

2009 / 2010 学年第二学期《高等数学B》期中试卷  
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题号	一	二	三							总分	阅卷人
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
得分	20	20	8	8	8	9	6	3	6	80	

一. 选择题 (本题共5小题, 每小题5分, 满分25分)

(1) 下列方程中线性的是 (B)

(A)  $y' = x \sin y + e^x$  (B)  $y' = y \sin x + e^x$

(C)  $y' = x \sin y + e^y$  (D)  $y' = y \sin x + e^y$

(2)  $y'' = e^{-x}$  的通解为 (B)

(A)  $y = e^{-x}$  (B)  $y = e^{-x} + c_1x + c_2x$

(C)  $y = -e^{-x}$  (D)  $y = -e^{-x} + c_1x + c_2x$

(3) 二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(x, y)$  偏导数都存在是其在该点连续的 (D)

(A) 充分条件 (B) 必要条件

(C) 充要条件 (D) 既非充分又非必要条件

(4) 设函数  $u(x, y) = \phi(x+y) + \phi(x-y) + \int_{x-y}^{x+y} \phi(t)dt$ , 其中函数  $\phi$  具有二阶导数,  $\phi$  具有一阶导数, 则 (B)

(A)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$  (B)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$

(C)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$  (D)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

(5) 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 则在原点  $(0, 0)$  处  $f(x, y)$

(A) 偏导数不存在 (B) 不可导

(C) 有连续偏导数 (D) 可微

二. 填空题 (本题共5小题, 每小题4分, 满分20分)

(1) 微分方程  $y' = \frac{x^3 + y}{x}$  的通解是  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + Cx$

(2) 微分方程  $xy' + y = 0$  满足条件  $y(1) = 1$  的解是  $y = \frac{1}{x}$

(3) 设  $z = f(2x - y) + g(x, y)$ , 其中  $f$  具有连续的偏导数,  $dz = 2f'(2x - y)dx - f'(2x - y)dy + g'_x(x, y)dx + g'_y(x, y)dy$

(4) 设  $z = f(x, y) = \sin(xy^2)$ , 则  $f''_{yx}(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1) = -\pi$

(5) 设  $f(x, y)$ ,  $z = f(x^y, y^x)$ , 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 y x^{y-1} + f'_2 y^x \ln y$

三. 解答题 (55分)

(1) 设  $z = (2x^2 + 3y)^{y^2}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ . (8分)

解: 令  $u = 2x^2 + 3y$   $v = y^2$ , 则

$$z = u^v$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y^2 (2x^2 + 3y)^{y^2-1} \cdot 4x + (2x^2 + 3y)^{y^2} \ln(2x^2 + 3y) \cdot 0 = 4xy^2 (2x^2 + 3y)^{y^2-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = y^2 (2x^2 + 3y)^{y^2-1} \cdot 3 + (2x^2 + 3y)^{y^2} \ln(2x^2 + 3y) \cdot 2y = y (2x^2 + 3y)^{y^2-1} \left[ \frac{3}{2} + 2y \ln(2x^2 + 3y) \right]$$

(2) 设  $F(x, xy, x + xy + z) = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ . (8分)

解:  $F'_x = f'_1 + y f'_2 + (1+y) f'_3$

$$F'_y = x f'_2 + x f'_3$$

$$F'_z = f'_3$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = -\frac{f'_1 + y f'_2 + (1+y) f'_3}{f'_3} = -\frac{f'_1 + y f'_2}{f'_3} - (1+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = -\frac{x f'_2 + x f'_3}{f'_3} = -\frac{x f'_2}{f'_3} - x$$

(3) 求  $(x - y \cos \frac{y}{x})dx + x \cos \frac{y}{x} dy = 0$  的通解. (8分)

解: 化简可得:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\cos \frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = t, \text{ 则 } y = tx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = t + x \frac{dt}{dx} + t$$

$$\therefore x \frac{dt}{dx} + t = -\frac{1}{\cos t} + t$$

$$\therefore -\cos t dt = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\text{两边积分可得: } -\sin t = \ln x + \ln C$$

$$\therefore \sin t = \frac{C}{x}$$

(4) 求  $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{2x}$  的通解。(9分)

解: 特征方程为  $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$ . 特征根为  $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 1$

$$\therefore \bar{y} = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x$$

又  $\lambda = 2$  不是特征根

$$\therefore \text{设特解为 } y^* = e^{2x}(ax+b)$$

$$y'' = 4e^{2x}(ax+b) + 4ae^{2x}$$

$$y' = 2e^{2x}(ax+b) + a \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\text{代入原方程得: } 4e^{2x}(ax+b) + 4ae^{2x} + 2[2e^{2x}(ax+b) + ae^{2x}] - 3e^{2x}(ax+b) = e^{2x}$$

$$\text{解得: } a=0, b=\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{特解为 } y^* = \frac{1}{5}e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程的通解为: } y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x + \frac{1}{5}e^{2x} \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意实数})$$

(5) 求二元函数  $z = f(x, y) = x^2y(4-x-y)$  在直线  $x+y=6$ ,  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴所围成的闭区域  $D$  上的最大值与最小值。(8分)

$$\text{解: } z = f(x, y) = 4x^2y - x^3y - x^2y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 8y - 6xy - 4xy^2 = 0 \\ f'_y = 4x^2 - x^3 - 2x^2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} f'_x = 8y - 6xy - 4xy^2 = 0 \\ f'_y = 4x^2 - x^3 - 2x^2y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 解得: } \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{在驻点 } (2, 1) \text{ 处, } B^2 - AC = (-4)^2 - (-6)(-8) = -32 < 0$$

$$\text{此时 } B^2 - 4 < 0$$

$\therefore$  在点  $(2, 1)$  处取得极大值.

$$z_{\text{极大值}} = f(2, 1) = 4$$

在边界处时: 当在直线  $x+y=6$  上时,  $y=6-x$ .

$$z = 2x^3 - 12x^2$$

$$\text{令 } z' = 6x^2 - 24x = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 或 } x=4$$

$$\text{此时 } z=0 \text{ 或 } z=-48$$

$$F(u, x, y) = u - \phi(u) - \int_y^x p(t) dt$$

$$F_u = 1 - \phi'(u)$$

$$F'_x = -p(x)$$

(6) 已知  $z = z(u)$ , 且  $u = \phi(u) + \int_y^x p(t) dt$ , 其中  $z(u)$  可微,  $\phi'(u)$  连续, 且

$\phi'(u) \neq 1$ ,  $p(t)$  连续, 试求  $p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ . (8分)

$$\text{解: } u = \phi(u) + \int_y^x p(t) dt = \phi(u) + \int_y^0 p(t) dt + \int_0^x p(t) dt$$

$$= \phi(u) - \int_0^y p(t) dt + \int_0^x p(t) dt$$

$$z = z(u)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \left[ \phi'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi(u)}{\partial x} + p(x) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left[ \phi'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi(u)}{\partial y} - p(y) \right]$$

$$\therefore p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left[ p(y) \cdot \phi'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi(u)}{\partial x} + p(x) \cdot p(y) \right] + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left[ p(x) \cdot \phi'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi(u)}{\partial y} - p(x) \cdot p(y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \phi'(u) \cdot \left[ p(y) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi(u)}{\partial x} + p(x) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi(u)}{\partial y} \right]$$

(7) 已知  $(axy^3 - y^2 \cos x)dx + (1 + by \sin x + 3x^2y^2)dy$  为某一函数  $f(x, y)$  的全微分, 则  $a$  和  $b$  的值分别为多少? (6分)

解: 由题意可知:

$$f'_x = axy^3 - y^2 \cos x$$

$$f'_y = 1 + by \sin x + 3x^2y^2$$

$$\text{两式同时积分得: } f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}ax^2y^3 - y^2 \sin x + C_1$$

$$f(x, y) = y + \frac{1}{2}by^2 \sin x + x^2y^3 + C_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}ax^2y^3 - y^2 \sin x + C_1 = y + \frac{1}{2}by^2 \sin x + x^2y^3 + C_2$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}a=1 \\ \frac{1}{2}b=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=-2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a \text{ 的值为 } 2$$

$$b \text{ 的值为 } -2$$

题号	一	二	三				四	五	六	七	总分
			1	2	3	4					
得分											100
签名											

一、单项选择题 (每小题 4 分, 满分 24 分)

1. 下列方程中可分离变量的是 (B)

(A)  $\sin(xy)dx + e^y dy = 0$  X

(B)  $x \sin y dx + y^2 dy = 0$

(C)  $(1+xy)dx + y^2 dy = 0$  X

(D)  $\sin(x+y)dx + e^{xy} dy = 0$

2. 微分方程  $y'' + y = x \cos x$  的特解形式是 (D)

(A)  $y^* = ax \cos x$

(B)  $y^* = x(a \sin x + b \cos x)$

(C)  $y^* = a \sin x + b x \cos x$  X

(D)  $y^* = x[(ax+b) \sin x + (cx+d) \cos x]$

3. 下列等式是差分方程的是 (B)

(A)  $-3\Delta y_t = 3y_t + a^t$  X

(B)  $2\Delta y_t = y_t + t$

(C)  $\Delta^2 y_t = y_{t+2} - 2y_{t+1} + y_t$  X

(D)  $\Delta y_t = y_{t+1} + t$  X

4. 区域  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \leq x+1\}$  是 (A)

(A) 有界闭区域

(B) 无界闭区域

(C) 有界开区域

(D) 无界开区域

5. 考虑二元函数  $f(x, y)$  的下面四条性质: (1)  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  连续; (2)  $f'_x(x, y)$ ,  $f'_y(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  连续; (3)  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  可微分; (4)  $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$  存在. 则下列四个选项中正确的是 (A)

(A)  $(2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1)$

(B)  $(3) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (1)$  X

(C)  $(3) \Rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow (1)$

(D)  $(3) \Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow (4)$

6. 对函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3x - 6y$ , 点  $(0, 3)$  (C)

(A) 不是驻点

(B) 是驻点但非极值点

(C) 是极小值点

(D) 是极大值点

二、填空题 (每小题 4 分, 满分 24 分)

1. 微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$  的通解是  $\sin \frac{y}{x} = Cx$

$$\int \frac{1}{\tan u} du = \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} du = \int \frac{du}{\sin u} = \ln |\sin u|$$

2. 以  $y_1(x) = e^{2x}$ ,  $y_2(x) = xe^{2x}$  为特解的二阶常系数线性齐次微分方程为  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$

3. 函数  $z = \ln(1+x^2+y^2)$ , 则  $dz|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{3}dx + \frac{2}{3}dy$

$$dz = f'_x(x, y)dx + f'_y(x, y)dy$$

4. 设  $z = xyf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ , 则  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xyf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

5. 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 2x + 4y - z + 3 = 0$  确定, 则函数  $z$  的驻点是  $(1, -1)$

6. 设积分区域  $D$  为  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ , 在  $I_1 = \iint_D \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} d\sigma$  与  $I_2 = \iint_D \sqrt{1+x^4+y^4} d\sigma$  中比较大的值是  $I_1$

三、计算题 (每小题 6 分, 满分 24 分)

1. 求微分方程  $y' = \frac{x^3+y}{x}$  的通解.

解:  $y' = \frac{x^3+y}{x} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x}y$

$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x^2$

$\therefore P(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \quad Q(x) = x^2$

根据公式  $y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} [\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]$  可得

$y = e^{-\int -\frac{1}{x}dx} \left[ \int x^2 e^{\int -\frac{1}{x}dx} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + Cx$

2. 求微分方程  $y'' + \frac{1}{1-y}(y')^2 = 0$  的通解.

解: 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 所以原式可化为:

$p \frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{1}{1-y} p^2 = 0$

$= p \left( \frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{1}{1-y} p \right) = 0$

$\therefore p=0$  或  $\frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{1}{1-y} p = 0$

$\times \frac{1}{2} p=0$  时  $y=C$  不是

$y'' + \frac{1}{1-y}(y')^2 = 0$  的通解

$\therefore p=0$  即  $y=C$  舍去

$\frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{1}{1-y} p = 0$

$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{1}{y-1} dy \Rightarrow \ln|p| = \ln|y-1| + \ln C_1$

$y' = p = C_1(y-1)$

$\frac{dy}{y-1} = C_1 dx$

$\ln|y-1| = C_1 x + \ln C_2$

$y-1 = C_2 e^{C_1 x}$   
 $y = C_2 e^{C_1 x} + 1$

3. 设  $z = f(xy, \frac{y}{x})$ , 且  $f$  具有连续二阶偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解: 令  $u = xy$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $z = f(u, v)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$= f'_1(u, v) \cdot y + f'_2(u, v) \cdot y(-1)x^{-1}$$

$$= y f'_1(xy, \frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x} f'_2(xy, \frac{y}{x})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [y f'_1(u, v) - \frac{y}{x} f'_2(u, v)]$$

$$= f'_1(u, v) + y [f''_{11}(u, v)x + f''_{12}(u, v)\frac{1}{x}] - \frac{1}{x} f'_2(u, v) - \frac{y}{x} [f''_{21}(u, v)x + f''_{22}(u, v)\frac{1}{x}]$$

$$= f'_1(xy, \frac{y}{x}) - \frac{1}{x} f'_2(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + y f''_{11}(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + \frac{y}{x} f''_{12}(xy, \frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x} f''_{21}(xy, \frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{22}(xy, \frac{y}{x})$$

4. 设  $u + e^u = xy$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解: 令  $F(x, y, u) = u + e^u - xy$

$$F_x' = -y \quad F_y' = -x \quad F_u' = 1 + e^u$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_u'} = \frac{y}{1+e^u}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_u'} = \frac{x}{1+e^u}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{y}{1+e^u}) = \frac{1+e^u - y \cdot e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}}{(1+e^u)^2} = \frac{1+e^u - y \cdot e^u \frac{x}{1+e^u}}{(1+e^u)^2} = \frac{(1+e^u)^2 - xy e^u}{(1+e^u)^3}$$

四、(本题 8 分) 设函数  $y = y(x)$  满足  $y'' - y' - 2y = 3e^{-x}$ , 求在原点处与直线  $y = x$  相切的

那条积分曲线.

解:  $r^2 - r - 2 = 0$   
 $(r-2)(r+1) = 0$   
 $r_1 = 2, r_2 = -1$   
 $\therefore y(x) = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-x}$   
 $f(x) = 3e^{-x}$  非齐次项为  $e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$   
 $\therefore P_m(x) = 3 \quad \lambda = -1 = r_2$   
 $\therefore$  设  $y^*(x) = ax e^{-x}$   
 $[y^*(x)]' = ae^{-x} - ax e^{-x}$   
 $[y^*(x)]'' = -ae^{-x} - (ae^{-x} - ax e^{-x})$   
 $= -2ae^{-x} + ax e^{-x}$

$$\therefore y'' - y' - 2y = -2ae^{-x} + ax e^{-x} - (ae^{-x} - ax e^{-x}) - 2ax e^{-x} = -3ae^{-x} = 3e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore -3a = 3 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\therefore y = \bar{y}(x) + y^*(x) = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-x} - x e^{-x}$$

根据题意知:  $y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0$   
 $y'(0) = 2C_1 - C_2 - (e^{-x} - x e^{-x})|_{x=0} = 2C_1 - C_2 - 1 = 1$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ C_2 = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \therefore y = \frac{2}{3} e^{2x} - \frac{2}{3} e^{-x} - x e^{-x}$$

五、(本题 8 分) 已知  $f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$ ,  $x + y + z - xyz = 0$ , 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由第二个方程所确定的隐函数, 求  $f'_x(0, 1, -1)$ .

解:  $f'_x(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2 + 2 y z e^x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

$$F(x, y, z) = x + y + z - xyz$$

$$F'_1 = 1 - yz \quad F'_2 = 1 - xy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_1}{F'_2} = -\frac{1-yz}{1-xy}$$

$$f'_x(0, 1, -1) = e^0 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2 y z e^x \frac{1-yz}{1-xy}$$

$$= 1 + 4 = 5$$

六、(本题 8 分) 某厂家生产的一种产品同时在两个市场销售, 售价分别为  $p_1$  和  $p_2$ , 销售量分别为  $q_1$  和  $q_2$ , 需求函数分别为:  $q_1 = 24 - 0.2p_1$ ,  $q_2 = 10 - 0.05p_2$ , 总成本函数为:

$$C = 35 + 40(q_1 + q_2).$$

试问: 厂家如何确定两个市场的售价, 能使其获得的总利润最大? 最大利润为多少?

$$y = p_1 q_1 + p_2 q_2 - C$$

$$= p_1(24 - 0.2p_1) + p_2(10 - 0.05p_2) - 35 - 40(p_1 + p_2)$$

$$= 24p_1 - 0.2p_1^2 + 10p_2 - 0.05p_2^2 - 35 - 40p_1 - 40p_2$$

$$= -0.2p_1^2 + 32p_1 - 0.05p_2^2 + 12p_2 - 1395$$

$$y'_{p_1} = -0.4p_1 + 32 = 0 \Rightarrow p_1 = 80$$

$$y'_{p_2} = -0.1p_2 + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow p_2 = 120$$

此问题为实际问题,  $\therefore p_1 = 80, p_2 = 120$  为最大值点.  $\therefore$  总利润最大,  $y(80, 120) = 605$   $\therefore$  最大利润为 605 元

七、(本题 4 分) 设  $z = f(u)$ , 而方程  $u = \varphi(u) + \int_0^y p(t) dt$  确定了  $u$  是  $x, y$  的函数, 其中

$f(u), \varphi(u)$  连续且可微,  $\varphi'(u) \neq 1$ , 求证:  $p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ .

解:  $u = \varphi(u) + \int_0^y p(t) dt + \int_0^x p(t) dt$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1 + p(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f'(u)p(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-f'(u)p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}$$

$$\therefore p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f'(u)p(x)p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} + \frac{-f'(u)p(x)p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} = 0$$

## 《高等数学 B2》期中试卷

座号: 19

一. 选择题: (4 分/题)

1. 已知函数  $y = y(x)$  在任意点  $x$  处的增量为  $\Delta y = \frac{y\Delta x}{1+x^2} + \alpha$ , 且当  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\alpha$  是  $\Delta x$  的高阶无穷小,  $y(0) = \pi$ , 则  $y(1) =$  ( )

A.  $2\pi$ B.  $\pi$ C.  $e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ D.  $\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ 

2. 设非齐次线性微分方程  $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$  有两个不同的解  $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ ,  $C$  为任意常数, 则该方程的通解为 ( )

A.  $C[y_1(x) - y_2(x)]$ C.  $C[y_1(x) + y_2(x)]$ B.  $y_1(x) + C[y_1(x) - y_2(x)]$ D.  $y_1(x) + C[y_1(x) + y_2(x)]$ 

3. 函数  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} + x e^x$  满足的一个微分方程是 ( )

A.  $y'' - y' - 2y = 3x e^x$ B.  $y'' - y' - 2y = 3e^x$ C.  $y'' + y' - 2y = 3e^x$ D.  $y'' + y' - 2y = 3x e^x$ 

4. 差分方程  $\Delta^3 y_i - y_{i+3} + y_i + 1 = 0$  的阶为 ( ) 阶。

A. 一

C. 三

D. 四

5. 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处偏导数存在, 是  $f(x, y)$  在该点处 ( )

A. 连续的充分条件

B. 连续的必要条件

C. 可微的充分条件

D. 可微的必要条件

6. 函数  $z = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$  的极小值点是 ( )

A.  $(1, 2)$ B.  $(-3, 0)$ C.  $(1, 0)$ D.  $(-3, 2)$ 

二. 填空题: (4 分/题, 共 24 分)

1. 微分方程  $x^2 y' + xy = y^2$  满足初始条件  $y|_{x=1} = 1$  的特解为  $y = x$ 。

2. 设  $y = e^x (C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数) 为某二阶常系数线性齐次微分方程的通解, 则该方程为  $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$ 。

解: 则该方程为  $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$ 。

3. 微分方程  $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 3 \sin x$  的通解为  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-3x} - \frac{3}{10} \cos x - \frac{3}{5} \sin x$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数)。

4. 设  $f(x, y) = e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \cdot \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ , 则  $f'_x(1, 0) = 2$ 。

5. 由方程  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$  所确定的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处的全微分

$dz = -dx + \sqrt{2} dy$ 。

6. 设函数  $z = f(\frac{\sin x}{y}, \frac{y}{\ln x})$ , 其中  $f$  是可微函数, 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos x}{y} f'_1 - \frac{y}{x \ln^2 x} f'_2$ 。

三. 计算题 (6 分/题, 共 30 分)

1. 求方程  $x(\ln x - \ln y)dy - ydx = 0$  的通解。

解: 由原式可得:  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x(\ln x - \ln y)}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u(1-\ln u)} = \frac{dy}{y}$

设  $\frac{x}{y} = u$ , 则  $x = uy$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dy} = y \frac{du}{dy} + u \cdot \frac{x}{y} = u \cdot \frac{1}{1-\ln u} = \ln y + \ln C$

$\therefore y \frac{du}{dy} + u = u[\ln uy - \ln y] \therefore y \frac{du}{dy} + u = u \ln u \therefore \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{1-\ln u} \frac{dy}{y}$

设函数  $y = y(x)$  满足条件  $\begin{cases} y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \\ y(0) = 2, y'(0) = -4 \end{cases}$ , 求反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx$ 。

解:  $\because y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$

$\therefore 2 = C_1 \cdot 1$

$C_2 - 2C_1 = -4$

$\Rightarrow C_1 = 2, C_2 = 0$

$\therefore y(x) = 2e^{-2x}$

即  $r = -2$

$\therefore$  函数  $y = y(x)$  的通解为  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) \cdot e^{-2x}$

$\because y(0) = 2, y'(0) = -4$

$y' = 2e^{-2x} + (C_1 + C_2 x) \cdot (-2) \cdot e^{-2x}$

3. 已知  $f(x, y) = x^2 \arctan \frac{y}{x} - y^2 \arctan \frac{x}{y}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x \arctan \frac{y}{x} + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2}) - [y^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x}{y})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y}] = 2x \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x^2 y + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$

$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x^2 y + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}) = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 y + y^3)(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

$= \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

4. 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $z = e^{2x-3z} + 2y$  确定, 求  $3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解:  $\because z = e^{2x-3z} + 2y$

$\therefore z - e^{2x-3z} - 2y = 0$

设  $F(x, y, z) = z - e^{2x-3z} - 2y$

$F'_x = -2e^{2x-3z}$

$F'_y = -2$

$F'_z = 1 + 3e^{2x-3z}$

$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{2e^{2x-3z}}{1+3e^{2x-3z}}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{2}{1+3e^{2x-3z}}$

$\therefore 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{6e^{2x-3z}}{1+3e^{2x-3z}} + \frac{2}{1+3e^{2x-3z}}$

$= 2$

5. 设  $z = x^3 f(xy, \frac{y}{x})$ ,  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 \cdot (f'_1 \cdot x + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}) = x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [x^3 \cdot (f'_1 \cdot x + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x})] = x^4 \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y}$   
 $= x^4 \cdot (f''_{11} \cdot x + f''_{12} \cdot \frac{1}{x}) + x^2 \cdot (f''_{21} \cdot x + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{1}{x})$   
 $= x^5 f''_{11} + 2x^3 f''_{12} + x f''_{22}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2) = 4x^3 f'_1 + x^4 \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial x} + 2x f'_2 + x^2 \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial x}$   
 $= 4x^3 f'_1 + x^4 [f''_{11} \cdot x + f''_{12} \cdot \frac{1}{x}] + 2x f'_2 + x^2 [f''_{21} \cdot x + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{1}{x}]$   
 $= 4x^4 f''_{11} + 2x^3 f''_{12} + x^2 f''_{22} + 2x f'_2$

四. (8分) 在已给的椭圆面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  内一切内接的长方体 (各边分别平行于坐标轴)

中, 求其体积最大者. 解: 设该长方体的长、宽、高分别为  $x, y, z$ , 体积为  $V$ .

则  $V = xyz$  又  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \therefore \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$

设  $F(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz + \lambda (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1)$

$F'_x = yz + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2}$

令  $F'_x = 0, F'_y = 0, F'_z = 0, F'_\lambda = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b, z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}c$

此时  $V = V_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}abc$

$\therefore$  体积最大为  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}abc$

五. (8分) 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  有连续偏导数,  $y = y(x)$  和  $z = z(x)$  分别由方程  $e^{xy} - y = 0$  和

$e^z - xz = 0$  所确定, 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$ .

解:  $\because e^{xy} - y = 0$

又  $\because e^z - xz = 0$

$\therefore y = e^{xy}$

$\therefore z = \frac{e^z}{x}$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot e^{xy} = y^2$

$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{e^z}{x^2} = -\frac{z}{x}$

$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 \cdot 1 + f'_2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + f'_3 \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$

$= f'_1 + y e^{xy} f'_2 - \frac{e^z}{x^2} f'_3$

$\therefore du = \frac{du}{dx} dx + \frac{du}{dy} dy + \frac{du}{dz} dz$

$= (f'_1 + y^2 f'_2 - \frac{z}{x} f'_3) dx + f'_2 dy + f'_3 dz$

$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 + y^2 f'_2 - \frac{z}{x} f'_3 + f'_2 \cdot y - \frac{z}{x} f'_3$

$= f'_1 + 2y^2 f'_2 - 2\frac{z}{x} f'_3$

六. (6分) 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内连续,  $f(1) = \frac{5}{2}$ , 且对于所有的  $x, t \in (0, +\infty)$ , 满

足条件  $\int_1^x f(u) du = t \int_1^x f(u) du + x \int_1^t f(u) du$ , 求  $f(x)$ .

解: 等式两边同时对  $u$  求导, 得:  $f(xt) - f(1) = t[f'(x) - f'(1)] + x[f'(t) - f'(1)]$  ①

① 对  $x$  求导, 得:  $tf'(xt) = tf'(x) + f(t) - f(1)$

② 对  $t$  求导, 得:  $xf'(xt) = f(x) - f(1) + xf'(t)$

③ 两边同时对  $x$  求导, 得:

$tf'(xt) = tf'(x) + \int_1^t f(u) du$

④ 令  $x=1$ , 得

$tf'(t) = tf'(1) + \int_1^t f(u) du$

$= \frac{5}{2}t + \int_1^t f(u) du$

⑤ 两边同时对  $t$  求导, 得

$f(t) + tf'(t) = \frac{5}{2} + f(t)$

$\therefore f'(t) = \frac{5}{2t}$

题号	一	二	三								总分	阅卷人
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
得分												

一. 选择题 (本题共5小题, 每小题5分, 满分25分)

(1) 设  $f(x)$  是连续函数, 且  $f(x) = \int_0^{2x} f(\frac{t}{2}) dt + \ln 2$ , 则  $f(x) =$  (B)

(A)  $e^x \ln 2$  (B)  $e^{2x} \ln 2$  (C)  $e^x + \ln 2$  (D)  $e^{2x} + \ln 2$

(2)  $y'' = e^{-x}$  的通解为 (D)

(A)  $y = -e^{-x}$  (B)  $y = -e^{-x} + c_1 x + c_2$

(C)  $y = e^{-x}$  (D)  $y = e^{-x} + c_1 x + c_2$

(3) 二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(x, y)$  偏导数都存在是在其在该点可微的 (B)

(A) 充分条件 (B) 必要条件

(C) 充要条件 (D) 既非充分又非必要条件

(4) 设非齐次线性微分方程  $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$  有两个特解  $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ ,  $C$  为任意常数, 则该方程通解是 (D)

(A)  $C[y_1(x) + y_2(x)]$  (B)  $y_1(x) + C[y_1(x) + y_2(x)]$

(C)  $C[y_1(x) - y_2(x)]$  (D)  $y_1(x) + C[y_1(x) - y_2(x)]$

(5) 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 则在原点  $(0,0)$  处  $f(x, y)$  (B)

(A) 连续且偏导数存在 (B) 偏导数存在但不连续

(C) 连续但偏导数不存在 (D) 偏导数不存在且不连续

二. 填空题 (本题共5小题, 每小题4分, 满分20分)

(1) 微分方程  $F(x, y^4, y', (y'')^2) = 0$  的通解中所含任意常数的个数是 2

(2) 微分方程  $yy'' - (y')^2 = 0$  的通解是  $y = C_1 e^{Cx} + C_2 e^{-Cx}$

(3) 设  $z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$ , 则  $dz = (2x+y)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} dx + (2y-x)e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} dy$

(4) 设  $z = f(x, y) = \sin(xy^2)$ , 则  $f''_{yx}(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1) = -\pi$

(5) 曲线  $\sin(xy) + \ln(y-x) = x$  在点  $(0, 1)$  处的切线方程为  $y = x + 1$

三. 解答题 (55分)

(1) 设  $u = f(x-y, y-z, t-z)$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ . (6分)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= f'_1 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -f'_1 + f'_2 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= -f'_2 - f'_3 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= f'_3 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\ &= f'_1 - f'_1 + f'_2 - f'_2 - f'_3 + f'_3 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设  $F(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}) = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ . (7分)

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= F'_1(1 + \frac{1}{y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F'_2(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}) \\ 0 &= F'_1 + F'_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} F'_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{-F'_1}{F'_1 \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} F'_2} = \frac{-F'_1}{\frac{F'_1}{xy} + \frac{F'_2}{x}} = \frac{-xy F'_1}{F'_1 + y F'_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= F'_1 + F'_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{1}{y} + F'_2(1 + \frac{1}{x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{-F'_1}{F'_1 \frac{1}{y} + F'_2} = \frac{-F'_1}{\frac{F'_1}{y} + F'_2} = \frac{-y F'_1}{F'_1 + y F'_2} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 求  $(x - y \cos \frac{y}{x})dx + x \cos \frac{y}{x} dy = 0$  的通解. (7分)

$$\begin{aligned} (y \cos \frac{y}{x} - x) dx &= x \cos \frac{y}{x} dy \\ \frac{y \cos \frac{y}{x} - x}{x \cos \frac{y}{x}} &= \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{\cos \frac{y}{x}} &= \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \frac{y}{x} &= u, \quad y = ux \\ y' &= u + xu' \\ u - \frac{1}{\cos u} &= u + xu' \\ -\frac{1}{\cos u} &= x \frac{du}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos u du &= -\frac{dx}{x} \\ \sin u &= -\ln|x| + C \\ \sin \frac{y}{x} &= -\ln Cx \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}) \end{aligned}$$

(4) 求  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = xe^{2x}$  的通解。(8分)

$$r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$$

$$(r+2)^2 = 0$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = -2$$

$$\therefore \bar{y} = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x}$$

$\therefore \lambda = 2$  是特征方程根.

$$\therefore \text{令 } y^* = (ax + b) e^{2x} \quad ①$$

$$y^{*'} = (a + 2ax + 2b) e^{2x} \quad ②$$

$$y^{*''} = (4a + 4ax + 4b) e^{2x} \quad ③$$

将 ① ② ③ 代入原方程:

$$(4a + 4ax + 4b + 4a + 8ax + 8b + 4ax + 4b) e^{2x} = x e^{2x}$$

$$16ax + 8a + 16b = x$$

$$\begin{cases} 16a = 1 \\ 8a + 16b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$16a = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{16} \\ b = -\frac{1}{32} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y^* = (\frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{32}) e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x} + (\frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{32}) e^{2x}$$

( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数)

(5) 要造一个容积等于定数  $K$  的长方体无盖水池, 应如何选取水池的尺寸, 方可使表面积最小。(9分)

设长方体长、宽、高分别为  $x, y, z$ , 表面积为  $S$ .

$$K = xyz$$

$$S = xy + 2xz + 2yz$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy + 2xz + 2yz + \lambda(K - xyz)$$

$$F'_x = y + 2z - \lambda yz \quad ①$$

$$F'_y = x + 2z - \lambda xz \quad ②$$

$$F'_z = 2x + 2y - \lambda xy \quad ③$$

$$F'_\lambda = K - xyz$$

$$\text{令 } F'_x = 0 \quad F'_y = 0 \quad F'_z = 0 \quad F'_\lambda = 0$$

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

$$K - \frac{1}{2}x^3 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^3 = K, \quad x^3 = 2K$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{2K}$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{2K}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2K}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2K}$$

$$\text{①} \times \text{②} \quad \text{②} \times \text{③} \quad \text{③} \times \text{①} \quad \therefore$$

$$xy + 2xz = \lambda xyz$$

$$xy + 2yz = \lambda xyz$$

$$2xz + 2yz = \lambda xyz$$

长方体长、宽、高分别为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2K}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2K}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{2K}}$$

可使表面积最小

① 直接求导

② 令  $F(x, y, z) = 0$   
对隐函数求导

(6) 已知  $z = \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})$ , 求  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。(6分)

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = z - \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})$$

$$F'_x = -\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} = -\frac{1}{2x + 2\sqrt{xy}}$$

$$F'_y = -\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{xy} + 2y}$$

$$F'_z = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{1}{2x + 2\sqrt{xy}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{xy} + 2y}$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{2x + 2\sqrt{xy}} + \frac{y}{2\sqrt{xy} + 2y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x\sqrt{xy} + 2xy + 2xy + 2y\sqrt{xy}}{(2x + 2\sqrt{xy})(2\sqrt{xy} + 2y)}$$

$$= \frac{2x\sqrt{xy} + 4xy + 2y\sqrt{xy}}{4x\sqrt{xy} + 4xy + 4xy + 2y\sqrt{xy}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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(7) 设  $u = f(t)$ ,  $t = \varphi(xy, x^2 + y^2)$ , 其中  $f, \varphi$  具有连续的二阶导数及偏导数,

求  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 。(6分)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = f'(\varphi'_1 y + \varphi'_2 \cdot 2x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f'(\varphi'_1 y + 2\varphi'_2 x)]$$

$$= \frac{\partial f'}{\partial x} (\varphi'_1 y + 2\varphi'_2 x) + f' \frac{\partial (\varphi'_1 y + 2\varphi'_2 x)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f'}{\partial x} (\varphi'_1 y + 2\varphi'_2 x) + f' (\varphi''_{11} y + 2\varphi''_{12} x + \varphi''_{21} y + 2\varphi''_{22} x)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f'}{\partial x} (\varphi'_1 y + 2\varphi'_2 x) + f' (\varphi''_{11} y + 2\varphi''_{12} x + \varphi''_{21} y + 2\varphi''_{22} x)$$

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$$= \frac{\partial f'}{\partial x} (\varphi'_1 y + 2\varphi'_2 x) + f' (\varphi''_{11} y + 2\varphi''_{12} x + \varphi''_{21} y + 2\varphi''_{22} x)$$

(8) 当轮船前进速度为  $v_0$  时, 推进器停止工作, 已知受水的阻力与船速的平方成正比 (其中比例系数为  $mk$ , 其中  $k > 0$  为常数, 而  $m$  为船的质量)。问经过多长时间, 船的速度减为原速度的一半? (6分)

设阻力为  $F$ , 加速度为  $a$ , 速度为  $V(t)$ ,  $x$  为船行驶时间。

$$F = mkV^2, \quad a = \frac{F}{m} = kV^2, \quad V(0) = v_0$$

$$V(x) = v_0 - \int_0^x kV^2 dt, \quad \therefore \frac{1}{V} = v_0$$

$$C = \frac{1}{v_0}$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{kx + \frac{1}{v_0}} = \frac{v_0}{v_0 kx + 1}$$

$$\text{当 } V(x) = \frac{1}{2}v_0 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\frac{v_0}{v_0 kx + 1} = \frac{1}{2}v_0$$

$$v_0 kx + 1 = 2$$

$$v_0 kx = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{kv_0}$$

$\therefore$  经过  $\frac{1}{kv_0}$  时间, 船的速度减为原速度的一半。

$$-m\dot{v} = F = kmv^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -kv^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{v^2} = -k dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{v} = -kt + C$$

$$v = \frac{1}{kt + C}$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{v_0}$$

$$v = \frac{v_0}{kv_0 t + 1}$$

$$V(x) = -kV^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -kV^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{v^2} = -k dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{v} = -kx + C$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = kx + C$$

$$v = \frac{1}{kx + C}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{kx + C}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{kx + C}$$

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