

微积分II综合复习题

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1. (8分) 设 $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}$, $x \in (0, 2\pi)$, 又设 $f(0) = f(2\pi) = 0$, 将 f 延拓成 \mathbb{R} 上以 2π 为周期的周期函数, 仍记为 $f(x)$ 。试将 $f(x)$ 展开成 Fourier 级数 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx]$ 。进一步计算级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n}$ 的和。

解: 由公式及周期函数的积分性质

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} dx = 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\pi-x) d\left(\frac{1}{n} \sin nx\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n\pi} (\pi-x) \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx = 0; \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

1. (8分) 设 $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}$, $x \in (0, 2\pi)$, 又设 $f(0) = f(2\pi) = 0$, 将 f 延拓成 \mathcal{R} 上以 2π 为周期的周期函数, 仍记为 $f(x)$ 。试将 $f(x)$ 展开成 Fourier 级数 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx]$ 。进一步计算级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n}$ 的和。

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\pi-x) d\left(-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n\pi} (\pi-x) \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n}; \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

从而 $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$; 由函数 $f(x)$ 满足 Dirichlet 条件,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = \frac{f(1-0) + f(1+0)}{2} = f(1) = \frac{\pi-1}{2}.$$

2. (7分) (1)求幂级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty}(-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)}$ 的和函数; (2) 求级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n-1)}$ 的和;

解: (1). 幂级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty}(-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)}$ 的收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$; 记

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)}$$

$S(0) = 0$. 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时(为什么?)

$$S'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)} \right)' = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n-1}}{n-1};$$

$$S'(0) = 0, S''(x) = \left(\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n-1}}{n-1} \right)' = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^{n-2} = \frac{1}{1+x};$$

$$\text{从而 } S'(x) = S'(x) - S'(0) = \int_0^x S''(x)dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x}dx = \ln(1+x);$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= S(x) - S(0) = \int_0^x S'(x)dx = \int_0^x \ln(1+x)dx \\ &= x \ln(1+x) - \int_0^x \frac{x}{1+x}dx = (x+1) \ln(1+x) - x; \end{aligned}$$

由于 $S(x)$ 在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续, 由连续性

$$S(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} S(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [(x+1) \ln(1+x) - x] = 2 \ln 2 - 1;$$

$$S(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} S(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} [(x+1) \ln(1+x) - x] = 1;$$

从而和函数为

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)} = S(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1) \ln(1+x) - x, & x \in (-1, 1] \\ 1, & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2). \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n-1)} = S(1) = 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

3. (5分) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是一个严格单调递减的正数数列, 证明无穷级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{a_{n+1}}{n}$ 条件收敛。

证明: $\bullet \frac{a_{n+1}}{n} \geq \frac{1}{n}$ 且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 由正项级数的比较判别法知: 无穷级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{a_{n+1}}{n}$ 不是绝对收敛的;

$\bullet \frac{a_{n+1}}{n} \geq 0$ 、 $\{\frac{a_{n+1}}{n}\}$ 单调递减且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{n} = 0$, 由交错级数的莱布尼兹判别法, 无穷级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{a_{n+1}}{n}$ 是收敛的;

从而, 无穷级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{a_{n+1}}{n}$ 条件收敛。

4.(5分)证明: 直角坐标系 $Oxyz$ 中的向量场 $\vec{u}(x, y, z) = \{yz, xz, xy\}$ 是一个无旋场。

证明: 向量场 \vec{u} 的旋度

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rot} \vec{u} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & xz & xy \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (x - x)\vec{i} - (y - y)\vec{j} + (z - z)\vec{k} = \vec{0}; \end{aligned}$$

所以向量场 $\vec{u}(x, y, z) = \{yz, xz, xy\}$ 是一个无旋场。

5. (7分) 设 S 为上半单位球面 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$, 取内侧为正侧, 计算第二型曲面积分 $\iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy$.

解法1: 取 $S_1: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$ (上侧), 由曲面 S 与 S_1 所围立体为 Ω . 则 $S \cup S_1$ 是立体 Ω 边界曲面的内侧. 由高斯定理,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S + \iint_{S_1} dydz + dzdx + dxdy &= \iint_{S \cup S_1} dydz + dzdx + dxdy \\ &= - \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right] dV = - \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dV = 0; \end{aligned}$$

利用投影法,

$$\iint_{S_1} dydz = 0, \quad \iint_{S_1} dzdx = 0, \quad \iint_{S_1} dxdy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy = \pi;$$

从而

$$\iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy = - \iint_{S_1} dydz + dzdx + dxdy = -\pi.$$

5. (7分) 设 S 为上半单位球面 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$, 取内侧为正侧, 计算第二型曲面积分 $\iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy$.

解法2: $S: z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$ 内侧的单位法向量为

$$\vec{n}_0 = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\} = -\frac{\{x, y, z\}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\{x, y, z\}$$

从而, 转化为第一型曲面积分, $D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$,

$$\iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy = - \iint_S (x + y + z) dS;$$

$$S: z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} ((x, y) \in D) \text{ 得 } dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy &= - \iint_S (x + y + z) dS \\ &= - \iint_D \frac{x + y + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = - \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy \\ &= - \iint_D dxdy = -\pi. \end{aligned}$$

6.(10分) 设 $R > 0$. (1). 设 $D_1 = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 计算二重积分 $\iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$;

(2). 设 $D_2 = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq R, 0 \leq y \leq R\}$, 计算 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$, 由此求出 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$.

解: (1). $D_1 = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq R\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R r e^{-r^2} dr = \frac{\pi(1 - e^{-R^2})}{4}; \end{aligned}$$

(2). 记 $D_3 = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 由二重积分的性质

$$\iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \leq \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \leq \iint_{D_3} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy;$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi(1 - e^{-R^2})}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{D_3} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi(1 - e^{-2R^2})}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

由极限的夹逼准则得 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4};$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^R dy \int_0^R e^{-x^2-y^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 = \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2,$$

$$\text{得 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

7.(10分) 设 $f(u, v)$ 在平面 \mathbb{R}^2 上有连续的一阶偏导数, 对 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 有 $f(x, x^2) = 2018$ 。又设对 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $f'_1(x, x^2) = x$ 。
(1). 当 $t \neq 0$ 时求 $f'_2(t, t^2)$; (2). 求 $f'_2(0, 0)$;

解: (1). $f(x, x^2) = 2018$ 关于 x 求导数得:

$$f'_1(x, x^2) + 2xf'_2(x, x^2) = 0 \implies x + 2xf'_2(x, x^2) = 0$$

当 $t \neq 0$ 时 $f'_2(t, t^2) = -\frac{1}{2}$;

(2). $f(u, v)$ 有连续的一阶偏导数, 由连续的定义

$$f'_2(0, 0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f'_2(t, t^2) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

8. (7分) 设 $f(u, v)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, $\vec{\ell}_1, \vec{\ell}_2, \vec{\ell}_3, \vec{\ell}_4$ 为平面上四个互异的单位向量, 且满足 $\sum_{n=1}^4 \vec{\ell}_n = (0, 0)$.
求 $\sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_n}(x_0, y_0)$.

解: 由在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_n}(x_0, y_0) = \text{grad } f(x_0, y_0) \cdot \vec{\ell}_n.$$

从而

$$\sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_n}(x_0, y_0) = \sum_{n=1}^4 \text{grad } f(x_0, y_0) \cdot \vec{\ell}_n = \text{grad } f(x_0, y_0) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^4 \vec{\ell}_n = 0.$$

9.(8分) 设 Γ 为抛物线 $2x = \pi y^2$ 上从点 $O(0,0)$ 到点 $B(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ 的有向弧段, 计算第二型曲线积分

$$\int_{\Gamma} (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy.$$

解法1: $\Gamma: x = \frac{\pi}{2}y^2, y = y, y: 0 \rightarrow 1;$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\Gamma} (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\pi y^5 - y^2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) \right) d \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 \left(1 - 2y \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) + \frac{3}{4} \pi^2 y^6 \right) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(1 + \frac{7}{4} \pi^2 y^6 - \pi y^3 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) - 2y \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) \right) dy \end{aligned}$$

9.(8分)设 Γ 为抛物线 $2x = \pi y^2$ 上从点 $O(0,0)$ 到点 $B(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ 的有向弧段, 计算第二型曲线积分

$$\int_{\Gamma} (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \left(1 + \frac{7}{4} \pi^2 y^6 - \pi y^3 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) - 2y \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) \right) dy \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 - \int_0^1 \left(\pi y^3 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) + 2y \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \right) \right) dy \quad (\text{取 } \frac{\pi}{2} y^2 = t) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2}{\pi} (t \cos t + \sin t) dt \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 - \frac{2}{\pi} t \sin t \Big|_{t=0}^{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi^2; \end{aligned}$$

9.(8分)设 Γ 为抛物线 $2x = \pi y^2$ 上从点 $O(0,0)$ 到点 $B(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ 的有向弧段, 计算第二型曲线积分

$$\int_{\Gamma} (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy.$$

解法2: $P(x, y) = 2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x$, $Q(x, y) = 1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2$.
在单连通区域 \mathbb{R}^2 内

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2y \cos x + 6xy^2 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y};$$

从而第二型曲线积分与路径无关; 取原函数

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(x, 0) dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy = y - y^2 \sin x + x^2 y^3. \end{aligned}$$

由牛顿-莱布尼兹定理

$$\int_{\Gamma} (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy = u \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

10.(8分) 设 V 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 $z = 1$ 所围的有界闭区域(锥体), 计算三重积分 $\iiint_V (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + z) dx dy dz$.

解法1: (投影法) $V = \{(x, y) \in D, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq 1\}$,

$$D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1\};$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_V (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + z) dx dy dz \\ &= \iint_D dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}^1 (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + z) dz \\ &= \iint_D \left[\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{1}{2} \right] dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \left[r - \frac{3}{2}r^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] \cdot r dr = \frac{5\pi}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

10.(8分) 设 V 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 $z = 1$ 所围的有界闭区域(锥体) 计算三重积分 $\iiint_V (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + z) dx dy dz$.

解法2:(截面法) $V = \{0 \leq z \leq 1, (x, y) \in D_z\}$,

$$D_z = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2\} = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq z\};$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_V (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + z) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + z) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z (r + z) \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{5\pi}{3} z^3 dz = \frac{5\pi}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

11.(7分)设有一抛物面 $\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) (0 \leq z \leq 1)$, 已知面密度为 $z + \frac{1}{2}$, 求其质量 m .

解: $m = \iint_{\Sigma} (z + \frac{1}{2}) dS$; $\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2), (x, y) \in D$,

$$D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\} = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}\},$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) dS \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (r^2 + 1)^{3/2} \cdot r dr = \frac{9\sqrt{3} - 1}{5} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

12.(5分) 设 D 为平面上的一个有界闭区域, $u(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续, 在 D 的内部每点处存在偏导数, $u|_{\partial D} = 0$, 且满足 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u$ 。
证明: $\forall (x, y) \in D, u(x, y) = 0$.

解: 利用格林公式

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D 2u^2 dx dy &= \iint_D 2u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial u^2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(-u^2)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &= \oint_{\partial D} -u^2 dx + u^2 dy = 0, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\iint_D 2u^2 dx dy = 0 \implies u(x, y) = 0, \forall (x, y) \in D.$$

13.(5分) 设 $u(x, y)$ 在平面上有连续的二阶偏导数, $F(s, t)$ 有连续的一阶偏导数, 且 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 有 $F\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y)\right) = 0$.
对 $\forall (s, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 有 $(\frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(s, t), \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(s, t)) \neq (0, 0)$. 证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 0.$$

解: 对 $F\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y)\right) = 0$ 关于 x, y 分别求导,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0;$$

由 $(\frac{\partial F}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}) \neq (0, 0)$,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix} = 0, \iff \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 0.$$

14.(8分) 设 $\vec{n} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ 是一个给定的单位向量, C 是平面 $x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 1$ 上的一条分段光滑的简单闭曲线, 所围有界区域 D 的面积为 A , 设 C 正向与单位向量 \vec{n} 符合右手法则。证明:

$$\oint_C (z \cos \beta - y \cos \gamma) dx + (x \cos \gamma - z \cos \alpha) dy + (y \cos \alpha - x \cos \beta) dz = 2A.$$

证明: 利用斯托克斯公式,

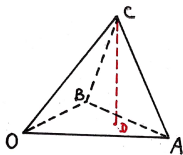
$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_C (z \cos \beta - y \cos \gamma) dx + (x \cos \gamma - z \cos \alpha) dy + (y \cos \alpha - x \cos \beta) dz \\ &= \iint_D \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (z \cos \beta - y \cos \gamma) & (x \cos \gamma - z \cos \alpha) & (y \cos \alpha - x \cos \beta) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_D 2 \cos \alpha dydz + 2 \cos \beta dzdx + 2 \cos \gamma dxdy \\ &= \iint_D 2(\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma) dS = \iint_D 2 dS = 2A. \end{aligned}$$

1. 已知四面体OABC顶点 $O(0,0,0)$, $A(1,2,3)$, $B(0,-1,2)$, $C(2,1,0)$, 求四面体OABC的体积及顶点C在O、A、B三点所决定的平面上投影点D的坐标。

解: $\overrightarrow{OA} = \{1, 2, 3\}$,

$$\overrightarrow{OB} = \{0, -1, 2\},$$

$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \{2, 1, 0\},$$



$$V_{OABC} = \frac{1}{6} |(\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB}) \cdot \overrightarrow{OC}| = \frac{1}{6} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right| = 2;$$

方法1. 记 $\overrightarrow{OD} = \lambda \overrightarrow{OA} + \mu \overrightarrow{OB}$

$$= \{\lambda, 2\lambda - \mu, 3\lambda + 2\mu\},$$

则 $\overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{OD} - \overrightarrow{OC}$

$$= \{-2 + \lambda, -1 + 2\lambda - \mu, 3\lambda + 2\mu\};$$

由 $\overrightarrow{CD} \perp \overrightarrow{OA}$, $\overrightarrow{CD} \perp \overrightarrow{OB}$ 得

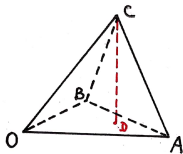
$$0 = \overrightarrow{CD} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} = -4 + 14\lambda + 4\mu;$$

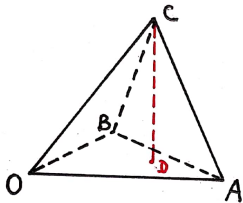
$$0 = \overrightarrow{CD} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = 1 + 4\lambda + 5\mu;$$

解得

$$\lambda = \frac{4}{9}, \mu = -\frac{5}{9}, \overrightarrow{OD} = \left\{ \frac{4}{9}, \frac{13}{9}, \frac{2}{9} \right\};$$

从而 $D(\frac{4}{9}, \frac{13}{9}, \frac{2}{9})$.





方法2:

$$\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \{7, -2, -1\};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{DC} &= (\overrightarrow{OC})_{\vec{n}} \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} = \left(\overrightarrow{OC} \cdot \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} \right) \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} \\ &= \frac{\overrightarrow{OC} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|^2} \vec{n} = \frac{2}{9} \vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{14}{9}, \frac{-4}{9}, \frac{-2}{9} \right\}; \end{aligned}$$

从而由 $C(2, 1, 0)$ 得 $D(\frac{4}{9}, \frac{13}{9}, \frac{2}{9})$.

2. 设圆 C 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与平面 $x + z = a$ 的交线, a 为正实数。求圆 C 在 xoy 平面上的投影曲线, 并求圆 C 的圆心及半径。

解法1: 圆 $C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \\ x + z = a, \end{cases}$ 消去 z 得投影柱面

$$x^2 + y^2 + (a - x)^2 = a^2 \implies (x - \frac{1}{2}a)^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \frac{1}{4}a^2;$$

圆 C 在 xoy 平面上的投影曲线为(椭圆曲线)

$$L: \begin{cases} (x - \frac{1}{2}a)^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \frac{1}{4}a^2, \\ z = 0, \end{cases};$$

圆 C 的圆心投影点为 $(\frac{1}{2}a, 0)$, 得圆 C 的圆心为 $(\frac{1}{2}a, 0, \frac{1}{2}a)$; 注意到点 $(0, 0, a)$ 在圆 C 上, 从而半径为

$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 0^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

2. 设圆 C 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与平面 $x + z = a$ 的交线, a 为正实数。求圆 C 在 xoy 平面上的投影曲线, 并求圆 C 的圆心及半径。

解法2: 圆 $C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \\ x + z = a, \end{cases}$, 解得 $M_1(0, 0, a)$ 在圆 C 上;

设 $M_2(x, y, z) \in C$, $d = M_1M_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2}$. 下面求 $M_2(x, y, z) \in C$ 时 d 的极值, 即函数 $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2$ 在条件

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 = 0, x + z - a = 0$$

下的极值; 引进拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2) + \mu(x + z - a);$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0; & \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + 2\lambda y = 0; \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2(z - a) + 2\lambda z + \mu = 0; & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 = 0; \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = x + z - a = 0; \end{cases}$$

解得拉格朗日函数的驻点为 $(0, 0, a, 0, 0)$ 及 $(a, 0, 0, -2, 2a)$;

2. 设圆 C 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与平面 $x + z = a$ 的交线, a 为正实数。求圆 C 在 xoy 平面上的投影曲线, 并求圆 C 的圆心及半径。

拉格朗日函数的驻点为 $(0, 0, a, 0, 0)$ 及 $(a, 0, 0, -2, 2a)$; 由实际意义知, $M_2(a, 0, 0)$ 时 $d_{\text{最大}} = \sqrt{2}a$; 从而得圆 C 的圆心为 $(\frac{1}{2}a, 0, \frac{1}{2}a)$ (M_1 与 M_2 的中点), 半径为 $R = \frac{1}{2}d = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$.

3. 求曲面 $S: z = x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 + 3$ 上平行于平面 $\pi: 2x + y + z = 0$ 的切平面方程。

解：设切点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$,

$$S: F(x, y, z) = z - x^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^2 - 3 = 0;$$

曲面在 M 处法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = \{-2x_0, -\frac{1}{2}y_0, 1\}$; 平面 π 的法向量为 $\vec{n}_2 = \{2, 1, 1\}$. 由切平面平行于平面 π 以及 $M \in S$ 得

$$\frac{-2x_0}{2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}y_0}{1} = \frac{1}{1}, \quad z_0 - x_0^2 - \frac{1}{4}y_0^2 - 3 = 0;$$

解得 $x_0 = -1, y_0 = -2, z_0 = 5, \vec{n}_1 = \{2, 1, 1\}$, 切平面方程为

$$2(x + 1) + (y + 2) + (z - 5) = 0 \iff 2x + y + z = 1.$$

4. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $z = z(x, y)$ 在 $P(1, 1, 1)$ 处的全微分。

解法1: 同时求微分

$$d(xyz) + d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = d(1 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow yzdx + xzdy + xydz + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow yzdx + xzdy + xydz + \frac{2xdx + 2ydy + 2zdz}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$$

取 $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$ 得

$$dx + dy + dz + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(dx + dy + dz) = 0 \Rightarrow dz|_{(1,1,1)} = -dx - dy.$$

4. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $z = z(x, y)$ 在 $P(1, 1, 1)$ 处的全微分。

解法2: 关于 x 求导 (注意 $z = z(x, y)$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(xyz)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial(1 + \sqrt{3})}{\partial x} \\ \Rightarrow yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \frac{\partial(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

取 $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$ 得

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,1,1)} = -1.$$

类似, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,1,1)} = -1$; 从而

$$dz|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,1,1)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,1,1)} dy = -dx - dy.$$

5. 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2$ 的极值点。

解: $\begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2 - 8x + 2y = 0, \\ f'_y = 2x - 2y = 0, \end{cases}$, 得驻点为 $(0, 0)$ 、 $(2, 2)$;

$$f''_{xx} = 6x - 8, f''_{xy} = 2, f''_{yy} = -2;$$

• 驻点 $(0, 0)$:

$$A = f''_{xx}(0, 0) = -8, B = f''_{xy}(0, 0) = 2, C = f''_{yy}(0, 0) = -2;$$

由 $AC - B^2 = 12 > 0$ 且 $A < 0$ 得: $(0, 0)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的极大值点;

• 驻点 $(2, 2)$:

$$A = f''_{xx}(2, 2) = 4, B = f''_{xy}(2, 2) = 2, C = f''_{yy}(2, 2) = -2;$$

由 $AC - B^2 = -12 < 0$ 得: $(2, 2)$ 不是函数 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点;

6. 设周期为 2π 的函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$, 求 $f(x)$ 以 2π 为周期的傅里叶级数, 并利用展开式求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$ 的和。

解: $T = 2\ell = 2\pi \implies \ell = \pi$;

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots;$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{2(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n}, n = 1, 2, \dots; \end{aligned}$$

从而 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数为

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n} \sin nx;$$

6. 设周期为 2π 的函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$, 求 $f(x)$ 以 π 为周期的傅里叶级数, 并利用展开式求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$ 的和。

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n} \sin nx;$$

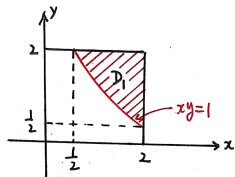
取 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 由Dirichlet定理

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^j}{\pi(2j+1)} &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(2j+1)} \sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi}{2} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0) + f(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0)}{2} = \frac{1 + 1}{2} = 1; \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j}{2j+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}; \end{aligned}$$

7. 计算 $\iint_D \max\{xy, 1\} d\sigma$, 其中
 $D = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$.

解: 取 $D_1 = D \cap \{xy \geq 1\}$,

$$D_2 = D \cap \{xy \leq 1\};$$



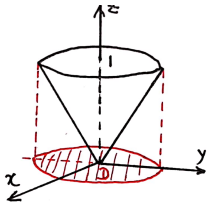
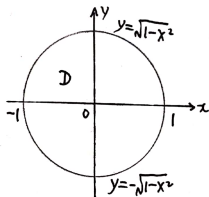
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \max\{xy, 1\} d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} \max\{xy, 1\} d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \max\{xy, 1\} d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{D_1} xy d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{D_1} xy d\sigma + \iint_D d\sigma - \iint_{D_1} d\sigma \\ &= \int_{1/2}^2 dx \int_{1/x}^2 (xy - 1) dy + 4 = \frac{19}{4} + \ln 2; \end{aligned}$$

8. 计算 $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz$.

解: $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in D, \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq z \leq 1\}$,

$D = \{(x, y) : -1 \leq x \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}\};$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz; \end{aligned}$$



$\Omega = \{0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}\};$

$$\Omega = \{0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}\};$$

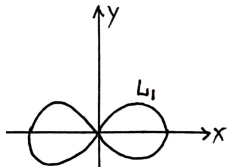
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} r \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} r^3 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \varphi}{4 \cos^4 \varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{6} (2\sqrt{2} - 1) \pi; \end{aligned}$$

9. 设L为双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$, a 为正实数, 求曲线积分 $\oint_L |x| ds$ 。

解: 由对称性

$$I = \oint_L |x| ds = 4 \oint_{L_1} |x| ds = 4 \int_{L_1} x ds;$$

引进极坐标 (r, θ) ,



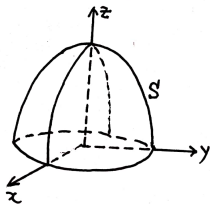
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \iff r = a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta};$$

$$L_1: x = a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \cos \theta, y = a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta;$$

$$I = 4 \int_{L_1} x ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos \theta d\theta = 2\sqrt{2}a^2.$$

10. 设 S 是半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $R > 0$, 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_S (x + y + z + 1)^2 dS$ 。



解: $I = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 + 2xy + 2yz + 2xz + 2x + 2y + 2z) dS$,

由对称性: $\iint_S (2xy + 2yz + 2xz + 2x + 2y) dS = 0$;

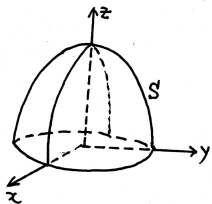
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 + 2z) dS \\ &= \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1) dS + \iint_S 2z dS \\ &= \iint_S (R^2 + 1) dS + \iint_S 2z dS = (R^2 + 1) \cdot 2\pi R^2 + \iint_S 2z dS \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (R^2 + 1) \cdot 2\pi R^2 + \iint_S 2z dS;$$

$$S: z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2},$$

$$(x, y) \in D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\},$$

$$dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy;$$



$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2\pi(R^2 + 1)R^2 + \iint_D 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \\ &= 2\pi(R^2 + 1)R^2 + \iint_D 2R dx dy = 2\pi R^2(R^2 + R + 1); \end{aligned}$$

11. 设在上半平面 $D = \{(x, y) : y > 0\}$ 内, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 且对任何 $t > 0$ 都有 $f(tx, ty) = t^{-2}f(x, y)$ 。证明: 对 D 内的任意分段光滑的有向简单闭曲线 L , 都有

$$\oint_L yf(x, y)dx - xf(x, y)dy = 0.$$

证明: 在等式 $f(tx, ty) = t^{-2}f(x, y)$ 二侧关于 t 求导

$$xf'_1(tx, ty) + yf'_2(tx, ty) = -2t^{-3}f(x, y),$$

取 $t = 1$ 得

$$xf'_1(x, y) + yf'_2(x, y) = -2f(x, y);$$

在单连通区域 D 内 $P(x, y) = yf(x, y)$, $Q(x, y) = -xf(x, y)$;

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2f(x, y) - xf'_1(x, y) - yf'_2(x, y) = 0,$$

从而, $\oint_L yf(x, y)dx - xf(x, y)dy = 0$ 。

12. S 是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = e^y \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq y \leq 1$)围绕 z 轴旋转生成的旋转曲面、下侧, 求 $I = \iint_S 4xzdydz - 2yzdzdx + (x^2 - z^2)dxdy$.

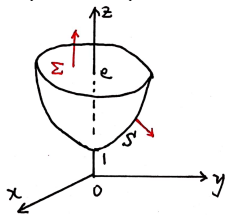
解法1: 旋转曲面

$S: z = e\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ($1 \leq z \leq e$)、下侧;

取 $\Sigma: z = e$ ($x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$)、上侧;

由曲面 S 与 Σ 所围立体记为 Ω .

由高斯公式及投影法



$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{S \cup \Sigma} - \iint_{\Sigma} 4xzdydz - 2yzdzdx + (x^2 - z^2)dxdy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (4z - 2z - 2z)dV - \left(0 + 0 + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 - e^2)dxdy \right) \\ &= e^2\pi - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r dr = e^2\pi - \frac{1}{4}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

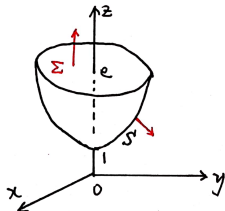
12. S 是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = e^y \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq y \leq 1$)围绕 z 轴旋转生成的旋转曲面、下侧, 求 $I = \iint_S 4xzdydz - 2yzdzdx + (x^2 - z^2)dxdy$.

解法2: 旋转曲面

$S: z = e\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ($1 \leq z \leq e$)、下侧;

下侧单位法向量

$$\vec{n}^0 = \frac{\{xe^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, ye^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, -\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\sqrt{1+e^2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}};$$



$$I = \iint_S \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{(4x^2z-2y^2z)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - (x^2 - z^2)}{\sqrt{1 + e^2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}} dS;$$

$$I = \iint_S \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{(4x^2z-2y^2z)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - (x^2 - z^2)}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}} dS;$$

$$S: z = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, (x, y) \in D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + e^{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}} dx dy;$$

$$I = \iint_D \left[e^{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{(4x^2 - 2y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - x^2 + e^{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right] dx dy;$$

利用

$$\iint_D \frac{x^2 e^{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{y^2 e^{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy,$$

$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D \left[e^{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{(x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) + e^{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \left[e^{2r}(r+1) - \frac{1}{2}r \right] \cdot r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \left[e^{2r}(r^2+r) - \frac{1}{2}r^2 \right] dr = e^2\pi - \frac{1}{4}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

13. 在变力 $\vec{F} = yz\vec{i} + zx\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$ 的作用下, 质点由原点沿直线运动到椭圆面 $x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2 + \frac{1}{6}z^2 = 1$ 上第一卦限上的点 $P(a, b, c)$, 问 a, b, c 取何值时力 \vec{F} 所做的功 W 最大, 并求 W 的最大值。

解: 直线 $OP: x = at, y = bt, z = ct, t: 0 \rightarrow 1$;

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_{OP} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{OP} yzdx + zxdy + xydz \\ &= \int_0^1 3abct^2 dt = abc; \end{aligned}$$

我们要计算: 当 $a^2 + \frac{1}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{6}c^2 = 1$ 且 $a > 0, b > 0$ 及 $c > 0$ 时求 $W = abc$ 的最大值。引进拉格朗日函数

$$L(a, b, c, \lambda) = abc + \lambda(a^2 + \frac{1}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{6}c^2 - 1);$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} = bc + 2\lambda a = 0, & \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = ac + \frac{2}{3}\lambda b = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial c} = ab + \frac{1}{3}\lambda c = 0, & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = a^2 + \frac{1}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{6}c^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得拉格朗日函数的驻点 $(a, b, c, \lambda) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 1, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$. 结合实际问题, 当 $(a, b, c) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 1, \sqrt{2})$ 时 W 有最大值 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

14. 设P为椭球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$ 上的动点, S在点P处的切平面与xoy平面垂直, 求点P的轨迹C, 并计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+3)|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} dS$, Σ 是椭球面S位于曲线C上方部分。

解: 设点 $P(x, y, z)$, 则

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1 \quad (1)$$

椭球面S在 $P(x, y, z)$ 处的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y - z, 2z - y\}$, 由切平面与xoy平面垂直得

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{k} = 0 \implies 2z - y = 0 \quad (2)$$

从而点P的轨迹为 $C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1 \\ 2z - y = 0 \end{cases}$. 点P的轨

迹C在xoy平面上的投影曲线为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$;

14. 设P为椭球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$ 上的动点, S在点P处的切平面与 xoy 平面垂直, 求点P的轨迹C, 并计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+3)|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} dS$, Σ 是椭球面S位于曲线C上方部分。

点P的轨迹C在 xoy 平面上的投影曲线为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$;

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}y + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - \frac{3}{4}y^2}, (x, y) \in D = \{x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 \leq 1\} \text{ 且 } 2z - y \geq 0;$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{4 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz}}{2z - y} dx dy;$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+3)|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+3)(2z-y)}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} dS \\ &= \iint_D (x+3) dx dy \text{ (由对称性)} = \iint_D 3 dx dy = 2\sqrt{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

15. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内收敛, 和函数 $y(x)$ 满足:

$$y'' - 2xy' - 4y = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1.$$

(I) 证明 $a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1} a_n, n=1, 2, \dots$

(II) 求 $y(x)$ 的表达式。

解: (I). 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内 $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ (其收敛半径为 $R = +\infty$),

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}; \\ y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = y'' - 2xy' - 4y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - 2na_n - 4a_n] x^n \\ 0 = y(0) = a_0, \quad 1 = y'(0) = a_1; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = y'' - 2xy' - 4y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - 2na_n - 4a_n] x^n \\ 0 = y(0) = a_0, \quad 1 = y'(0) = a_1; \end{cases}$$

比较系数得

$$\begin{cases} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} = (2n+4)a_n \\ a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1}a_n \\ a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

(II) 由 $a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1}a_n$, $a_0 = 0$ 推得

$$a_0 = a_2 = \cdots = a_{2k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \cdots;$$

由 $a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1}a_n$, $a_1 = 1$ 推得

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{2}a_1, a_5 = \frac{2}{4}a_3 = \frac{2}{4} \frac{2}{2}a_1 = \frac{1}{2!}a_1,$$

$$a_7 = \frac{1}{3!}a_1, \cdots, a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{k!}, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots;$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = x + \frac{1}{1!}x^3 + \frac{1}{2!}x^5 + \frac{1}{3!}x^7 + \cdots \\ &= x \left[1 + \frac{1}{1!}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}x^4 + \frac{1}{3!}x^6 + \cdots \right] = xe^{x^2}; \end{aligned}$$