哈尔滨工业大学(深圳)2022/2023 学年春季学期

数学分析 B 期末考试题参考答案

一、 (5 分) 求柱体 $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 及球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 16$ 相交的立体的体积.

解:设D是xy平面上的区域: $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$.

$$2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{16 - (x^2 + y^2)} \, dx \, dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2} r \, dr \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \sqrt{16 - r^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{256}{3} - 32\sqrt{3}\right) \pi.$$

或者:

$$\iiint\limits_{\Omega} 1 \, \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y \, \mathrm{d} z \ = \ \iint\limits_{D} \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y \int_{-\sqrt{16 - (x^2 + y^2)}}^{\sqrt{16 - (x^2 + y^2)}} \ 1 \, \mathrm{d} z.$$

二、(5 分) 计算三重积分 $\iint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz$,其中 Ω 为三个坐标面及平面 $x + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{3}z = -1$ 所围成的区域.

解:设 Ω 在xy坐标平面上的投影区域为 D_{xy} ,如右图所示:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \int_{3\left(-1-x-\frac{1}{2}y\right)}^{0} \mathrm{d}z \cdot x$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} \mathrm{d}x \int_{2(-1-x)}^{0} \mathrm{d}y \int_{3\left(-1-x-\frac{1}{2}y\right)}^{0} \mathrm{d}z \cdot x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}$$

或是其他积分顺序.

三、(5 分) 空间曲线 $\begin{cases} x+y+z=0\\ y=x^2 \end{cases}$ 上点 $\mathbf{A}(0,0,0)$ 与点 $\mathbf{B}(1,1,-2)$ 之间的部分记为 Γ . (1)曲

线 Γ 上有质量分布, 线密度函数为 $\rho(x,y,z)=x^2(y+z)^{100}$, 求 Γ 的质量. (2)一质点沿曲线 Γ 从B运动到A, 空间力场 \overrightarrow{F} 的直角坐标分量为

$$P(x, y, z) = 1, Q(x, y, z) = xyz, R(x, y, z) = x(y+3),$$

或 \vec{F} 对该质点所做的功.

解: (1) 曲线 Γ 的参数方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = x, \\ z = -x - x^2, \end{cases} \quad 0 \le x \le 1.$$

因此 Γ 的质量为:

$$\int_{\Gamma} \rho(x,y,z) ds$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma} x^{2} (y+z)^{100} ds = \int_{\Gamma} x^{2} (-x)^{100} ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x^{102} \sqrt{(x'_{x})^{2} + (y'_{x})^{2} + (z'_{x})^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x^{102} \sqrt{8x^{2} + 4x + 2} dx = M.$$

(2) 注意: 曲线 Γ 中x的方向是从1到0.

$$\int_{\vec{\Gamma}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\vec{\Gamma}} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$
$$= \int_{1}^{0} (P \cdot x_x' + Q \cdot y_x' + R \cdot z_x') dx$$
$$= \frac{1583}{420}.$$

四、(5 分) 二元函数 $x = h(y, z) = z \sin y$ 的定义域 $D: y^2 + z^2 \le 1$,曲面 Σ 是该二元函数的

图像. (1)将第一型曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 化为平面区域 D 上的二重积分. (2)若 Σ 按指向

x 轴负方向定向,成为有向曲面 $\vec{\Sigma}$,求出点 $(x,y,z)\in\vec{\Sigma}$ 处的正的单位法矢量. (3)将第二型曲面积分

$$\iint_{\overline{y}} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy$$

化为D上的二重积分.

解: (1)曲面 Σ 的方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x = h(y,z) = z \sin y, \\ y = y, \\ z = z, \end{cases} (y,z) \in D.$$

因此,第一型曲面积分可以化简为:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(z \sin y, y, z) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(y,z)}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(y,z)}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(y,z)}\right)^{2}} dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(z \sin y, y, z) \sqrt{1 + (h'_{y})^{2} + (h'_{z})^{2}} dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(z \sin y, y, z) \sqrt{1 + z^{2} \cos^{2} y + \sin^{2} y} dy dz.$$

(2)法矢量为:

$$\pm \vec{r}_y^{\,\prime} imes \vec{r}_z^{\,\prime} = \pm \left(1\,,\,-z\cos y,\,-\sin y
ight)$$
 ,

故正的单位法矢量为:

$$\vec{n} = \frac{-(1, -z\cos y, -\sin y)}{\sqrt{1 + z^2\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y}} = \frac{(-1, z\cos y, \sin y)}{\sqrt{1 + z^2\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y}}.$$

或者:

$$F(x,y,z) = x - h(y,z) = 0$$

此时法矢量可表示为:

$$\pm (F_x', F_y', F_z').$$

(3)记
$$\vec{u} = (P, Q, R)$$
,则有

$$egin{aligned} &\iint\limits_{ec{z}} ec{u} \circ \mathrm{d} ec{S} = \iint\limits_{ec{z}} (ec{u} \circ ec{n}) \mathrm{d} S = \iint\limits_{D} (ec{u} \circ ec{n}) \sqrt{1 + z^2 \cos^2 y + \sin^2 y} \, \mathrm{d} y \, \mathrm{d} z \ &= \iint\limits_{D} \left[P(z \sin y, y, z) \cdot (-1) + Q(z \sin y, y, z) \cdot z \cos y + R(z \sin y, y, z) \cdot \sin y \right] \mathrm{d} y \, \mathrm{d} z. \end{aligned}$$

或者:由于 \vec{n} 与 $\vec{r}'_{"} \times \vec{r}'_{"}$ 反向,则有

$$\begin{split} &\iint\limits_{\vec{\Sigma}} \vec{u} \circ \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = -\iint\limits_{D} \vec{u} \circ (\vec{r}_y' \times \vec{r}_z') \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z \\ = -\iint\limits_{D} \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ x_y' & y_y' & z_y' \\ x_z' & y_z' & z_z' \end{vmatrix} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = -\iint\limits_{D} \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ h_y' & 1 & 0 \\ h_z' & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = -\iint\limits_{D} \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ z \cos y & 1 & 0 \\ \sin y & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z \\ = \iint\limits_{D} \left[P(z \sin y, y, z) \cdot (-1) + Q(z \sin y, y, z) \cdot z \cos y + R(z \sin y, y, z) \cdot \sin y \right] \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z. \end{split}$$

五、(5 分) 设 P(x,y,z), Q(x,y,z), R(x,y,z) 是区域 D 上的三个有连续偏导数的函数,且存在 D 上的可微函数 u(x,y,z) 使得 du = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz,证明: (1) 在 D 上成立 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}P = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}Q, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}Q = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}R, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}R = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}P$. (2) Γ 是 D 中从点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 到点 (x,y,z) 的任一光滑定向曲线,证明 $\int_{\Sigma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = u(x,y,z) - u(x_0,y_0,z_0)$.

解: 由 du = P dx + Q dy + R dz, 有 $u'_x = P$, $u'_y = Q$, $u'_z = R$.

(1)根据上述分析,可以得到

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} P = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \, \partial x}$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} Q = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \, \partial y}.$$

由于函数P(x,y,z)和Q(x,y,z)有连续的偏导数,可以得到 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ 连续。因此得到

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \, \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \, \partial y},$$

即有 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}P = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}Q$.其余情况类推即可.

(2)设 $\vec{\Gamma}$ 的参数方程为:

$$\left\{egin{array}{ll} x(t), & & & \ y(t), & t_0 \leqslant t \leqslant t_1, \ z(t), & & \end{array}
ight.$$

即有
$$\begin{bmatrix} x(t_0) \\ y(t_0) \\ z(t_0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x(t_1) \\ y(t_1) \\ z(t_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$
. 如此,可以得到:

$$\int_{\Gamma} P \, dx + Q \, dy + R \, dz$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} [P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot y'(t) + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot z'(t)] dt$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} [u'_x \cdot x'(t) + u'_y \cdot y'(t) + u'_z \cdot z'(t)] dt$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} [u(x(t), y(t), z(t))] dt \quad (复合函数求导法则)$$

$$= u(x(t_1), y(t_1), z(t_1)) - u(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0)) \quad (一元函数的牛顿 - 莱布尼茨公式)$$

$$= u(x, y, z) - u(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

求曲线 L: $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2xy + y^3 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$ 在点 (2,-1,-1) 处的切线的方程.

解:
$$(1)f'_y(x_0,y_0) = [f(x_0,y)]'_y|_{y_0} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_0,y_0+\Delta y) - f(x_0,y_0)}{\Delta y}.$$

(2)一个切矢量
$$(0,1,z_y')\Big|_{(2,-1,-1)}=(0,1,2x+3y^2)\Big|_{(2,-1,-1)}=(0,1,7)$$

故切线方程为

$$\frac{x-2}{0} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z+1}{7}.$$

或

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2xy + y^3 - z = 0, \\ G(x,y,z) = x - 2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

再按 $(F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) \times (G'_x, G'_y, G'_z)$ 计算切矢量.

或

$$\begin{cases} F'_{x} \cdot (x-2) + F'_{y} \cdot (y+1) + F'_{z} \cdot (z+1) = 0, \\ x = 2, \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} 2(x-2)+7(y+1)+(-1)(z+1)=0, \\ x=2. \end{cases}$$

七、(5分) 求函数 $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2$ 在平面 2x + 3y + 4z = 1 上的最小值点.

解: (方法一: 拉格朗日乘数法) 令G(x,y,z)=2x+3y+4z-12, 做拉格朗日函数

$$L = f(x, y, z) + \lambda G(x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 2\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 4y + 3\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 6z + 4\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 2x + 3y + 4z - 12 = 0, \end{cases} \qquad \not\text{EP} \begin{cases} x = \frac{144}{83}, \\ y = \frac{108}{83}, \\ z = \frac{96}{83}, \\ \lambda = -\frac{144}{83}. \end{cases}$$

本题的最小值点存在;最小值点是条件极值点。 由于条件极值点必满足上面方程,而上面方程有唯一解,故知:最小值点为 $\left(\frac{144}{83},\frac{108}{83},\frac{96}{83}\right)$.

(方法二:解出约束,化为无条件极值问题)由2x+3y+4z=12解出

$$z = \frac{1}{4} (12 - 2x - 3y).$$

代入得

$$\begin{split} H\!\left(x,y\right) &= f\!\left(x,y,\frac{1}{4}\left(12-2x-3y\right)\right) \!= x^2 + 2y^2 + 3 \times \frac{1}{16}\left(12-2x-3y\right)^2. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H'_x \!=\! 2x + \frac{3}{16} \times 2 \times (-2)\left(12-2x-3y\right) \!=\! 0\,, \\ H'_y \!=\! 2y + \frac{3}{16} \times 2 \times (-3)\left(12-2x-3y\right) \!=\! 0\,, \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 \!=\! \frac{144}{83}\,, \\ y_0 \!=\! \frac{108}{83}\,. \end{cases} \end{split}$$

$$egin{align} H_{xx}'' &= 2 + rac{3}{16} imes 2 imes (-2) \, (-2) = rac{7}{2}, \ \\ H_{xy}'' &= rac{3}{16} imes 2 imes (-2) \, (-3) = rac{9}{4}, \ \\ H_{xy}'' &= 4 + rac{3}{16} imes 2 imes (-3) \, (-3) = rac{59}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

由于 Hessi 矩阵

$$H(x_0,y_0)\!=\!\!\left(egin{array}{cc} rac{7}{2} & rac{9}{4} \ rac{9}{4} & rac{59}{8} \end{array}
ight)$$

正定,

$$z_0 = \frac{96}{83}$$
.

故最小值点为

$$\left(\frac{144}{83}, \frac{108}{83}, \frac{96}{83}\right)$$
.

(方法三:利用 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式)

$$12 = 2x + 3y + 4z = 2 \cdot x + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{2}y\right) + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{3}z\right)$$

$$= \left(2, \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \cdot \left(x, \sqrt{2}y, \sqrt{3}z\right) \le \sqrt{2^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + \left(\sqrt{2}y\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{3}z\right)^2}.$$

$$\therefore f(x, y, z) \ge \left(\frac{12}{\sqrt{2^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}}\right)^2.$$

"="成立,当且仅当

$$\left(x,\sqrt{2}y,\sqrt{3}z\right) = \lambda\left(2,\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

即

$$\begin{cases} x = 2\lambda, \\ y = \frac{3}{4}\lambda, \\ z = \frac{4}{3}\lambda. \end{cases}$$

八、(5 分) 设
$$z = f(u, v), u = x^2 + y^2, v = xy$$
. 求: (1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$; (2) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial x}$.

解:(1)
$$rac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_u^\prime \cdot u_x^\prime + f_v^\prime \cdot v_x^\prime = f_u^\prime \cdot 2x + f_v^\prime \cdot y.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[f'_{u} \cdot 2x + f'_{v} \cdot y \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f'_{u} \right) \cdot 2x + f'_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x) + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f'_{v} \right) \cdot y + f'_{v} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$$

$$= \left[f''_{uu} \cdot u'_{y} + f''_{uv} \cdot v'_{y} \right] \cdot 2x + 0 + \left[f''_{vu} \cdot u'_{y} + f''_{vv} \cdot v'_{y} \right] \cdot y + f'_{v} \cdot 1$$

$$= \left[f''_{uu} \cdot 2y + f''_{uv} \cdot x \right] \cdot 2x + \left[f''_{vu} \cdot 2y + f''_{vv} \cdot x \right] \cdot y + f'_{v}$$

$$= 4xy f''_{vu} + 2x^{2} f''_{vv} + 2y^{2} f''_{vv} + xy f''_{vv} + f'_{v}.$$

九、 (5 分) (1) 求二元函数 f(x,y) 在 (x_0,y_0) 处的 Taylor 展开中, $(x-x_0)^5 (y-y_0)^8$ 的系数. (2)求二元函数 $\sin(x+y)$ 在点 (1, 2) 处的 Hessi 矩阵.

解: (1)Taylor 展开式中所有 13 次单项式(13 次齐次多项式)为

$$rac{1}{13!}igg[ig(x-x_0ig)rac{\partial}{\partial x}+ig(y-y_0ig)rac{\partial}{\partial y}igg]^{13}fig(x_0,y_0ig).$$

由二项式定理,其中 $(x-x_0)^5(y-y_0)^8$ 为

$$\frac{1}{13!} \mathbf{C}_{13}^{5} \frac{\partial^{13} f \big(x_0, y_0 \big)}{\partial x^5 \partial y^8} \big(x - x_0 \big)^5 \big(y - y_0 \big)^8.$$

故系数为

$$rac{1}{13!}\mathrm{C}_{13}^{5}rac{\partial^{13}fig(x_0,y_0ig)}{\partial x^5\partial y^8}=rac{1}{5!\,8!}rac{\partial^{13}fig(x_0,y_0ig)}{\partial x^5\partial y^8}.$$

(2)函数 $z = \sin(x+y)$ 在此点处的 Hessi 矩阵为:

$$H = egin{pmatrix} rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \, \partial x} \ rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \, \partial y} & rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = egin{pmatrix} -\sin 3 & -\sin 3 \ -\sin 3 & -\sin 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

十、 $(5 \, \beta)$ (1)写出"二元函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微"的定义. (2) 利用定义证明 $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}$ 在点 (2,1) 处可微.

解: (1)若存在 A 和 B, 使得

$$\triangle z = f(x_0 + \triangle x, y_0 + \triangle y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \triangle x \\ \triangle y \end{bmatrix} + R(\triangle x, \triangle y)$$

满足

$$\lim_{(riangle x,\, riangle y)\, o\, (0,\, 0)} rac{Rigl(riangle x,\, riangle yigr)}{\left\|egin{bmatrix} riangle x \ riangle y \end{bmatrix}
ight\|} = \lim_{(riangle x,\, riangle y)\, o\, (0,\, 0)} rac{Rigl(riangle x,\, riangle yigr)}{\sqrt{ riangle x^2 + riangle y^2}} = 0$$

则称二元函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微

(2)证明可微性:

$$egin{aligned} riangle z &= fig(2+ riangle x, 1+ riangle yig) - fig(2,1ig) \ &= rac{2+ riangle x}{1+ riangle y} - rac{2}{1} = rac{ riangle x-2 riangle y}{1+ riangle y} = ig[1 \ -2ig]igg\lceil rac{ riangle x}{ riangle y}igg
ceil + Rig(riangle x, riangle yigg) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$R(\triangle x, \triangle y) = \frac{\triangle x - 2 \triangle y}{1 + \triangle y} - (\triangle x - 2 \triangle y) = \frac{-\triangle y (\triangle x - 2 \triangle y)}{1 + \triangle y}.$$

若限制

$$\sqrt{\triangle x^2 + \triangle y^2} < \frac{1}{2}$$

则有

$$\begin{cases} |\triangle x| \leq \sqrt{\triangle x^2 + \triangle y^2}, \\ |\triangle y| \leq \sqrt{\triangle x^2 + \triangle y^2}, \\ |\triangle y| < \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

此时有,

$$|R(\Delta x, \Delta y)| \le \frac{|\Delta y| \cdot |\Delta x| + 2|\Delta y|^2}{1 - |\Delta y|} \le \frac{3(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})^2}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 6(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})^2$$

故

$$\left| rac{R(\triangle x, \triangle y)}{\sqrt{\triangle x^2 + \triangle y^2}}
ight| \leqslant 6\sqrt{\triangle x^2 + \triangle y^2}$$

从而

$$\lim_{(riangle x,\, riangle y)\, o\, (0\,,\, 0)} rac{Rig(riangle x,\, riangle yig)}{\sqrt{ riangle x^2+ riangle y^2}} = 0\,.$$