

## 浙江大学 2009 - 2010 学年春季学期

### 《微积分 II》课程期末考试试卷

一、(每题 6 分, 共 18 分)

1. 设  $|\vec{a}| = 2, |\vec{b}| = 3$ , 求  $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$ .

2. 验证两直线  $L_1: \begin{cases} x+2y=0 \\ y+z+1=0 \end{cases}$  与直线  $L_2: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$  平行, 并求经过此两直线的平面方程.

3. 设常数  $a$  与  $b$  不同时为零, 直线  $L$  为  $\begin{cases} x=az \\ y=b \end{cases}$ , 求  $L$  绕  $z$  轴旋转一周生成的旋转曲面方程. 并说明①  $a=0, b \neq 0$ , ②  $a \neq 0, b=0$ , ③  $ab \neq 0$  三种情形时该曲面的名称.

二、(每题 6 分, 共 24 分)

4. 设函数  $u(x, y)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 且  $du = \frac{(x+2y)dx + aydy}{(x+ay)^2}$ , 求常数  $a$  的值.

5. 设函数  $f(u)$  具有连续的导数, 函数  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $y + z = xf(z^2 - y^2)$  确定的可微函数, 并设式子中出现的分母不为零, 求  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

6. 设常数  $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ , (1) 求椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  在其上点  $M(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}})$  处的指向椭球内部的单位法向量  $\vec{n}^0$ ; (2) 求三元函数  $u = 1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})$  在点  $M$  处沿  $\vec{n}^0$  方向的方向导数.

7. 设函数  $z = f(x, y)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足  $4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 请确定常数  $b$  的值, 使上式在变换  $u = x - 2y, v = x + by$  下, 可简化为  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ .

三、(每题 6 分, 共 18 分)

8. 计算  $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{x^4 - y^2} dx$ .

9. 求半圆  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, y \geq 0\}$  的形心的纵坐标.

10. 以锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  为顶, 以平面  $z = 0$  上的区域  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq x, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$  为底, 母线平行于  $z$  轴的柱面为侧面的立体记为  $\Omega$ , 试用二重积分计算此  $\Omega$  的体积.

四、(每题 10 分, 共 40 分)

11. 计算二重积分  $I = \iint_D r^2 \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta} dr d\theta$ , 其中  $D$  在极坐标系中表示为  $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$ .

12. 设点  $P(x, y, z)$  为曲面  $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$  上的动点, 并设  $S$  在点  $P$  处的切平面总与  $xOy$  平面垂直. (1) 求点  $P$  的轨线  $C$  的方程; (2) 求  $C$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影线的方程; (3) 说明  $C$  是一条平面曲线, 并求此  $C$  在它所在的平面上围成的区域的面积.

13. (1) 设点  $(x, y, z)$  位于第一象限的球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5R^2$  上, 其中  $R > 0$  为确定的数, 求  $w = \ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z$  的最大值.

(2) 证明: 对于任意正数  $a, b, c$ , 成立不等式  $abc^3 \leq 27(\frac{a+b+c}{5})^5$ .

14. 设平面区域  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ , (1) 计算积分  $A = \iint_D |xy - 1| d\sigma$ .

(2) 设  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上连续, 且  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$ ,  $\iint_D xy f(x, y) d\sigma = 1$ , 证明存在点  $(\xi, \eta) \in D$ , 使  $|f(\xi, \eta)| A \geq 1$ .

参考解答:

$$1. (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 \\ = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \sin^2 \theta + |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \cos^2 \theta = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 = 2^2 \times 3^2 = 36$$

$$2. \because L_1: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{1}, \quad L_2: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{1}, \quad \therefore L_1 // L_2.$$

解 1. 设过  $L_1$  的平面束方程:  $\lambda(x+2y)+y+z+1=0$ , 代入  $L_2$  上的一个点  $(1,0,1)$ ,  
得  $\lambda = -2$ , 故得所求平面方程  $2x+3y-z=1$ .

解 2. 分别在直线  $L_1, L_2$  上取点  $P_1(0,0,-1), P_2(1,0,1)$ , 故所求平面法向量

$$\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} \times \vec{l}_2 = \{1,0,2\} \times \{2,-1,1\} = \{2,3,-1\}$$

故所求平面方程  $2x+3y-(z+1)=0$ , 即  $2x+3y-z=1$ .

3. 设旋转曲面上任意一点  $(x, y, z)$ , 绕  $z$  轴旋转到直线  $L$  上的一点  $(x_1, y_1, z)$ , 故有

$$x_1 = az, y_1 = b, x^2 + y^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2,$$

由此得旋转曲面方程  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 z^2 + b^2$

①  $a=0, b \neq 0$  时  $x^2 + y^2 = b^2$  为圆柱面; ②  $a \neq 0, b=0$  时  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 z^2$  为圆锥面;

③  $ab \neq 0$  时  $x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2 = b^2$  为单叶双曲面.

$$4. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{(x+2y)}{(x+ay)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{ay}{(x+ay)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2x(1-a)-2ay}{(x+ay)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-2ay}{(x+ay)^3},$$

$$\because u(x, y) \text{ 具有二阶连续偏导数, } \therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}, \text{ 由此解得 } a=1.$$

5. 解 1. 方程两边求全微分  $dy + dz = f dx + x f' (2z dz - 2y dy)$ ,

$$\text{即 } dz = \frac{1}{1-2xz f'} [f dx - (1+2xy f') dy], \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f}{1-2xz f'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1+2xy f'}{1-2xz f'}$$

$$\text{则 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xf - z - 2xyz f'}{1-2xz f'}, \text{ 或代入 } xf = y + z, \text{ 有 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y.$$

$$\text{解 2. 方程两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导, } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + x f' 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f}{1-2xz f'},$$

$$\text{方程两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导, } 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x f' (2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2y), \text{ 解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1+2xy f'}{1-2xz f'}, \text{ 则同上.}$$

$$6. (1) \vec{n} = -\left\{\frac{2x}{a^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2}, \frac{2z}{c^2}\right\}_M = -\left\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{c}\right\}, \therefore \vec{n}^0 = -\left\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{c}\right\} / \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{2}{c^2}}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}^0} = \left\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right\}_M \cdot \vec{n}^0$$

$$= -\left\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{c}\right\} \cdot \left[-\left\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{c}\right\} / \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{2}{c^2}}\right] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{2}{c^2}}.$$

$$7. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4b \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (b-2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + b \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \text{ 代入原方程, 有}$$

$$-8(b+2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (4+12b+5b^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0, \Rightarrow -8(b+2) \neq 0, 4+12b+5b^2 = 0,$$

则解得  $b = -\frac{2}{5}$ .

8. 交换积分次序,

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{x^4 - y^2} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^4 - y^2} dy$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = x^2 \sin t}} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^4 \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\pi}{20}$$

$$9. \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y d\sigma}{\iint_D d\sigma} = \frac{\frac{D}{\frac{\pi}{2} R^2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} R^2} = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^R r^2 \sin \theta dr = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{R^3}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{4R}{3\pi}$$

$$10. V = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 dr = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\sin \theta = \frac{8}{3} \left( \sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{10}{9} \sqrt{2}.$$

11.  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} \, dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} \, dy (1-x^2+y^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 [1-(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] dx \quad (x = \sin t) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \, dt = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

12. (1) 曲面  $S$  在点  $P$  处切平面法矢量  $\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y-z, 2z-y\}_P \perp \vec{k} = \{0, 0, 1\}$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{k} = 0 \Rightarrow 2z - y = 0,$$

$$\therefore C \text{ 的方程为 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1 \\ 2z - y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 = 1 \\ 2z - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)  $C$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影线的方程  $\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ .

(3) 由于  $C$  在平面  $2z - y = 0$  上, 故为一条平面曲线. 它在  $xOy$  平面上的投影曲线为椭圆, 其所围的面积为  $\sigma_{xy} = \pi \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\pi$ ,

又平面  $2z - y = 0$  的法矢量  $\vec{n}_1 = \{0, -1, 2\}$ ,  $\cos \gamma = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ , 则  $C$  在平面  $2z - y = 0$  上

围成的面积为  $S = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\cos \gamma} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}\pi$ .

13. (1) 设  $L = \ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5R^2)$ , 由拉格朗日乘数法,

$$L'_x = \frac{1}{x} + 2\lambda x = 0, L'_y = \frac{1}{y} + 2\lambda y = 0, L'_z = \frac{3}{z} + 2\lambda z = 0, \Rightarrow y = x, z = \sqrt{3}x$$

$$L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5R^2 = 0, \text{ 解得唯一驻点 } x = R, y = R, z = \sqrt{3}R,$$

在约束条件下, 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时,  $W \rightarrow -\infty$ , 故此为  $W$  的最大值点, 且最大值为

$$\max W = W(R, R, \sqrt{3}R) = \ln \sqrt{27}R^5.$$

(2) 由(1),  $\ln xyz^3 \leq \ln \sqrt{27}R^5$ , 即  $xyz^3 \leq \sqrt{27}R^5 = \sqrt{27} \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{5} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ ,

即  $x^2 y^2 z^6 \leq 27 \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{5} \right)^5$ , 令  $x^2 = a, y^2 = b, z^2 = c$ , 则

$$ab c^3 \leq 27 \left( \frac{a+b+c}{5} \right)^5$$

14. (1)解 1. 积分区域分成 2 部分:  $D = D_1(xy \geq 1) + D_2(xy \leq 1)$ , 其中

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \{ (x, y) \mid \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq 2 \}, \\ A &= \iint_D |xy - 1| d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} (xy - 1) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (1 - xy) d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{D_1} (xy - 1) d\sigma + \iint_D (1 - xy) d\sigma - \iint_{D_1} (1 - xy) d\sigma \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_1} (xy - 1) d\sigma + \iint_D (1 - xy) d\sigma \\ &= 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 (xy - 1) dy + 4 - \left( \int_0^2 x dx \right)^2 \\ &= 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left( 2x + \frac{1}{2x} - 2 \right) dx = 2 \left[ x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln x \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 - 3 = 2 \left( \frac{3}{4} + \ln 2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} + 2 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

或解 2. 积分区域分成 3 部分:  $D = D_1 + D_2 + D_3$ ,

$$D_1 = \{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq 2 \}, D_2 = \{ (x, y) \mid \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{x} \},$$

$$D_3 = \{ (x, y) \mid \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq 2 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } A &= \iint_{D_1} (1 - xy) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (1 - xy) d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} (xy - 1) d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^2 (1 - xy) dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 - xy) dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 (xy - 1) dy = \frac{3}{2} + 2 \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上连续, 存在点  $(\xi, \eta) \in D$ , 使  $|f(\xi, \eta)| = \max_{(x, y) \in D} |f(x, y)|$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } 1 &= \left| \iint_D xy f(x, y) d\sigma \right| = \left| \iint_D [xy f(x, y) - f(x, y)] d\sigma \right| \\ &\leq \iint_D |xy - 1| \cdot |f(x, y)| d\sigma \leq |f(\xi, \eta)| \iint_D |xy - 1| d\sigma = |f(\xi, \eta)| A \end{aligned}$$

则存在点  $(\xi, \eta) \in D$ , 使  $|f(\xi, \eta)| A \geq 1$ .