第二章、第三章常考大题:

1、求函数 $z = 2x^2 - xy + y^2 + 7y$ 的极值。

2、在约束条件x + y = 1下,求函数 $f(x,y) = x^2 + 2xy$ 的极值。

3、求曲线 $x = t^2 - t$, $y = t^2 + t$, $z = t^2$ 在t = 1处的切线方程。

4、求曲面 $z = x^3 - 2xy$ 在点(2,1,4)处的切平面方程。

5、求函数 $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xyz - 6$ 在点(1,1,1)处的梯度gradf(1,1,1)。

6、求下列一元函数的不定积分:

$$(1)\int (x^2-3x)dx$$

$$(2)\int (3-2x^3)dx$$

7、验证 $y^2dx + 2xydy$ 是某个二元函数u(x,y)的全微分,并求出一个u(x,y)。

答案:

- 1、在点(-1,-4)处,取得极小值-14
- 2、在(1,0)处,取得极值1

$$3, \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{2}$$

$$4, \ 10x - 4y - z - 12 = 0$$

5, grad
$$f(1,1,1) = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + 7\vec{k} = (3,5,7)$$

6,
$$(1) \int (x^2 - 3x) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$(2)\int (3-2x^3)dx = 3x - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + C$$

7、
$$u(x,y) = \int y^2 dx = xy^2 + w(y)$$
, 其中w是任意函数

$$u(x,y) = \int 2xy \, dy = xy^2 + v(x)$$
, 其中 v 是任意函数

对比上述两个式子可知: w、v都是常数

所以, $u(x,y) = xy^2$

第三章常考大题:

1、计算二重积分
$$\iint_D (xy) d\sigma$$
,其中区域 D 由 $y = x^2$, $y = x$ 所围成

$$2$$
、*计算二重积分* $\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma$, 其中区域 D 由 $x=y$, $x=y+1$, $x=1$, $x=2$ 所围成

3、*计算二重积分*
$$\iint_D xy\,d\sigma$$
 , 其中区域D : $x^2+y^2\leq 4$, $x\geq 0$, $y\geq 0$

4、*计算二重积分*
$$\iint_D x^2 d\sigma$$
,其中区域D: $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$

5、*计算二重积分*
$$\iint_D y^2 d\sigma$$
 , 其中区域D : $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$

【注】:
$$\int \sin 2x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x \, , \int \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$$

二倍角公式: sin2x = 2sinxcosx, $cos2x = 2cos^2x - 1$

平方和公式: $sin^2x + cos^2x = 1$

$$sin0 = 0$$
 , $sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$, $cos0 = 1$, $cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

答案:

1.
$$\iint_{D} xyd\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} xy \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{2} \Big|_{y = x^{2}}^{y = x} \right) dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^{3} - \frac{1}{2} x^{5} \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} x^{4} - \frac{1}{12} x^{6} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{24}$$

2.
$$\iint_{D} (x+y)d\sigma = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{x-1}^{x} (x+y) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(xy + \frac{1}{2}y^{2} \Big|_{y=x-1}^{y=x} \right) dx$$
$$= \int_{1}^{2} (2x - \frac{1}{2}) dx = x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}x \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

3.
$$\iint_{D} xy \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{3} sin\theta cos\theta \, dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{r^{4}}{4} sin\theta cos\theta \, \Big|_{r=0}^{r=2}\right) d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 sin\theta cos\theta \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 sin2\theta \, d\theta = -cos2\theta \, \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = cos0 - cos\pi = 2$$

4.
$$\iint_{D} x^{2} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{3} \cos^{2}\theta dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{r^{4}}{4} \cos^{2}\theta \Big|_{r=0}^{r=2}\right) d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} 4 \cos^{2}\theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (2 + 2 \cos 2\theta) d\theta = (2\theta + \sin 2\theta) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 4\pi$$

5.
$$\iint_{D} y^{2} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{3} sin^{2} \theta dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{r^{4}}{4} sin^{2} \theta \Big|_{r=0}^{r=2} \right) d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} 4 sin^{2} \theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (2 - 2cos2\theta) d\theta = (2\theta - sin2\theta) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 4\pi$$

第三章常考大题:

1、*计算二重积分* $\iint_{\mathbb{D}} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$,其中区域D 由x = 1,x = 2,y = 2x,y = 3x 围成

2、*计算二重积分*
$$\iint_{\mathbb{D}} (x+y) d\sigma$$
,其中区域 $\mathbb{D}: x^2+y^2 \leq 4$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$

3、*计算*三重积分
$$\iint_{\Omega} (|x|+y+z)\,dv$$
 , 其中区域 $\Omega:|x|\leq 1$, $|y|\leq 1$, $|z|\leq 2$

4、*计算三重积分*
$$\iint_{\Omega} x \, dv$$
, 其中区域 Ω 由三个坐标面及平面 $2x + y + z = 2$ 所围成

5、*计算三重积分*
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2) \, dv$$
 , 其中 Ω 是由 $x^2+y^2=1$, $z=0$, $z=1$ 所围成

6、计算三重积分
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dv$$
,其中 Ω 是由 $x^2+y^2=1$, $z=0$, $z=1$ 所围成

7、计算对弧长的曲线积分
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} xyds$$
,其中 L 是从点 $(-1,1)$ 到点 $(1,3)$ 的直线段

答案:

1.
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{2x}^{3x} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{22}{3} x^{3} dx = \frac{55}{2}$$

$$2, \ \, \iint_{D} (x+y) \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} (r^{2} cos\theta + r^{2} sin\theta) dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{8}{3} cos\theta + \frac{8}{3} sin\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{16}{3}$$

3.
$$\iint_{\Omega} (|x| + y + z) \, dv = 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-2}^{2} (x + y + z) dz = 2 \int_{0}^{1} 8x dx = 8$$

$$4, \quad \iiint_{\Omega} x \, dv = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{2-2x} dy \int_{0}^{2-2x-y} x \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{2-2x} (2x - 2x^{2} - xy) \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{3} - 4x^{2} + 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

5.
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_0^1 r^3 dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$6, \quad \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) \, dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} dr \int_{0}^{1} (r^{2} cos\theta + r^{2} sin\theta + rz) \, dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (r^{2} cos\theta + r^{2} sin\theta + \frac{r}{2}) \, dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} cos\theta + \frac{1}{3} sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3}$$

7、曲线L的方程:
$$y = x + 2$$
 , $-1 \le x \le 1$ $\int_{-1}^{1} xyds = \int_{-1}^{1} x \cdot (x + 2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + 1^2} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} (\sqrt{2}x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x) dx = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}$

▶ 高等数学·第四章·重要大题:

- 1、计算对弧长的曲线积分 $\int_L (x^2y + xy^2)ds$, 其中 L 是从点(-1,1)到点(2,1)的直线段
 - 2、计算对弧长的曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$, 其中 L 是曲线 $y=\sqrt{4-x^2}$
- 3、计算对坐标的曲线积分 $\int_L (x^2-y)dx + (x+y^2)dy$,其中 L 为直线 y=x从(0,0)到(1,1)的线段
- 4、计算对坐标的曲线积分 $\int_L xydx + (y-x)dy$,其中 L 为有向折线 ABO,ABO 为(-1,0),(1,0),(1,2)

5、计算曲线积分
$$\int_L (x^3-x^2y)dx+(xy^2+y^3)dy$$
,其中 L 为圆周 $x^2+y^2=1$ 逆时针方向

6、验证曲线积分
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(2,3)} (xy^2 - 3x^2y) dx + (x^2y - x^3) dy$$
 与路径无关,并计算其值。

答案:

1.
$$\int_{L} (x^{2}y + xy^{2})ds = \int_{-1}^{2} (x^{2} + x)dx = \frac{9}{2}$$

2.
$$\int_{L} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_{L} ds = \pi$$

3.
$$\int_{L} (x^{2} - y)dx + (x + y^{2})dy = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - x)dx + (x + x^{2})dx = \int_{0}^{1} 2x^{2}dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

4.
$$\int_{L} xydx + (y-x)dy = \int_{AB} xydx + (y-x)dy + \int_{BO} xydx + (y-x)dy = \int_{0}^{2} (y-1)dy = 0$$

5.
$$\int_{L} (x^3 - x^2 y) dx + (xy^2 + y^3) dy = \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

6.
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(2,3)} (xy^2 - 3x^2y) dx + (x^2y - x^3) dy$$
$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(0,3)} (xy^2 - 3x^2y) dx + (x^2y - x^3) dy + \int_{(0,3)}^{(2,3)} (xy^2 - 3x^2y) dx + (x^2y - x^3) dy$$
$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{2} (9x - 9x^2) dx = -6$$

第五章常考大题:

- 1、计算对面积的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (2-y-z)dS$, 其中 Σ 是平面x+y+z-1=0 在第一卦象中的部分。
- 2、求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{2x+y}}{e^{x+2y}}$ 的通解。
- 3、求微分方程 $y' \frac{2y}{x} = 0$ 的通解。
- 4、求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} \frac{y}{x} = x \sin x$ 的通解。
- 5、求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2y}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$ 的通解
- 6、求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{-x}$ 的通解

【提示】: 一阶线性非齐次微分方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x) \cdot y = Q(x)$ 的通解为:

$$y = Ce^{\int -P(x)dx} + e^{\int -P(x)dx} \cdot \int Q(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx} dx$$