

浙江大学 2010 - 2011 学年春季学期

《微积分 II》课程期末考试试卷

注意：解题时应写出必要的解题过程。(1~9 及 14 每题 6 分; 10~13 每题 10 分).

1、求经过原点 $O(0,0,0)$ 且与直线 $\begin{cases} x+2y-3z-4=0 \\ 3x-y+5z+9=0 \end{cases}$ 平行的直线 L 的方程.

2、求曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 上点 $(1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4})$ 处的切平面方程.

3、求以点 $A(1, 1, 1), B(3, 2, 0), C(2, 4, 1)$ 为顶点的三角形的面积.

4、已知圆柱面 S 的中心轴为直线 $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-1 \end{cases}$, 并设 S 与球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 8x - 6y + 21 = 0$ 外切, 求该圆柱面的方程.

5、设 $F(u, v)$ 具有一阶连续偏导数, 且 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(\frac{x}{z}, yz) = 0$ 所确定, 假定运算过程中出现的分母不为零, 求 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

6、求二元函数 $z = (1 + \frac{x}{y})^{\frac{x}{y}}$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处的全微分.

7、求二元函数 $z = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2$ 的极值, 应说明是极大值还是极小值?

8、计算 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy$.

9、设平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y\}$, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x+1)y \, d\sigma$.

10、设 $z = z(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且 $z = z(x-2y, x+3y)$ 满足方程 $6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 求 $z = z(u, v)$ 满足的方程.

11、设 $f(x, y) = \max\{x, y\}$, $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$, 计算 $\iint_D f(x, y) |y - x^2| d\sigma$.

12、求曲面 $4z = 3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2$ 到平面 $x + y - 4z = 1$ 的最短距离.

13、设 $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x + y \leq 2, xy \geq 0\}$, 选择适当坐标系, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} d\sigma$.

14、设二元函数 $u = \sqrt{x^2 + 2y^2}$, 点 $(0, 0)$.

(1) 偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 是否存在? 若存在求出之, 若不存在, 请说明理由;

(2) 设 $\vec{l} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta\}$ 为以点 $(0, 0)$ 为始点的平面单位向量, $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta = 1$, 方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}} \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 是否存在? 若存在求出之, 若不存在, 请说明理由.

参考解答:

$$1、\text{解: } L \text{ 的方向矢量: } \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \{7, -14, -7\} // \{1, -2, -1\},$$

$$\text{则直线 } L \text{ 的方程为 } x = \frac{y}{-2} = -z.$$

$$2、\text{解: 该曲面上点 } P(1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}) \text{ 处的法矢量为 } \vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, -1\}|_P = \{2, -1, -1\},$$

$$\text{则切平面的方程为 } 2(x-1) - (y+\frac{1}{2}) - (z-\frac{5}{4}) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } 8x - 4y - 4z - 5 = 0.$$

$$3、\text{解: } \overrightarrow{AB} = \{2, 1, -1\}, \overrightarrow{AC} = \{1, 3, 0\}, \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \{3, -1, 5\},$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta ABC \text{ 的面积} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{35}.$$

$$4、\text{解: 球面方程: } (x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 + z^2 = 2^2, \text{ 球心 } A(4, 3, 0), \text{ 半径 } 2.$$

在圆柱面 S 的中心轴上取点 $B(1, -1, 0)$, 它与球心的距离 $d = |AB| = 5$, 则圆柱的半径为

$5 - 2 = 3$, 从而该圆柱面的方程为

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 3^2, \text{ 即 } x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 7 = 0.$$

5、解: 对方程求全微分

$$F'_u \frac{1}{z^2} (z dx - x dz) + F'_v (z dy + y dz) = 0$$

$$\text{得 } dz = \frac{z F'_u dx + z^3 F'_v dy}{x F'_u - y z^2 F'_v}, \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z F'_u}{x F'_u - y z^2 F'_v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z^3 F'_v}{x F'_u - y z^2 F'_v},$$

$$\text{则 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z.$$

6、解 1: $\ln z = \frac{x}{y} \ln(1 + \frac{x}{y})$, 即 $y \ln z = x [\ln(x+y) - \ln y]$, 两边求全微分,

$$\ln z \, dy + \frac{y}{z} \, dz = [\ln(x+y) - \ln y] \, dx + x \left(\frac{dx+dy}{x+y} - \frac{dy}{y} \right),$$

当 $x=1, y=1$, 得 $z=2$, 代入上式, 有

$$\ln 2 \, dy + \frac{1}{2} \, dz = \ln 2 \, dx + \frac{1}{2} (dx + dy) - dy,$$

所以 $dz \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = (1 + 2 \ln 2)(dx - dy)$.

解 2: $z = (1+u)^u, u = \frac{x}{y}, \ln z = u \ln(1+u)$, 两边求全微分,

$$\frac{1}{z} \, dz = [\ln(1+u) + \frac{u}{1+u}] \, du = [\ln(1+u) + \frac{u}{1+u}] \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} (y \, dx - x \, dy),$$

$x=1, y=1$, 得 $z=2, u=1$, 代入上式, 有 $dz \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = (1 + 2 \ln 2)(dx - dy)$.

7、解: $\begin{cases} z'_x = 3x^2 - 8x + 2y = 0, \\ z'_y = 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y, \\ x^2 - 2x = 0, \end{cases}$ 得驻点: $M(0,0), N(2,2)$.

又 $z''_{xx} = 6x - 8, z''_{xy} = 2, z''_{yy} = -2, \therefore B^2 - AC = 4 + 2(6x - 8) = 12x - 12$,

在点 $N(2,2)$ 处, $B^2 - AC = 12 > 0$, 故点 N 处无极值;

在点 $M(0,0)$ 处, $B^2 - AC = -12 < 0$, 且 $C = -2 < 0$, 所以点 M 处 z 取得极大值 0.

8、解 1: 交换积分次序,

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+y^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{2}-1).$$

解 2: 用分部积分,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 \left[\int_{x^2}^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} \, dy \right] d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} \, dy \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 d\left[\int_{x^2}^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} \, dy \right] \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} \cdot 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{6} 2\sqrt{1+x^6} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{2}-1). \end{aligned}$$

9、解：由于 D 关于 y 轴对称，所以 $\iint_D xy \, d\sigma = 0$.

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D y \, d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^2 \sin\theta \, dr = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 8\sin^4\theta \, d\theta = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10、\text{解：} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 3\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} &= -2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + 3\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 12\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + 9\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \end{aligned}$$

代入原方程，得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} = 0$.

11、解：积分区域分成三部分： $D = D_1(y \geq x) + D_2(x^2 \leq y \leq x) + D_3(y \leq x^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{D_1} y(y-x^2) \, d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} x(y-x^2) \, d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} x(x^2-y) \, d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 (y^2 - yx^2) \, dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (xy - x^3) \, dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^3 - xy) \, dy = \frac{11}{40}. \end{aligned}$$

$$12、\text{解：} \text{曲面 } S \text{ 上点 } (x, y, z) \text{ 到平面的距离：} d = \frac{|x+y-4z-1|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+(-4)^2}} = \frac{|x+y-4z-1|}{3\sqrt{2}},$$

设 $f(x, y, z) = (x+y-4z-1)^2$ ，求 $f(x, y, z)$ 在 $3x^2-2xy+3y^2-4z=0$ 下的最小值.

令 $F(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x+y-4z-1)^2 + \lambda(3x^2-2xy+3y^2-4z)$ ，由拉格朗日乘数法，

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x+y-4z-1) + \lambda(6x-2y) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(x+y-4z-1) + \lambda(-2x+6y) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(x+y-4z-1)(-4) - 4\lambda = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 - 4z = 0,$$

由前 3 个方程得 $x = y = \frac{1}{4}$ ，代入第 4 个方程， $z = x^2 = \frac{1}{16}$ ，得唯一驻点 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{16})$.

所以 S 上点 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{16})$ 处 d 最小，则曲面到平面的最短距离为

$$d = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{16} - 1 \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}.$$

13、解 1: 极坐标变换: $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta,$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} d\sigma &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}}^2 e^{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} r dr = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} \frac{1}{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} d\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}\right) = \frac{3}{2} e^{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}(e-1). \end{aligned}$$

解 2: 坐标变换: $u = x + y, v = y, \Rightarrow x = u - v, y = v, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$

$$D_{uv} = \{(u, v) | 1 \leq u \leq 2, 0 \leq v \leq u\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} d\sigma &= \iint_{D_{uv}} \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| e^{\frac{v}{u}} d\sigma = \int_1^2 du \int_0^u e^{\frac{v}{u}} dv = \int_1^2 u (e^{\frac{v}{u}} \Big|_{v=0}^{v=u}) du \\ &= \int_1^2 u(e-1) du = \frac{3}{2}(e-1). \end{aligned}$$

14、解: (1) $\because \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x u}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(\Delta x, 0) - u(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x}$ 不存在,

所以偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 不存在.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 方向导数 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{(0,0)} &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_l u}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(\rho \cos \alpha, \rho \sin \alpha) - u(0,0)}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(\rho \cos \alpha)^2 + 2(\rho \sin \alpha)^2} - 0}{\rho} = \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha} \text{ 存在.} \end{aligned}$$