2002~2003 学年第二学期《高等数学》期末考试试题 A 卷答案

一、填空题: 1、
$$\frac{128}{3}\pi$$
; 2、 $f(0,0)$; 3、1;

二、选择题: 1、D; 2、B; 3、A

$$\Xi$$
, \Re : (1) $I = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} dy = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{3}$;

(2)
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} y^{2} dy \int_{0}^{xy} z^{3} dz = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} x^{5} dx \int_{0}^{x} y^{6} dy = \frac{1}{364}$$

四、解:设 $F(x,y,z)=4x^2+4z^2-17y^2+2y-1$ 故有 $F_x=8x$, $F_y=-34y+2$, $F_z=8z$ M_0 点处的切平面的法向量为 $\vec{n}_2=\{16,-32,0\}=16\{1,-2,0\}$ 故旋转曲面 F(x,y,z)=0 在点 M_0 (2,1,0)处的切平面方程为 x-2y=0

五、解: 由
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = ax \\ z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$
 消去 z , 得投影柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, 因此它在 xoy 面上的

投影域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$,于是区域 Ω 的体积:

$$V = \iint_{D} [2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a}] dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} [2a - r - \frac{r^2}{a}] r dr = \frac{5}{6}\pi a^3$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
, (1) $\Rightarrow P = x^2 yz^2$, $Q = \frac{1}{z} \arctan \frac{y}{z} - xy^2 z^2$, $R = \frac{1}{y} \arctan \frac{y}{z} + z(1 + xyz)$,

故有
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 2xyz^2$$
, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{z})^2} - 2xyz^2$, $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{z})^2} + (1 + 2xyz)$,

故有
$$(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) = 1 + 2xyz$$

所以
$$div\vec{F}\mid_{(1,1,1)}=(rac{\partial P}{\partial x}+rac{\partial Q}{\partial y}+rac{\partial R}{\partial z})\mid_{(1,1,1)}=(1+2xyz)\mid_{(1,1,1)}=3$$

(2) 记 Ω 为 Σ 所围区域,则有高斯公式得:

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 2xyz) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} dxdydz + 2\iiint_{\Omega} xyzdxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \sin \varphi drd\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{a}^{2} r^{2} \sin \varphi dr = \frac{7}{3} a^{3} (2 - \sqrt{2}) \pi$$

(由于
$$\Omega$$
 关于 xoz 面对称, xyz 是域 Ω 上的奇函数, 故有 $\iiint_{\Omega} xyzdxdydz = 0$)

七、解: 由题设知,
$$\frac{\partial \varphi(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[(x - \varphi(x))\frac{y}{x}]$$
, 故曲线积分

$$I = \int_{A}^{B} (x - \varphi(x)) \frac{y}{x} dx + \varphi(x) dy =$$
与路径无关。

所以
$$I = \int_{(10)}^{(\pi,\pi)} [x - (\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2x})] \frac{y}{x} dx + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{x}) dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2}(\pi - \frac{1}{\pi}) dy = \frac{1}{2}(\pi^2 - 1)$$

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八、解: 由题设有 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 即 $d^2 = f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ $\Rightarrow F(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(xy - z^2 + 1)$ $\begin{cases} F_{x} = 2x + \lambda y = 0 \\ F_{y} = 2y + \lambda x = 0 \\ F_{z} = 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 \\ F_{\lambda} = xy - z^{2} + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^{2} = y^{2} \\ z = 0, \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{£.f.} (1, -1, 0), (-1, 1, 0), (0, 0, \pm 1), \text{ in} \\ xy = z^{2} - 1 \end{cases}$ f(1,-1,0) = f(-1,1,0) = 2, $f(0,0,\pm 1) = 1$ 比较知,此曲面上离原点最近的点为 $(0,0,\pm 1)$ 。 九、证明:将 Ω 向x轴投影,得 $-1 \le x \le 1$,并用垂直于x轴的平面截 Ω 得 $D_x: x^2 + z^2 \le 1 - x^2$, $\text{fill} f(x) dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \iint_{D_x} dy dz = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \pi (1 - x^2) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx dy dz$ 所以过l的平面東方程为: $x-y-1+\lambda(y+z-1)=0$, 即 $x+(\lambda-1)y+\lambda z-(\lambda+1)=0$ 其 法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = \{1, \lambda - 1, \lambda\}$,平面 π 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{1, -1, 2\}$,因此为 π_1 与 π 垂直知, $\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ 所以有 $\lambda = -2$,于是 π_1 的方程为 x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 ,因此直线 l_0 的方程为 (x-3y+2z+1=0) $\int x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$ (2) 将 l_0 : $\begin{cases} x - 3y + 2z + 1 = 0 \\ x - y + 2z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 化为参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = 2y \\ y = y \\ z = -\frac{1}{2}(y - 1) \end{cases}$ 点,则有 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 2y_0 \\ z_0 = -\frac{1}{2}(y_0 - 1) \end{cases}$ 若 P(x, y, z) 是由 P_0 旋转到达的另一点,由于 y 坐标不变且 P_0 , P 到 y 轴的距离相等,则有 $y = y_0$, $x^2 + z^2 = x_0^2 + z_0^2$ 所以 $x^2 + z^2 = (2y_0)^2 + z_0^2$ $\left[-\frac{1}{2}(y_0-1)\right]^2 = 4y^2 + \frac{1}{4}(y-1)^2 \mathbb{D} 4x^2 + 4z^2 - 17y^2 + 2y - 1 = 0$ 为所求旋转曲面方程。 一、解: (1) 由复合函数求导法则可得: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u)e^x \sin y$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u)e^x \cos y$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f'(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \sin^2 y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -f'(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \cos^2 y$ 所以 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = f'(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \sin^2 y - f'(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \cos^2 y$ $= f''(u)e^{2x}$, $\text{th} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u)e^{2x}$ (2) 由题设知: $f''(u)e^{2x} = f(u)e^{2x}$, 即 f''(u) - f(u) = 0, 因此特征方程为 $r^2 - 1 = 0$, 有特征根为 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1$, 故 $f(u) = c_1 e^u + c_2 e^{-u}$ 再由f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1得 $c_1 = \frac{1}{2}, c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 所以 $f(u) = \frac{1}{2}e^u - \frac{1}{2}e^{-u} = shu$.

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