高等数学单元自测(十)

一、填空题(每小题4分,共20分)

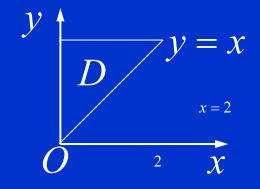
1.积分
$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy$$
 的值为 $\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-4})$

析: 原式 =
$$\int_0^2 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 y e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-4})$$

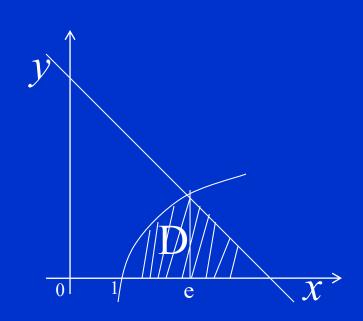


2.由曲线 $y = \ln x$ 与两直线 y = (e+1) - x 及 y = 0 围成的平面图形的面积为 $\frac{3}{2}$

$$F: S = \iint_{D} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{e^{y}}^{e+1-y} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$



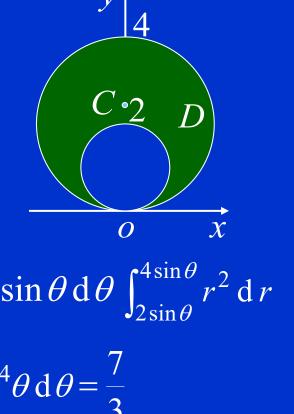
$3.位于两圆 r = 2\sin\theta$, $r = 4\sin\theta$ 之间的均匀

薄片的重心是 $\left(0,\frac{7}{3}\right)$

析: 利用对称性可知x=0

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi} \iint_D r^2 \sin\theta \, dr d\theta = \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta \, d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} r^2 \, dr$$

$$= \frac{56}{9\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4\theta \, d\theta = \frac{56}{9\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4\theta \, d\theta = \frac{7}{3}$$



4.设**Ω**是球体
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$$
 ,则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} e^{|z|} dv = 2\pi$$

$$\text{If:} \quad \iiint_{\Omega} e^{|z|} dv = 2 \int_{0}^{1} e^{z} dz \iint_{Dz} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} e^{z} \pi (1 - z^{2}) dz$$

$$= 2\pi$$

或者 原式 =
$$2\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^1 e^{r\cos\varphi} r^2 \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

= 2π

5. 由 $y = a^2 - x^2$, z = x + 2y, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 所围第一卦限部分的立体体积为 $\frac{a^4}{4} + \frac{8}{15}a^5$

Fr:
$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a^{2}-x^{2}} dy \int_{0}^{x+2y} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a^{2}-x^{2}} (x+2y) dy$$

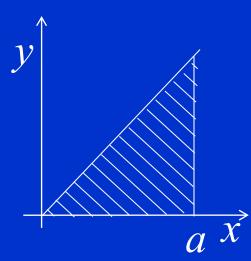
$$= \int_{0}^{a} \left[xy + y^{2} \right]_{0}^{a^{2}-x^{2}} dx =$$

二、(8分)证明:

$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{f'(y)}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} dy = \pi [f(a)-f(0)] (a>0)$$

i.E.
$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{f'(y)}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} dy$$

$$= \int_0^a f'(y)dy \int_y^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}}$$



$$= \int_0^a f'(y) dy \int_y^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a-y}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{a+y}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^a f'(y) \arcsin \frac{x - \frac{a+y}{2}}{\frac{a-y}{2}} \Big|_y^a dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^a f'(y) dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^a f'(y) \, dy$$

$$= \pi [f(a) - f(0)]$$

三、计算下列各题(每题9分,共27分)

1.求
$$\lim_{r\to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D e^{x^2-y^2} \cos(x+y) dx dy$$
 其中 D 为 $\{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le r^2\}$ 解: 原式= $\lim_{r\to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} e^{\xi^2-\eta^2} \cos(\xi+\eta) \pi r^2 \ (\xi,\eta) \in D$

$$=\lim_{\xi\to 0} e^{\xi^2-\eta^2} \cos(\xi+\eta)$$

=1

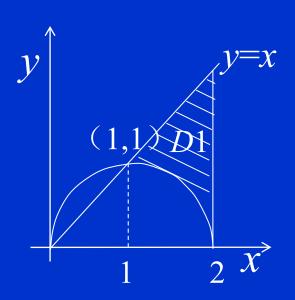
2.设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x^2y, 1 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le x, \\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$
 求:
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy, \quad \sharp \oplus D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \ge 2x\}$$
##:
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} x^2 y dx dy \quad y$$

$$= \int_1^2 x^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^x y dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{2} y^2 \Big|_{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^x dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 (x^4 - x^3) dx = \frac{49}{20}$$



3. 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 包含在柱面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(0 < b < a)$ 内部分的面积。

解: 由对称性,取

$$z = \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \qquad D_{xy} : \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \le 1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$A = 2A_1 = 2\iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy$$

$$=2\iint_{D_{xy}}\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}dxdy$$

$$=8\int_0^a dx \int_0^{b\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \frac{ady}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$=8a\int_0^a \arcsin \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\Big|_0^{\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$$

$$=8a\int_0^a \arcsin\frac{b}{a}dx$$

$$=8a^2 \arcsin \frac{b}{a}$$

四、(16分)将三重积分 $I = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv$ (其中 Ω 由曲面 $z = -\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面z = -1 围成)分别化为直角坐标系、柱面坐标系和球面坐标系下的三次积分,并选用一种方法计算其值。

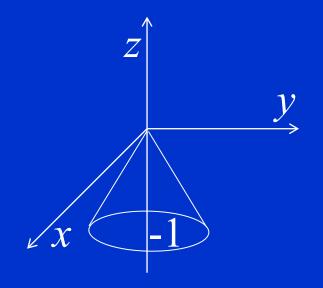
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dy \int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} \sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{-1}^{-r} \sqrt{r^{2}+z^{2}} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{r} r \cdot r^{2} \sin \phi dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} r \cdot r^{2} \sin \phi dr$$

$$I = 2\pi \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{4} r^4 \sin \varphi \left[-\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} d\varphi \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\pi \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^4 \varphi} d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\pi \left[-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right]$$

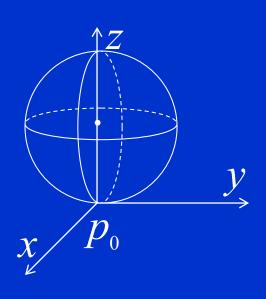


五、(12分)设有一半径为R的球体, P_0 是球表面上的一个定点,球体上任一点的密度与该点到 P_0 距离的平方成正比(比例常数k>0,求球体的重心位置。

解:建立坐标系如图所示: (p_0) 为原点)

则,球面方程: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rz$ 由对称性

$$\overline{x} = \overline{y} = 0$$



$$\overline{z} = \frac{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} kz(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)dv}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} k(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)dv}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{mi}} \qquad \iiint_{\Omega} z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2R\cos\varphi} r^5 \sin\varphi \cos\varphi dr$$

$$=2\pi \frac{(2R)^{6}}{6} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{7} \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^{6}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dv$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2R\cos\varphi} r^{4} \sin\varphi dr = \frac{32}{15} \pi R^{5}$$

二重心
$$\left(0,0,\frac{5}{4}R\right)$$

六、(10分)设一由 $y = \ln x$, x轴及 x = e 所围 均匀薄板,其密度 $\mu = 1$, 求此薄板绕 x = t 旋 转的转动惯量 I(t) ,并问t为何值时,I(t) 最小?

$$I(t) = \iint_{D} (x-t)^{2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} dx \int_{0}^{\ln x} (x-t)^{2} dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} (x-t)^{2} \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{(x-t)^{3}}{3} \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} \frac{(x-t)^{3}}{3x} dx$$

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$$= t^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(e^{2} + 1)t + \frac{2}{9}e^{3} + \frac{1}{9}$$

或
$$I(t) = \int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e (x-t)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left[(e - t)^3 - (e^y - t)^3 \right] dy = \dots$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 + 1)$$

$$\min I(t) = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}e^3 - \frac{1}{16}(e^2 + 1)^2$$

(7分)设f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上连续,证明:

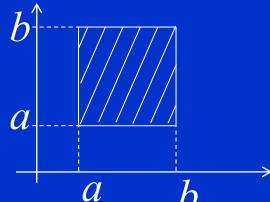
$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx\right)^{2} \leq \left(b-a\right)\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x)dx$$

证: 左端 =
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \int_{a}^{b} f(y)dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(x)f(y)dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(x)f(y)dxdy$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\mathcal{D}} [f^2(x) + f^2(y)] dx dy$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_a^b dy \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b dx \int_a^b f^2(y) dy \right)$$

$$= (b-a) \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx$$

=右端