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## 高等数学 2015 级下册试卷

## 2016. 7. 4

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一、填空题[每小题 4 分, 共 20 分]

1、函数 
$$z = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos y}$$
 在  $\underline{x = k\pi, y = l\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k, l}$  为整数 处间断.

2、函数 
$$z = \arctan \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 在点  $(0,1)$  处的全微分  $dz = \frac{1}{2} dx$ 

3、函数
$$u = e^x \sin(yz)$$
在点 $(1,1,1)$ 处沿方向 $\vec{l} = \{2,1,-2\}$ 的方向导数等于 $\frac{2\sin 1 - \cos 1}{3}e$ 

4、二次积分 
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x,y) dy$$
 改变积分次序后等于  $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y^{2}}^{y} f(x,y) dx$ 

5、曲面 Σ 的方程为  $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)(0 \le z \le 1)$ , 并且取下侧, 关于坐标的曲面积分

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$
 化为关于面积的曲面积分的结果为  $\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \frac{xP + yQ - R}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}} dS$ 

二、(本题 8 分) 讨论函数 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在(0,0)处

的连续性,可导性和可微性。

解 (1) 由于 
$$0 \le \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \le \frac{\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{4}$$
,

而 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{4} = 0$$
,  $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} 0 = 0$ ,从而由夹逼准则可得  $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$ ,

进而由连续定义可得函数 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 处连续;

(2) 由定义 
$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$$
,

$$f'_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$$
,因而  $f(x,y)$ 在(0,0)处可导;

(3) 
$$\exists \exists \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f'_{x}(0, 0) \Delta x - f'_{y}(0, 0) \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta y)^{2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2} \arctan \frac{1}{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2},$$

当 
$$\Delta x = \Delta y$$
 时有  $\lim_{\substack{\rho \to 0 \\ \Delta x = \Delta y}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2} \arctan \frac{1}{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \neq 0$ ,

从而 
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0) \Delta x - f'_y(0,0) \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$
不可能为零,即

 $f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0) \Delta x - f'_y(0,0) \Delta y \neq o(\rho)$ 。进而由微分定义,可得 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处不可微。

三、(本题 8 分)设 
$$z = f\left(x^2 + y^2, \frac{x}{y}\right), f\left(u,v\right)$$
有二阶连续偏导数,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$
, 进而  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + f_2' \cdot \frac{-1}{y^2}$ 

$$=2x\left(f_{11}''\cdot 2y+f_{12}''\cdot \frac{-x}{y^2}\right)+\left(f_{21}''\cdot 2y+f_{22}''\cdot \frac{-x}{y^2}\right)\cdot \frac{1}{y}-\frac{f_2'}{y^2}$$

$$=4xyf_{11}''-\frac{2x^2}{y^2}f_{12}''+2f_{21}''-\frac{x}{y^3}f_{22}'''-\frac{f_2'}{y^2}=4xyf_{11}''+\left(2-\frac{2x^2}{y^2}\right)f_{12}''-\frac{x}{y^3}f_{22}''-\frac{f_2'}{y^2}\ .$$

四、(本题 8 分) 计算三重积分  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} [\sin(xy) + z] dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由平面

$$x = \pm 1, y = \pm 1, z = 0$$
 及圆锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  所围成的闭区域.

解 由于 $\Omega: -1 \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  关于yOz 坐标面对称,而 $\sin(xy)$ 是x的奇函数,从而 $\iint_{\Omega} \sin(xy) dv = 0$ ,

进而 
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \sin(xy) + z \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} z dz \left( = 4 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} z dz \right)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left( \frac{x^2 y}{2} + \frac{y^3}{6} \right) \Big|_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left( x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx = \left( \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} x \right) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{4}{3} .$$

五、(本题 8 分) 设曲线 L 的方程为  $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$ , 求力  $\vec{F} = \{e^y + x, xe^y - 2y\}$  对从

点(0,0)沿曲线L运动到点 $(\pi,2)$ 的质点所做的功.

解 依题意可知功为
$$W = \int_{L} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{L} (e^{y} + x) dx + (xe^{y} - 2y) dy$$
, 由于

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(e^y + x) = e^y = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xe^y - 2y)$$
且在全平面连续,故积分与路径无关,

直接凑微分(或者取折线,自己去算算!)计算

$$W = \int_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,2)} (xdx - 2ydy) + (e^{y}dx + xe^{y}dy) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,2)} d\left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} - y^{2}\right) + (e^{y}dx + xde^{y})$$

$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,2)} d\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - y^2 + xe^y\right) = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - y^2 + xe^y\right) \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,2)} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 4 + \pi e^2$$

六、(本题 8 分) 计算曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$ ,其中曲面  $\Sigma$  为圆柱面方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4\left(0 \le z \le 2\right) \, .$$

解 由于 $\sum$  关于坐标面xOz 和yOz 都对称,且 $x^2+y^2+z^2$  是y 的偶函数也是x 的偶函数,从而由对称性可转化为第一卦限来计算,  $\iint_{\Sigma} \left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right) dS = 4\iint_{\Sigma_1} \left(4+z^2\right) dS$  ,其中

$$\Sigma_1: y = \sqrt{4-x^2} \left(0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le z \le 2\right), y_z' = 0, y_x' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}, \quad \text{#m}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = 4 \iint_{D} (4 + z^2) \sqrt{1 + 0^2 + \frac{x^2}{4 - x^2}} dx dz = 4 \int_{0}^{2} (4 + z^2) dz \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= 4 \cdot \left(4z + \frac{z^3}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \left(2\arcsin\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = 32 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \left(2\arcsin 1 - 0\right) = \frac{128}{3}\pi$$

七、(本题 8 分) 计算曲面积分  $\iint\limits_{\Sigma} x(8y+1) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 2(1-y^2) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x - 4yz \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$ ,其中 $\Sigma$ 为

$$x^2 + z^2 = y - 1(1 \le y \le 3)$$
,它的法向量与  $y$  的正方向夹角恒大于  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 。

解: 补充曲面 $\Sigma_1: y=3\left(x^2+z^2\leq 2\right)$ 取右侧,与原曲面配合成所围区域的外侧,则由高斯

公式得 
$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} x(8y+1) dydz + 2(1-y^2) dzdx - 4yzdxdy = \iint_{\Omega} (8y+1-4y-4y) dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{r^{2}+1}^{3} dy = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r \left(2-r^{2}\right) dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left(2r-r^{3}\right) dr = 2\pi \left(r^{2}-\frac{r^{4}}{4}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2\pi$$

$$\mathbb{H} \iint_{\Sigma_1} x(8y+1) dy dz + 2(1-y^2) dz dx - 4yz dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2(1-3^2) dz dx$$

$$= -16 \iint_{\Sigma_1} dz dx = -16 \cdot \left( + \iint_D dz dx \right) = -16 \cdot \pi \cdot \left( \sqrt{2} \right)^2 = -32 \pi$$

进而原式 =  $2\pi - (-32\pi) = 34\pi$ 。

八、(本题 7 分) 求微分方程  $y' + y \tan x = \cos^2 x$  的通解.

解:标准一阶线性微分方程,套公式 
$$y = e^{-\int \tan x dx} \left( \int \cos^2 x e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + c \right)$$

$$=e^{-\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx} \left( \int \cos^2 x e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + c \right) = e^{\int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos x}} \left( \int \cos^2 x e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + c \right) = e^{\ln \cos x} \left( \int \cos^2 x e^{-\ln \cos x} dx + c \right)$$

$$= \cos x \left( \int \cos x dx + c \right) = \cos x \left( \sin x + c \right)$$

九、(本题 7 分) 求方程  $y'' + 3y' - 4y = e^x$  的通解

解:对应齐次方程特征方程为

$$r^{2} + 3r - 4 = 0, r_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2}, r_{1} = 1, r_{2} = -4$$

非齐次项 $f(x) = e^x$ ,与标准式 $f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\lambda x}$ 比较得 $n = 0, \lambda = 1$ 

对比特征根为单根,推得k=1,从而

$$y^* = x^k Q_n(x) e^{\lambda x} = axe^x, y^{*'} = a(x+1)e^x, y^{*''} = a(x+2)e^x$$

代入方程得
$$a(x+2)e^x + 3a(x+1)e^x - 4axe^x = e^x$$
,  $\Rightarrow 5a = 1, a = \frac{1}{5}$ 

从而通解为  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{x}{5} e^x$ 

十、[非化工类做] (本题 6 分) 如果交错级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n$  满足条件 (1)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$ ;

(2)  $u_{n+1} \le u_n (n=1,2,\cdots)$ .证明此交错级数是收敛的,且其和 $S \le u_1$ 。

证 教材定理的证明,自己看书抄证明。绝对不能说根据莱布尼茨定理! (讲过,也反复强调过,定理的证明方法比定理本身更重要)

十一、(非化工类做)(本题 6 分)把  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2}$ 展开成关于 x 的幂级数,并指出其成立区间。

解 
$$f(x) = \frac{(1+2x)-(1-x)}{3(1+2x)(1-x)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+2x}\right)$$
,由于

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, x \in (-1,1); \frac{1}{1+2x} = \frac{1}{1-(-2x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-2x)^n, (-2x) \in (-1,1), x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

十二、(非化工类做)(本题 6 分)将  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, (-\pi \le x < 0) \\ 3, (0 \le x < \pi) \end{cases}$ 展开成傅里叶级数

解: 
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{0} 1 dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} 3 dx \right] = 4$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{0} \cos nx \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} 3\cos nx \, dx \right] = \frac{\sin nx}{n\pi} \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{3\sin nx}{n\pi} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{0} \sin nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} 3\sin nx dx \right] = \frac{-\cos nx}{n\pi} \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{-3\cos nx}{n\pi} \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{1 - \left(-1\right)^n}{n\pi} - 3\frac{\left(-1\right)^n - 1}{n\pi} = \frac{2 - 2\left(-1\right)^n}{n\pi}, \quad f(x) = 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 - 2\left(-1\right)^n}{n\pi} \sin nx, x \neq k\pi$$

十、[化工类做](本题 6 分)设 $z = f(x^2 + y^2)$ ,其中f(u)具有二阶连续偏导数,且

满足方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4(x^2 + y^2)$$
, 求 $f(u)$ .

解: 因为 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \cdot 2x$$
,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u)(2x)^2 + 2f'(u)$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \cdot 2y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u)(2y)^2 + 2f'(u)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4f''(u)(x^2 + y^2) + 4f'(u) = 4(x^2 + y^2), \Rightarrow 4uf''(u) + 4f'(u) = 4u ,$$

即 
$$f''(u) + \frac{1}{u}f'(u) = 1$$
,从而

$$f'(u) = e^{-\int_{u}^{1} du} \left( \int e^{\int_{u}^{1} du} du + c_1 \right) = e^{-\ln u} \left( \int e^{\ln u} du + c_1 \right) = \frac{1}{u} \left( \int u du + c_1 \right) = \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \right) = \frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{u$$

$$f(u) = \int \left(\frac{u}{2} + c_1 \frac{1}{u}\right) du = \frac{u^2}{4} + c_1 \ln|u| + c_2$$

十一、[化工类做] (本题 6 分) 求函数  $f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$  的极值。

解 令 
$$f_x = 4x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0$$
,  $f_y = 4y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$ ,  $y^3 - y = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ 或 $y = \pm 1$ ,

解得驻点O(0,0),P(1,1),Q(-1,-1);

$$X = 12x^2 - 2, f_{yy} = 12y^2 - 2, f_{xy} = -2$$

在 O(0,0) 点处  $A=-2, B=-2, C=-2, AC-B^2=0$  , 判定方法失效, 但当 x 足够小且非

零时由  $f(x,-x) = x^4 + y^4 > 0$ ,  $f(x,x) = 2x^4 - 4x^2$  为负,由定义可知 f(0,0) = 0 不是极值;

在P(1,1)点处A=10>0,B=10,C=-2, $AC-B^2=96>0$ ,从而有极小值f(1,1)=-2;

在Q(-1,-1)点处 $A=10>0,B=10,C=-2,AC-B^2=96>0$ ,从而有极小值

$$f\left(-1,-1\right) = -2 \, \circ$$

十二、[化工类做] (本题 6 分) 求函数  $z = \ln x + 3 \ln y$  在条件  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  下的极值.

解法一 将条件  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  代入  $z = \ln x + 3 \ln y$ 

得 
$$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{3}{2} \ln (25 - x^2) (0 < x < 5)$$
, 令  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-3x}{25 - x^2} = \frac{25 - 4x^2}{x(25 - x^2)} = 0$  得定

义域内唯一的驻点  $x = \frac{5}{2}$ ,又  $x \in \left(0, \frac{5}{2}\right)$ , f'(x) > 0;  $x \in \left(\frac{5}{2}, 5\right)$ , f'(x) < 0 可得极大值也为

最大值 
$$z_{\text{max}} = f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \ln\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\ln\left(25 - \frac{25}{4}\right) = 4\ln\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\ln3$$
 (比第二种方法更好!)。

解法二 令  $L = \ln x + 3 \ln y + \lambda \left(x^2 + y^2 - 25\right)$ 

则 
$$L_x = \frac{1}{x} + 2\lambda x = 0$$
,  $L_y = \frac{3}{y} + 2\lambda y = 0$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 25 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{-1}{2\lambda}$ ,  $y^2 = \frac{-3}{2\lambda}$ 

从而 
$$\frac{-2}{\lambda} = 25 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{25}{4}, y^2 = \frac{75}{4}, x = \frac{5}{2}, y = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}, z_{\text{max}} = 4\ln\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\ln3$$
 (理由欠缺)

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