

高等数学（二）复习资料

A 卷

一. 选择题：（共计 15 分，每题 3 分）

1. 设 $f(x, y) = \ln[x(1 + \frac{2}{y})]$, 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=1, y=1} =$ (A)

A. $-\frac{2}{3}$; B. $\frac{2}{3}$; C. $-\frac{3}{2}$; D. $\frac{3}{2}$;

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x(1 + \frac{2}{y})} \cdot x(1 - \frac{2}{y^2}) = -\frac{2}{y(y+2)} \quad \therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=1, y=1} = -\frac{2}{3};$$

2. 设 $F(x, y) = xy + 2\ln x + 3\ln y - 1 \equiv 0$, 则 $y' =$ (A)

A. $-\frac{y(xy+2)}{x(xy+3)}$; B. $-\frac{x(xy+2)}{y(xy+3)}$; C. $-\frac{x(xy+3)}{y(xy+2)}$;

D. $-\frac{y(xy+3)}{x(xy+2)}$;

$$xy + 2\ln x + 3\ln y - 1 \equiv 0$$

两边对 x 求导：

$$y + xy' + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y}y' = 0 \Rightarrow (x + \frac{3}{y})y' = -(y + \frac{2}{x}) \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{y + \frac{2}{x}}{x + \frac{3}{y}} = -\frac{y(xy+2)}{x(xy+3)}$$

3. 设 $z = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$, 则 $dz =$ (D)

A. $\frac{2}{(x-y)^2}(xdx - ydy)$; B. $\frac{2}{(x-y)^2}(xdy + ydx)$;

C. $-\frac{2}{(x-y)^2}(xdx + ydy)$; D. $\frac{2}{(x-y)^2}(xdy - ydx)$;

$$z = \frac{x+y}{x-y} = 1 + \frac{2y}{x-y} ; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2y}{(x-y)^2} ; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2(x-y) - 2y(-1)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$\text{则 } dz = -\frac{2y}{(x-y)^2} dx + \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2} dy = \frac{2}{(x-y)^2} (x dy - y dx)$$

;

4. 设 $z = \sin^2(ax+by)$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} =$ (B)

A. $2a^2 \cos 2(ax+by)$; B. $2ab \cos 2(ax+by)$;

C. $2b^2 \cos 2(ax+by)$; D. $2ab \sin 2(ax+by)$;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2 \sin(ax+by) \cos(ax+by) \cdot a = a \sin 2(ax+by)$$

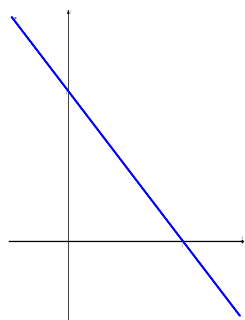
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = a \cos 2(ax+by) \cdot 2b = 2ab \cos 2(ax+by)$$

5. 设 D 是由 X 轴, Y 轴与直线 $x+y=1$ 围成的三角形区域, 则

$$\iint_D xy dx dy =$$
 (A)

A. $\frac{1}{24}$; B. $\frac{1}{12}$; C. $\frac{1}{8}$;

D. $\frac{1}{4}$;



$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1-x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (xy) dy = \int_0^1 dx \left(\frac{1}{2} xy^2 \right) \Big|_0^{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [x(1-x)^2] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^3 - 2x^2 + x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

二. 填空题: (共计 30 分, 每题 3 分):

6. 求函数： $z = x \sin(x^2 + y)$ 的偏导数：

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} ; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \sin(x^2 + y) + x \cos(x^2 + y) \cdot 2x = \sin(x^2 + y) + 2x^2 \cos(x^2 + y) ; \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= x \cos(x^2 + y) \end{aligned} ;$$

7. 设 $z = (1 + xy)^y$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{x=1, y=1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} ;$

$$\ln z = y \ln(1 + xy) \quad \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln(1 + xy) + \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (1 + xy)^y \left[\ln(1 + xy) + \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right]$$

$$\text{则 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{x=1, y=1} = (1 + 1)^1 \left[\ln(1 + 1) + \frac{1}{1 + 1} \right] = 2 \left(\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 + 2 \ln 2$$

;

8. 求： $z = x \ln(x + y)$ 的二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} :$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(x + y) + \frac{x}{x + y} ; \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x + y} + \frac{y}{(x + y)^2} = \frac{x + 2y}{(x + y)^2} ;$$

9. 函数

$f(x, y) = 4(x - y) - x^2 - y^2$, 的极大值点为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} ;$

$$f'_x(x, y) = 4 - 2x = 0 ; \quad f'_y(x, y) = -4 - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{得驻点: } (2, -2)$$

$$f''_{xx} = -2 = A \quad f''_{xy} = 0 = B \quad f''_{yy} = -2 = C \Rightarrow B^2 - AC = 0 - 4 = -4 < 0$$

\therefore 驻点: $(2, -2)$ 为极大值点;

;

10. 函数 $z = 2xy - 3x^2 - 2y^2 + 20$ 的极 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 值

是 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} ;$

$$f'_x(x, y) = 2y - 6x = 0 ; \quad f'_y(x, y) = 2x - 4y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{得驻点: } (0, 0)$$

$$f''_{xx} = -6 = A \quad f''_{xy} = 2 = B \quad f''_{yy} = -4 = C \Rightarrow B^2 - AC = 4 - 24 = -20 < 0$$

\therefore 驻点: $(0, 0)$ 为极大值点; 极大值为: $z|_{(0,0)} = 20;$

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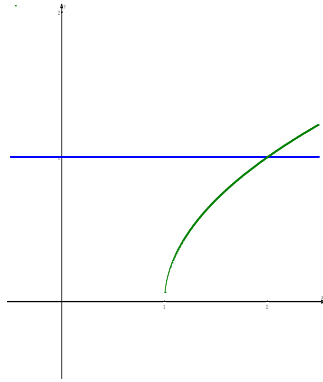
11. 设 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1 ; 0 \leq y \leq 2$, 则 $\iint_D xy dx dy =$ _____;

$$\iint_D xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 xy dy = \int_0^1 dx \left(\frac{1}{2} xy^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 4x dx = x^2 \Big|_0^1 = 1 \quad ;$$

12. 设 $\iint_D y dx dy$; 其中 D 是由抛物线 $x = y^2 + 1$ 直线 $x = 0, y = 0$ 与 $y = 1$ 所

围成的区域,

则二重积分 $\iint_D y dx dy =$ _____;



$$\iint_D y dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2+1} y dx = \int_0^1 yx \Big|_0^{y^2+1} dy = \int_0^1 y(y^2+1) dy = \left(\frac{1}{4} y^4 + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

13. 微 分 方 程 $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \ln y = 0$ 的 通 解
为 _____;

$$\frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln |\ln y| = \ln |x| + \ln C \\ \Rightarrow \ln y = Cx \Rightarrow y = e^{Cx}$$

14. 微 分 方 程 $xy' + y = x^3$ 的 通 解
为 _____;

$$xy' + y = x^3 \Rightarrow y' + \frac{1}{x}y = x^2$$

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

$$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} [\int Q(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C] = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} [\int x^2 \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C] = e^{-\ln x} (\int x^3 dx + C)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (\frac{1}{4}x^4 + C) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{C}{x}$$

15. 微分方程 $y'' + y' = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$;

$$\text{特征方程: } r^2 + r = 0 \quad \text{特征根: } r_1 = 0 \quad r_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$$

三. 解答题: (共计 55 分)

16. (本题 6 分) 设 $z = \frac{y-x}{x+y} \ln \frac{y}{x}$, 求: $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-(x+y) - (y-x)}{(x+y)^2} \ln \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y-x}{x+y} \cdot \frac{y}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{-2y}{(x+y)^2} \ln \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y-x}{x(x+y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{(x+y) - (y-x)}{(x+y)^2} \ln \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y-x}{x+y} \cdot \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x}{(x+y)^2} \ln \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y-x}{y(x+y)}$$

$$\therefore x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-2xy}{(x+y)^2} \ln \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y-x}{x+y} + \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2} \ln \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y-x}{x+y} = 0$$

17. (本题 6 分) 设: $z = x \ln(x+y^2)$, 求: dz ;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(x+y^2) + \frac{x}{x+y^2}; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2xy}{x+y^2}$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left[\ln(x+y^2) + \frac{x}{x+y^2} \right] dx + \frac{2xy}{x+y^2} dy$$

解下列微分方程

18. (本题 6 分) $xy' - y \ln y = 0$;

$$\frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln |\ln y| = \ln |x| + \ln C \Rightarrow \ln y = Cx \Rightarrow y = e^{Cx}$$

19. (本题 6 分) $2x \sin y dx + (x^2 + 1) \cos y dy = 0$; $y|_{x=1} = \frac{\pi}{6}$;

$$\frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = -\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = -\int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx \Rightarrow \ln \sin y = -\ln(x^2 + 1) + \ln C$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 + 1) \sin y = C \quad \text{初始条件: } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=\frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \text{ 代入 } \Rightarrow C=1$$

\therefore 满足初始条件之特解为: $(x^2 + 1) \sin y = 1$

20. (本题 6 分) $y' + y = e^{-x}$; $y|_{x=0} = 5$;

$$P(x) = 1 \quad Q(x) = e^{-x}$$

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

$$y = e^{-\int dx} [\int e^{-x} \cdot e^{\int dx} dx + C] = e^{-x} [\int e^{-x} \cdot e^x dx + C] = e^{-x} [\int dx + C] = e^{-x} (x + C)$$

$$y|_{x=0} = 5 \text{ 代入: } e^0 (0 + C) = 5 \Rightarrow C = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{ 特解: } y = e^{-x} (x + 5)$$

21. (本题 6 分) $4y'' - 4y' + y = 0$; $y|_{x=0} = 1$; $y'|_{x=0} = 2$;

$$\text{特征方程: } 4r^2 - 4r + 1 = 0 \quad \text{特征根: } r_1 = r_2 = r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 通解: } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

求通解的一阶导数:

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

$$y|_{x=0} = 1 \quad ; \quad y'|_{x=0} = 2 \quad \text{分别代入 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{\frac{x}{2}} \text{ 和}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} (C_1 + 2C_2 + C_2 x) \text{ 中}$$

$$C_1 = 1 \quad ; \quad C_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

则：满足初值条件的特解为： $y = (1 + \frac{3}{2}x)e^{\frac{x}{2}}$ ；

22. (本题 6 分) 求函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4xy + 9y^2 + 3x - 14y + \frac{1}{2}$ 的极值；

$$f'_x(x, y) = x - 4y = 0 \quad ;$$

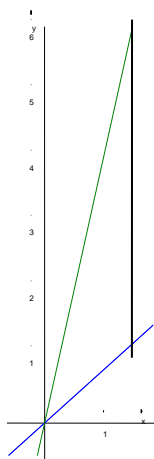
$$f'_y(x, y) = -4x + 18y - 14 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{得驻点:}(1, 1)$$

$$A = f''_{xx} = 1 > 0 \quad B = f''_{xy} = -4 \quad C = f''_{yy} = 18 \Rightarrow B^2 - AC = (-4)^2 - 18 = -2 < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{驻点:}(1, 1) \text{为极小值点；极小值为: } f(1, 1) = \frac{1}{2} - 4 + 9 + 3 - 14 + \frac{1}{2} = -5 \quad ;$$

23. (本题 6 分) $\iint_D (x+6y) dx dy$ ；其中 D 是由直线

$y = x, y = 5x$ 与 $x = 1$ 所围成的区域；



$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad ; \quad x \leq y \leq 5x$$

$$\iint_D (x+6y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{5x} (x+6y) dy = \int_0^1 (xy + 3y^2) \Big|_x^{5x} dx = \int_0^1 [(5x^2 + 75x^2) - (x^2 + 3x^2)] dx$$

$$= 76 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{76}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{76}{3}$$

；

24. (本题 7 分) 计算由椭圆抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$, 三个坐标面和平
面 $x + y = 1$ 所围成的立体体积;

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} (x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + y^2 x \right) \Big|_0^{1-y} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{3} (1-y)^3 + y^2 (1-y) \right) dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (1-y)^4 + \frac{1}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{4} y^4 \right) \Big|_0^1; \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

故 $y = x^2$ 的微分 $dy = 2xdx$ 。

3. 求曲线 $x^2 + xy + 2y^2 = 8$ 上的点(2, 1)处的切线方程。

解：形式上，由方程 $x^2 + xy + 2y^2 = 8$ 决定函数 $y = y(x)$ ，即

$$x^2 + xy(x) + 2y^2(x) \equiv 8$$

将上式两端对 x 求导，有：

$$2x + y + xy' + 4yy' \equiv 0$$

将 $x = 2, y = 1$ 带入上式，得

$$5 + 6y' = 0$$

故所求切线的斜率为

$$k = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(2,1)} = -\frac{5}{6}$$

故所求的切线方程为

$$y - 1 = -\frac{5}{6}(x - 2)$$

4. 求函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的极值。

解： $y' = (1 - x)e^{-x}$

$x = 1$ 时， $y' = 0$ ， $y = xe^{-x}$ 的驻点是 $x = 1$ 。

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

$x = 1$ 时， $y'' = -e^{-1} < 0$ 。

因此点 $x = 1$ 是函数 $y = xe^{-x}$ 的极大值点，极大值为 e^{-1} 。

5. 计算 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x \sin \frac{1}{y}$

解：当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 且 $y \rightarrow 0$ 时， x 是无穷小量， $\left| \sin \frac{1}{y} \right| \leq 1$ ， $\sin \frac{1}{y}$ 是有界量，故

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x \sin \frac{1}{y} = 0$$

6. 设 $z = e^u \cos v$, 其中 $u = x^2 + y$, $v = xy$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解: 中间变量为 u, v , 由链式法则得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= e^u \cos v \cdot 2x + (-e^u \sin v) \cdot y \\ &= e^{x^2+y}(2x \cos xy - y \sin xy) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &= e^u \cos v \cdot 1 + (-e^u \sin v) \cdot x \\ &= e^{x^2+y}(\cos xy - x \sin xy) \end{aligned}$$

7. 求 $\int 2xe^{x^2} dx$

解: 被积函数中的一个因子为 $e^{x^2} = e^u, u = x^2$, 剩下的因子 $2x$ 恰好是中间变量 $u = x^2$ 的导数, 于是有

$$\int 2xe^{x^2} dx = \int e^{x^2} dx^2 = \int e^u du = e^u + C = e^{x^2} + C$$

8. 求 $\int x \cos x dx$

解: 设 $u = x, dv = \cos x dx$, 那么 $du = dx, v = \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cos x dx &= \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

9. 求 $\int_0^1 \ln(1-x) dx$

解: $\int_0^1 \ln(1-x) dx = -\int_0^1 \ln(1-x) d(1-x)$

$$= -(1-x)\ln(1-x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx = -1$$

10. 计算反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$

解: 这是一个无穷区间上的反常积分,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = [\arctan x]_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi$$

三、应用题 (共 2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. 讨论函数 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 1$ 的单调性

解: $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 3(x+1)(x-3)$

当 $x = -1, x = 3$ 时, $f'(x) = 0$ 。

$x \in (-\infty, -1)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $x \in (-\infty, -1]$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调增加;

$x \in (-1, 3)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, 故 $x \in [-1, 3]$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调减少;

$x \in (3, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $x \in [3, +\infty)$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调增加。

2. 求椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 所围成的面积 ($a > 0, b > 0$)。

解: 根据椭圆图形的对称性, 整个椭圆面积应为位于第一象限内面积的 4 倍,

$$A = 4 \int_0^a y dx$$

为计算该积分，根据椭圆的参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = acost \\ y = bsint \end{cases} \quad \left(0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

令 $x = acost$ ，则 $y = bsint$ ， $dx = -asint dt$ ，且当 x 由 0 变到 a 时， t 由 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 变到 0，故

$$A = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (bsint)(-asint) dt$$

$$= 4ab \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^2 t dt$$

$$= 4ab \cdot \frac{(2-1)!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi ab$$