## 答案:

—: 1 A 2A 3 C 4B5B6С7 С

三、计算题(每题4分,共20分)

1. 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 4 - 2x = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -4 - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (2, -2) \cdots 2$$

由  $AC - B^2 > 0$  及  $A < 0 \Rightarrow f(2, -2) = 8$  为极大值…4 分

2. 
$$F(x, y, z) = e^z - z + xy - 3$$
,  $\vec{n}|_{(2,1,0)} = (1,2,0)$  2  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy}.$$

四、1、
$$S = \iint_{D_{m}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dxdy$$
 2分 =  $\iint_{D_{m}} \sqrt{2} dxdy = \sqrt{2}\pi$  5分

3、
$$y = xe^{-\sin x}$$
 是方程  $y' + y\cos x = Q(x)$  的一个解 得  $Q(x) = e^{-\sin x}$  3 分

$$y = (x+c)e^{-\sin x}$$
 .......5 分

4、
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
  $(y \ge 0)$  到点  $B(a,0)$  的弧段。

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \qquad \cdots 2 \ \text{f}$$

六、设内接长方体的长、宽、高分别为2x,2y,z,

则长方体的体积为  $V = 2x \square y \square z = 4xyz$  ..........2 分

设 
$$L(x, y, z) = 4xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 8yz + 2x\lambda = 0 \\ L_y = 8xz + 2y\lambda = 0 \\ L_z = 8xy + 2z\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}) \qquad \cdots \qquad 4 \implies (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}) \qquad \cdots \qquad 4 \implies (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}) \qquad \cdots \qquad 4 \implies (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}) \qquad$$

由于驻点唯一,实际问题存在最大值,

所以当  $x = y = z = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$  时,即长、宽、高分别为  $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$  ,  $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$  , 体积最大。 ··· 6 分

七、(6 分)设 $\Sigma_1$ : $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ z=1 \end{cases}$ 的上侧, $\Omega$ 为 $\Sigma$ 与 $\Sigma_1$ 所围的空间区域(2 分)

$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} xz dy dz + z^2 dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} xz dy dz + z^2 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 3z dv - \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} dx dy = 3\pi \int_0^1 r(1 - r^4) dr - \pi = 0$$

(6分)

八、解: 记 
$$P = (\sin x - \varphi(x)) \cdot \frac{y}{x}$$
 ,  $Q = \varphi(x)$ 

则有 
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin x - \varphi(x)}{x}$$
 ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x)$  因曲线积分与路径无关 所以  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 

即 
$$\frac{\sin x - \varphi(x)}{x} = \varphi'(x)$$
 ······3 分

整理得 
$$\varphi'(x) + \frac{1}{x}\varphi(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

所以 
$$\varphi(x) = e^{-\int_{x}^{1} dx} \left[ \int \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\int_{x}^{1} dx} + c \right] = \frac{1}{x} (-\cos x + c) \quad \dots \dots 5 \quad \text{分又因} \qquad \varphi(\pi) = 1 \quad \text{所以}$$

$$c=\pi-1$$
,所以  $\varphi(x)=\frac{\pi-1-\cos x}{x}$  ......6 分

九、(6分) 证明: 左边=
$$\int_{x_0}^{u} f(y) dy \int_{y}^{u} (x-y)^n dx$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{u} f(y) dy \int_{y}^{u} (x - y)^{n} d(x - y) = \int_{x_0}^{u} f(y) dy \frac{1}{n+1} (x - y)^{n+1} \Big|_{y}^{u}$$