

二〇二二~二〇二三学年 第2学期 《高等数学 I(2)》期末考试

考试日期: 2023年6月26日 试卷类型: A 试卷代号: XXXXXXXXXX

班号		学号			姓名		序号	
题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	
得分								

本题分数	24
得分	

一、填空(每空3分)

1. 直线 $l_1: \frac{x+1}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+2}{1}$ 与直线 $l_2: \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+5}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 的夹角为_____.

2. 极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} =$ _____.

3. 设 $z = \ln(x+y) + x$, 则 $dz|_{(0,1)} =$ _____.

4. 已知函数 $u = x^2 + \sin y + e^z$, 则在点 (x, y, z) 处的梯度 $\text{grad} u =$ _____,
该梯度在 $M(1, 0, 0)$ 处的散度 $\text{div}(\text{grad} u) =$ _____.

5. 设曲线 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, 则曲线积分 $\oint_L (x^2 + y^2)^n ds =$ _____.

6. 空间曲面 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = a^2, 0 \leq z \leq h$, 则曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+1) dS =$ _____.

7. 空间曲面 $z - e^z + 2xy = 3$ 在点 $(1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面方程_____.

本题分数	9
得分	

二、选择题 (每题3分)

1. 设线性无关函数 $y_1(x)$, $y_2(x)$, $y_3(x)$ 都是二阶非齐次线性方程

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$

的解, C_1 和 C_2 是任意常数, 则该非齐次方程的通解是 ().

- (A) $C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 + (1 - C_1 - C_2)y_3$; (B) $C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 + (C_1 + C_2)y_3$;
 (C) $C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 + y_3$; (D) $C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 - (1 - C_1 - C_2)y_3$.

2. 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 则 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr = ()$.

- (A) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$; (B) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$;
 (C) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$; (D) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$.

3. 已知三阶常系数线性齐次微分方程的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x + C_3e^{2x}$, 则三阶微分方程为 ().

- (A) $y''' - 4y'' + 3y' + 2y = 0$; (B) $y''' + 4y'' + 3y' + 2 = 0$;
 (C) $y''' - 4y'' - 5y' + 2y = 0$; (D) $y''' - 4y'' + 5y' - 2y = 0$.

本题分数	36
得分	

三、计算题 (每题6分)

1. 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y}) + g(x+y)$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, g 具有连续二阶导数,

求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

2. 设函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 有连续的一阶偏导数, 方程 $e^{xy} - xy = 2$ 确定 $y = y(x)$, 以及方程 $e^x = \sin(x - z)$ 确定 $z = z(x)$, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

3. 设 Ω 为 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 \leq 1$, 求 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x + y - 3z) dv$.

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 具有一阶连续导数, 且 $f(0) = 1$, 平面单连通区域的任意光滑曲线 C 均有 $\oint_C (xe^x + f(x))y dx + f(x) dy = 0$, 求 $f(x)$.

5. 设 L 是由点 $O(0, 0)$ 到点 $A(1, 1)$ 的任意光滑曲线, 求曲线积分

$$\int_L (1 - 2xy - y^2) dx - (x + y)^2 dy.$$

6. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (f(x, y, z) + x) dydz + (2f(x, y, z) + y) dzdx + (f(x, y, z) + z) dxdy,$

其中 Σ 是平面 $x - y + z = 1$ 在第四卦限部分, 取上侧, $f(x, y, z)$ 为连续函数.

本题分数

8

得分

四、计算 $I = \int_L (e^x \cos y - y + 1)dx + (x - e^x \sin y)dy$, 其中 L 是上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \geq 0)$, 取逆时针方向, 由点 $A(1, 0)$ 到 $B(-1, 0)$.

本题分数

8

得分

五、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x \sin x dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$

其中曲面 Σ 是圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被水平面 $z = 1$ 所截的部分, 取上侧.

本题分数	10
得 分	

六、求 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = xe^x$ 的通解.

本题分数	5
得 分	

七、已知函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的全微分 $dz = 2xdx - 2ydy$, 并且 $f(1, 1) = 2$, 求 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} \leq 1\}$ 上的最值.

$$1. \quad \vec{V}_1 = (-1, -2, 1) \quad \vec{V}_2 = (1, -2, 1)$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \left| \frac{\vec{V}_1 \cdot \vec{V}_2}{|\vec{V}_1| |\vec{V}_2|} \right| = \arccos \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$2. \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(1+1)}{\sqrt{1+0}} = \ln 2.$$

$$3. \quad z_x = \frac{1}{x+y} + 1 \quad z_y = \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$dz = z_x dx + z_y dy$$

$$\therefore dz|_{(0,1)} = 2dx + dy.$$

$$4. \quad \text{grad } u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) = (2x, \cos y, e^z)$$

$$\text{div}(\text{grad } u) = 2 - \sin y + e^z$$

$$\therefore \text{div}(\text{grad } u)|_{(1,0,0)} = 3.$$

$$5. \quad \oint (x^2+y^2)^n ds = a^{2n} \oint ds = 2\pi a \cdot a^{2n} = 2\pi a^{2n+1}$$

$$6. \quad \iint_{\Sigma} x ds = \iint_{\Sigma} y ds = 0$$

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma} 1 ds = 2\pi ah.$$

$$7. \quad F(x, y, z) = z - e^z + 2xy - 3$$

$$\vec{n} = (\bar{F}_x, \bar{F}_y, \bar{F}_z) = (2y, 2x, 1 - e^z)$$

$$\therefore \vec{n} = (4, 2, 0) = 2(2, 1, 0)$$

$$\therefore 2(x-1) + y-2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + y - 4 = 0.$$

二.

1. A.

$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$ 的解为

y_1, y_2 和 y_1, y_3 .

$\therefore y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$ 的解可表示为

$$y = \lambda(y_1 - y_2) + \mu(y_1 - y_3) + y_3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (\lambda + \mu)y_1 - \lambda y_2 + (1 - \mu)y_3$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = \lambda + \mu \\ C_2 = -\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = C_1 + C_2$$

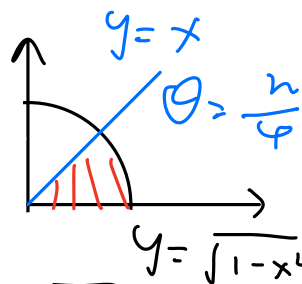
$$\therefore y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + (1 - C_1 - C_2) y_3.$$

2. C

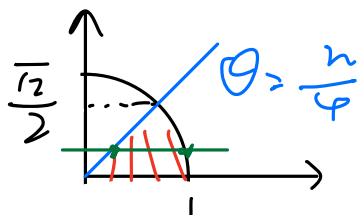
$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

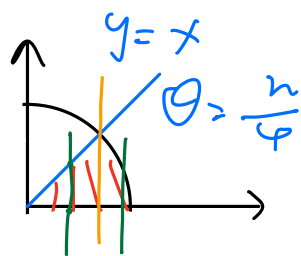
$\Rightarrow$



$$\text{求 } \iint_D x : I = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$$



求对 y :



$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

3. D

$$r_1 = r_2 = 1 \quad r_3 = 2.$$

$$\therefore [r - 1]^2 (r - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow r^3 - 4r^2 + 5r - 2 = 0.$$

二.

$$1. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f_1' + \frac{1}{y} f_2' + g'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y \left(x f_{11}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{12}'' \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' + \frac{1}{y} \left(x f_{21}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{22}'' \right) + g''$$

$$2. du = f_1' + \frac{dy}{dx} f_2' + \frac{dz}{dx} f_3'$$

法一: 隐函数法.

$$\frac{1}{2} F(x, y) = e^{xy} - xy - 2$$

$$G(x, z) = e^x - \sin(x - z).$$

$$\therefore F_x = y e^{xy} - y \quad F_y = x e^{xy} - x.$$

$$G_x = e^x - \cos(x-z) \quad G_z = \cos(x-z)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{F_x}{F_y} = - \frac{ye^{xy} - y}{xe^{xy} - x}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = - \frac{G_x}{G_y} = - \frac{e^x - \cos(x-z)}{\cos(x-z)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} = f_1' - \frac{ye^{xy} - y}{xe^{xy} - x} f_2' - \frac{e^x - \cos(x-z)}{\cos(x-z)} f_3'$$

注: 全微分

$$d(e^{xy} - xy) = d(z)$$

$$\therefore ye^{xy} dx + xe^{xy} dy - x dy - y dx = 0$$

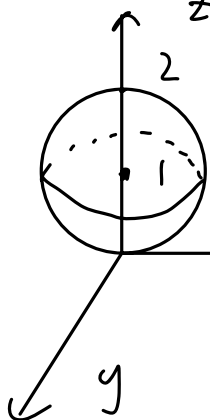
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{ye^{xy} - y}{xe^{xy} - x}$$

$$d(e^x) = d(\sin(x-z))$$

$$\therefore e^x dx = \cos(x-z) dx - \sin(x-z) dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = - \frac{e^x - \cos(x-z)}{\cos(x-z)}$$

3.



奇偶性

$$\therefore I = -3 \iiint_{\Omega} z dv$$

方法. $I = -3 \int_0^2 z \iint_D da$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 - (z-1)^2 = r^2 = 2z - z^2$$

$$\therefore I = -3\pi \int_0^2 z (2z - z^2) dz = -4\pi$$

4. $P = (xe^x + f(x))y$ $Q = f(x)$

$$\therefore P_y = xe^x + f(x) = Q_x = f'(x)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) - f(x) = xe^x \quad f(0) = 1$$

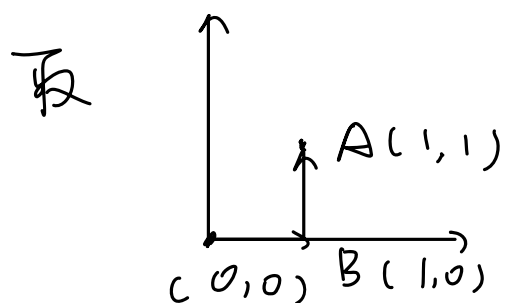
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= e^{\int dx} \left(\int xe^x e^{-\int dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= e^x \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \right) \quad f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^x \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 \right)$$

5. $P = 1 - 2xy - y^2$ $Q = -(x+y)^2$

$$\therefore P_y = -2x - 2y = Q_x = -2(x+y)$$

$\therefore$ 积分与路径无关.

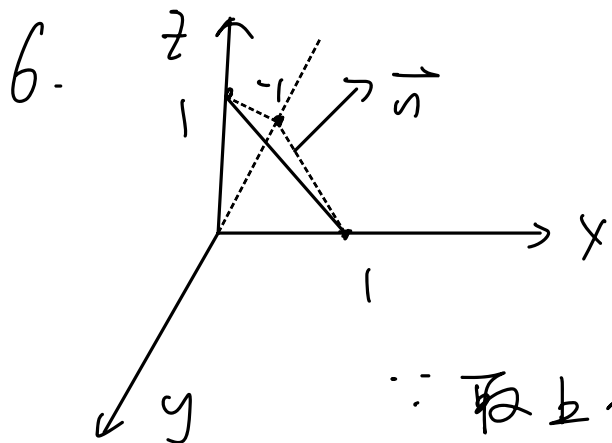


$$CB \int \begin{matrix} x=x \\ y=0 \\ x \text{从} 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$BA \int \begin{matrix} x=1 \\ y=y \\ y \text{从} 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{CB} + \int_{BA} = \int_0^1 dx - \int_0^1 (y+1)^2 dy$$

$$\therefore I = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

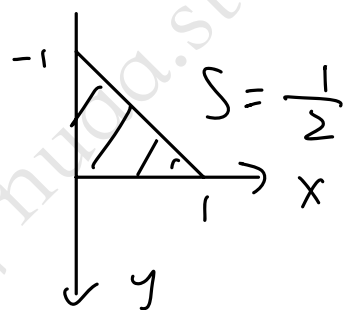


采用全微分法. 向 xoy 投影

$\therefore$ 取上侧

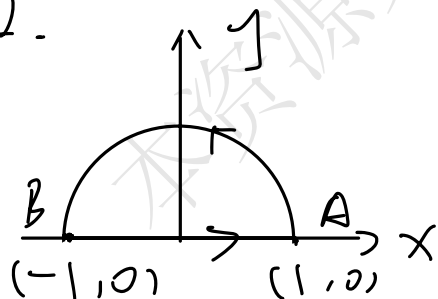
$\therefore z > 0$

$\therefore \Sigma$ 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (1, -1, 1)$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (f(x,y,z) + x - 2f(x,y,z) - y + f(x,y,z) + z) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x - y + z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

172.



补路径 $L_1: \overrightarrow{BA}$

$$\therefore I = \int_{L+L_1} - \int_{L_1}$$

$$\text{记 } I_0 = \int_{L+L_1}$$

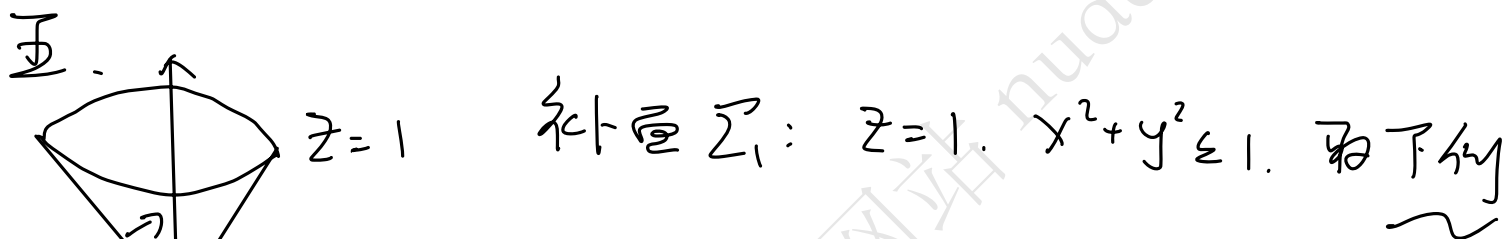
$$\therefore P_y = -e^x \sin y - 1 \quad Q_x = 1 - e^x \sin y$$

$$\therefore I_0 = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} d\sigma = \pi$$

$$\text{又 } I_1 = \int_{C_1}$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int_{-1}^1 (e^x + 1) dx = e - e^{-1} + 2$$

$$\therefore I = \pi + e^{-1} - e - 2.$$



$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1}$$

$$P_x = \sin x + x \cos x$$

$$Q_y = 2y$$

$$R_z = 2z.$$

$$\therefore I_0 = - \iiint_{\Omega} (\sin x + x \cos x + 2y + 2z) dV$$

$$= -2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = -2 \int_0^1 z dz \iint_D d\sigma$$

$$= -2\pi \int_0^1 z^3 dz = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_1 = - \iint_{\Sigma_1} dx dy = -\pi \quad \therefore I = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$六. \quad r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore r_1 = 2 \quad r_2 = 1 \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ 为单根.}$$

$$Y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y^* = x \cdot (ax + b) e^x = (ax^2 + bx) e^x.$$

对 $y, y^*, y^{*'}, y^{*''}$ 代入方程, 得

$$\begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \therefore y^* = -(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x)e^x$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x - (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x)e^x.$$

$$七. \quad Z = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} 2x dx - 2y dy + C.$$

$$\therefore Z = x^2 - y^2 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + C$$

$$\because f(1, 1) = 2$$

$$\therefore C = 2 \quad \therefore f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + 2.$$

$$\text{在 } x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1 \text{ 内.}$$

$$f_x = 2x$$

$$f_{xx} = 2$$

$$f_{yy} = -2$$

$$f_{xy} = 0$$

$$f_y = -2y$$

$$\therefore AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1 \text{ 内无极值.}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \text{ 即 } \Rightarrow 4x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 - y^2 + 2 + \lambda(4x^2 + y^2 - 4)$$

$$F_x = 2x + 4\lambda x = 0$$

$$F_y = -2y + 2\lambda y = 0$$

$$F_\lambda = 4x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \quad x=0 \text{ 即 } y^2=4. \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad y=0 \text{ 即 } x^2=1$$

$$\therefore f(0, \pm 2) = -2$$

$$\therefore f(\pm 1, 0) = 3.$$

$$\therefore \text{最大值 } 3, \text{ 最小值 } -2.$$