2015-2016 学年第二学期《微积分 I-2》期中试卷解答

一、计算下列各题: (每小题 5 分, 20 分)

1. 求曲线
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ x^2 + z^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 zox 面上的投影曲线方程.

解: 消去 y 可得 $3x^2 + 2z^2 = 16$,可得投影曲线方程为 $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2z^2 = 16 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$.

2. 将
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{3}x} f(x, y) dy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$
 化为先对 x 后对 y 的二次积分.

$$\text{ $\widehat{\mathbb{H}}$: } I = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\sqrt{3}x} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y = \iint_D f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2}} \mathrm{d}y \int_y^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \, .$$

3. 曲线 y = f(x) 通过原点,且在[0,x]上的弧长等于终点函数值 f(x) 的 2 倍,求 f(x).

解:
$$\int_0^x \sqrt{1+[f'(t)]^2} dt = 2f(x)$$
, 两边求导, 可得 $\sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} = 2f'(x)$, 解得 $f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

于是,
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + C$$
.因为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 通过原点,故 $C = 0$,所以 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x$.

4. 求圆盘 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 绕 y 轴旋转而成的旋转体体积.

$$\widehat{\mathsf{PR}} \colon \ V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 [(2 + \sqrt{1 - y^2})^2 - (2 - \sqrt{1 - y^2})^2] \mathrm{d}y = 8\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - y^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = 8\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi = 4\pi^2.$$

或令
$$y = \sin t$$
,则 $V = 8\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 16\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = 4\pi^2$.

二、(12 分) 已知函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
, (1) 求 $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x,y)$, 并说明函数

f(x,y)在(0,0)处是否连续; (2) 求在(0,0)处 f(x,y)的偏导数; (3) 问在(0,0)处 f(x,y)是否可微?

解: (1) 因为
$$0 \le \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \le \frac{1}{4} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
,因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$,则
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0 = f(0, 0)$$
,

故函数 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处连续.

(2)
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0.$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0.$$

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

因为
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y = k \Delta x} \left[\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2 = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[\frac{k(\Delta x)^2}{(\Delta x)^2 + k^2(\Delta x)^2} \right]^2 = \frac{k^2}{(1 + k^2)^2}$$
, 与 k 有关,故

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0) \Delta x - f_y(0, 0) \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \left[\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2$$

不存在,即 $f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) \neq f_x(0,0) \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$.

所以,函数f(x,y)在(0,0)处不可微.

三、计算下列各题(每小题6分,共30分)

1. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 x=2, y=-1, y=1, 曲线 $x^2+y^2=1$ ($x \ge 0$) 所围成的平面区域.

解: 由对称性,
$$\iint_{D} (x+y) dx dy = \iint_{D} x dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{2} x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} (3+y^{2}) dy = 3 + \frac{1}{6} y^{3} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{10}{3}.$$

2. 已知 $|\vec{a}| = 2$, $|\vec{b}| = 3$, $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$ 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$,求 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ 和 $|\vec{2a} - \vec{b}|$.

解:
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos(\vec{a},\vec{b}) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3.$$

$$|2\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 4|\vec{a}|^2 - 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 16 - 12 + 9 = 13.$$

故 $\left| 2\vec{a} - \vec{b} \right| = \sqrt{13}$.

3. 设 y = y(x), z = z(x) 是由方程 $\begin{cases} z = xf(x+y) \\ F(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 所确定的函数,其中 f(x) 具有一阶连续导数,

F(x,y,z)具有连续的一阶偏导数,且 $F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z \neq 0$,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}$.

解: 方程组
$$\begin{cases} z = xf(x+y) \\ F(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
两边对 x 求导,得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x+y) + xf'(x+y)(1 + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}) \\ F_x + F_y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + F_z \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0 \end{cases}$$
.
由
$$F_y \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y(1 + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x})$$

$$= f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)(-F_x - F_z \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x})$$

$$[F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z] \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y - xF_xf'(x+y)$$

所以,
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y - xF_xf'(x+y)}{F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z}.$$

4. 求由方程 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 所确定的隐函数 z = z(x, y) 在点 (1, 0, -1) 处的全微分.

解: 对
$$xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$$
 两边微分, $yzdx + zxdy + xydz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$

故
$$dz = -\frac{(x + yz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})dx + (y + zx\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})dy}{z + xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
, 所以 $dz|_{(1,0,-1)} = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$.

5. 求过点 P(1,2,4) 且与两平面 x+2z=1 和 y-3z=2 都平行的直线方程.

解: 平面
$$x+2z=1$$
和 $y-3z=2$ 的法向量分别为 $\vec{n}_1=\{1,0,2\}$ 和 $\vec{n}_2=\{0,1,-3\}$.

设所求直线的方向向量为 \vec{l} ,则 $\vec{l} \perp \vec{n}_1, \vec{l} \perp \vec{n}_2$. 故取

$$\vec{l} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \{-2, 3, 1\}$$

则所求直线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-4}{1}$.

四、计算下列各题(每小题8分,共32分)

1. 设直线 L: $\begin{cases} x+3y+2z+1=0 \\ 2x-y-10z+3=0 \end{cases}$, 平面 Π : 2x-y+z-2=0, 求直线 L 与平面 Π 的夹角.

解: 直线
$$L$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x+3y+2z+1=0\\ 2x-y-10z+3=0 \end{cases}$$
的方向向量为

$$\vec{s} = \{1, 3, 2\} \times \{2, -1, -10\} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = \{-28, 14, -7\} = 7\{-4, 2, -1\}$$

则
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\left| \left\{ -4, 2, -1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 2, -1, 1 \right\} \right|}{\left| \left\{ -4, 2, -1 \right\} \right| \cdot \left| \left\{ 2, -1, 1 \right\} \right|} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{21}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{126}}$$

故所求夹角为 $\arcsin \frac{11}{\sqrt{126}}$.

2. 在曲面 z = xy 上求出一点,使曲面 z = xy 在该点的法向量与函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在点 P(1,2,1) 处的梯度平行,并写出过该点的切平面方程.

解: 设所求点的坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则曲面 z = xy 在该点的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{y_0, x_0, -1\}$, 函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在点 P(1, 2, 1) 处的梯度为 $\operatorname{grad} u|_{(1, 2, 1)} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}|_{(1, 2, 1)} = \{2, 4, 2\}$.

由己知条件, \vec{n} \square grad $u|_{(1,2,1)}$,则 $\frac{y_0}{2} = \frac{x_0}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$,故 $x_0 = -2$, $y_0 = -1$, $z_0 = x_0$, $y_0 = 2$.

于是, 所求点的坐标为(-2,-1,2), 过该点的切平面方程为

3. 计算
$$\iint_{D} |x^2 + y^2 - 2y| dxdy$$
, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 4$.

解一: 记
$$D_1: x^2 + y^2 \le 2y$$
. $D_2: 2y \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$. 则

$$\iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y| dxdy = \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y) dxdy - \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y) dxdy - 2\iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y) dxdy = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy - 2\iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y) dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{3} dr - 2\int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} (r^{2} - 2r\sin\theta) r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{16}{4} + \frac{8}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}\theta d\theta = 8\pi + \frac{16}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}\theta d\theta = 8\pi + \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 9\pi.$$

解二: 记 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \le 2y$. $D_2: 2y \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$. 则

$$\iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y| dxdy = \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y) dxdy - \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y) dxdy
= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} (r^{3} - 2r^{2} \sin \theta) dr + \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{2\sin \theta}^{2} (r^{3} - 2r^{2} \sin \theta) dr - \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin \theta} (r^{3} - 2r^{2} \sin \theta) d\theta
= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (4 - \frac{16\sin \theta}{3}) d\theta + \int_{0}^{\pi} (4 - 4\sin^{4}\theta - \frac{16}{3}\sin\theta + \frac{16}{3}\sin^{4}\theta) d\theta - \int_{0}^{\pi} (4\sin^{4}\theta - \frac{16}{3}\sin^{4}\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 4\pi + \frac{32}{3} + 4\pi - \frac{32}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 8\pi + \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = 8\pi + \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 9\pi.$$

4. 求点 $(1,1,\frac{1}{2})$ 到曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的最短距离.

解: 作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z)$.

所以得到唯一驻点 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}})$,根据实际情况,最短距离一定存在,故该点为所求,最短

距离为
$$\sqrt{(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}-1)^2+(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}-1)^2+(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}-\frac{1}{2})^2}=\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{2}}.$$

五、证明题: (本题 6 分)

设 F(u,v) 可微, 试证明曲面 $F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ 上任一点处的切平面都通过一定点.

证明: 设 $G(x, y, z) = F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c})$, (x_0, y_0, z_0) 是曲面 $F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ 上任一点,则该点处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ G_x, G_y, G_z \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F_1', \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F_2', -\frac{1}{(z_0 - c)^2} [(x_0 - a)F_1' + (y_0 - b)F_2'] \right\},$$

过该点的且平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{z_0 - c} F_1' \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F_2' \cdot (y - y_0) - \frac{1}{(z_0 - c)^2} [(x_0 - a)F_1' + (y_0 - b)F_2'](z - z_0) = 0$$

取 x = a, y = b, z = c, 则有

$$\frac{1}{z_0 - c} F_1' \cdot (a - x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F_2' \cdot (b - y_0) - \frac{1}{(z_0 - c)^2} [(x_0 - a)F_1' + (y_0 - b)F_2'](c - z_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F_1' \cdot (a - x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F_2' \cdot (b - y_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} [(x_0 - a)F_1' + (y_0 - b)F_2'] = 0.$$

因此,(a,b,c)在该切平面上.