

2002~2003 学年第二学期《高等数学》期末考试试题 B 卷答案

一、选择题:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. C

一、填空题:

1. $-\frac{3}{2}$ 2. $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$; 3. 1; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$; 5. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

二、(10 分) 设方程 $e^{y+z} - x \sin z = e$ 确定了点 $(x, y) = (0, 1)$ 附近的一个隐函数

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

解 $z(0, 1) = 0$ (1 分)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin z}{e^{y+z} - x \cos z}, \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,1)} = 0, \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-e^{y+z}}{e^{y+z} - x \cos z}, \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,1)} = -1, \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\cos z \cdot z_y (e^{y+z} - x \cos z) - \sin z (e^{y+z} - x \cos z)'_y}{(e^{y+z} - x \cos z)^2}, \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,1)} = -\frac{1}{e} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

三、(8 分) 求过直线 $L: \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$ 的平面 π , 使它平行于直线

$$L': \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{1}.$$

解 $L: \begin{cases} 2x - y + 2 = 0 \\ y + 2z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$

设平面 $\pi: 2x - y + 2 + \lambda(y + 2z - 2) = 0$, (3 分)

$$\vec{n} = \{2, \lambda - 1, 2\lambda\}, \quad \vec{s} = \{3, 2, 1\}$$

$$\pi // L' \Rightarrow \vec{n} \perp \vec{s}, \text{ 即 } \{2, \lambda - 1, 2\lambda\} \cdot \{3, 2, 1\} = 0, \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $\lambda = -1$, 所以, 所求平面为 $\pi: x - y - z + 2 = 0$ (8 分)

四、(共 24 分, 每小题 8 分) 计算下列各题:

$$1、\int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} \sin^3 x dx$$

$$\text{解 1 } I = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} \sin^3 x dy \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{8} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{解 2 } I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} (\cos^2 x - 1) d(\cos x)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[-\frac{2}{3} \cos^3(\arcsin y) + 2 \cos(\arcsin y) \right] dy \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \cos^3 t + 2 \cos t \right) \cos t dt \quad (\arcsin y = t, y = \sin t)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \cos^4 t + 2 \cos^2 t \right) dt \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{8} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$2、\iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq ax \ (a > 0)。$$

$$\text{解 } D: 0 \leq r \leq a \cos \theta, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) (a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{a \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{a^3}{9} (3\pi - 4) \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$3、. \text{ 计算积分 } I = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dV, \text{ 其中 } \Omega \text{ 是 } yOz \text{ 面上的直线 } y = z \text{ 绕 } Oz \text{ 轴旋转一周}$$

得到的曲面与平面 $z = 1, z = 2$ 所围成的空间区域

$$\text{解 1 由设, } \Omega: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 与 } z = 1, z = 2 \text{ 所围.}$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2, \text{ 在柱坐标系下: } \Omega_1: 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 1 \leq z \leq 2$$

$$\Omega_2: 1 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, r \leq z \leq 2 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= I_1 + I_2 = \iiint_{\Omega_1} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dv + \iiint_{\Omega_2} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dv \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega_1} \frac{e^z}{r} r dr d\theta dz + \iiint_{\Omega_2} \frac{e^z}{r} r dr d\theta dz \\ &= \iint_{D_1} dr d\theta \int_1^2 e^z dz + \iint_{D_2} dr d\theta \int_r^2 e^z dz \quad (6 \text{ 分}) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_1^2 e^z dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 dr \int_r^2 e^z dz = 2\pi e^2 - 2\pi e + 2\pi e \\ &= 2\pi e^2 \quad (8 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解 2} \quad I = \int_1^2 dz \iint_{D_z} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy \quad D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_1^2 e^z dz \iint_{D_{r\theta}} \frac{1}{r} r dr d\theta \quad D_{r\theta}: 0 \leq r \leq z, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^2 e^z dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z dr \\ &= 2\pi e^2 \quad (8 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

五、（10 分）求圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 $2z - y = 3$ 所围成的立体的表面积。

$$\text{解 1} \quad \text{交线} \begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 2z - y = 3 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } xOy \text{ 面上的投影为: } \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故立体的投影区域 } D_{xy}: \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} \leq 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

圆锥面部分的表面积：

$$S_1 = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{z}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{4} = 2\sqrt{6}\pi \quad (7 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

平面部分的表面积:

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1+0+(\frac{1}{2})^2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \pi \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{4} = \sqrt{15}\pi \end{aligned} \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

所以, 立体的表面积 $S = S_1 + S_2 = \pi(2\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{15})$ 。 (10 分)

解 2 交线 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 2z - y = 3 \end{cases}$ 在 xOy 面上的投影为: $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

故立体的投影区域 $D_{xy} : \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} \leq 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ (3 分)

圆锥面法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = \{x, y, -z\}$, 平面法向量 $\vec{n}_2 = \{0, -1, 2\}$, (5 分)

$$|\cos(\vec{n}_1, \vec{k})| = \frac{|z|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad |\cos(\vec{n}_2, \vec{k})| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

立体的表面积:

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{A(D_{xy})}{|\cos(\vec{n}_1, \vec{k})|} + \frac{A(D_{xy})}{|\cos(\vec{n}_2, \vec{k})|} = \pi(2\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{15}) \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

六、(10 分) 在曲面 $S: z = x^2 + 2y^2$ 上求一点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 使它到平面

$\pi: x - y + 2z + 6 = 0$ 的距离最短.

解 1 距离最短(或最长)时, 曲面 S 在点 P 的切平面平行于平面 π ; (3 分)

故切平面法向 $\vec{n} = \{2x_0, 4y_0, -1\} // \{1, -1, 2\}$,

$$\frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{-1} = \frac{-1}{2}, \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $x_0 = -\frac{1}{4}, y_0 = \frac{1}{8}$, 从而 $z_0 = \frac{3}{32}$, 得到唯一的点 $P(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{32})$, 由几何意义知,

$P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 到平面 π 的距离最短。 (10 分)

解 2 $d^2(P, \pi) = \frac{1}{6}(x_0 - y_0 + 2z_0 + 6)^2$ (2 分)

问题转化为：在条件 $z_0 = x_0^2 + 2y_0^2$ 下，求 $d^2(P, \pi)$ 的最小值点。

将 x_0, y_0, z_0 换成 x, y, z ，构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x - y + 2z + 6)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + 2y^2 - z) \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$L_x = 2(x - y + 2z + 6) + 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$L_y = -2(x - y + 2z + 6) + 4\lambda y = 0$$

$$L_z = 4(x - y + 2z + 6) - \lambda = 0$$

$$L_\lambda = x^2 + 2y^2 - z = 0 \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $x_0 = -\frac{1}{4}, y_0 = \frac{1}{8}, z_0 = \frac{3}{32}$,

由几何意义知， $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为最小值点，它是 $P(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{32})$ (10 分)

八 解 ① $I = \frac{1}{R^3} \iiint_{\Sigma} xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy = \frac{3}{R^3} \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \frac{3}{R^3} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = 4\pi$ 。

② 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, $P = \frac{x}{r^3}$, $Q = \frac{y}{r^3}$, $R = \frac{z}{r^3}$,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3z^2}{r^5},$$

又 Σ 不包含有原点在内部，故可以用高斯公式，

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = 0。$$

③ 作小球面 $\Sigma_\varepsilon: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2$, ε 充分小，取其内侧。

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \iint_{\Sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= 0 + \iint_{-\Sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iint_{-\Sigma_\varepsilon} xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy \\ &= \frac{3}{\varepsilon^3} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \varepsilon^3 = 4\pi。 \end{aligned}$$