

2019—2020 学年第 2 学期期中考试参考答案

微积分-I (2)

1. 题目选项为

- A. $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处存在偏导数且可微.
- B. $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处存在偏导数但不可微.
- C. $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不存在偏导数但可微.
- D. $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不存在偏导数也不可微.

根据题目条件不妨令

$$A = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}. \quad (1)$$

由于 f 在 $(0, 0)$ 连续, 故利用 (1) 和极限四则运算可得

$$f(0, 0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (x^2 + y^2) = 0.$$

于是就有

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

由于二重极限 (1) 存在, 故对任意 $\epsilon > 0$ 都存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得

$$\left| \frac{f(\Delta x, y)}{(\Delta x)^2 + y^2} - A \right| \leq \epsilon$$

对所有满足 $0 < \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + y^2} \leq \delta$ 的点 $(\Delta x, y)$ 都成立. 现取

$$\delta_1 := \frac{\min\{\delta, \epsilon\}}{1 + |A|},$$

则

$$\left| \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{(\Delta x)^2} - A \right| \leq \epsilon$$

对所有 $0 < |\Delta x| \leq \delta_1$ 都成立. 不妨假设 $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{\Delta x} \right| &= \left| \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{(\Delta x)^2} \right| \cdot |\Delta x| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{(\Delta x)^2} - A \right| \cdot |\Delta x| + |A| \cdot |\Delta x| \\ &\leq (\epsilon + |A|) |\Delta x| \leq (1 + |A|) |\Delta x| \leq \epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

对所有 $0 < |\Delta x| \leq \delta_1$ 都成立. 这就说明

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

同理可求得 $f_y(0, 0) = 0$.

我们断言 f 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微. 这是因为

$$f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y = f(\Delta x, \Delta y).$$

此外, 根据 (1) 可知, 当 $\Delta x, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(\Delta x, \Delta y)$ 是 $\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ 的高阶无穷小量. 这就证明 f 在 $(0, 0)$ 处是可微的. 正确答案为 A 选项.

注 1. 不能直接由二重极限 (1) 存在就得到下面的累次极限也存在

$$A = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, y)}{(\Delta x)^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{(\Delta x)^2}.$$

因为上面的等式还要求成立

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, y)}{(\Delta x)^2 + y^2} = \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{(\Delta x)^2}, \quad \Delta x \neq 0.$$

2. 题目选项为

$$A. \quad f_x = \frac{y^z}{x}, \quad f_y = y^z x^{y^z} \ln y \cdot \ln x, \quad f_z = zy^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x.$$

$$B. \quad f_x = \frac{y^z}{x} x^{y^z}, \quad f_y = zy^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x, \quad f_z = y^z x^{y^z} \ln y \cdot \ln x.$$

$$C. \quad f_x = \frac{y^z}{x} x^{y^z}, \quad f_y = zy^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x, \quad f_z = y^z x^{y^z} \ln y.$$

$$D. \quad f_x = \frac{y^z}{x} x^{y^z} \ln x, \quad f_y = zy^{z-1} x^{y^z}, \quad f_z = y^z x^{y^z} \ln y \cdot \ln x.$$

首先对 f 取对数得

$$\ln f = y^z \ln x.$$

然后经直接计算有

$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= \frac{y^z}{x} x^{y^z}, \\ f_y &= z y^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x, \\ f_z &= y^z x^{y^z} \ln y \cdot \ln x. \end{aligned}$$

正确答案为 B 选项.

3. 题目选项为

$$A. \quad f_u(1, 1) + f_{uu}(1, 1) + f_{vu}(1, 1)$$

$$B. \quad f_u(1, 0) + f_{uu}(1, 0) + f_{uv}(1, 0)$$

$$C. \quad f_v(1, 1) + f_{uu}(1, 1) + f_{uv}(1, 1)$$

$$D. \quad f_u(1, 1) + f_v(1, 1) + f_{vu}(1, 1)$$

令 $u(x, y) = xy$, $v(x, y) = yg(x)$, 则 $z = f(u, v)$. 由链式法则得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y f_u + y g'(x) f_v.$$

进一步地就有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y f_u + y g'(x) f_v) = f_u + y \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial y} + g'(x) f_v + y g'(x) \frac{\partial f_v}{\partial y} \\ &= f_u + y \left(f_{uu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_{uv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + g'(x) f_v + y g'(x) \left(f_{vu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_{vv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= f_u + g'(x) f_v + y (x f_{uu} + g(x) f_{uv}) + y g'(x) (x f_{vu} + g(x) f_{vv}). \end{aligned}$$

根据题目所给条件可知 $g(1) = 1$, $g'(1) = 0$ 且 $u(1, 1) = 1$, $v(1, 1) = 1$. 又

由于 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 故 $f_{uv}(1, 1) = f_{vu}(1, 1)$ 且

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{x=1, y=1} &= f_u(1, 1) + f_{uu}(1, 1) + f_{uv}(1, 1) \\ &= f_u(1, 1) + f_{uu}(1, 1) + f_{vu}(1, 1). \end{aligned}$$

正确答案为 A 选项.

4. 题目选项为

$$\begin{aligned}
 A. & \frac{2y}{F_v^3(1+y^2)^3} \left[(1+y^2)F_uF_v^2 + x(F_v^2F_{uu} + F_u^2F_{vv} - 2F_uF_vF_{uv}) \right] \\
 B. & -\frac{2y}{F_v^3(1+y^2)^3} \left[(1+y^2)F_uF_v^2 + F_v^2F_{uu} + F_u^2F_{vv} - 2F_uF_vF_{uv} \right] \\
 C. & -\frac{2y}{F_v^3(1+y^2)^3} \left[(1+y^2)F_uF_v^2 + x(F_v^2F_{uu} + F_u^2F_{vv} - 2F_uF_vF_{uv}) \right] \\
 D. & \frac{2y}{F_v^3(1+y^2)^3} \left[(1+y^2)F_uF_v + x(F_v^2F_{uu} + F_u^2F_{vv} - 2F_uF_vF_{uv}) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

根据题目条件可知函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程

$$F\left(\frac{x}{1+y^2}, x+y-z\right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

确定. 令 $u(x, y) = x/(1+y^2)$, $v(x, y) = x+y-z$. 在 (2) 两边对 y 求偏导得到

$$-\frac{2xy}{(1+y^2)^2}F_u + \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)F_v = 0 \implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 - \frac{2xy}{(1+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v}.$$

同理可求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v}.$$

此外, 我们还有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial F_u}{\partial y} &= F_{uu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + F_{uv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(1+y^2)^2}F_{uu} + F_{uv} \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{2xyF_{uu}}{(1+y^2)^2} + \frac{2xyF_{uv}}{(1+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v},
 \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial F_v}{\partial y} &= F_{vu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + F_{vv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(1+y^2)^2}F_{vu} + F_{vv} \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{2xyF_{vu}}{(1+y^2)^2} + \frac{2xyF_{vv}}{(1+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v}.
 \end{aligned}$$

下面计算二阶偏导数

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v} \right) \\ &= -\frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v} + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_v^2} \left(F_v \frac{\partial F_u}{\partial y} - F_u \frac{\partial F_v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= -\frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v} - \frac{2xy}{(1+y^2)^3} \cdot \frac{F_v F_{uu} - F_u F_{vv}}{F_v^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{2xy}{(1+y^2)^3} \cdot \frac{F_u (F_v F_{uv} - F_u F_{vv})}{F_v^3}.\end{aligned}$$

由于 $F(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 故 $F_{uv} = F_{vu}$. 经整理得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v} - \frac{2xy}{(1+y^2)^3} \cdot \frac{F_v^2 F_{uu} + F_u^2 F_{vv} - 2F_u F_v F_{uv}}{F_v^3} \\ &= \frac{2y}{F_v^3 (1+y^2)^3} \left[x(2F_u F_v F_{uv} - F_v^2 F_{uu} - F_u^2 F_{vv}) - (1+y^2) F_u F_v^2 \right].\end{aligned}$$

正确答案为 C 选项.

5. 题目选项为

- A. $\max_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = 150, \quad \min_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = -90.$
- B. $\max_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = 115, \quad \min_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = -75.$
- C. $\max_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = 105, \quad \min_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = -55.$
- D. $\max_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = 125, \quad \min_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = -75.$

解法一: 令 $d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x-6)^2 + (y+8)^2}$, 则 $f(x, y) = d^2(x, y) - 100$. 因此只需要讨论 $d(x, y)$ 在区域 D 上的最值即可. 如图 1 所示, $d(x, y)$ 表示点 $A(6, -8)$ 到圆盘 D 上某点 (x, y) 的距离. 据此不难发现最长和最短距离分别在 $Q(-3, 4)$ 和 $P(3, -4)$ 处取得, 即

$$5 \leq d(x, y) \leq 15, \quad (x, y) \in D.$$

从而可知 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最大值和最小值分别为 125 和 -75. 正确答案为 D 选项.

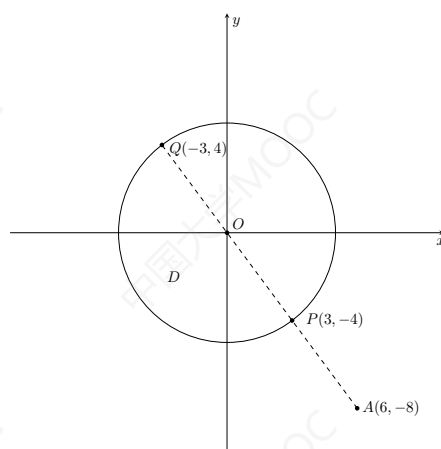


图 1

解法二：由于 f 在闭区域 D 上连续，故必有最值. 考虑驻点方程

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 = 0.$$

然而驻点 $(6, -8)$ 并不在 D 的内部. 因此 f 的最值不可能在 D 的内部取到, 而是在 D 的边界上取到. 于是仅需考虑下面带约束条件的极值问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x, y) &= x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y, \\ \text{s.t. } x^2 + y^2 &= 25. \end{aligned}$$

引入 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, y, \lambda) := f(x, y) - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25).$$

求偏导数后得到方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = -4 \\ \lambda = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = 4 \\ \lambda = 3 \end{cases}.$$

最后代入 $f(x, y)$ 就有

$$\max_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = f(-3, 4) = 125, \quad \min_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y) = f(3, -4) = -75.$$

正确答案为 D 选项.

6. 题目选项为

- A. $\frac{44 + 9\pi}{18}a^3$
- B. $\frac{43}{25}a^3$
- C. $\frac{7\pi}{2}a^3$
- D. $\frac{25 + \sqrt{3}\pi}{19}a^3$

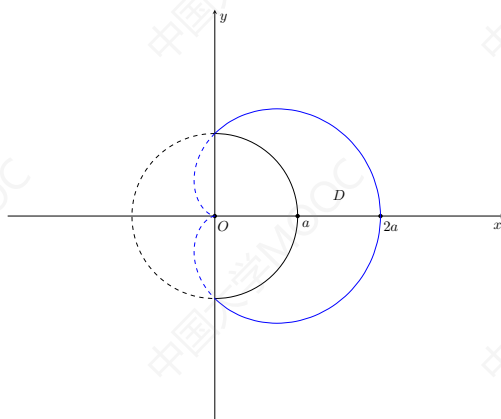


图 2

区域 D 如图 2 所示. 考虑极坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \end{cases} \quad \text{其中} \quad -\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2, \quad a \leq r \leq a(1 + \cos \theta).$$

对应的 Jacobi 行列式为

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = r.$$

于是就有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, d\sigma &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_a^{a(1+\cos\theta)} r^2 \, dr \stackrel{\text{对称性}}{=} 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_a^{a(1+\cos\theta)} r^2 \, dr \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} ((1+\cos\theta)^3 - 1) \, d\theta = \frac{2a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} (3\cos\theta + 3\cos^2\theta + \cos^3\theta) \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} (3\cos\theta + \cos^3\theta) \, d\theta + 2a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2\theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} (4 - \sin^2\theta) \, d\sin\theta + a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{3} \left(4\sin\theta - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + a^3 \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \frac{22}{9}a^3 + \frac{\pi}{2}a^3 = \frac{a^3}{18}(44 + 9\pi). \end{aligned}$$

正确答案为 A 选项.

7. 题目选项为

A. $\frac{\sin 1 - 1}{3}$

B. $-\sin 1 - \cos 1$

C. $\frac{\cos 2}{2}$

D. $-\sin^2(1/2)$

在等式 $f(x) = \int_1^x \sin y^2 \, dy$ 两边对 x 从 0 到 1 积分并交换积分次序得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_1^x \sin y^2 \, dy \\ &= - \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 \sin y^2 \, dy \stackrel{\text{换序}}{=} - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \sin y^2 \, dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 y \sin y^2 \, dy = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin y^2 \, dy^2 \\ &= \frac{\cos y^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\cos 1 - 1}{2} = -\sin^2(1/2). \end{aligned}$$

正确答案为 D 选项.

8. 题目选项为

A. $\frac{48 + \sqrt{2}}{19}\pi$

B. 127π

C. 336π

D. $\frac{13 + \sqrt{3}}{5}\pi$

易知 Ω 为旋转抛物面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ 与平面 $z = 2$ 以及 $z = 8$ 围成的封闭几何体. 我们使用“截面法”计算积分. 对于给定的 $2 \leq z_0 \leq 8$, 平面 $z = z_0$ 截 Ω 所得区域为圆盘 $\Omega_{z_0} := \{(x, y, z_0) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z_0\}$. 于是使用极坐标变换就得到

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \, dx dy dz = \int_2^8 dz \int_{\Omega_z} (x^2 + y^2) \, dx dy \\ &= \int_2^8 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} dr \int_0^{2\pi} r^3 d\theta = 2\pi \int_2^8 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} r^3 dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_2^8 z^2 dz = 336\pi. \end{aligned}$$

正确答案为 C 选项.

9. 题目选项为

A. $\frac{\pi}{24}(29 - 16\sqrt{2})$

B. $\frac{\pi}{3}(32 + 16\sqrt{5})$

C. $\frac{\pi}{5}(64 + 48\sqrt{3})$

D. $\frac{\pi}{96}$

注意到被积函数出现了齐次项 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 且积分区域 Ω 适合球坐标变换, 故考虑

$$\begin{cases} z = r \cos \varphi, \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \\ x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/4$. 易知 r 的下界为 $1/4$, 而 r 的上界需进一步确定. 如图 3 所示, 考虑 Ω 在 $O-yz$ 平面的投影 D , 即由 $z = |y|$ 以及 $z = 2 - \sqrt{2 - y^2}$ 所围成的区域.

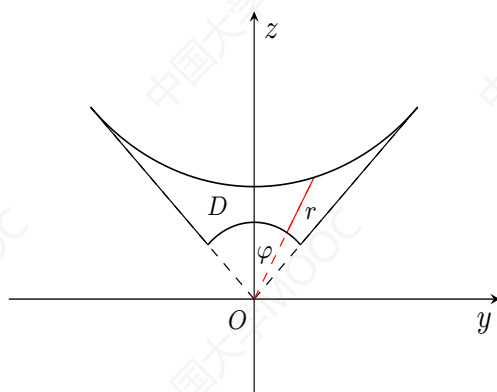


图 3

在 (3) 中取 $\theta = \pi/2$ 可得到 $z = r \cos \varphi$, $y = r \sin \varphi$. 令 y, z 满足 $z = 2 - \sqrt{2 - y^2}$, 则有关系式

$$r \cos \varphi = 2 - \sqrt{2 - r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \implies r^2 - 4r \cos \varphi + 2 = 0.$$

解之得

$$r = 2 \cos \varphi \pm \sqrt{2 \cos 2\varphi}.$$

由于 $r \leq \sqrt{2}$, 故取 $r = 2 \cos \varphi - \sqrt{2 \cos 2\varphi}$. 于是球面坐标变换 (3) 中 r 的范围为

$$1/4 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi - \sqrt{2 \cos 2\varphi}.$$

此外, 变换 (3) 对应的 Jacobi 行列式为

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi.$$

进一步地, 我们就有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z \, dx dy dz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_{1/4}^{2\cos\varphi - \sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi}} \frac{r \cos \varphi}{r^3} \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} (2\cos\varphi - \sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi} - 1/4) \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \\
 &= 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi - \sqrt{2}\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin 2\varphi \, d\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin 2\varphi \, d\varphi \\
 &= -\frac{4\pi}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \Big|_0^{\pi/4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} (\cos 2\varphi)^{3/2} \Big|_0^{\pi/4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \cos 2\varphi \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24} (29 - 16\sqrt{2}).
 \end{aligned}$$

正确答案为 A 选项.

10. 题目选项为

- A. $2\pi a^2$
- B. $4\sqrt{2}\pi a^2$
- C. $\frac{6\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{5} - 1}{6}\pi a^2$
- D. $\frac{7\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3} + 2}{9}\pi a^2$

令 Σ 表示题目中考虑的曲面, 则所求表面积为

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} dS.$$

易知 Σ 由两部分组成: 上底面为锥面 $\Sigma_1 := \{(x, y, z) : z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}$, 而下底面为旋转抛物面 $\Sigma_2 := \{(x, y, z) : z = \frac{1}{a}(x^2 + y^2)\}$. 因此有

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma_1} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} dS := I_1 + I_2.$$

我们先计算 Σ_1 的表面积. 不难发现 Σ_1 和 Σ_2 的相交部分为圆

$$\begin{cases} z = a, \\ x^2 + y^2 = a^2. \end{cases}$$

故 Σ_1 在 $O-xy$ 平面的投影区域为圆盘 $D = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$, 而且 Σ_1 的面积微元为

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} dx dy.$$

这就得到

$$I_1 = \iint_{\Sigma_1} dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_D dx dy = \sqrt{2} \pi a^2.$$

然后, 我们计算 Σ_2 的表面积. 易知 Σ_2 在 $O-xy$ 平面的投影区域也为圆盘 D . 但 Σ_2 的面积微元为

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy.$$

于是利用极坐标变换得到

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \iint_{\Sigma_2} dS = \frac{1}{a} \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 + 4r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 + 4r^2} dr^2 = \frac{\pi}{6a} (a^2 + 4r^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^a = \frac{5\sqrt{5} - 1}{6} \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 曲面 Σ 的表面积为

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{6\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{5} - 1}{6} \pi a^2.$$

正确答案为 C 选项.