一、 计算题(20分)

1. 设区域
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,求 $\iint_D \frac{1 + xy^2}{1 + x^2 + y^2} dxdy$.

解:
$$\iint_{D} \frac{1+xy^{2}}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dxdy = \iint_{D} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dxdy \qquad (曲对称性)$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{1+r^{2}} dr$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+r^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{1} d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \ln 2d\theta = \pi \ln 2.$$

解法 1:
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \int_{-\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}}^{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dz \quad (或利用对称性)$$

$$= 2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, dr$$

$$(\Rightarrow r = \sin t) = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t \cos^2 t dt = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 t - 1) \cos^2 t d\cos t dt$$

$$=2\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3\cos^5 t - 5\cos^3 t}{15} \bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = 2\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2}{15} d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{15}.$$

解法 2:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 \sin^3 \varphi dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 \varphi}{5} d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 \varphi - 1}{5} d\cos \varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^3 \varphi - 3\cos \varphi}{15} \bigg|_0^{\pi} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4}{15} d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{15},$$

解法 3:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2}+y^{2}) dx dy dz = \iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1} (x^{2}+y^{2}) dx dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}} dz \quad (\text{DFIDENTIALS})$$

$$= 2 \iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1} (x^{2}+y^{2}) \sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} \sqrt{1-r^{2}} dr \quad \sqrt{1-r^{2}} = t$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} \cdot t \cdot (-\frac{t}{r}) dt = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (1-t^{2}) \cdot t^{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{8}{15} \pi.$$

3. 计算 $\int_L (2+x^2y) ds$, 其中L为单位圆周 $x^2+y^2=1$ 的右半部分.

解:由对称性可得,

$$\int_{L} (2 + x^{2}y) ds = \int_{L} 2 ds = 2 \pi.$$

二、计算题(15分)

1. 求函数
$$f(x,y) = x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 - 2x + 2y$$
的极值.

解:

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2x - 2y - 2 = 0, \\ f_y = -2x + 6y + 2 = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得驻点为(1,0)

$$A = f_{xx}(1,0) = 2, B = f_{xy}(1,0) = -2, C = f_{yy}(1,0) = 6,$$

 $AC-B^2=8>0, A>0,$ 故(1,0)为极小值点, f(1,0)=-1.

- 2. 设函数 $f(x) = 1 x^2 (0 \le x \le \pi)$,
- (1) 将函数f(x)展成余弦级数; (2)求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$ 的和.

解: (1)将函数偶延拓,延拓后的函数为连续函数

$$b_{n} = 0, a_{0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - x^{2}) dx = \frac{6 - 2\pi^{2}}{3},$$

$$n \ge 1 \text{ By}, a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - x^{2}) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - x^{2}) \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n}\right)' dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} (1 - x^{2}) \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{2x \sin nx}{n} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{2x}{n} \left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right)' dx$$

$$= -\frac{4x \cos nx}{n^{2}\pi} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{4}{n^{2}\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot (-1)^{n-1}}{n^{2}\pi}.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{3 - \pi^2}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \cos nx, \ 0 \le x \le \pi, \text{li}$$

(2) 由(1)可知:
$$1 = f(0) = \frac{3 - \pi^2}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$$
,故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^3}{12}$.

三、(12分)

设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^3y}{x^4 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 , 讨论: (1) $f(x,y)$ 在(0,0)点的连续性;

(2) $f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y)$ 在 (0,0) 点的连续性;(3) f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 点的可微性.

M:
$$(1) : |\frac{2x^3y}{x^4 + y^2}| \le |x|, : \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0),$$

即函数在(0,0)点连续.

$$(2) f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0, f_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0,$$

当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时,可计算得

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{6x^2y(x^4 + y^2) - 2x^3y \cdot 4x^3}{(x^4 + y^2)^2} = \frac{6x^2y^3 - 2x^6y}{(x^4 + y^2)^2},$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \frac{2x^3(x^4 + y^2) - 2x^3y \cdot 2y}{(x^4 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2x^7 - 2x^3y^2}{(x^4 + y^2)^2},$$

又因为
$$\lim_{\substack{y=x^2\\x\to 0}} f_x(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{y=x^2\\x\to 0}} \frac{6x^8 - 2x^8}{(x^4 + x^4)^2} = 1 \neq f_x(0,0),$$

$$\lim_{\substack{y=2x^2\\x\to 0}} f_y(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{y=2x^2\\x\to 0}} \frac{2x^7 - 2x^3 4x^4}{(5x^4)^2} = \infty \neq f_y(0,0),$$

所以 $f_x(x,y)$, $f_v(x,y)$ 在 (0,0) 点的不连续.

(3)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0)x - f_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
$$= \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{2x^3y}{(x^4 + y^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

沿路径
$$y = x^2$$
,上述极限 = $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{|x|\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 不存在,

因此函数在(0,0)处不可微。

四、证明题(10分)

证明函数 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$ 在 $(0,2\pi)$ 内可导.

证明: $\forall 0 < \delta < \pi$, 考虑区间 $[\delta, 2\pi - \delta] \subset (0, 2\pi)$,

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos kx \right| \leq \frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \leq \frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \right|}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos nx$ 的部分和序列在 $[\delta, 2\pi - \delta]$ 上一致有界,

又
$$:$$
 $\left\{\frac{1}{n}\right\}$ 单调且一致收敛于0,

:. 由Dirichlet判别法知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n}$ 在[δ , $2\pi - \delta$]上一致收敛.

又: $\left|\frac{\sin nx}{n^2}\right| \le \frac{1}{n^2}$,故由Weirstrass判别法知, $\exists x_0 \in [\delta, 2\pi - \delta]$,

使得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx_0}{n^2}$$
收敛.

因此 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx_0}{n^2}$ 在[δ ,2 π - δ]上可导, 由 δ 的任意性, 此级数在(0,2 π)上可导.

五、(用 Green 公式计算 12 分)

已知L是第一象限中从点(0,0)沿圆周 $x^2+y^2=2x$ 到点(2,0),再沿 $x^2+y^2=4$ 到点(0,2)的曲线,计算曲线积分 $I=\int_{I}3x^2y\mathrm{d}x+(x^3+x-2y)\mathrm{d}y.$

解:补充从点(0,2)到(0,0)的直线段C, L和C所围成的平面区域记为D, 由*Green*公式,

$$\int_{L+C} 3x^2 y dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy = \iint_D dx dy = \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_C 3x^2 y dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_2^0 (-2y) dy = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4.$$

六、(计算题 17分)

设曲面 Σ 是 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧,

- (1) 利用Gauss公式计算∬xydydz + xdzdx + x²dxdy;
- (2) 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{2} (x^2y + xy + x^2z) dS.$

解: (1) 补充曲面 Σ_1 : $x^2 + y^2 \le 4, z = 0$, 方向指向下侧

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{1}} xydydz + xdzdx + x^{2}dxdy = \iiint_{L^{2}\mathbb{R}} ydxdydz = 0$$
(由对称性)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} xydydz + xdzdx + x^{2}dxdy = -\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} xydydz + xdzdx + x^{2}dxdy$$

$$= -\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x^{2}dxdy = \iint_{x^{2}+y^{2}\leq 4} x^{2}dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{3} \cos^{2}\theta dr$$

$$= 4\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = 4\pi$$

(2) Σ 的单位法向量为 $(\frac{x}{2}, \frac{y}{2}, \frac{z}{2}) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 原积分= $\iint_{\Sigma} xy \cos \alpha dS + x \cos \beta dS + x^2 \cos \gamma dS$ = $\iint_{\Sigma} xy dy dz + x dx dz + x^2 dx dy = 4\pi$.

七、(计算题 17分)

- (1) 利用Stokes公式 计算 $\oint_{\Gamma} (y+x^2) dx + (z+y^2) dy + (2x+z^2) dz$,其中 Γ 为平面 x+y+z=1 与柱面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ 的交线,从 z 轴正向看向原点时Γ为顺时针方向.
- (2) 求曲线积分 $\int_L x dx y^2 dy z^2 dz$, 其中L为曲线 Γ从 (2,0,-1) 到 (-2,0,3) 的一段.

解: (1) 令平面Σ为x+y+z=1在柱面内的部分,方向指向下侧.

$$Stokes$$
公式 ⇒ 原积分=
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left| \frac{dydz}{\partial x} - \frac{dzdx}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right| = \iint_{\Sigma} -dydz - 2dzdx - dxdy$$
$$| y + x^{2} - z + y^{2} - 2x + z^{2} |$$
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} -4dxdy = 4\iint_{\frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{9} \le 1} dxdy = 24\pi.$$

另解

令平面 Σ 为x+y+z=1在柱面内的部分,方向指向下侧.

$$Stokes$$
公式 ⇒ 原积分= \iint_{Σ} $\begin{vmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y+x^2 & z+y^2 & 2x+z^2 \end{vmatrix} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} dS,$

$$=4\iint_{\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{y^2}{9}\leq 1} dxdy = 24\pi.$$

(2)
$$\Rightarrow P = x, Q = -y^2, R = -z^2$$
,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 0$$
:. 积分与路径无关,

积分计算方法 1:

$$xdx - y^2dy - z^2dz$$
的原函数为 $u(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{z^3}{3} + C$,
故此积分= $u(-2,0,3) - u(2,0,-1) = -\frac{28}{3}$.

积分计算方法 2:

取路径
$$(2,0,-1) \rightarrow (-2,0,-1) \rightarrow (-2,0,3)$$

原积分 =
$$\int_{2}^{-2} x dx - \int_{-1}^{3} z^{2} dz = -\frac{28}{3}$$
.