

浙江理工大学 2018—2019 学年第 2 学期

《高等数学 B2》期中试卷答案

一、.选择题(4 分/题, 共 24 分)

1. D 2 B 3.A 4.C 5. D 6.A

二、填空题 (4 分/题, 共 24 分)

1. 特解形式可设为 $y = Axe^{-x} + B \cos 4x + C \sin 4x$

2. (2,2)

$$3. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos(x+y)}{z - \cos(x+y)}$$

$$4. dz = \left[yf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y^2}{x} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right] dx + \left[xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + yf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right] dy$$

$$5. y_t = C2^t + 8$$

$$6. \text{通解为 } y = (x+1)^2 \left[\frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \right]$$

三、计算题 (6 分/题, 共 24 分)

$$1. \text{解: } \because r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore r = \pm i$$

设此方程的特解为: $y^* = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$ 代入原方程得

$$-3A \cos 2x - 3B \sin 2x = -\sin 2x$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ B = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

故此方程的通解为: $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 2x$

代入初始条件 $c_1 = -1, c_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$\therefore \text{特解为: } y = -\cos x - \frac{1}{3} \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 2x$$

2.解: 设 $y' = p(x)$

则原方程可化为: $p' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} p$, 分离变量可得: $\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$

两边积分得: $\ln|p| = \ln(1+x^2) + C$, 即 $p = y' = C_1(1+x^2)$ ($C_1 = \pm e^C$)

由条件 $y'(0) = 3$ 得 $C_1 = 3$

所以 $y' = 3(1+x^2)$, 两边积分得: $y = x^3 + 3x + C_2$,

又有条件 $y(0) = 1$, 得 $C_2 = 1$

所以所求特解为: $y = x^3 + 3x + 1$

3.

解

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= f_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_x = f_u \cdot e^y + f_x, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_u \cdot e^y + f_x) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_u\right) \cdot e^y + f_u \cdot e^y + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_x \\ &= \left(f_{ux} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_{uy}\right) e^y + f_u \cdot e^y + \left(f_{xu} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_{xy}\right) \\ &= (f_{ux} \cdot x e^y + f_{uy}) e^y + f_u \cdot e^y + f_{xu} \cdot x e^y + f_{xy} \\ &= x e^{2y} f_{ux} + e^y f_{uy} + x e^y f_{xu} + f_{xy} + e^y f_u.\end{aligned}$$

4. 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $e^z - xyz = 0$ 所确定的二元隐函数, 求 $dz, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

4.解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = e^z - xyz$, 则 $F'_x = -yz, F'_y = -xz, F'_z = e^z - xy$,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy} \\ \therefore dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy} dx + \frac{xz}{e^z - xy} dy\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial\left(\frac{xz}{e^z - xy}\right)}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{ze^{2z} - x^2 y^2 z + xyz^2 e^z}{(e^z - xy)^3}\end{aligned}$$

四. 综合题 (8分/题, 共 16 分)

1 解: 设矩形的长为 x , 宽为 y , 绕 y 轴旋转而得的圆柱体的体积为 $\pi x^2 y$, 问题即是求

$V = \pi x^2 y$ 在 $x + y = p$ 之下的极大值。令 $F(x, y) = \pi x^2 y + \lambda(x + y - p)$ ，则由

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2\pi xy + \lambda = 0 \\ F'_y = \pi x^2 + \lambda = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = x + y - p = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2y, x + y = p \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}p, y = \frac{1}{3}p$$

所以矩形的边长分别为 $\frac{2}{3}p, \frac{1}{3}p$ ，且绕短边旋转使体积达到最大。

$$2 \text{ 解: } \because \int_0^x t f(t-x) dt = \int_{-x}^0 (u+x) f(u) du = - \int_0^{-x} u f(u) du - x \int_0^{-x} f(u) du$$

$$\therefore f(x) - \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt = 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -f(-x) \Rightarrow f''(x) = f'(-x) = -f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) + f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x, \text{ 而 } f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \cos x - \sin x.$$

五. 证明题 (8+4, 共 12 分)

1.

$$\text{证 因为 } 0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \leq \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0.$$

又 $f(0,0)=0$, 故 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = f(0,0)$, 即 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处连续.

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

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

$$\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y] = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot (\Delta y)^2}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{3/2}},$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x}} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot (\Delta y)^2}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{3/2}}}{\rho} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^4}{[2(\Delta x)^2]^2} = \frac{1}{4} \neq 0,$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处偏导数存在, 但不可微分.

2. 解: 方程 $\Phi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$ 两边分别同时对 x, y 求导, 得到:

$$\Phi'_u(c - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + \Phi'_v(-b \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{c\Phi'_u}{a\Phi'_u + b\Phi'_v}$$

$$\Phi'_u(-a\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})+\Phi'_v(c-b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})=0\Rightarrow\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=\frac{c\Phi'_v}{a\Phi'_u+b\Phi'_v}$$

$$\therefore a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=c \quad \text{得证.}$$