

2023 ~2024 学年第 二 学期

《 微积分 (一) 》课程期中试题解答

一. 基本计算题(每小题 6 分, 共 60 分)

1. 已知 $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}$, 且 $|\mathbf{a}|=1, |\mathbf{b}|=4$, 求 $|\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}|$.

解: 由题意可得

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a})) = \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - 2|\mathbf{a}|^2 = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - 2,$$

$$\text{另一方面 } \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a})) = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 2.$$

$$\text{因 } |\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}|^2 = (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}) = |\mathbf{b}|^2 + |\mathbf{a}|^2 + 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 16 + 1 + 4 = 21,$$

$$\text{所以 } |\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{21}.$$

2. 已知单位矢量 \overrightarrow{OA} 与 x 轴正向的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 与 y 轴正向的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, 且在 z 轴上的坐标是负的, $\overrightarrow{OB} = \{1, -\sqrt{2}, -1\}$, 求 $\angle AOB$ 的角平分线上的单位向量.

解: 由题设知 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 因 $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$,

所以 $\cos \gamma = \pm \frac{1}{2}$, 又 \overrightarrow{OA} 在 z 轴上的坐标为负的, 所以 $\cos \gamma = -\frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{因而 } \overrightarrow{OA} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\} = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}.$$

因为菱形的对角线即为角平分线,

$$\overrightarrow{OB'} = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}, \quad \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB'} = \{1, 0, -1\}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB'}}{|\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB'}|} = \left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right\}$$

即所求的 $\angle AOB$ 的角平分线上的单位向量为 $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right\}$.

3. 求圆锥面 $2x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 = 0$ 与旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的交线在 $P(1, 1, 2)$ 处的切线与法平面方程.

解一: 因 $\begin{vmatrix} 4y & -2z \\ 2y & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4y + 2yz \Big|_P = 4 \neq 0$, 故方程组 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 = 0, \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$ 确定 $y = y(x)$,

$z = z(x)$ 。方程组 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 = 0, \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} - 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases}, \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}, \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{从而} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx}|_P = -1, \\ \frac{dz}{dx}|_P = 0 \end{cases}$$

从而切线的方向向量为 $\{1, -1, 0\}$,

$$\text{切线的方程为 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{0},$$

$$\text{法平面方程为 } 1 \cdot (x-1) - 1 \cdot (y-1) + 0 \cdot (z-2) = 0, \text{ 即 } x - y = 0$$

$$\text{解二 令 } F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2, \quad G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z,$$

$$\mathbf{grad}F = \{4x, 4y, -2z\} = 2\{2x, 2y, -z\}, \mathbf{grad}G = \{2x, 2y, -1\} = \{2x, 2y, -1\},$$

则取两个曲面的法矢量分别为

$$\mathbf{n}_F = \{2x, 2y, -z\}_P = \{2, 2, -2\} = 2\{1, 1, -1\}, \quad \mathbf{n}_G = \{2x, 2y, -1\}_P = \{2, 2, -1\},$$

$$\mathbf{n}_F \times \mathbf{n}_G = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2\{1, -1, 0\}, \quad \text{取切矢量 } \boldsymbol{\tau} = \{1, -1, 0\},$$

$$\text{故曲线在该点的切线方程为: } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{0}$$

$$\text{法平面方程为: } 1 \cdot (x-1) - 1 \cdot (y-1) + 0 \cdot (z-2) = 0, \text{ 即 } x - y = 0.$$

$$\text{注意: 切线方程写为 } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{0} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x + y - 2 = 0, \\ z = 2 \end{cases} \text{ 都是对的。}$$

4. 设 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 具有连续的偏导数, $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 = 1$ 确定的隐函数,

$$\text{其中 } 5z^2 - 4xz + 3y \neq 0, \text{ 又 } f'_1(0, 0, 1) = 2, f'_2(0, 0, 1) = 4, f'_3(0, 0, 1) = 1, \text{ 求 } du|_{(0,0)}.$$

解: $x = 0, y = 0$ 时, $z = 1$.

对方程 $z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 = 1$ 两边求微分, 得

$$5z^4 dz - z^4 dx - 4xz^3 dz + z^3 dy + 3yz^2 dz = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } dz = \frac{z^2}{5z^2 - 4xz + 3y} dx - \frac{z}{5z^2 - 4xz + 3y} dy$$

$$du = f'_1 dx + f'_2 dy + f'_3 dz$$

$$= f'_1 dx + f'_2 dy + f'_3 \left(\frac{z^2}{5z^2 - 4xz + 3y} dx - \frac{z}{5z^2 - 4xz + 3y} dy \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= f'_3 \left(f'_1 + \frac{z^2}{5z^2 - 4xz + 3y} \right) dx + f'_3 \left(f'_2 - \frac{z}{5z^2 - 4xz + 3y} \right) dy \\
\text{所以 } \quad \mathbf{du}|_{(0,0)} &= f'_3(0,0,1) \left(f'_1(0,0,1) + \frac{1}{5} \right) dx + f'_3(0,0,1) \left(f'_2(0,0,1) - \frac{1}{5} \right) dy \\
&= \frac{11}{5} dx + \frac{19}{5} dy.
\end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $z = yf(x^2 - y^2)$, 其中 f 可导, 求 $\frac{1}{x}z_x + \frac{1}{y}z_y$.

解 $z_x = yf'(x^2 - y^2) \cdot 2x$,

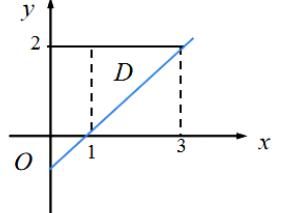
$$z_y = f(x^2 - y^2) + yf'(x^2 - y^2) \cdot (-2y),$$

于是 $\frac{1}{x}z_x + \frac{1}{y}z_y = 2yf'(x^2 - y^2) + \frac{f(x^2 - y^2)}{y} - 2yf'(x^2 - y^2) = \frac{f(x^2 - y^2)}{y}$.

6. 求积分 $I = \int_1^3 dx \int_{x-1}^2 \sin y^2 dy$

解: 交换积分顺序

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_1^3 dx \int_{x-1}^2 \sin y^2 dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_1^{y+1} \sin y^2 dx \\
&= \int_0^2 y \sin y^2 dy = -\frac{1}{2} \cos y^2 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 4)
\end{aligned}$$

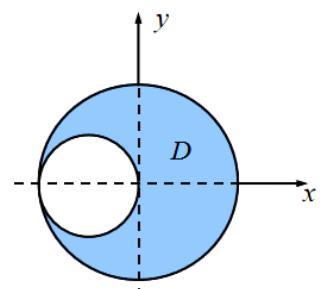


7. 设平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid -2x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$, 求二重积分

$$I = \iint_D (y \cos x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy.$$

解: 因 D 关于 x 轴对称, 所以 $\iint_D y \cos x dx dy = 0$.

记 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid -2x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\}$, 则



$$\begin{aligned}
I &= 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\
&= 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{-2 \cos \theta}^2 r^2 dr \right) \\
&= \frac{8}{3}\pi + \frac{16}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 + \cos^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{16}{3}\pi - \frac{32}{9} = \frac{16}{9}(3\pi - 2).
\end{aligned}$$

8. 设有直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+5y+z=0, \\ x-z+4=0 \end{cases}$, 平面 $\pi: x-4y-8z+12=0$, 求直线 L 在平面 π 上的投影直线的方程.

解: 因平面 $x-z+4=0$ 不与 $\pi: x-4y-8z+12=0$ 垂直, 故

设过直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+5y+z=0, \\ x-z+4=0 \end{cases}$ 的平面束方程为:

$$(x+5y+z)+\lambda(x-z+4)=0,$$

即 $(1+\lambda)x+5y+(1-\lambda)z+4\lambda=0$.

因所求平面与平面 π 垂直, 故 $(1+\lambda)\cdot 1 + 5\cdot(-4) + (1-\lambda)\cdot(-8) = 0$,

解得 $\lambda=3$, 从而与 π 垂直的平面为 $4x+5y-2z+12=0$,

投影直线的方程为 $\begin{cases} x-4y-8z+12=0, \\ 4x+5y-2z+12=0. \end{cases}$

另解 设过直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+5y+z=0, \\ x-z+4=0 \end{cases}$ 的平面束方程为:

$$\lambda(x+5y+z)+\mu(x-z+4)=0,$$

即 $(\lambda+\mu)x+5\lambda y+(\lambda-\mu)z+4\mu=0$,

由 $(\lambda+\mu)\cdot 1 + 5\lambda\cdot(-4) + (\lambda-\mu)\cdot(-8) = 0$ 得 $\mu=3\lambda$

代入平面束方程并化简得 $4x+5y-2z+12=0$,

故所求投影直线的方程为 $\begin{cases} x-4y-8z+12=0, \\ 4x+5y-2z+12=0. \end{cases}$

9. 将空间曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=1, \\ (x-1)^2+y^2+(z-1)^2=1 \end{cases}$ 化为参数方程.

解: 在 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=1, \\ (x-1)^2+y^2+(z-1)^2=1 \end{cases}$ 中消 y , 得

$$x+z=1, \text{ 即 } z=1-x.$$

代入 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 得曲线在 xoy 面上的投影柱面方程为

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

$$\text{令 } x-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta, y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi),$$

$$\text{即 } x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta, y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$$

$$\text{代入 } z = 1 - x \text{ 得 } z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\text{故曲线的参数方程为} \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \\ z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

10. 计算三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} e^{1-z} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是三坐标面与平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 所围的四面体.

$$\text{解 } I = \int_0^1 e^{1-z} dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-z)^2 e^{1-z} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 z^2 e^z dz = \frac{1}{2} (e-2)$$

二. 综合题 (每小题 8 分, 共 40 分)

1. 若函数 $u = az^4 - bxz + x^2 + y^2$ 在点 $P(1,1,1)$ 沿方向 $\mathbf{l} = \{2,1,2\}$ 的方向导数最大, 求 a,b 的值, 并求出最大方向导数.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -bz + 2x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 4az^3 - bx$$

$$\mathbf{grad}u|_P = \{-bz + 2x, 2y, 4az^3 - bx\}|_{(1,1,1)} = \{-b+2, 2, 4a-b\}$$

因函数沿梯度方向的方向导数最大, 故有

$$\frac{-b+2}{2} = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{4a-b}{2}$$

$$\text{解得 } a = 1/2, b = -2$$

$$\text{故 } \mathbf{grad}u|_P = \{4, 2, 4\}, \text{ 最大方向导数为 } |\mathbf{grad}u|_P| = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2 + 4^2} = 6$$

2. 已知函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - (x+y)^2 + 2$, D 是由 $x+y=3, x=0, y=0$ 所围成的平面区域, 求 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最大值与最小值.

解: 步 1 先求区域内驻点

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} f_x = 3x^2 - 2(x+y) = 0, \\ f_y = 3y^2 - 2(x+y) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{4}{3}, \\ y = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}, \quad \text{区域内的驻点为} (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}),$$

$$\text{且 } f(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) = (\frac{4}{3})^3 + (\frac{4}{3})^3 - (\frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3})^2 + 2 = -\frac{10}{27}$$

步 2 求区域边界上函数的最值

$$\text{在边界 } y=0(0 \leq x \leq 3) \text{ 上, } z = f(x, 0) = x^3 - x^2 + 2;$$

$$\text{在边界 } x=0(0 \leq y \leq 3) \text{ 上, } z = f(0, y) = y^3 - y^2 + 2;$$

$$\text{在边界 } x+y=3(0 \leq x \leq 3) \text{ 上, } z = x^3 + (3-x)^3 - 7;$$

$$x \in (0, 3), \text{ 令 } (x^3 - x^2 + 2)' = 3x^2 - 2x = 0, \text{ 得 } x = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$\text{令 } (x^3 + (3-x)^3 - 7)' = 3x^2 - 3(3-x)^2 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{3}{2};$$

比较

$$f(0, 0) = 2, f(\frac{2}{3}, 0) = f(0, \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{50}{27}, f(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{-1}{4}, f(3, 0) = f(0, 3) = 20$$

得边界上最大值为 20, 最小值为 $-\frac{1}{4}$.

步 3 比较得函数在区域上的最大值为 20, 最小值为 $-\frac{10}{27}$.

$$3. \text{ 设 } z(x, y) = x^y + \int_0^x x e^{-(y+t)^2} dt, \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(1,0)}.$$

$$\text{解: 令 } u = y+t, \text{ 则 } \int_0^x x e^{-(y+t)^2} dt = x \int_y^{x+y} e^{-u^2} du$$

$$\therefore z(x, y) = x^y + x \int_y^{x+y} e^{-u^2} du$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1} + \int_y^{y+x} e^{-t^2} dt + xe^{-(y+x)^2}$$

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

$$= x^{y-1} (1 + y \ln x) - e^{-y^2} + (1 - 2x(y+x)) e^{-(y+x)^2}$$

$$\therefore \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(1,0)} = -e^{-1}$$

4. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^4 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^4 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$ 讨论函数 $f(x, y)$ 在原点 $(0, 0)$ 的连续性、偏导数存在

性及可微性.

解: 因 $0 \leq \left| \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} \right| \leq |x| \cdot \frac{1}{x^4 + y^2} \cdot \frac{x^4 + y^2}{2} = \frac{|x|}{2} \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0),$

由夹逼准则知 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} = 0$, 又 $f(0, 0) = 0$, 所以函数 $f(x, y)$ 在原点 $(0, 0)$ 连续.

又 $f(x, 0) = 0, f(0, y) = 0$,

所以 $f_x(0, 0) = 0, f_y(0, 0) = 0$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{((\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2) \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = (\Delta x)^2}} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{((\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2) \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^5}{((\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta x)^4) \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^4}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x| \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + 1}},$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x| \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{2}, \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x| \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + 1}} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x| \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + 1}} \text{ 不存在, 从而 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = (\Delta x)^2}} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{((\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2) \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \text{ 不存在,}$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{((\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2) \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \text{ 不存在, 更不可能等于 0}$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在原点 $(0, 0)$ 不可微.

5. 设函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[0, b]$ 上连续且单调增加, 其中 $b > 0$, 用二重积分证明:

$$b \int_0^b f(x)g(x)dx \geq \int_0^b f(x)dx \int_0^b g(x)dx.$$

证明: 记 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$, $I = b \int_0^b f(x)g(x)dx - \int_0^b f(x)dx \int_0^b g(x)dx$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_0^b dy \int_0^b f(x)g(x)dx - \int_0^b f(x)dx \int_0^b g(y)dy \\
&= \iint_D f(x)g(x)dxdy - \iint_D f(x)g(y)dxdy = \iint_D f(x)(g(x) - g(y))dxdy.
\end{aligned}$$

区域具有轮换对称性, 故可得

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\iint_D f(x)(g(x) - g(y))dxdy + \iint_D f(y)(g(y) - g(x))dxdy \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (f(x) - f(y))(g(x) - g(y))dxdy,
\end{aligned}$$

又函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[0, b]$ 上单调增加, 因而有

$$(f(x) - f(y))(g(x) - g(y)) \geq 0.$$

由二重积分的非负性得 $I \geq 0$, 即

$$b \int_0^b f(x)g(x)dx \geq \int_0^b f(x)dx \int_0^b g(x)dx.$$