

一、填空题(每空3分,共15分)

1,
$$\{(x,y) | 0 \le x^2 + y^2 < 2, 4y \ge x^2, x^2 + y^2 \ne 1\}$$
; 2, $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$; 3, -1;

$$4, \frac{20}{3}; 5, \frac{1}{3}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(\frac{x-1}{3})^n, |x-1| < 3$$

二、单项选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

1, D; 2, A; 3, D; 4, B; 5, C

三、计算题(每小题8分,共16分)

1、解:特征方程为: $r^2 + 2r - 3 = 0$, 得 $r_1 = 1$, $r_2 = -3$, 设特解为 $v^* = ax + b$,

代入原方程得
$$2a-3(ax+b)=x$$
, 得 $a=-\frac{1}{3},b=-\frac{2}{9}$,

从而通解为
$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-3x} - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{9}$$
, c_1, c_2 为任意实数

2、解: 方程组两边对x求导得

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2yy' + 2zz' = 3 \\ 2 - 3y' + 5z' = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \exists \exists \begin{cases} 2yy' + 2zz' = 3 - 2x \\ -3y' + 5z' = -2 \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$y' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 - 2x & 2z \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{10x - 4z - 15}{2(5y + 3z)}$$

$$z' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2y & 3-2x \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{4y+6x-9}{2(5y+3z)}$$

四、计算题(每小题8分,共16分)

1、解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf_1' + (-\frac{y}{x^2})f_2' + \frac{1}{y}g'$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf_1' + (\frac{1}{x})f_2' + (-\frac{x}{y^2})g'$$
代入,得
$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x(yf_1' + (-\frac{y}{x^2})f_2' + \frac{1}{y}g') + y(xf_1' + (\frac{1}{x})f_2' + (-\frac{x}{y^2})g')$$

$$= 2xyf_1'$$

2、解:
$$\diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = \arctan \frac{y}{x} - z$$
,

$$\text{III} F_x' = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad F_y' = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad F_z' = -1$$

$$F_x'(1,1,\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{2}, F_y'(1,1,\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}, \vec{n} = (1,-1,2)$$

切平面方程为:
$$(x-1)-(y-1)+2(z-\frac{\pi}{4})=0$$

法线方程为:
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = -\frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}$$

五、计算题(每小题8分,共16分)

1、解: 在ox轴上作连接点o(0,0)与点A(a,0)的辅助线 l_1 ,方向由点o指向A。

由格林公式得

$$\oint_{l+l_1} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy = \iint_D m dx dy = \frac{\pi ma^2}{8}$$

因为
$$\int_{l_1} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy = 0$$

所以 原式=
$$\oint_{l+l_1} - \int_{l_1} = \frac{\pi m a^2}{8}$$

2、解: 令
$$\sum_{1}$$
: $z = 0$, $(x^2 + y^2 \le 4)$,取下侧。

设Ω为∑」与∑围成的空间区域。由高斯公式得

$$\left(\iint\limits_{\sum_{1}} + \iint\limits_{\sum}\right) yzdzdx + 2dxdy = \iiint\limits_{\Omega} zdxdydz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^2 r^3 \sin\varphi \cos\varphi dr = 4\pi$$

$$\iint_{\sum_{1}} yzdzdx + 2dxdy = \iint_{\sum_{1}} 2dxdy = -\iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 4} 2dxdy = -8\pi$$

故 原式=
$$\iint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz - \iint_{\sum_{1}} yz dz dx + 2 dx dy = 12\pi$$

六、计算题(8分)

1、解: 椭圆上点(x,y)点到直线2x+3y-6=0的距离为

$$d = \frac{|2x+3y-6|}{\sqrt{4+9}}, d^2 = \frac{(2x+3y-6)^2}{13},$$

作拉格朗日函数 $L(x,y) = (2x+3y-6)^2 + \lambda(x^2+4y^2-4)$

得
$$\begin{cases} 4(2x+3y-6)+2\lambda x=0\\ 6(2x+3y-6)+8\lambda y=0\\ x^2+4y^2-4=0 \end{cases}$$

解之得
$$x = \pm \frac{8}{5}, y = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

从丽
$$d_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

2、解: $\diamondsuit p = 2xy$,则

因为

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 (t^2 + f(y)) dy = t^2 + \int_0^1 f(y) dy$$
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_0^t (1+f(y)) dy$$

故
$$t^2 + \int_0^1 f(y)dy = \int_0^t (1 + f(y))dy$$

上式两边对t求导得

$$2t = 1 + f(t), f(t) = 2t - 1, \text{ if } f(y) = 2y - 1$$

从而
$$Q(x, y) = x^2 + 2y - 1$$

七、证明题(6分)

证明: 因为 f(x) 在 x=0 的邻域内连续且 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$,

所以
$$f(0) = 0$$
, $f'(0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0$,

又因为f''(x) > 0,故f'(x)单调递增,从而当x > 0时

$$f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$$

即 f'(x) > 0,故 f(x) 单调递增且 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$,

从而
$$u_n = f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) > 0$$
单调减少趋于 0 ,

因此由交错级数的莱布尼茨定理知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})$ 收敛。