

# 高等数学



### 例7.1

例 7.1 有一圆柱体底面半径与高随时间变化的速率分别为  $2 \text{ cm/s}$ ,  $-3 \text{ cm/s}$ . 当底面

半径为  $10 \text{ cm}$ , 高为  $5 \text{ cm}$  时, 圆柱体的体积与表面积随时间变化的速率分别为 ( ).

- (A)  $125\pi \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ ,  $40\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  (B)  $125\pi \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ ,  $-40\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$   
(C)  $-100\pi \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ ,  $40\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  (D)  $-100\pi \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ ,  $-40\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \pi r^2 \frac{dh}{dt} + 2\pi r h \frac{dr}{dt} = 100\pi(-3) + 100\pi \cdot 2$$

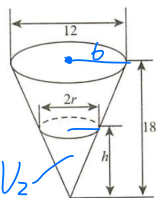
$$S = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2 = -100\pi$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 2\pi \frac{dr}{dt} h + 2\pi r \frac{dh}{dt} + 4\pi r \frac{dr}{dt} = 40\pi \Rightarrow C$$

### 例7.2

例 7.2 溶液自深为  $18 \text{ cm}$ 、上端圆的直径为  $12 \text{ cm}$  的正圆锥形漏

斗中, 漏入一直径为  $10 \text{ cm}$  的圆柱形筒中. 开始时漏斗中盛满了溶液, 已知当溶液在漏斗中深为  $12 \text{ cm}$  时, 其液面下落的速率为  $1 \text{ cm/min}$ , 问此时圆柱形筒中的液面上升的速率是多少?



$$V_2 = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \pi r^3$$

$$\frac{dV_2}{dt} = 3\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt} \Big|_{r=4} = 3\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 16 = 16\pi$$

$$h = \frac{V}{S} = \frac{V}{25\pi}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{dV/dt}{25\pi} = \frac{16}{25}$$

### 习7.1

(仅数学一、数学二) 设一质点沿曲线  $r = 2\theta$  运动, 若角度  $\theta = t^2$  ( $t$  表示时间), 当

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 求质点的速度  $v$ 、加速度  $a$ .

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta = 2\theta \cos \theta = 2t^2 \cos t^2 \\ y = r \sin \theta = 2\theta \sin \theta = 2t^2 \sin t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t \cos t^2 - 2t^2 \sin t^2 \cdot 2t \Big|_{t=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = 4\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot 0 - \pi \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = -\pi\sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 4t \sin t^2 + 2t^2 \cos t^2 \cdot 2t \Big|_{t=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = 4\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{8\pi + 2\pi^3}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4\cos t^2 - 4t\sin t^2 \cdot 2t - 12t^2 \sin t^2 - 4t^3 \cos t^2 \cdot 2t = -20\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 4\sin t^2 + 4t\cos t^2 \cdot 2t + 12t^2 \cos t^2 - 4t^3 \sin t^2 \cdot 2t = 4 - 8\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{100\pi^2 + (4+2\pi)^2}$$

## 7.2

7.2 (仅数学一、数学二) 设两地之间的直线距离  $|AB| = 2700$  m, A 为起点, B 为终点, 一司机驾车(当作质点看)由起点 A 从静止开始作直线运动至终点 B 停止, 恰好用了 60 s, 证明该车在行驶过程中至少有一时刻的加速度的绝对值不小于  $3 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} y &= y(t) & y(0) &= 0 & y(60) &= 2700 \\ v &= y'(t) & y'(0) &= 0 & y'(60) &= 0 \\ a &= y''(t) & y &= y(t_0) + y'(t_0)(t-t_0) + \frac{y''(t_0)}{2}(t-t_0)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} t_0=0 & y = 0 + 0 + \frac{y''(0)}{2}t^2 & (1) \\ t_0=60 & y = 2700 + 0 + \frac{y''(60)}{2}(t-60)^2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } t=30 & (2)-(1) & 0 &= 2700 + \frac{900}{2}(y''(60) - y''(0)) \\ \Rightarrow & 2700 &= 450(y''(60) - y''(0)) \\ & &= 450|y''(60) - y''(0)| \leq 450(|y''(60)| + |y''(0)|) \\ & &\leq 450 \cdot 2 \max\{|y''(60)|, |y''(0)|\} = 900 y''(60) \\ \Rightarrow & y''(60) &\geq 3 \end{aligned}$$

## 7.1.1

1. 球的半径以  $5 \text{ cm/s}$  的速度匀速增长, 问球的半径为  $50 \text{ cm}$  时, 球的表面积和体积的增长速度各是多少?

$$S = 4\pi r^2 \quad \frac{dS}{dt} = 8\pi r \frac{dr}{dt} = 400\pi \cdot 5 = 2000\pi$$

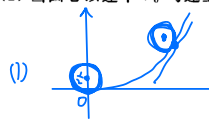
$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt} = 5000\pi$$

## 7.1.2

2. 半径为  $\frac{1}{2}$  的圆在抛物线  $x = \sqrt{y}$  凹的一侧上滚动.

(1) 求圆心  $(\xi, \eta)$  的轨迹方程;

(2) 当圆心以速率  $V_0$  匀速上升时, 求圆心的横坐标  $\xi$  的增长速度.



$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^2 & k &= 2x_0 & k' &= -\frac{1}{2x_0} \\ \frac{\eta - x_0^2}{\xi - x_0} &= -\frac{1}{2x_0} \\ \sqrt{(\eta - x_0^2)^2 + (\xi - x_0)^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta = -\frac{\xi - x_0}{2x_0} + x_0^2 = -\frac{\xi}{2x_0} + \frac{1}{2} + x_0^2$$

$$(4x_0^2 + 1)(\xi - x_0)^2 = x_0^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{4x_0^2 + 1}} + x_0 & (x_0 \geq 0) \\ \eta = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4x_0^2 + 1}} + x_0^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\eta}{d\xi} = \dots = \frac{1}{2x} \quad \frac{d\eta}{dt} = V_0 \quad \frac{d\xi}{dt} = \frac{d\xi}{d\eta} \frac{d\eta}{dt} = \frac{V_0}{2x}$$