## 2022 ~2023 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  $y_1 = x + \cos x$ ,  $y_2 = x + \sin x$ ,  $y_3 = x$  是某个二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程的三个解, 求该微分方程及其通解.

从而特征方程的特征根为 $r_1 = i, r_2 = -i$  ,特征方程为 $r^2 + 1 = 0$ .

对应齐次方程为 
$$y'' + y = 0$$
 . (4分)

设非齐次线性微分方程为y'' + y = f(x),则 $f(x) = y_3'' + y_3 = x$ .

故方程为
$$y'' + y = x$$
, 通解为 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x$  ( $C_1, C_2$ )为任意常数). (6分)

2. 已知单位矢量  $\overline{OA}$  与三个坐标轴正向的夹角相等,  $\overline{OA}$  的方向余弦为正,点 B 是点 M(1,-2,2) 关于点 N(-1,2,1) 的对称点,求以  $\overline{OA}$  、  $\overline{OB}$  为邻边的平行四边形的面积.

解: 由题设知 $\overrightarrow{OA} = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\alpha, \cos\alpha\}$ , 因 $\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$ ,

所以  $\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ , 又  $\overline{OA}$  的方向余弦为正, 所以  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,

因而 
$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\alpha, \cos\alpha\} = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\{1, 1, 1\}$$
 (2分)

设点 B 的坐标为 (x, y, z), 则有  $-1 = \frac{x+1}{2}$ ,  $2 = \frac{y-2}{2}$ ,  $1 = \frac{z+2}{2}$ , 解得 x = -3, y = 6, z = 0,

所以 
$$\overrightarrow{OB} = \{-3,6,0\}$$
. (4分)

$$\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -3 & 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{3} \{-2, -1, 3\},$$

故所求平行四边形面积为 
$$|\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB}| = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{42}$$
 (6分)

3. 求二重极限 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to a \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{y}$$
 (a 为常数)

解: 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to a \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{y} = \lim_{\substack{x \to a \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot x = \lim_{\substack{x \to a \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \to a \\ y \to 0}} x = 1 \cdot a = a$$
 (6 分)

4. 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 50$  与锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  所截出的曲线在(3,4,5) 处切线与法平面方程.

解 令 
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 50$$
,  $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ ,

$$\operatorname{grad} F = \{2x, 2y, 2z\} = 2\{x, y, z\}, \operatorname{grad} G = \{2x, 2y, -2z\} = 2\{x, y, -z\},$$

则取两个曲面的法矢量分别为

$$n_F = \{x, y, z\}_{(3,4,5)} = \{3,4,5\}$$
  $n_G = \{x, y, -z\}_{(3,4,5)} = \{3,4,-5\},$  (2  $\Re$ )

$$n_F \times n_G = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 10\{-4, 3, 0\},$$
取切矢量  $\tau = \{-4, 3, 0\}$ 

故曲线在该点的切线方程为:  $\frac{x-3}{-4} = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-5}{0}$ ,

法平面方程为: 
$$-4(x-3)+3(y-4)+0\cdot(z-5)=0$$
, 即 $4x-3y=0$  (6分)

注意: 切线方程写为 
$$\frac{x-3}{-160} = \frac{y-4}{120} = \frac{z-5}{0}$$
 或  $\begin{cases} 3x+4y-25=0\\ z=5 \end{cases}$  都是对的.

5. 设函数 z = z(x, y) 由方程  $(z + y)^x = x + 2y$  确定,求  $dz|_{(1,2)}$ .

解一: 由 x = 1, v = 2 得 z = 3.

设 $F(x,y,z) = (z+y)^x - x - 2y$ , 则

$$F_{v} = (z+y)^{x} \ln(z+y) - 1$$
,  $F_{v} = x(z+y)^{x-1} - 2$ ,  $F_{z} = x(z+y)^{x-1}$ , (3  $f$ )

它们均在P(1,2,3)的某邻域内连续,且 $F_x(P)=1\neq 0$ ,又 $F_x(P)=5\ln 5-1$ , $F_y(P)=-1$ ,

所以 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,2)} = -\frac{F_x(P)}{F_x(P)} = 1 - 5\ln 5$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,2)} = -\frac{F_x(P)}{F_x(P)} = 1$ , (5分)

$$\therefore dz|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,2)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,2)} dy = (1 - 5\ln 5)dx + dy. \tag{6 \%}$$

解二: 由x=1, y=2得 z=3.

方程变形为

$$x\ln(z+y) = \ln(x+2y) \tag{2}$$

(4分)

两边关于
$$x$$
求导得  $\ln(z+y)+x\cdot\frac{z_x}{z+y}=\frac{1}{x+2y}$ 

将 
$$x = 1, y = 2$$
 代入得  $\ln 5 + \frac{1}{5} z_x(1,2) = \frac{1}{5}$ 

从而得 
$$z_{r}(1,2)=1-5\ln 5$$
.

同理可得 
$$z_{u}(1,2)=1$$
 (5 分)

$$\therefore dz \mid_{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \mid_{(1,2)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \mid_{(1,2)} dy = (1 - 5 \ln 5) dx + dy. \tag{6 \%}$$

解三 由x=1, y=2得 z=3.

方程变形为 
$$x \ln(z+y) = \ln(x+2y)$$
 (2分)

方程两边微分得 
$$\ln(z+y)dx + \frac{x}{z+y}(dz+dy) = \frac{dx+2dy}{x+2y},$$

将 
$$x = 1, y = 2, z = 3$$
 代入得  $\ln 5dx + \frac{1}{5}(dz + dy) = \frac{dx + 2dy}{5}$ , (4分)

因此 
$$dz|_{(1,2)} = (1-5\ln 5)dx + dy$$
 (6分)

6. 设
$$u = f(x, y, z), \varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0, y = \cos x,$$
其中 $f, \varphi$  具有一阶连续偏导数,且 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \neq 0,$ 

求
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$$
.

解: 对方程组 
$$\begin{cases} \varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0, \\ y = \cos x \end{cases}$$
 两边关于  $x$  求导,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + f_3' \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} \tag{5.5}$$

$$= f_1' + f_2' \cdot (-\sin x) + f_3' \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi_3'} (2x\varphi_1' - e^{\cos x} \sin x\varphi_2')$$

$$= f_1' - \sin x f_2' + \frac{f_3'}{\varphi_1'} (2x\varphi_1' + e^{\cos x} \sin x \varphi_2') . \tag{6 }$$

7. 设 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} - \frac{4}{\pi} \iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$$
, 其中平面区域  $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ ,  $f(x,y)$ 

为区域D上的连续函数,求 f(x,y).

解: 令 
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = A$$
, 则  $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} - \frac{4}{\pi}A$ ,

所以 
$$\iint_{D} (\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{y^{2}}{3} - \frac{4}{\pi}A) dxdy = A,$$

由于D关于直线 v=x 对称,由二重积分的轮换对称性得

$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{y^{2}}{3}\right) dxdy = \frac{5}{12} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy = \frac{5}{12} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr = \frac{5}{24} \pi, \tag{4 \%}$$

所以 
$$\frac{5\pi}{24} - \frac{4}{\pi} A \cdot \pi = A$$
, 解得  $A = \frac{\pi}{24}$ ,

于是 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} - \frac{1}{6}$$
. (6分)

8. 求积分 
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-1}^{x} x \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2} dy$$
.

解: 积分区域如右图.

由所给积分次序,积分困难,交换积分次序

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{1} x \sqrt{1 - x^{2} + y^{2}} dx$$
 (2 3)

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{x=y}^{x=1} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - |y|^3) dy \qquad (4 \, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (1 - y^3) dy = \frac{2}{3} (y - \frac{1}{4} y^4) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$
 (6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

解: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf_1' + y\phi'f_2'$$
 (2分)

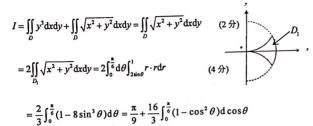
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r \partial v} = 2x(-f_{11}'' + x\varphi' f_{12}'') + \varphi' f_2' + xy\varphi'' f_2' + y\varphi'(-f_{21}'' + x\varphi' f_{22}'') \tag{4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

$$=-2xf_{11}''+(2x^2-y)\varphi'f_{12}''+(\varphi'+xy\varphi'')f_2'+xy(\varphi')^2f_{22}''$$
(6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

10. 设平面区域  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \ge 2y, x^2 + y^2 \ge -2y, x \ge 0\}$ , 求二重积分

$$I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (y^3 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy.$$

解: 平面区域如右图



$$=\frac{\pi}{9} + 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{32}{9} \tag{6 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

- 二. 综合题 (每小题 8 分, 共 40 分)
- 1. 设函数 f(u) 具有二阶连续导数,  $z = f(e^x \cos y)$  满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + e^x \cos y)e^{2x}.$$

若 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0, 求 f(x)的表达式.

解 设 $u = e^x \cos y$ ,则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u)e^{x}\cos y , \quad \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = f''(u)[e^{x}\cos y]^{2} + f'(u)e^{x}\cos y ,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f'(u)e^{x}\sin y , \quad \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = f''(u)[-e^{x}\sin y]^{2} - f'(u)e^{x}\cos y ,$$
(2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\right)

由 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + e^x \cos y)e^{2x}$$
可得  $f''(u)e^{2x} = (4f(u) + u)e^{2x}$ ,即  $f(u)$  满足微分方程

$$f''(u) = 4f(u) + u,$$
 (\*)

其特征方程 $r^2-4=0$ 有解 $r_{1,2}=\pm 2$ ,所以对应的齐次方程的通解为 $C_1e^{2u}+C_2e^{-2u}$  . (4分)

设特解为 $t^* = Au$ ,代入方程得 $t^* = -\frac{1}{4}u$  ,所以(\*)的通解为

2. 求直线 L:  $\begin{cases} x+y+z-1=0, \\ 2x+y+4z-2=0 \end{cases}$  在曲面 xy+z=0 的点  $P_0(2,1,-2)$  处切平面上的投影直线的

方程.

解一: 令 
$$F(x, y, z) = xy + z$$
, 则  $grad F|_{(2,1-2)} = \{y, x, 1\}|_{(2,1-2)} = \{1, 2, 1\}$ ,

曲面xy+z=0在点 $P_0(2,1,-2)$ 处切平面方程为:

$$(x-2)+2(y-1)+(z+2)=0$$
 即  $x+2y+z-2=0$  (4分)

设过直线  $L: \begin{cases} x+y+z-1=0 \\ 2x+y+4z-2=0 \end{cases}$  的平面束方程为:

$$\lambda(x+y+z-1)+\mu(2x+y+4z-2)=0$$
,

即 
$$(\lambda+2\mu)x+(\lambda+\mu)y+(\lambda+4\mu)z-\lambda-2\mu=0$$
, (6分)

由
$$(\lambda+2\mu)\cdot 1+(\lambda+\mu)\cdot 2+(\lambda+4\mu)\cdot 1=0$$
 得  $\lambda=-2\mu$ 

代入平面束方程并化简得 y-2z=0

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

解二: 令 F(x, y, z) = xy + z, 则  $\operatorname{grad} F|_{(2,1,-2)} = \{y, x, 1\}|_{(2,1,-2)} = \{1,2,1\}$ ,

曲面xv+z=0在点 $P_{x}(2,1,-2)$ 处切平面方程为:

$$(x-2)+2(y-1)+(z+2)=0$$
 即  $x+2y+z-2=0$ . (4分)

记过直线L且与切平面垂直的平面为 $\pi$ ,设它的法向量为n,直线L的方向向量为s,

则 
$$s=\{1,1,1\}\times\{2,1,4\}=\{3,-2,-1\}$$
,且  $n\perp s, n\perp\{1,2,1\}$ 

$$\mathbb{R}$$
  $n = s \times \{1, 2, 1\} = \{3, -2, -1\} \times \{1, 2, 1\} = \{0, -4, 8\}$ 

在直线 L 取点 (1,0,0), 则  $\pi$  的方程为 y-2z=0

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

3. 设曲面  $\Sigma$  为曲线  $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 12 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$  绕 y 轴 旋 转 一 周 得 到 的 旋 转 曲 面 , 求 函 数

 $u=z^4-3xz+x^2+y^2$  沿 $\Sigma$ 上点  $P(0,\sqrt{3},\sqrt{2})$  处指向外侧的法向量方向的方向导数.

解:根据题意可得旋转曲面Σ的方程为:  $3(x^2+z^2)+2y^2=12$ .

$$\diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = 3(x^2 + z^2) + 2y^2 - 12$$
, 则

grad 
$$F|_{(0,\sqrt{5},\sqrt{2})} = \{6x,4y,6z\}|_{(0,\sqrt{5},\sqrt{2})} = 2\{0,2\sqrt{3},3\sqrt{2}\}.$$

该旋转曲面在点  $P(0,\sqrt{3},\sqrt{2})$  处的外矢量可取为  $n = \{0,2\sqrt{3},3\sqrt{2}\},$  (4分)

单位外法矢量  $n^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \{0, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}\}$  ,

$$\mathbf{grad}u|_{p} = \{2x - 3z, 2y, 4z^{3} - 3x\}|_{(0,\sqrt{3},\sqrt{2})} = \{-3\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3}, 8\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{p} = \operatorname{grad} u|_{p} \cdot n^{*} = \{-3\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3}, 8\sqrt{2}\} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \{0, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}\} = 2\sqrt{30}$$
 (8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

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

性及可微性.

$$\Re R: : 0 \le \left| \frac{\sqrt{|xy|} |\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \le \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}, \quad \operatorname{inj} \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} = 0$$

由夹逼准则知 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|} \sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$
, 又  $f(0,0) = 0$ 

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = f(0,0), \text{ 即 } f(x,y) 在原点(0,0) 连续$$
 (2 分)

$$f(x,0) = 0, f(0,y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_x(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \cdot \frac{\sin((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

而 
$$\lim_{\Delta y \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to \Delta x} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|k(\Delta x)^2|}}{\sqrt{(k^2 + 1)(\Delta x)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}}$$
 随着  $k$  的变化而变化

因此 
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta \to 0 \\ \Delta \neq 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \cdot \frac{\sin((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$
 不存在,更不可能等于 0 故  $f(x,y)$  在在原点  $(0,0)$  不可微. (8 分)

5. 设 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 为光滑曲面 S:  $\varphi(x,y,z)=0$ 外的一固定点,P(x,y,z)为 S 上任意一点.证明: 若 $|P_0P|$ 最短,则 $|P_0P|$  必是曲面 S 在点 P 处的法向量.

证明: 
$$|\overline{P_0P}| = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$$
,此问题转化为  
 $u = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2$ 在 $\varphi(x,y,z) = 0$ 约束下的最小值.  
设 $F(x,y,z,\lambda) = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 + \lambda \varphi(x,y,z)$ , (2分)

若  $|\overline{P_0P}|$  最短,则  $|\overline{P_0P}|^2$  最短,且在极值点处必有

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, z, \lambda) = 0 \\ F_y(x, y, z, \lambda) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{IP} \begin{cases} 2(x - x_0) + \lambda \varphi_x(x, y, z) = 0 \\ 2(y - y_0) + \lambda \varphi_y(x, y, z) = 0, \\ 2(z - z_0) + \lambda \varphi_x(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

从而有
$$\frac{x-x_0}{\varphi_x(x,y,z)} = \frac{y-y_0}{\varphi_y(x,y,z)} = \frac{z-z_0}{\varphi_x(x,y,z)} = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda$$

故得
$$\{x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0\}$$
 ||  $\{\varphi_x(x, y, z), \varphi_y(x, y, z), \varphi_z(x, y, z)\}$  (6分)

而曲面 S 在点 P(x,y,z) 处的法向量  $n=\{\varphi_x(x,y,z),\varphi_y(x,y,z),\varphi_z(x,y,z)\}$ 

从而有
$$\overline{P_0P} \parallel n$$
,因此 $\overline{P_0P}$ 为曲面 S 在点  $P(x,y,z)$  处的法向量. (8分)