## 2021 ~2022 学年第 一 学期

## 《 微积分 (一)》课程期中卷参考解答

- 一. 基本计算题(每小题 6 分, 共 60 分)
- 1. 求微分方程  $y'' + 9y = x \cos 3x$  对应的齐次方程的通解,并写出非齐次方程的待定特解形式.

**解** 特征方程为  $\lambda^2 + 9 = 0$ , 特征根为  $\lambda = \pm 3i$ ,

则齐次方程通解为  $Y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x$ ;

非齐次项  $f(x) = x \cos 3x$ ,  $\xi \pm \eta i = \pm 3i$  是特征复根,

故方程的待定特解形式为  $y^* = (ax+b)x\cos 3x + (cx+d)x\sin 3x$ 

2. 设二阶线性微分方程 y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = f(x) 有三个特解  $y_1 = x$  ,  $y_2 = x + 2e^x$  ,  $y_3 = x + (2 + 3x)e^x$  , 求其通解.

**解** 由条件知  $y_2 - y_1 = 2e^x$ ,  $y_3 - y_2 = 3xe^x$  为对应的齐次方程的解.

对应的齐次方程的通解为:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$ ,

原方程的通解为:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x + x$ .

3. 已知两直线  $L_1: \begin{cases} x-3y+z=0, \\ 2x-4y+z=-1 \end{cases}$  和  $L_2: x=\frac{y+1}{3}=\frac{z-2}{4}$ ,求  $L_1 与 L_2$  之间的距离 d.

**解**1  $L_1$ 的方向矢量 $s_1 = \{1,-3,1\} \times \{2,-4,1\} = \{1,1,2\}$ ,  $L_2$ 的方向矢量 $s_2 = \{1,3,4\}$ ,

得  $\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2 = \{-2, -2, 2\} //\{1, 1, -1\}$ ,

取  $L_1$  上的点 P(-1,0,1) 和法矢量  $\mathbf{n}=\{1,1,-1\}$  ,得到平面方程为 (x+1)+y-(z-1)=0 ,即  $x+y-z+2=0\,.$ 

取  $L_2$  上的点 Q(0,-1,2),则 Q 到 x+y-z+2=0 的距离为

$$d = \frac{|-1-2+2|}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

解 2  $L_1$ 的方向矢量  $s_1 = \{1,-3,1\} \times \{2,-4,1\} = \{1,1,2\}$ ,点 P(-1,0,1);

 $L_2$ 的方向矢量  $\mathbf{s}_2 = \{1,3,4\}$  , 点 Q(0,-1,2). 因

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot (\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$
,

所以 $L_1$ 与 $L_2$ 异面. 由异面直线的距离公式,得

所求距离 
$$d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot (\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2)|}{|\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2 + (2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

4. 设由方程 F(x-y,y-z,z-x)=0 确定隐函数 z=z(x,y), F 有连续偏导且  $F_2'-F_3'\neq 0$ ,求 dz.

解 (直接法) 将方程 F(x-y,y-z,z-x)=0 对 x,y 分别求偏导,得

$$F_1' - F_2' \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + F_3' \cdot (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1) = 0, \qquad -F_1' + F_2' \cdot (1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + F_3' \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

解得 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F_1' - F_3'}{F_2' - F_3'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F_2' - F_1'}{F_2' - F_3'};$$

由此得 
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{F_1' - F_3'}{F_2' - F_3'} dx + \frac{F_2' - F_1'}{F_2' - F_3'} dy$$
.

(**求全微分法**) 将方程 F(x-y, y-z, z-x) = 0 求全微分

$$F_1' \cdot (dx - dy) + F_2' \cdot (dy - dz) + F_3' \cdot (dz - dx) = 0$$

解得 
$$dz = \frac{F_1' - F_3'}{F_2' - F_3'} dx + \frac{F_2' - F_1'}{F_2' - F_3'} dy$$
.

5. 求曲线 
$$L:$$
 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \\ (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 在点  $P(1,1,\sqrt{2})$  处的法平面方程.

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4$$
,  $G(x,y,z) = (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1$ ,

则两个曲面的法矢量分别为:

$$\mathbf{n}_F = \{x, y, z\}_P = \{1, 1, \sqrt{2}\}\$$
  $\mathbf{n}_G = \{x - 1, y, 0\}_P = \{0, 1, 0\},\$ 

切矢量 
$$\vec{T} = \mathbf{n}_F \times \mathbf{n}_G|_P = \{-\sqrt{2}, 0, 1\}$$
,

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

6. 求椭圆曲线 
$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2, \\ x + y + z = 4 \end{cases}$$
上距离原点最近的点.

**解** 设拉格朗日函数  $F(x,y,z,\lambda,\mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x+y+z-4)$ 

比较后可知点 $M_1(1,1,2)$ 为距离原点最近的点.

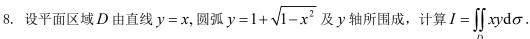
7. 计算 
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 y^2 + x \sin(x^2 + y^2)) dx dy$$
, 其中  $D$  为  $|x| + |y| \le 1$ .

解 由于D关于y轴对称, $x\sin(x^2+y^2)$ 是x的奇函数,所以

$$\iint_D x \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0 ;$$

又D关于坐标轴对称, $x^2y^2$  既是x的偶函数,又是y的偶函数,所以

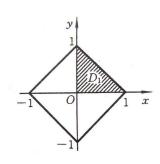
$$I = 4 \iint_{D_1} x^2 y^2 dx dy$$
 (  $D_1$  是  $D$  中第一象限部分)  
=  $4 \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_0^{1-x} y^2 dy$   
=  $\frac{1}{45}$ .



**解** 用极坐标变换. 
$$D: \frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,  $0 \le r \le 2\sin\theta$ ,

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r\cos\theta \cdot r\sin\theta \cdot rdr$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_{0}^{2\sin \theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos \theta \cdot \sin^5 \theta d\theta = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 \theta d(\sin \theta)$$

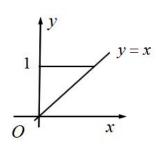


$$= \frac{4}{6}\sin^6\theta \left| \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2}{3} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^6 \right] = \frac{7}{12}$$

9. 求二次积分 
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{-y^2} dy$$
.

解 按所给积分次序困难,交换积分次序.

$$I = \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} y dy = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}).$$

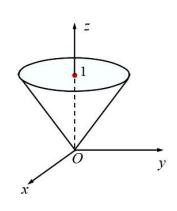


10. 求 
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dv$$
, 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  与  $z = 1$  所围成的区域.

解 利用球面坐标

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_0^{1/\cos\varphi} \frac{1}{\rho} \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \phi \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \phi} d\phi = (\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi.$$



二. 综合题(每小题 8 分, 共 40 分)

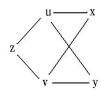
11. 设变换 
$$\begin{cases} u = x - 2\sqrt{y} \\ v = x + 2\sqrt{y} \end{cases}$$
 把方程  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$  化为以  $u, v$  为自变量的方程,求新方程

形式.

 $\boldsymbol{k}$  z 是以 $\boldsymbol{u}$ , $\boldsymbol{v}$ 为中间变量,以 $\boldsymbol{x}$ , $\boldsymbol{y}$ 为自变量的复合函数:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \left( -\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left( -\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{-2}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \right),$$

代入方程 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
,得到

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial y} = 0$$

所以变换后的方程为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ .

12. 讨论二元函数 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在原点  $(0,0)$  处

(1) 连续性; (2) 偏导数是否存在; (3) 是否可微

解 (1) 因为 
$$0 \le f(x,y) = \frac{x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} \le \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$
,

所以 
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$
, 故  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  点连续;

(2) 因为 
$$f(x,0) = 0$$
,所以  $f_x(0,0) = 0$ ; 同理  $f_y(0,0) = 0$ ;

(3) 因为 
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta f - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta x^2 \cdot \Delta y^2}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^2}$$

当取 $\Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时,上式 $= \frac{1}{4} \neq 0$ ,所以f(x,y)在(0,0)处不可微.

13. 求常数 a,b,c 的值,使函数  $f(x,y,z) = axy^2 + byz + cx^3z^2$  在点 M(1,2,-1) 处沿 x 轴正向的方向导数取得最大值 64.

$$\mathbf{K} f_x'(x,y,z) = ay^2 + 3cx^2z^2, f_y'(x,y,z) = 2axy + bz, f_z'(x,y,z) = by + 2cx^3z$$

梯度 
$$gradf(1,2,-1) = (4a+3c,4a-b,2b-2c)$$

设
$$\vec{l} = (1,0,0)$$
,则 $\cos \alpha = 1,\cos \beta = 0,\cos \gamma = 0$ ,

$$\pm \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{(1,2,-1)} = f_x'(1,2,-1)\cos\alpha + f_y'(1,2,-1)\cos\beta + f_z'(1,2,-1)\cos\gamma = 4a + 3c,$$

方向导数沿梯度的方向达到最大值,且其最大值为梯度的模,据题意有

$$\begin{cases} 4a + 3c = 64 \\ 4a - b = 0 \\ 2b - 2c = 0 \end{cases}$$

故 a = 4, b = c = 16。

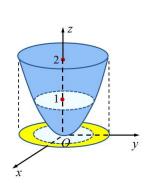
14. 求  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv$ ,其中 $\Omega$ 是由平面曲线  $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$  绕 z 轴旋转一周所得的旋转曲面与平面

z=1, z=2 所围成的区域.

解 1 旋转曲面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ ,

采用截面法, 积分区域 $\Omega$ 与平面Z=z的截面的面积为 $2\pi z$ ,

故 
$$I = \int_{1}^{2} z \, dz \iint_{D(z)} dx dy = \int_{1}^{2} z \, \pi \cdot 2z dz$$
$$= \frac{14}{3} \pi$$



**解 2** 旋转曲面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ ,

采用投影法, 
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_1^2 z dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 r dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^2 z dz$$
$$= \frac{14}{3} \pi$$

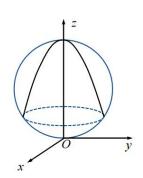
15. 曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z = 4$ , 将球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4z$  分为两部分, 求这两部分的体积比.

解 设球体两部分的体积分别为 $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ ,

由 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z = 4, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z \end{cases}$$
 得交线 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3, \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{1} = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} r dr \int_{2-\sqrt{4-r^{2}}}^{4-r^{2}} dz$$

$$=2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (2-r^2+\sqrt{4-r^2}) r dr = \frac{37}{6}\pi$$



$$V_2 = \frac{32}{3}\pi - V_1 = \frac{27}{6}\pi$$

故
$$V_1:V_2=37:27$$