

东南大学学生会 Students' Union of Southeast University

08-3高A期中试卷答案

一. 填空题 (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 20 分)

1. $\int_0^2 dx \int_{x-2}^{4-x^2} f(x, y) dy$; 2. $\operatorname{Re} z = \ln 2$, $\operatorname{Im} z = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$;

3. $\frac{f}{1+2xzf'} dx + \frac{2xyf'-1}{1+2xzf'} dy$; 4. $\frac{e^\pi(\sqrt{2}\pi+2)-2}{8}$ 5. $\frac{1}{8}$.

二. 单项选择题 (本题共 4 小题, 每小题 4 分, 满分 16 分)

6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B

三. 计算下列各题 (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 8 分, 满分 40 分)

10. 解 $\iint_D \frac{2x+3y}{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \frac{5}{2} \iint_D \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \frac{5}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi}}^1 (\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) d\rho = 5 - \frac{5}{4}\pi$

11. 解 $\Sigma_1: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$, $\Sigma_2: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2 \leq 2 \\ z=1 \end{cases}$, $\Sigma_3: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=1+z^2 \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1 \end{cases}$, $D: \begin{cases} 1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 2 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Sigma} (z+y) dA &= \iiint_{\Sigma} z dA = \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dA + \iint_{\Sigma_2} z dA + \iint_{\Sigma_3} z dA = 2\pi + \iint_D \sqrt{2(x^2+y^2)-1} dx dy \\ &= 2\pi + 2\pi \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2\rho^2-1} \rho d\rho = \left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{5}{3}\right)\pi \end{aligned}$$

12. 解 $\Sigma_1: \begin{cases} y^2+z^2 \leq R^2 \\ x=-R \end{cases}$ 取后侧, $\Sigma_2: \begin{cases} y^2+z^2 \leq R^2 \\ x=R \end{cases}$ 取前侧, $\Sigma_3: \begin{cases} y^2+z^2=R^2 \\ |x| \leq R \end{cases}$ 取外侧,

$$D_{zx} = \{(z, x) \mid |z| \leq R, |x| \leq R\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Sigma} \frac{x^2 dy \wedge dz + y dz \wedge dx}{x^2+y^2+z^2} &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{R^2 dy \wedge dz}{R^2+y^2+z^2} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{R^2 dy \wedge dz}{R^2+y^2+z^2} + \iint_{\Sigma_3} \frac{y dz \wedge dx}{x^2+R^2} \\ &= 0 + 2 \iint_{D_{zx}} \frac{\sqrt{R^2-z^2}}{x^2+R^2} dz dx = \frac{R}{2} \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

13. 解 由对称性知 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$, 质量 $m = 8\mu \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (1-x^2) dy = 2\mu$,

对 xOy 平面的静力矩 $M_{xy} = 8\mu \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{1-x^2} z dz = \frac{2}{3}\mu$, $\bar{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{m} = \frac{1}{3}$

另解 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$, 用切片法 $\bar{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{m} = \frac{\mu \int_0^1 z (2\sqrt{1-z})^2 dz}{\mu \int_0^1 (2\sqrt{1-z})^2 dz} = \frac{1}{3}$

14. 解 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2y - \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, $v = y^2 - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi(x)$,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \varphi'(x) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2x + \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \varphi(x) = -x^2 - C,$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} - i(z^2 + C), \quad f'(i) = 3$$

四 (15) 解 首先根据条件得 $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 3 - y^2 - 2x^2 = 3 - 3x^2 \leq 3$, 且在点

$$(0, 0, \pm 1) \text{ 处, } u_{\max} = 3, \text{ 继续由条件得 } u = 3(x^2 + z^2) = 3\left(\frac{1-z^2}{2} + z^2\right) = \frac{3}{2}(1+z^2) \geq \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\text{且在点 } \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) \text{ 处, } u_{\min} = \frac{3}{2}$$

五(16)解 设过直线 $\begin{cases} x+y-2=0 \\ x-5y-z-3=0 \end{cases}$ 的平面方程为 $(1+\lambda)x + (1-5\lambda)y - \lambda z - 2 - 3\lambda = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} (1+\lambda)x_0 + (1-5\lambda)y_0 - \lambda z_0 - 2 - 3\lambda = 0 & (1) \\ \frac{2x_0}{1+\lambda} = \frac{2y_0}{1-5\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} & (2) \\ z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 (2), (3) 解得 } x_0 = \frac{1+\lambda}{2\lambda}, y_0 = \frac{1-5\lambda}{2\lambda}, z_0 = \frac{(1+\lambda)^2 + (1-5\lambda)^2}{4\lambda^2},$$

代入 (1) 得 $7\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 1 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{7}$, 从而两切平面方程分别为

$$2x - 4y - z - 5 = 0 \text{ 和 } 8x + 2y - z - 17 = 0.$$

六 (17) 解 对 $f(ax, bx) = ax$ 的等号两端关于 x 求导, 得 $af'_x + bf'_y = a$, (1)

对 $f_x(ax, bx) = bx^2$ 的等号两端关于 x 求导, 得 $af''_{xx} + bf''_{xy} = 2bx$, (2)

对 (1) 式的等号两端关于 x 求导, 得 $a^2 f''_{xx} + 2abf''_{xy} + b^2 f''_{yy} = 0$, (3)

从 (2), (3) 及条件 $a^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 解得

$$f_{xy}(ax, bx) = 0, \quad f_{xx}(ax, bx) = \frac{2b}{a}x, \quad f_{yy}(ax, bx) = -\frac{2a}{b}x.$$