



# 厦门大学《微积分 I-2》期中参考答案

考试日期：2012.4 信息学院自律督导部整理



一、求下列微分方程的通解：（每小题 6 分，共 12 分）

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x - y^2};$$

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

解：(1) 原方程改写为  $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}x = -y$ ，原方程的通解为

$$x = e^{-\int(\frac{2}{y})dy} \left[ \int (-y)e^{\int(\frac{2}{y})dy} dy + C \right] = y^2 \left[ -\int \frac{1}{y} dy + C \right] = y^2 [-\ln|y| + C],$$

故原方程的通解为  $x = y^2 [-\ln|y| + C]$ ，其中  $C$  为任意常数。

$$(2) \text{原方程可改写为 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y}{x} - 2}{2\frac{y}{x} + 1}.$$

令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ ，则  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ ，于是原方程化为

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u - 2}{2u + 1} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{2u + 1}{1 + u^2} du = -\frac{2}{x} dx.$$

两边积分，可得

$$\ln(1 + u^2) + \arctan u = -\ln x^2 + C,$$

将  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  代入，可得原方程的通解为

$$\ln(x^2 + y^2) + \arctan \frac{y}{x} = C.$$

二、求微分方程  $yy'' = 2[(y')^2 - y']$  满足  $y(0) = 1$ ， $y'(0) = 2$  的特解。（12 分）

解：令  $y' = p(y)$ ，则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ ，于是原方程化为

$$yp \frac{dp}{dy} = 2p(p - 1) \quad (\text{因为 } y'(0) = 2, \text{ 故 } p = 0 \text{ 不是方程的解})$$

或 
$$\frac{dp}{p - 1} = \frac{2}{y} dy.$$

两边积分, 可得  $\ln|p-1| = \ln y^2 + \ln|C|$ , 即  $p = 1 + Cy^2$ .

由  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 2$  可得  $2 = 1 + C$ , 即  $C = 1$ . 故

$$p = 1 + y^2 \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = dx.$$

两边积分, 可得  $\arctan y = x + C$ .

由  $y(0) = 1$  知,  $C = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 从而所求特解为  $\arctan y = x + \frac{\pi}{4}$  或  $y = \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ .

三、证明:  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y + \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续, 可导, 但不可微。(12 分)

证明: 当  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  时,  $\left| \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}$ , 从而  $|f(x, y)| \leq |x| + |y| + \frac{1}{2}|x|$ . 于是,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x + y + \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2}) = 0 = f(0, 0),$$

所以,  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续.

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x - 0}{\Delta x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y - 0}{\Delta y} = 1,$$

故  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处的偏导数存在, 且

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 1,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 1.$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\Delta z - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\rho} = \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - \Delta x - \Delta y}{\rho} = \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} [(\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2]},$$

而  $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = (\Delta x)^2}} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} [(\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2]} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x|\sqrt{1 + (\Delta x)^2}}$  不存在, 即

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\rho}$$

不存在, 所以  $\Delta z - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y \neq o(\rho)$ .

故  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处不可微.

四、设  $f(x) = xe^x - \int_0^x tf'(x-t)dt$ , 其中  $f(x)$  连续, 求  $f(x)$ . (10 分)

解 令  $u = x - t$ , 则

$$f(x) = xe^x - \int_0^x (x-u)f(u)du = xe^x - x \int_0^x f(u)du + \int_0^x uf(u)du. \quad (1)$$

两边求导, 得

$$f'(x) = (x+1)e^x - \int_0^x f(u)du. \quad (2)$$

两边求导, 得

$$f''(x) + f(x) = (x+2)e^x. \quad (3)$$

该方程对应的齐次方程的通解为  $Y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$ ,  $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数.

设 (3) 的一个特解为  $y^* = (ax+b)e^x$ , 代入方程 (3), 可得

$$2ax + 2a + 2b = x + 2,$$

比较系数, 可得  $a = b = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以, 方程 (3) 的通解为

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}(x+1)e^x, \quad C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

令  $x=0$ , 由 (1) 和 (2), 可得  $f(0)=0, f'(0)=1$ . 从而  $C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, C_2 = 0$ .

$$\text{故 } f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2}(x+1)e^x.$$

五、设方程组  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$  确定反函数组  $u = u(x, y)$  和  $v = v(x, y)$ ,  $z = u^2 + v^2$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ . (12 分)

解一: 方程组  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$  两边对  $x$  求导, 可得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = (e^u + \sin v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = (e^u - \cos v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

解得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \end{cases}.$$

方程组  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$  两边对  $y$  求导, 可得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = (e^u + \sin v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = (e^u - \cos v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-\cos v}{e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin v + e^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \end{cases}.$$

故

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2u^2 \sin v + 2v \cos v - 2ve^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-2u^2 \cos v + 2v \sin v + 2ve^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \end{cases}.$$

解二：方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases} \text{ 两边微分, 得}$$

$$\begin{cases} dx = (e^u + \sin v) du + u \cos v dv \\ dy = (e^u - \cos v) du + u \sin v dv \end{cases},$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} du = \frac{\sin v}{e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1} dx - \frac{\cos v}{e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1} dy \\ dv = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} dx + \frac{\sin v + e^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} dy \end{cases},$$

于是,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-\cos v}{e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin v + e^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2u^2 \sin v + 2v \cos v - 2ve^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-2u^2 \cos v + 2v \sin v + 2ve^u}{u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \end{cases}.$$

解三：令  $F(x, y, u, v) = x - (e^u + u \sin v)$ ,  $G(x, y, u, v) = y - (e^u - u \cos v)$ .

$$J = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -e^u - \sin v & -u \cos v \\ -e^u + \cos v & -u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = u[e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1],$$

故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_v \\ G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -u \cos v \\ 0 & -u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{u \sin v}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, v)} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_v \\ G_y & G_v \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -u \cos v \\ 1 & -u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-u \cos v}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_x \\ G_u & G_x \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} -e^u - \sin v & 1 \\ -e^u + \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-e^u + \cos v}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, y)} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_y \\ G_u & G_y \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} -e^u - \sin v & 0 \\ e^u - \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{e^u + \sin v}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2u^2 \sin v + 2v \cos v - 2ve^u}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-2u^2 \cos v + 2v \sin v + 2ve^u}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \end{cases}.$$

六、过直线  $L: \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{2}$  作平面  $\Pi$ , 使它垂直于平面  $\Pi_1: x+y+z=1$ , 求平面  $\Pi$  的方程。(10 分)

解一: 因为所求平面  $\Pi$  过直线  $L$ , 故平面  $\Pi$  的法向量  $\vec{n}$  垂直于直线  $L$  的方向向量, 也垂直于平面  $\Pi_1$  的法向量, 故取

$$\vec{n} = \{-1, 3, 2\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 4\vec{k},$$

又直线  $L$  在平面上, 则平面  $\Pi$  经过点  $(1, 1, 1)$ , 因此所求平面方程为

$$1 \cdot (x-1) + 3(y-1) - 4(z-1) = 0,$$

即  $x + 3y - 4z = 0$ .

解二: 直线  $L$  的方程可改写成

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y - 4 = 0 \\ 2y - 3z + 1 = 0 \end{cases},$$

过直线  $L$  的平面束方程为  $3x + y - 4 + \lambda(2y - 3z + 1) = 0$ , 法向量为  $\vec{n} = \{3, 1 + 2\lambda, -3\lambda\}$ .

由于  $\Pi \perp \Pi_1$ , 故  $\vec{n} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 3 + 1 + 2\lambda - 3\lambda = 0$ , 解得  $\lambda = 4$ .

故所求的平面方程为  $3x + y - 4 + 4(2y - 3z + 1) = 0$ , 即

$$x + 3y - 4z = 0.$$

七、求直线  $\begin{cases} x+y+2z=1 \\ x-2y-z=2 \end{cases}$  与平面  $x-y+2z=1$  的夹角。(10 分)

解：直线  $\begin{cases} x+y+2z=1 \\ x-2y-z=2 \end{cases}$  的方向向量可取为

$$\vec{l} = \{1, 1, 2\} \times \{1, -2, -1\} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}.$$

故直线  $\begin{cases} x+y+2z=1 \\ x-2y-z=2 \end{cases}$  与平面  $x-y+2z=1$  的夹角正弦为

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{\left| \{3, 3, -3\} \cdot \{1, -1, 2\} \right|}{\left| \{3, 3, -3\} \right| \cdot \left| \{1, -1, 2\} \right|} = \frac{\left| -2 \right|}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

故所求的夹角为  $\varphi = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ .

八、设  $z = f(2x - y, y \sin x)$ ，其中  $f$  具有连续的二阶偏导数，求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。(12 分)

解：
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 2 + f'_2 \cdot y \cos x,$$

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

$$= -2f''_{11} + f''_{12} \cdot (2 \sin x - y \cos x) + f'_2 \cos x + f''_{22} \cdot y \cos x \sin x.$$

九、求曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 8 \\ z^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 \end{cases}$  在点  $(-1, 1, -2)$  处的切线方程与法平面方程。(10 分)

解一：方程组  $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 8 \\ z^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 \end{cases}$  两边对  $x$  求导，得

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 6y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 4x + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} 2x + 6y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 4x + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3x}{5y} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{4x}{5z} \end{cases},$$

于是所求的切向量为  $\vec{T} = \left\{ 1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx} \right\} \bigg|_{(-1, 1, -2)} = \left\{ 1, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \right\}$ ，故所求的切线方程为

$$\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{z+2}{\frac{2}{5}} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{x+1}{5} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z+2}{2}$$

法平面方程为  $5(x+1)+3(y-1)+2(z+2)=0$ ，即  $5x+3y+2z+6=0$ 。

解二：对方程组  $\begin{cases} x^2+3y^2+z^2=8 \\ z^2=2x^2+2y^2 \end{cases}$  两边微分，可得

$$\begin{cases} 2xdx+6ydy+2zdz=0 \\ 2zdz=4xdx+4ydy \end{cases},$$

解得  $\begin{cases} dy=-\frac{3x}{5y}dx \\ dz=\frac{4x}{5z}dx \end{cases}$ ，即  $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{3x}{5y} \\ \frac{dz}{dx}=\frac{4x}{5z} \end{cases}$ 。

于是所求的切向量为  $\vec{T} = \left\{ 1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx} \right\} \Big|_{(-1,1,-2)} = \left\{ 1, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \right\}$ ，故所求的切线方程为

$$\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{z+2}{\frac{2}{5}} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{x+1}{5} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z+2}{2}$$

法平面方程为  $5(x+1)+3(y-1)+2(z+2)=0$ ，即  $5x+3y+2z+6=0$ 。

解三：记  $F(x,y,z)=x^2+3y^2+z^2-8$ ， $G(x,y,z)=z^2-2x^2-2y^2$

所求切线的切向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{T} &= \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} \right\} \Big|_{(-1,1,-2)} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} 6y & 2z \\ -4y & 2z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 2z & 2x \\ 2z & -4x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 6y \\ -4x & -4y \end{vmatrix} \right\} \Big|_{(-1,1,-2)} \\ &= \{20yz, -12xz, 16xy\} \Big|_{(-1,1,-2)} \\ &= \{-40, -24, -16\} \end{aligned}$$

故所求的切线方程为

$$\frac{x+1}{-40} = \frac{y-1}{-24} = \frac{z+2}{-16}, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{x+1}{5} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z+2}{2}.$$

法平面方程为  $5(x+1)+3(y-1)+2(z+2)=0$ ，即  $5x+3y+2z+6=0$ 。