$$-(15 \%) 1, \quad y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0 \qquad 2, \quad y^* = (A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x)e^x \quad 3, \quad \int_0^2 dy \int_{y/2}^y f(x,y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{y/2}^2 f(x,y) dx$$

$$4, \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 5, \quad \frac{5}{3}$$

二、(15) C A C B C

Ξ. 1.
$$\Re$$
: $\iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin r \cdot r dr = 2\pi \cdot (-3\pi) = -6\pi$ (5 分)

2、解: 方程可化为
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2$$
, 令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 代入上式得: $-\frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{u} = \ln|x| + c \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{\ln|x| + c}$ (5分)

3、

解:
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2z$$
, 则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F_z = 2z - 2$,

于是有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x}{1-z}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{y}{1-z}$, 因此 $dz = \frac{xdx + ydy}{1-z}$ (5分)

4、解: 由题意,
$$f_x + 2xf_y = 3x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x^4 + 2xf_y = 3x^2$$
, ... $f_y(x, x^2) = x + \frac{x^3}{2}$ (5分)

四、1、解:
$$\iiint_0 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr \int_0^{4-r^2} dz = 2\pi \int_0^2 r^3 (4-r^2) dr = \frac{32}{3}\pi$$
 (5 分)

2.
$$W: V = \iint_{D} (6 - 2x - 3y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} (6 - 2x - 3y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{9}{2} - 2x) dx = \frac{7}{2}$$
 (5 $\%$)

3、解: 添加辅助线 $BA: y=0, x:-2 \rightarrow 2$,则由格林公式有

$$\iint_{L+BA} xy^{2} dx + (x^{2}y + 2x - 1) dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_{D} (2xy + 2 - 2xy) dx dy = 4\pi$$

$$\int_{D} xy^{2} dx + (x^{2}y + 2x - 1) dy = \int_{-2}^{2} 0 dx = 0 \qquad \int_{D} xy^{2} dx + (x^{2}y + 2x - 1) dy = 4\pi - 0 = 4\pi \qquad (5 \%)$$

4、解: 添加辅助平面 Σ_1 : z=0 被球面所截部分下侧,则 $\Sigma_1+\Sigma$ 为封闭曲面的外侧

利用高斯公式,
$$\iint_{\Sigma_1+\Sigma} (x+z^2) dy dz + (y+x^3) dz dx + (z+y^3) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dV = 2\pi$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x+z^2) dy dz + (y+x^3) dz dx + (z+y^3) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} y^3 dx dy = 0 , \quad \iiint_{\Sigma} (x+z^2) dy dz + (y+x^3) dz dx + (z+y^3) dx dy = 2\pi$$
 (5 分)

五、解: (1)
$$r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0, r = 1, 2, Y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x}$$
 (3分) (2) $y^* = axe^x, y^{*'} = a(x+1)e^x, y^{*''} = a(x+2)e^x$, 带入得 $a = -1$

通解
$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} - x e^x$$
 ...6 分 (3) 由题意 $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = -1$, $c_1 = 2$, $c_2 = -1$, $y = 2e^x - e^{2x} - x e^x$ (6 分)

六、解:
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - 2xy - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$
, $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$, 所以曲线积分 $y > 0$ 的上半平面与路径无关, (3分)

$$\therefore I = \int_{\pi}^{0} \frac{a^{2}(-\cos t \sin t + \sin^{2} t + \cos^{2} t + \cos t \sin t)}{a^{2}} dt = \int_{\pi}^{0} dt = -\pi . \tag{6 }$$

七、解: 设曲线方程
$$y = y(x)$$
, 由题意 $\int_0^x y(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}(1+y)x + x^3$, $y(1) = 0$, 两边求导, $y = \frac{1}{2}(y+1) + \frac{1}{2}xy' + 3x^2$,

整理得
$$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = -\frac{1+6x^2}{x}$$
, (3分),解得 $y = x(c + \frac{1}{x} - 6x)$,将(1,0)代入, $c = 5, y = 1 + 5x - 6x^2$ (6分)

设所求曲线方程为 y = y(x),由已知条件得

反所求曲线力性为
$$y = y(x)$$
, 由己知条件符
 $\int_0^x y dx - \frac{1}{2}(1+y)x = x^3$.
两边对 x 录 导,得
 $y - \frac{1}{2}(1+y) - \frac{1}{2}y'x = 3x^2$,
 $\Rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{x}y = -\frac{1}{x} - 6x$,
 $\Rightarrow y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} [\int (-\frac{1}{x} - 6x)e^{\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} dx + c]$
 $\Rightarrow y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} [\int (-\frac{1}{x} - 6x)e^{\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} dx + c]$
 $= x[\int (-\frac{1}{x} - 6x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + c]$
 $= x[\int (-\frac{1}{x^2} - 6) dx + c] = x[\frac{1}{x} - 6x + c]$

$$= x \left[\int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} - 6 \right) dx + \frac{1}{x^2} \right]$$

$$= 1 - 6x^2 + cx.$$

由
$$y(1) = 0$$
,得 $c = 5$,故有

$$y=1-6x^2+5x.$$

八、解:设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) ,切平面方程为 $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{z_0}{c^2}z = 1$,与x, y, z轴得交点为 $(\frac{x_0}{a^2}, 0, 0), (0, \frac{y_0}{b^2}, 0), (0, 0, \frac{z_0}{c^2}), V = \frac{1}{6}\frac{a^2b^2c^2}{x_0y_0z_0}$

体积最小,只须 $x_0y_0z_0$ 最大即可。设拉格朗日函数为 $L = xyz + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})$ (3分)

$$\begin{cases} L_x = yz + \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}x = 0 \\ L_y = xz + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2}y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b \end{cases} \\ L_z = xy + \frac{2\lambda}{c^2}z = 0 \end{cases}$$

实际问题,最小体积存在,且驻点唯一,所以切点为($(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}c)$,最小体积为 $V=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc$ (6分)

九、

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{3xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y = kx}} \frac{3x \cdot kx}{x^2 + k^2 x^2}$$

$$= \frac{3k}{1 + k^2},$$

其值随 k 的不同而变化, 故极限不存在.

(6分)