

2018-2019 微积分 1-2 半期试题参考解答

1.(10分) 求极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \left(\frac{\sin xy}{xy} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} e^{\frac{\ln \frac{\sin xy}{xy}}{x^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} e^{\frac{\sin xy - xy}{x^3 y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{6}(xy)^3}{x^3 y}} = e^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

2.(10分) 设函数 $u = f(z)$ 可微, 方程 $z = y + x\varphi(z)$ 可确定 z 是 x, y 的函数, $\varphi(z)$ 可微, 试求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = y + x\varphi(z) - z$, 则 $F'_x = \varphi(z)$, $F'_y = 1$, $F'_z = \varphi'(z) - 1$. 故

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = -\frac{\varphi(z)}{\varphi'(z) - 1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = -\frac{1}{\varphi'(z) - 1},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \varphi(z) f'(z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

3.(12分) 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$, 讨论在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性、偏导数的存在性及可微性.

解: (1) 因为 $0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} |xy| \rightarrow 0, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$, 所以 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$, 连续.

$$(2) f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \text{ 同理 } f'_y(0, 0) = 0.$$

$$(3) \text{ 因为 } \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}. \text{ 而}$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{xy \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} |y| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} |y| \rightarrow 0, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0).$$

所以可微.

4.(10分) 求曲面 $\Sigma: x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 13$ 到平面 $\pi: 2x + 4y + z = 20$ 的最短距离.

解: 曲面上任意点 $M(x, y, z)$ 到平面的距离为 $d = \frac{|2x + 4y + z - 20|}{\sqrt{21}}$.

作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (2x + 4y + z - 20)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 13)$.

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L'_x = 4(2x+4y+z-20) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L'_y = 8(2x+4y+z-20) + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ L'_z = 2(2x+4y+z-20) + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 13 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{解之得} \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \text{或} \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = -2 \\ z = -1 \end{cases}.$$

当 $x = 2, y = 2, z = 1$ 时, $d = \frac{7}{\sqrt{21}}$; 当 $x = -2, y = -2, z = -1$ 时, $d = \frac{33}{\sqrt{21}}$, 故最短距离为 $\frac{7}{\sqrt{21}}$.

5.(12分) 计算 $I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - y - y^3)dx + (e^x \cos y + x)dy$, 其中 L 为从点 $O(0, 0)$ 沿 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ 至点 $A(2, 0)$ 的上半圆周.

解: 作辅助有向曲线 \overline{AO} , 设 L 与 \overline{AO} 围成的区域为 D , 令

$$P = e^x \sin y - y - y^3, Q = e^x \cos y + x,$$

则 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2 + 3y^2$. 由格林公式

$$\text{原式} = \oint_{L+\overline{AO}} - \int_{\overline{AO}} = - \iint_D (2 + 3y^2) dx dy + 0$$

$$\text{原式} = \oint_{L+\overline{AO}} - \int_{\overline{AO}} = - \iint_D (2 + 3y^2) dx dy + 0 = -\pi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 \sin^2 \theta dr = -\frac{11}{8}\pi.$$

6.(10分) 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z)^2 dS$, 其中 Σ 为曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 介于 $z = 0$ 与 $z = 1$ 之间的部分.

解: Σ 在 Oxy 面上的投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 而 $\sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} = \sqrt{2}$, 由对称性,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} 2(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{2} dx dy \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 r dr = \sqrt{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

7.(12分) 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x+1) dy dz + (x^2 y + z^4) dz dx + (xy^3 + y^2 z) dx dy$, 其中有向曲面 Σ

为 $z = x^2 + y^2 (0 \leq z \leq 1)$ 的上侧.

解: 添加辅助有向曲面 $\Sigma_1: z = 1, (x, y) \in D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 取下侧. 设 Σ 与 Σ_1 所围成的闭区域为 Ω , 其中

$$P = x+1, Q = x^2 y + z^4, R = xy^3 + y^2 z, \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 1 + x^2 + y^2. \text{ 由高斯公式,}$$

$$I = \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = - \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + x^2 + y^2) dv - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (xy^3 + y^2 z) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 (1+x^2+y^2) dz + \iint_{D_{xy}} y^2 dx dy \\
&= -\iint_{D_{xy}} (1-(x^2+y^2)^2) dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2+y^2) dx dy \\
&= -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^4) r dr + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 r dr \\
&= -\frac{5}{12} \pi.
\end{aligned}$$

8.(12分)求曲线积分 $I = \int_L (1+z)dx + (2+x)dy + (3+y)dz$, 其中 $L: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=1 \\ x+y+z=3 \end{cases}$, 从 z 轴正向看去取逆时针方向.

解: 设 L 所围成的平面区域为 Σ , 取上侧, 则其上任一点的单位法向量

$$n^0 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

由斯托克斯公式,

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 1+z & 2+x & 3+y \end{vmatrix} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} 3 dS = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{3} dx dy = 3\pi.$$

9.(12分)设函数 $\varphi(x, y)$ 有连续偏导数, 曲线积分 $\int_L 2xy dx + \varphi(x, y) dy$ 与路径无关, 且对任意 t , 有 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy dx + \varphi(x, y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,t)} 2xy dx + \varphi(x, y) dy$, 求 $\varphi(x, y)$.

解: 由题意, 有 $\frac{\partial \varphi(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (2xy)}{\partial y} = 2x$, 所以 $\varphi(x, y) = x^2 + g(y)$. 同时

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy dx + \varphi(x, y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,0)} 2xy dx + \int_{(t,0)}^{(t,1)} (x^2 + g(y)) dy = 0 + \int_0^1 (t^2 + g(y)) dy = t^2 + \int_0^1 g(y) dy.$$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xy dx + \varphi(x, y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,0)} 2xy dx + \int_{(1,0)}^{(1,t)} (x^2 + g(y)) dy = \int_0^t (1 + g(y)) dy.$$

故 $\int_0^t (1 + g(y)) dy = t^2 + \int_0^1 g(y) dy$, 两边同时对 t 求导, 得 $1 + g(t) = 2t$, 所以 $g(y) = 2y - 1$, 因此

$$\varphi(x, y) = x^2 + 2y - 1.$$