

期末考试试题 A 解答

一、填空题(每小题 3 分, 共 18 分)

1. 函数 $z = \ln(2 + x^2 + y^2)$ 在 $x=2, y=1$ 时的全微分为 $\underline{dz = \frac{4}{7}dx + \frac{2}{7}dy}$

2. 已知曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ 上的点 M 处的切线平行于平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$, 则 M 的坐标是 $\underline{\quad}$

$$M(1, -1, -1), \quad M(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27})$$

3. 二重积分 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 - 2\sin x + 3y + 4) d\sigma$ 的值等于 $\underline{\frac{\pi}{4}a^4 + 4\pi a^2}$

4. 设 L 为连接 $(1,0), (0,1)$ 两点的线段, 曲线积分 $\int_L (x+y)ds$ 的值等于 $\underline{\sqrt{2}}$

5. 设 Σ 为平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 在第一卦限的部分, 曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2}$ 的值等于 $\underline{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sqrt{3} \ln 2}$

6. 微分方程 $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \ln \frac{y}{x}$ 的通解是 $\underline{y = x e^{Cx+1}}$

二、计算题 (每小题 8 分, 共 48 分)

1. 设 $z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 = 1$, 求 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)}$.

解: 设 $F(x, y, z) = z^5 - xz^4 + yz^3 - 1$, 则有: 当 $x=0, y=0$ 时 $z=1$

$$F'_x = -z^4, \quad F'_y = z^3, \quad F'_z = 5z^4 - 4xz^3 + 3yz^2$$

$$\text{故} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{z^4}{5z^4 - 4xz^3 + 3yz^2}; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{-z^3}{5z^4 - 4xz^3 + 3yz^2},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \left(\frac{z^4}{5z^4 - 4xz^3 + 3yz^2} \right)'_y \\ &= \frac{4z^3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (5z^4 - 4xz^3 + 3yz^2) - z^4 (20z^3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 12xz^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 3z^2 + 6yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}{(5z^4 - 4xz^3 + 3yz^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{3}{25}$$

2. 设 $z = f(2x - y, y \sin x)$, 其中 f 具有连续二阶偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}, y=2}$.

解: 令 $u = 2x - y, v = y \sin x$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2f'_u + y \cos x f'_v$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial(2f'_u + y \cos x f'_v)}{\partial y} \\ &= 2\left(\frac{\partial f'_u}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f'_u}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + f'_v \cos x + y \cos x \left(\frac{\partial f'_v}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f'_v}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2(-f''_{uu} + f''_{uv} \sin x) + f'_v \cos x + y \cos x (-f''_{vu} + f''_{vv} \sin x)$$

$$= -2f''_{uu} + (2 \sin x - y \cos x) f''_{uv} + y \cos x \sin x f''_{vv} + f'_v \cos x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}, y=2} = -2f''_{uu} + f''_{vv} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} f'_v$$

3. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是两个球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz$ ($R > 0$) 所围成的闭区域.

解: 利用柱坐标, $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} dr \int_{R-\sqrt{R^2-r^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}} z^2 r dz$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} \left[(R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (R - \sqrt{R^2 - r^2})^3 \right] r dr$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} \left[2(R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4R^3 + 3R^2 \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} + 3Rr^2 \right] r dr$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[\frac{31}{80} R^5 - \frac{3}{2} R^5 + \frac{7}{8} R^5 + \frac{27}{64} R^5 \right]$$

$$= \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5$$

4. 利用格林公式计算积分 $\oint_L (x^2 - xy^3) dx + (y^2 - 2xy) dy$, 其中 L 顶点为 $(0,0), (2,0), (2,2)$ 和 $(0,2)$ 的正方形区域的正向边界.

解: 设 L 围的区域为 D : $0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2$, $\therefore P = x^2 - xy^3$ $Q = y^2 - 2xy$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -3xy^2 \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2y,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2y + 3xy^2$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D (-2y + 3xy^2) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 (-2y + 3xy^2) dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 (-y^2 + xy^3) \Big|_0^2 dx = \int_0^2 (-4 + 8x) dx = (-4x + 4x^2) \Big|_0^2 = 8.$$

5. 计算 $I = \iiint_S (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dxdy$, 其中 S 为抛物面 $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ 位于 $z \geq 0$ 内的部分的上侧.

解: 设 S_0 为平面: $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, z = 0$ 方向向下, Ω 为 $S + S_0$ 围的立体,

Ω 在 xOy 上投影 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, z = 0$,

用极坐标表示: $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}$

利用高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{S+S_0} (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} (-1 - 1 - 1) dv \\ &= -3 \int_0^2 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2-z} dxdy = -3 \int_0^2 \pi(2-z) dz = -6\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_0} (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dxdy &= \iint_{S_0} x^2 dxdy \\ &= - \iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 dxdy = - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } I = \left(\iiint_{S+S_0} - \iint_{S_0} \right) (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dxdy = -6\pi - (-\pi) = -5\pi$$

6. 求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = \sec x$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = 0$ 的特解.

解: 由通解公式得

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{\int \tan x dx} \left(\int \sec x \cdot e^{-\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \left(\int \sec x \cdot \cos x dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{\cos x} (x + C). \end{aligned}$$

由 $y|_{x=0} = 0$, 得 $C = 0$, 故所求特解为 $y = x \sec x$.

三、应用题 (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. 抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 截成一椭圆, 求原点到此椭圆的最长和最短距离.

解: 设椭圆上点的坐标为 (x, y, z) , 则原点到椭圆的距离为 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 故距离的平方为

$$d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, \text{ 其中 } z = x^2 + y^2, x + y + z = 1 \text{ (约束条件)}$$

作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(z - x^2 - y^2) + \mu(x + y + z - 1)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x - 2x\lambda + \mu = 0 & (1) \\ L_y = 2y - 2y\lambda + \mu = 0 & (2) \\ L_z = 2z + \lambda + \mu = 0 & (3) \\ z = x^2 + y^2 & (4) \\ x + y + z = 1 & (5) \end{cases}$$

(1) - (2) 得: $(x - y)(1 - \lambda) = 0$ 即 $\lambda = 1$ 或 $x = y$

若 $\lambda = 1$, 带回 (1) 得 $\mu = 0$, 由 (3) 可得 $z = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$, 这与 (4) 矛盾.

故 $y = x$, 由 (4), 可得 $z = 2x^2$, 代入 (5) 式 $2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

解之得 $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$, 从而 $y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, z = 2 \mp \sqrt{3}$

由问题本身的意义知 $(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3})$ 为最小值点, $(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3})$ 为最大值点.

因为 $d^2 = 9 \mp 5\sqrt{3}$, 从而最短距离为 $\sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$, 最长距离为 $\sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$.

2. 设函数 $\varphi(x)$ 连续, 且满足 $\varphi(x) = e^x + \int_0^x t\varphi(t)dt - x \int_0^x \varphi(t)dt$, 求 $\varphi(x)$.

解: 等式两边对 x 求导得 $\varphi'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x \varphi(t)dt$,

再求导得微分方程 $\varphi''(x) = e^x - \varphi(x)$, 即 $\varphi''(x) + \varphi(x) = e^x$,

微分方程的特征方程为 $r^2 + 1 = 0$,

特征根为 $r_{1,2} = \pm i$, 故对应的齐次方程的通解为 $\Phi(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$,

易知 $\Phi^*(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x$ 是非齐次方程的一个特解,

故非齐次方程的通解为 $\varphi(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^x$.

由所给等式知 $\varphi(0) = 1$, $\varphi'(0) = 1$, 由此得 $C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

因此 $\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x + e^x)$.

四、分析证明题 (每小题 7 分, 共 14 分)

1. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x^2 + y^2} \sin(x^2 + y^2), & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 讨论 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性.

解: $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0;$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

假设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微, 则 $dz = f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{考虑 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\rho} &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \sin[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \frac{\sin[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx}} \frac{\sqrt{|k(\Delta x)^2|}}{\sqrt{(1+k^2)(\Delta x)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{|k|}{1+k^2}} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

2. 设 $f(x) \in C[a, b], f(x) > 0$, 证明 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2$.

证明一: 化成二重积分证明, 记 $D = [a, b; a, b]$, 由不等式 $A^2 + B^2 \geq 2AB$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{dy}{f(y)} + \int_a^b f(y) dy \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left[\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \frac{f^2(x) + f^2(y)}{2f(x)f(y)} dx dy \\ &\geq \iint_D \frac{2f(x)f(y)}{2f(x)f(y)} dx dy \\ &= D \text{ 的面积} = (b-a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

证明二: 记 $F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx \int_a^t \frac{dx}{f(x)} - (t-a)^2, F(a) = 0,$

$$F'(t) = f(t) \int_a^t \frac{dx}{f(x)} + \frac{1}{f(t)} \int_a^t f(x) dx - 2(t-a) = \int_a^t \left[\frac{f(t)}{f(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} - 2 \right] dx$$

$$\because x \in [a, b], f(x) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} - 2 \geq 0,$$

$$\therefore \forall t \in [a, b], F'(t) \geq 0 \rightarrow F(t) \geq F(a) \rightarrow F(b) \geq F(a) \quad \text{结论成立}$$