_2 = 2, \text{则} f(x) = x \ln x + \ln x - 2x + 2$$

下面求  $u(x, y)$

用曲线积分（注意初始点的选取不能为  $y$  轴及左边的点），凑微分和待定函数法均可  
本题凑微分法最佳

$$\text{将} f'(x) = \ln x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \text{代入表达式} (\ln x - f'(x)) \frac{y}{x} dx + f'(x) dy \text{得}$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{x}) \frac{y}{x} dx + (\ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 1) dy = d((\ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 1)y)$$

取  $u(x, y) = (\ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 1)y$  即可

## 二〇〇八级

一、在各题的下划线处填上正确的答案（每小题 3 分，共 36 分）

1.  $\sqrt{89}$  2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. B

9.  $x^2y^2 + \ln|xy| = C$  10.  $4\sqrt{2}$  11.  $4\pi R^4$  12. 0

二、解答下列各题（每小题 8 分，共 40 分）

1. 解：积分区域： $D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ 0 \leq y \leq x \end{cases}$ ,  $D_2: \begin{cases} \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq R \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq y \end{cases}$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^R r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{16} R^4$$

2. 解：  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + yf'_2 + yzf'_3$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xyf'_3$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = yf'_3 + xy(f''_{31} + yf''_{32} + yzf''_{33})$$

3. 解：  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}} \frac{1}{3^n} (x-1)^n$ , 令  $t = \frac{x-1}{3}$ , 级数变为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}} t^n$

$$\text{该级数的收敛半径 } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}} / \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+2}} \right| = 1$$

当  $t = -1$  时，级数为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$ ，显然发散

当  $t = 1$  时，级数为  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$ ，由莱布尼兹定理知其收敛

$$\text{所以原级数的收敛域为 } -1 < \frac{x-1}{3} \leq 1 \Rightarrow -2 < x \leq 4$$

4. 解：作周期延拓，得到一连续函数  $F(x)$ ，满足收敛定理的条件，又易见它为偶函数，计算傅立叶系数如下：

$$b_n = 0, (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad a_0 = \frac{2}{1} \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) dx = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{1} \int_0^1 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{1} dx = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) \cos(n\pi x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 x \cos(n\pi x) dx \\ &= \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{-4}{\pi^2 n^2} & n=1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0 & n=2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

所以傅立叶展开式如下：

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} (\cos \pi x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3\pi x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5\pi x + \cdots) \quad (|x| \leq 1)$$

三、解答下列各题（每小题 9 分，共 18 分）

1. 解：  $P(x, y) = yf(x)$   $Q(x, y) = 2xf(x) - x^2$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f(x) \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2f(x) + 2xf'(x) - 2x$$

由于曲线积分  $\int_L yf(x)dx + (2xf(x) - x^2)dy$  在  $x > 0$  内与路径无关

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2f(x) + 2xf'(x) - 2x, \text{ 即 } f'(x) + \frac{1}{2x}f(x) = 1$$

$$\text{解此一阶线性微分方程得 } f(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} \left( \int 1 \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} dx + C \right) = x^{-1/2} \left( \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C \right)$$

$$\text{将 } f(1) = 0 \text{ 代入得 } f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \left( x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

2. 解：增加曲面  $\Sigma_1: z = 1 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$  方向取下侧， $\Sigma_2: z = 2 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$  方向取上侧；则  $\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$  构成一封闭曲面，方向为外侧

$$\text{由高斯公式得 } \iiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} ydydz - xdzdx + z^2 dxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} 2z dxdydz = \frac{15\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} ydydz - xdzdx + z^2 dxdy = -\pi, \iint_{\Sigma_2} ydydz - xdzdx + z^2 dxdy = 16\pi$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} = \frac{-15\pi}{2}$$

四、解下列各题（第一小题 8 分，第二小题 6 分，共 14 分）

1. 解：距离平方和  $f(x, y, z) = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 + (x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 + (z-4)^2$   

$$= 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 6x - 8y - 10z + 32$$

构造拉格朗日函数  $L = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 6x - 8y - 10z + 32 + \lambda(3x - 2z)$

$$\text{由 } L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 4x - 6 + 3\lambda = 0 \\ 4y - 8 = 0 \\ 4z - 10 - 2\lambda = 0 \\ 3x - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之得  $x = \frac{21}{13}, y = 2, z = \frac{63}{26}$ ，由于驻点唯一，且本问题的最小值一定存在，故点  $\left(\frac{21}{13}, 2, \frac{63}{26}\right)$  即为所求

2. 证明：

因为  $\int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x)f(y)dy = \int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x)f(y)dx$ （交换积分次序），

$$\int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x)f(y)dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(y)f(x)dy \quad (\text{定积分与积分变量符号无关})$$



所以

$$\begin{aligned}\text{左边} &= \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x)f(y)dy + \int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x)f(y)dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x)f(y)dy + \int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(y)f(x)dy \\ &= \int_0^a \left( \int_x^a f(x)f(y)dy + \int_0^x f(y)f(x)dy \right) dx = \int_0^a f(x)dx \int_0^a f(y)dy\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右边} = \int_0^a f(x)dx \int_0^a f(y)dy$$

左边=右边, 结论成立。

## 二〇〇九级

一、在各题的下划线处填上正确的答案 (每小题 3 分, 共 36 分)

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. 0

6.  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$

7. C 8. C 9.  $-\ln(1-x)$  10. 0 11.  $x^2 + xy - y^2 + y = C$  12. C

二、解答下列各题 (每小题 8 分, 共 32 分)

1. 解: 积分区域分为  $D_1: y = \pm x, y = -1$  围成和  $D_2: y = \pm x, x = 1$  围成的两部分, 注意对称性, 原式

$$= \iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2} = \iint_{D_1} y dx dy + 0 = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_y^{-y} y dx = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{或 原式} = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_y^1 y(1 + xe^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}) dx = \int_{-1}^1 [y(1-y) + ye^{\frac{1+y^2}{2}} - ye^{y^2}] dy = -\int_{-1}^1 y^2 dy = -\frac{2}{3}$$

2. 解:  $\because \ln(1+t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} t^n \quad t \in (-1, 1]$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} t^n dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \int_0^x t^n dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1}$$

由级数在  $x = -1$  处的收敛性和  $f(x)$  在  $x = -1$  处的连续性得收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$

3. 解: 令  $L_1: y = 0, C \rightarrow A$ , 则  $\int_{L_1} (e^x \sin y - y) dx + e^x \cos y dy = 0$

$$P(x, y) = e^x \sin y - y \quad Q(x, y) = e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - 1 \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$$

由格林公式得  $\int_{L+L_1} (e^x \sin y - y) dx + e^x \cos y dy$

$$= \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = S_D = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_L (e^x \sin y - y) dx + e^x \cos y dy = \int_{L+L_1} - \int_{L_1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4},$$

4. 解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3(xf'_1 + \frac{1}{x}f'_2) = x^4f'_1 + x^2f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 4x^3 f_1' + 2x f_2' + x^4 y f_{11}'' - y f_{22}''$$

### 三、解答下列各题（每小题 9 分，共 18 分）

1. 解：点 P 到平面的距离为  $d = \frac{|x+y-2z-2|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+(-2)^2}} = \frac{|x+y-2z-2|}{\sqrt{6}}$

问题转化为求在  $z = x^2 + y^2$  条件下  $f(x, y, z) = (x + y - 2z - 2)^2$  的极值

构造拉格朗日函数  $L = (x + y - 2z - 2)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z)$

$$\text{由 } L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 2(x+y-2z-2) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ 2(x+y-2z-2) + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ -4(x+y-2z-2) - \lambda = 0 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$$

解之得  $x = y = \frac{1}{4}, z = \frac{1}{8}$ ，由于驻点唯一，且本问题的最小值一定存在，

故点  $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}\right)$  即为所求

2. 解：由高斯公式得，原式  $= \iiint_{\Omega} (y+z+x) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} (x+y+z) dz = \frac{1}{8}$

### 四、解下列各题（每小题 7 分，共 14 分）

1. 解：原方程变形得  $y' + \frac{-\alpha}{x+1} y = e^x (x+1)^\alpha$ ，是一阶线性微分方程

$$P(x) = \frac{-\alpha}{x+1}, \quad Q(x) = e^x (x+1)^\alpha$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \int \frac{-\alpha}{x+1} dx = -\alpha \ln(x+1),$$

$$\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx = \int e^x (x+1)^\alpha e^{-\alpha \ln(1+x)} dx = \int e^x dx = e^x$$

通解为  $y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} (\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C) = (x+1)^\alpha (e^x + C)$ ， $C$  为任意常数

2. 证明：令  $F(x, y, z) = xyz - 1$ ，则  $F_x' = yz, F_y' = xz, F_z' = xy$

设  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为曲面  $xyz = 1$  上任何一点，则  $x_0 y_0 z_0 = 1$ ，

该点处的切平面方程为  $y_0 z_0 (x - x_0) + x_0 z_0 (y - y_0) + x_0 y_0 (z - z_0) = 0$

$$\text{即 } y_0 z_0 x + x_0 z_0 y + x_0 y_0 z = 3x_0 y_0 z_0, \text{ 或 } \frac{x}{3x_0} + \frac{y}{3y_0} + \frac{z}{3z_0} = 1$$

截距之积为  $3x_0 \cdot 3y_0 \cdot 3z_0 = 27$ ，结论得证。

## 2010 级

### 一、选择题与填空题（共 10 小题，每小题 3 分，共 30 分）

1. (1, 1)    2. e    3. 1    4. a.    5.  $-dx - dy$     6-10. ABDDD

### 二、计算下列各题（共 6 小题，每小题 5 分，共 30 分）

1. 设切点坐标为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 由  $\vec{n} = (-2x_0, -y_0, 1)$  平行平面的法向量  $(2, 2, -1)$ , 得

$$\frac{-2x_0}{2} = \frac{-y_0}{2} = \frac{1}{-1} \Rightarrow x_0 = 1, y_0 = 2, z_0 = 3$$

平面方程  $2(x-1) + 2(y-2) - (z-3) = 0$  或  $2x + 2y - z = 3$ .

$$2. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (f''_{11} - f''_{12}) + (f''_{21} - f''_{22}) = f''_{11} - f''_{22}.$$

$$3. \text{ 原式} = \iint_D (2x - x) dx dy = 0$$

4. 补  $\Sigma_1: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$ , 取下侧, 则得  $\Sigma$  与  $\Sigma_1$  所围区域  $\Omega$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 0 + 1) dv - \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + x z dz dx + z dx dy \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 2^3 - \iint_{\Sigma_1} 0 dx dy = \frac{32}{3} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad b_2 &= \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi}{1} x dx = \int_0^1 2\pi(x+1) \sin 2\pi x dx \\ &= - \left[ (x+1) \cos 2\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin 2\pi x \Big|_0^1 \right] = -1. \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \quad I = \iint_D \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy + 0 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r}{1+r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+r^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

### 三、完成下列各题（共 2 小题，每小题 15 分，共 30 分）

1.  $L = d^2 + \lambda \varphi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda[(x-y)^2 - z^2 - 4]$ ,

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L'_x = 2x + \lambda \cdot 2(x-y) = 0 \\ L'_y = 2y + \lambda \cdot (-2)(x-y) = 0 \\ L'_z = 2z + \lambda \cdot (-2z) = 0 \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -y \\ z = 0 \\ x - y = \pm 2 \end{cases}, \text{得驻点 } M_{1,2}(\pm 1, \mp 1, 0)$$

由于最小距离一定存在, 且两个驻点与原点距离相等, 故  $d_{\min} = \sqrt{2}$ .

$$2. \quad \ln x = \ln 2 + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x-2}{2}\right) = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n} (x-2)^n, \quad 0 < x \leq 4$$

$$\ln 1 = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{n \cdot 2^n} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} = \ln 2$$

### 四、证明题（共 2 小题，每小题 5 分，共 10 分）

1. 交换积分次序, 得  $F(u) = \int_1^u dx \int_1^x f(x) dy = \int_1^u f(x)(x-1) dx$

于是,  $F'(t) = f(u)(u-1)$ , 从而有  $F'(2) = f(2)$ .

2. 记  $D: 0 \leq x, y \leq a$ ;  $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ ;  $D_2: x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}a^2$ .

再记  $I_a = \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx (a > 0)$  则

$$I_a^2 = \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx \cdot \int_0^a e^{-y^2} dy = \iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy$$

$$\iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy \leq I_a^2 \leq \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy$$

$$\text{由 } \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a e^{-r^2} r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{2} (e^{-a^2} - 1) = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-a^2})$$

$$\iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} e^{-r^2} r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{2} (e^{-2a^2} - 1) = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2a^2})$$

$$\text{及 } \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \text{得}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} I_a^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} I_a = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \quad \text{即 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

## 2011 级

一、选择题与填空题 (共 10 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1-5. DDBCD 6. 0 7. 0 8. 0 9.  $(-1, 3)$  10.  $e^x$

二、计算下列各题 (共 5 小题, 每小题 8 分, 共 40 分)

$$1. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot e^{xy} y + f'_2 \cdot 2x. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$2. \vec{n} = (2x, -2y, -1)|_{(1,1)} = (2, -2, -1). \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$2(x-1) - 2(y-1) - (z-1) = 0, \text{ 或 } 2x - 2y - z + 1 = 0. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$3. \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} f'_x(x, y) = 2x(2 + y^2) = 0 \\ f'_y(x, y) = 2x^2 y + \ln y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得驻点 } \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = e^{-1} \end{cases}. \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } A = f''_{xx}(0, e^{-1}) = 2(2 + e^{-2}), B = f''_{xy}(0, e^{-1}) = 0, C = f''_{yy}(0, e^{-1}) = e.$$

$$\Delta = B^2 - AC < 0, A > 0,$$

$$\text{故有极小值 } f(0, e^{-1}) = -e^{-1}. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$4. \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 x \left( \frac{\sin y}{y} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x \frac{\sin y}{y} dx \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^{\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin y dy = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1). \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

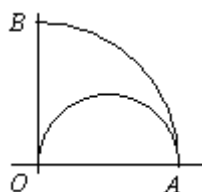
$$5. \ln x = \ln[1 + (x-1)] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (x-1)^{n-1}, \quad 0 < x \leq 2. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

三、完成下列各题 (共 3 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 30 分)

$$1. \text{ 法 1: 由 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 3x^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \text{ 知积分与路径无关. } \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$I = \int_{OB} 3x^2 y dx + (x^2 - 2y) dy = \int_0^2 (0 - 2y) dy$$

$$= -4 \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$



$$\text{法 2: } I = \int_{L+BO} 3x^2 y dx + (x^2 - 2y) dy - \int_{BO} 3x^2 y dx + (x^2 - 2y) dy \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \iint_D (3x^2 - 3x^2) d\sigma - \int_2^0 (-2y) dy$$

$$= -4 \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

2. 补曲面  $\Sigma_1: z = 4 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$ , 取上侧. 则

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_{\Omega} (y+0+0)dv - \iint_{\Sigma_1} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$= 0 - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} x^2dxdy = -\frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} (x^2 + y^2)dxdy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \cdot r dr = -4\pi. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

3. 作周期延拓.  $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^\pi (x+2) d \sin nx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ (x+2) \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \begin{cases} \frac{-4}{n^2\pi}, n = 1, 3, \dots \\ 0, n = 2, 4, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (2+x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (2+x)^2 \Big|_0^\pi = 4 + \pi. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x, \quad -\pi < x \leq \pi. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore 2+0 = 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

$$\text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2},$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{4}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

## 2012 级

一、完成下列各题 (共 5 小题, 每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

1.  $f(x, 1) = x^2 + 1, \quad f'_x(x, 1) = 2x$

2.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_2 \cdot 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''_{22} \cdot 2xy \cdot 2xy + f'_2 \cdot 2x = 4x^2 y^2 f''_{22} + 2x f'_2.$

3.  $\vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{(1,-1,1)} = -4(1, 0, -1), \text{ 平面方程 } x-1-(z-1)=0 \Rightarrow x-z=0$

4.  $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^2 e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr \right] d\theta = -\pi e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^2 = \pi(1-e^{-4})$

5.  $f(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[ \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) e^x \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x} \left[ \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) e^x \cdot x dx + C \right]$   
 $= \frac{1}{x} \left[ \int (x+1) e^x dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x} [x e^x + C] = e^x + \frac{C}{x}.$

或  $(xf(x))' = (xe^x)' \Rightarrow xf(x) = xe^x + C \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x + \frac{C}{x}.$

再由  $f(1)=e \Rightarrow C=0$ , 故  $f(x)=e^x$

## 二、计算下列各题 (共 4 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 40 分)

1. (1)  $\begin{cases} f'_x(x,y)=y \\ f'_y(x,y)=x \end{cases}$ , 唯一驻点  $(0,0)$ .

$$A=f''_{xx}(0,0)=0, \quad B=f''_{xy}(0,0)=1, \quad C=f''_{yy}(0,0)=0. \Delta=AC-B^2=-1<0.$$

$f(x,y)$  不存在极值.

(2)  $L=f(x,y)+\lambda\varphi(x,y)=xy+\lambda(x^2+y^2-2)$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x=y+\lambda\cdot 2x=0 \\ L'_y=x+\lambda\cdot 2y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{y}{x}=\frac{-\lambda\cdot 2x}{-\lambda\cdot 2y} \\ x^2+y^2=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2=y^2 \\ x^2+y^2=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=\pm x \\ x^2+y^2=2 \end{cases}$$

$$x=\pm 1, y=\pm 1$$

$$\max_{x^2+y^2=2} (f(x,y))=f(\pm 1, \pm 1)=1, \quad \min_{x^2+y^2=2} (f(x,y))=f(\pm 1, \mp 1)=-1$$

2. 法 1  $I=\int_L \frac{-ydx+xdy}{x^2+4y^2}=\int_L \frac{-ydx+xdy}{4}=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\int_L -ydx+xdy=\frac{1}{2}A_D=\pi$

法 2  $L: \begin{cases} x=2\cos t \\ y=\sin t \end{cases}, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$

$$I=\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-\sin t d(2\cos t)+2\cos t d\sin t}{(2\cos t)^2+4(\sin t)^2}=\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{2}=\pi$$

3. 补  $\Sigma_0: z=0 (x^2+y^2 \leq a^2)$ , 取下侧, 利用高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} (y+z+x)dV - \iint_{\Sigma_0} (z+1)xdxdy \\ &= 0 + \iiint_{\Omega} zdV + 0 - \iint_D (0+1)x(-dxdy) = \iiint_{\Omega} zdV + 0 \\ &= \int_0^a \left[ z \iint_{D_z} dxdy \right] dz = \int_0^a z \cdot \pi(\sqrt{a^2-z^2})^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{4}a^4 \end{aligned}$$

4.  $f(x)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad f'(x)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1}=\frac{1}{1-x} \quad (|x|<1)$

$$f(x)=f(0)+\int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n} = xf(x) = -x\ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

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

## 三、选择题与填空题 (共 10 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1. 0    2.  $\pi$     3.  $4\pi R^4$     4.  $(-1)^n(2n)!$     5. 3

6~10. DBABA

# 2013 级

一、完成下列各题（共 5 小题，每小题 6 分，共 30 分）

$$1. f(x, 0) = (x^2 + 1) \arctan 1 \quad f'_x(x, 0) = 2x \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}, f'_x(1, 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$2. \varphi'_x(x, y) = f'_1(xy, \frac{y}{x})y + f'_2(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \frac{-y}{x^2}$$

$$\varphi'_x(1, 1) = f'_1(1, 1) - f'_2(1, 1) = a - b.$$

$$3. \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x}, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(-\frac{F_y}{F_x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{F_z}{F_y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{F_x}{F_z}\right) = -1.$$

$$4. \iint_D |y-x| d\sigma = \iint_{D_F} (x-y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_\perp} (y-x) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^x (x-y) dy \right] dx + \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^1 (y-x) dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

注：也可利用区域及被积函数的轮换对称性

$$5. \text{由 } PQ \text{ 被 } y \text{ 轴平分得 } Q(-x, 0); \text{ 由 } P(x, y) \text{ 处法线斜率 } k = -\frac{1}{y'},$$

$$\text{法线方程为 } Y - y = -\frac{1}{y'}(X - x), \text{ 令 } Y = 0 \text{ 得 } X_0 = x + yy',$$

故  $Q(x + yy', 0)$ . 由此得到  $P(x, y)$  满足的微分方程为

$$-x = x + yy', \text{ 即 } 2x + yy' = 0.$$

$$\text{解得曲线方程为 } x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} = C.$$

二、计算下列各题（共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分）

$$1. \text{补线 } L_1: \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = 0 \end{cases}, x: 0 \rightarrow 2, \text{ 则有}$$

$$I = \iint_D (x+y) d\sigma - \int_{L_1} (e^x \sin y - xy) dx = \iint_D x d\sigma + \iint_D y d\sigma - \int_0^2 (e^x \sin 0 - x \cdot 0) dx$$

$$= \bar{x} S_D + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r \sin \theta \cdot r dr \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \pi + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2. \text{补面 } \Sigma_0: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2), \text{ 取下侧. 则}$$

$$I = 2 \iiint_D (x+y+z) dV - \iint_{\Sigma_0} (z^2 + 3x) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iiint_D x dV + 2 \iiint_D y dV + 2 \iiint_D z dV - \iint_D (0^2 + 3x)(-dx dy)$$

$$= 2 \int_0^a z \cdot \pi (\sqrt{a^2 - z^2})^2 dz + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} a^4$$

3. (1)  $R=1, [-1,1)$ ;

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \int_0^x \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x) \quad [-1,1),$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x) & [-1,0) \cup (0,1) \\ 1 & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{n+1} = \frac{-1}{x} \ln(1-x) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \ln 2.$$

4. 设三角形的三边长分别为  $x, y, z$ , 则  $2p = x + y + z$ , 令

$$L = p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z) + \lambda(x+y+z-2p), \text{ 及}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = p(p-y)(p-z) + \lambda = 0 \\ L_y = p(p-x)(p-z) + \lambda = 0 \\ L_z = p(p-x)(p-y) + \lambda = 0 \\ 2p = x + y + z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y = z \\ 2p = x + y + z \end{cases}, \quad \therefore x = y = z = \frac{2p}{3}.$$

$$\because p-x > 0, p-y > 0, (p-x) + (p-y) = z < p,$$

故  $S$  为在该域上的最大值. 由于最大值在域上一定存在, 驻点唯一, 因此最大值在上述点处取得, 为

$$S = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)} = \sqrt{p \frac{p}{3} \frac{p}{3} \frac{p}{3}} = \frac{p^2}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

三、选择题与填空题 (共 10 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	A	A	D	D	D	C	10	$8\pi a^4$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$2e^x - x$

## 2014 级

一. 选择题与填空题 (共 10 题, 每题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1-6. DBABCC 7.  $x+y$  8.  $8\pi a^4$  9. 收敛 10. 1

二、计算题 (共 6 题, 每题 5 分, 共 30 分)

$$11. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (f'_1)'_y + (f'_2)'_y = f''_{11} + f''_{12} \cdot (-1) + f''_{21} + f''_{22} \cdot (-1) = f''_{11} - f''_{22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \text{原式} &= \iint_D |x-y| d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} (x-y) d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \int_0^1 (r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) r dr \right] d\theta \\ &= 2 \left[ \sin \theta + \cos \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$13. \text{因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{7^{\ln(n+1)}} \cdot \frac{7^{\ln n}}{2^n} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^{\ln n}}{7^{\ln(n+1)}} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 7^{\frac{\ln n}{n+1}} = 2 > 1$$



级数发散.

$$14. -\tan y dy = \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2},$$

$$\ln |\cos y| = \ln(1+x^2) + \ln |C|, \quad \cos y = C(1+x^2).$$

由  $y(0) = 0$  得:  $C = 1$ , 得解

$$\cos y = 1 + x^2.$$

$$15. \text{法 1: } L: \begin{cases} x = a + a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases} \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi.$$

$$\int_L xy dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1+\cos t) a \sin t d(a \sin t) = 0.$$

$$\text{法 2: 原式} = \int_L xy dy = \iint_D y dx dy = 0.$$

$$16. f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) = \frac{-1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right)$$
$$= \frac{-1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + (-1)^n \right] x^n, \quad |x| < 1.$$

三、综合题 (共 4 题, 每题 10 分, 共 40 分)

$$17. \text{设 } P(x, y, z) \text{ 为抛物面 } z = x^2 + y^2 \text{ 上任一点, 则 } d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} |x + y - 2z - 2|.$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = (x + y - 2z - 2)^2 + \lambda(z - x^2 - y^2),$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2(x + y - 2z - 2) - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = 2(x + y - 2z - 2) - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = 2(x + y - 2z - 2)(-2) + \lambda = 0 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得唯一驻点 } \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}\right).$$

$$\text{根据题意, 距离的最小值一定存在, 且有唯一驻点, 故 } d_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - 2 \right| = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{6}}.$$

$$18. P = 2yf(x), \quad Q = xf(x) - x^2, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2f(x), \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f(x) + xf'(x) - 2x.$$

由在  $x > 0$  内与路径无关的充分必要条件是在  $x > 0$  内  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ , 即

$$f(x) + xf'(x) - 2x = 2f(x) \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\text{得} \quad f'(x) - \frac{1}{x} f(x) = 2.$$

$$\text{解得} \quad f(x) = e^{-\int \frac{-1}{x} dx} \left( \int 2e^{\int \frac{-1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = x(2\ln x + C)$$

由  $f(1)=1$  得  $C=1$ , 故  $f(x)=x(2\ln x+1)$ .

19. 补  $\Sigma_1: z=0(x^2+y^2\leq 1)$ , 下侧, 记  $\Omega$  为由  $\Sigma$  与  $\Sigma_1$  围成的空间闭区域, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left( \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \right) x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + (z^2-1) dxdy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (2x+2y+2z) dxdydz - \iint_{x^2+y^2\leq 1} dxdy \\ &= 0+0+2\int_0^1 z dz \iint_{D_z} d6-\pi = 2\int_0^1 z \cdot \pi(\sqrt{1-z})^2 dz - \pi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

20. 证明题:

$$(1) \operatorname{grad} f = 0 \Rightarrow f'_x = f'_y = 0.$$

由  $f$  可微得  $df(x, y) = 0$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = C.$$

(2) 在格林公式中取  $P = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, Q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , 得

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right) dxdy = \int_L -\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dy$$

$$\text{右边} = \int_L \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \cdot (dy, -dx) = \int_L \operatorname{grad} z \cdot \vec{n}^0 ds = \int_L \frac{\partial z}{\partial n} ds = \text{左边}$$

## 2015 级《高等数学(A)II》期末试卷参考解答

一、选择和填空题 (共 10 题, 每题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1-5. BBCDD, 6.  $2\pi$ , 7.  $4\pi$ , 8-10. AAA

二、完成下列各题 (共 8 题, 每题 5 分, 共 40 分)

$$1. \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{xy} \cdot y + \frac{1}{2} xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{xy} \cdot xy + e^{xy} + xy, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = 2e + 1.$$

$$2. \text{ 解: 记 } F(x, y, z) = e^z + xyz - 1, \text{ 则 } F'_x = yz, \quad F'_z = e^z + xy$$

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

$$3. \text{ 解: } \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{y^2} dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{y^2} dx = \int_0^1 ye^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e-1}{2}$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } \iint_D x^2 dxdy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dxdy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \cdot r dr = 4\pi. \quad (\text{轮换对称性})$$

$$\text{或 } \iint_D x^2 dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \cdot r dr = 4\pi.$$

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

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. 解:  $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = a \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} dxdy = \pi a^3$ .

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

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

8. 解: 令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $dy = udx + xdu$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ , 原方程变为  $x \frac{du}{dx} = \tan u \Rightarrow \cot u du = \frac{dx}{x}$

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  $(0, e^{-1})$

又  $A = f''_{xx}(0, e^{-1}) = 2, B = f''_{xy}(0, e^{-1}) = 0, C = f''_{yy}(0, e^{-1}) = e$ .

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

2. 解: 法 1  $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{z} dxdy = \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} (-dxdy) = -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{r} \cdot r dr = -2\pi$ .

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

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

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