# 上海交通大学试卷

(2015 至 2016 学年 第 2 学期 2016 年 05 月 04 日 )

# 一、填空题(每小题4分,共16分)

1. 设 
$$z = f\left(\ln x + \frac{1}{y}\right)$$
, 其中  $f(u)$  可微, 则  $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

解:

算就对了.

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf'\Big(\ln x + \frac{1}{y}\Big) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + y^2f'\Big(\ln x + \frac{1}{y}\Big) \cdot \Big(-\frac{1}{y^2}\Big) = 0$$

2. 曲面  $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$  在点  $\left(1,1,\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  处的切平面方程为\_\_\_\_\_\_.

解:

取全微分:

$$\mathrm{d}z = rac{-rac{y}{x^2}\mathrm{d}x + rac{1}{x}\mathrm{d}y}{1 + \left(rac{y}{x}
ight)^2} = rac{-y\,\mathrm{d}x + x\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

代入 $(x,y,z)=\left(1,1,\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 得到:

$$dz = \frac{-dx + dy}{2} \Rightarrow dx - dy + 2dz = 0$$

从而得到法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (1, -1, 2)$ ,从而得到切平面方程:

$$(x-1)-(y-1)+2\left(z-rac{\pi}{4}
ight)=0 \Rightarrow x-y+2z=rac{\pi}{2}$$

3. 设空间域  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \}$ ,则  $\iint_{\Omega} [(x - 2y)^2 - 4z^2] dV = _____.$ 解:

利用镜面对称性与轮换对称性即可:

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_{\varOmega} (x^2 + 4y^2 - 4z^2) \, \mathrm{d}V = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\varOmega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, \mathrm{d}V \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi \, \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{15} \end{split}$$

4. 设曲面 
$$\Sigma = \{(x, y, z) | x + y + z = 1 (x, y, z \ge 0) \}$$
,则曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_. 解:

直接投影后爆算就好了:

$$I = \iint_{D} \sqrt{3} y^{2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1-y} \sqrt{3} y^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{3} y^{2} (1-y) dy = \sqrt{3} B(3,2)$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(5)} = \sqrt{3} \frac{2! \cdot 1!}{4!}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

其中利用了B函数与 $\Gamma$ 函数,当然直接积分也是可以哒.

# 二、单项选择题(每小题3分,共12分)

①连续;

②可偏导;

③可微.

以上正确的结论有().

A. 0 个

B. 1个

C. 2个

D. 3个

解:

根据极坐标形式:  $f(x,y) = r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \sin \frac{1}{r^2}$ ,可以直接看出: 连续,且 $f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$ ,

可微.

从而该题选 D.

6. 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
 在 $(0,0)$  点沿 $\mathbf{l} = (1,2)$ 的方向导数为 $(0,0)$ .

- A.  $\frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}$ . B.  $\frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}}$ .
- C. 0.
- D. 不存在.

解:

老老实实算就对了:

$$\lim_{r \to 0^+} \frac{f(r,2r) - f(0\,,0)}{\sqrt{5}\,r} = \lim_{r \to 0^+} \frac{4r^3}{\sqrt{5}\,r \cdot 5r^2} = \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}}$$

从而该题选 B.

7. 交换二次积分  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{2(1-x)}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$  次序的结果为(

A. 
$$\int_0^2 dy \int_{1-\frac{y}{2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$
.

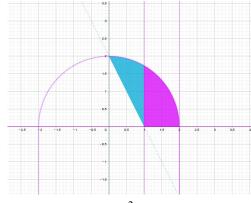
B. 
$$\int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}-1}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$
.

C. 
$$\int_0^2 dy \int_{2(1-y)}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$
.

D. 
$$\int_0^2 dy \int_{2(y-1)}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$
.

解:

一个图就搞定啦!



从而简单计算x下界:  $y=2(1-x)\Rightarrow x-1-\frac{y}{2}$ , 该题选 A

8. 设 
$$f(x,y)$$
 在  $(0,0)$  某邻域内连续,且  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = 1$ ,则(

A. f(0,0) 必为极大值.

B. f(0,0) 必为极小值.

C. f(0,0) 必不是极值.

D. 不能判定 f(0,0) 是否为极值.

解:

解法一:考虑流氓做法,直接取

$$\frac{f(x,y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 + xy = r^4 + r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = r^2 (r^2 + \cos \theta \sin \theta)$$

从而 $r \to 0$ 时 f(x,y)的符号与 $\theta$ 有关,从而f(0,0)必然不是极值.

从而该题选 C.

解法二: 老老实实做小量分析:

$$\frac{f(x,y)-xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = 1 + o(1), \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \rightarrow 0$$

整理得到:

$$egin{aligned} f(x,y) &= (x^2 + y^2)^2 + xy + o[(x^2 + y^2)^2] \ &= r^4 + r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + o(r^4) \ &= r^2 (r^2 + \cos \theta \sin \theta + o(r^2)), r &\to 0 \end{aligned}$$

从而 $r \to 0$ 时f(x,y)的符号与 $\theta$ 有关,从而f(0,0)必然不是极值.

从而该题选 C.

# 三、(每小题8分,共16分)

9. 设 z = z(x, y) 由方程  $x + y^2 - ze^z = 1$  确定, 又 x = x(t) 由方程  $xe^x = \ln(1+t)$  确定,  $y = \cos t$ ,

求 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  以及  $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0}$ .

解:

我直接反胃. 对第一个式子求微分:

$$dx + 2y dy - (z+1)e^z dz = 0$$

从而得到:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{e}^z(z+1)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{\mathrm{e}^z(z+1)}$$

唉,后面没办法啊,对t求导的话,考虑链导法则:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} &= rac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot rac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + rac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot rac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \ &= rac{1}{\mathrm{e}^z \left(z+1
ight)} \cdot rac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + rac{2y}{\mathrm{e}^z \left(z+1
ight)} \left(-\sin t
ight) \end{aligned}$$

逐项计算, t=0时, x=0,y=1,z=0, 对 $xe^x=\ln(1+t)$ 两边取微分:

$$(x+1)e^x dx = \frac{dt}{1+t}$$

代入t=0得到:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0} = 1$$

从而得到:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0} = 1$$

10.设 f(u,v) 具有二阶连续偏导数,  $z = f\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right)$ , 求  $z_x, z_y, z_{xy}$ .

解:

算就对了:

$$egin{align} z_x &= f_1 + rac{1}{y} f_2, \; z_y = -rac{x}{y^2} f_2 \ &z_{xy} = z_{yx} \! = \! -rac{1}{y^2} f_2 \! - rac{x}{y^2} \Big( f_{12} \! + \! rac{1}{y} f_{22} \Big) \ &z_{yy} = z_{yx} = -rac{1}{y^2} f_2 \! - rac{x}{y^2} \left( f_{12} \! + \! rac{1}{y} f_{22} 
ight) \ &z_{yy} = z_{yy} = -rac{1}{y^2} f_2 - rac{x}{y^2} \left( f_{12} \! + \! rac{1}{y} f_{22} 
ight) \ &z_{yy} = z_{yy} = -rac{1}{y^2} f_2 - rac{x}{y^2} \left( f_{12} \! + \! rac{1}{y} f_{22} 
ight) \ &z_{yy} = z_{yy} = -rac{1}{y^2} f_2 - rac{x}{y^2} \left( f_{12} \! + \! rac{1}{y} f_{22} 
ight) \ &z_{yy} = z_{yy} = -rac{1}{y^2} f_2 - rac{x}{y^2} \left( f_{12} \! + \! rac{1}{y} f_{22} 
ight) \ &z_{yy} = z_{yy} = -rac{1}{y} f_2 + ra$$

## 四、(本题共10分)

11.求  $f(x,y) = 5x^2 + 5y^2 - 8xy$  在椭圆域  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 - xy \le 75\}$  上的最值,并问该最值是否为 f(x,y) 的极值?

(???我一大个问号,为什么让我判断最值是不是极值?还是光滑函数?应该想问局部 最值是否是全局极值。

解:

先作换元
$$x = \frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}}, y = \frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}}$$
, 从而得到:

$$f(x,y) = g(u,v) = 5u^2 + 5v^2 - 8 \cdot \frac{u^2 - v^2}{2} = u^2 + 9v^2$$

区域变为:

$$D = \{(u,v): u^2 + 3v^2 \leq 150\}$$

再伸缩变换一下好了:  $\lambda = u, \mu = \sqrt{3}v$ , 从而得到:

$$f(x,y) = h(\lambda,\mu) = \lambda^2 + 3\mu^2$$

区域变为:

$$D = \{ (\lambda, \mu) : \lambda^2 + \mu^2 \leq 150 \}$$

直接看出 $f(x,y)_{\min} = h(0,0) = f(0,0) = 0$ ,且也为全局最小值,当然也是极小值.

对于最大值,利用极坐标换元 $\lambda = r\cos\theta, \mu = r\sin\theta, 0 \le r \le \sqrt{150}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ ,从而得到:

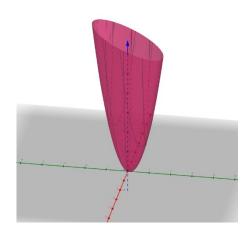
$$f(x,y) = \varphi(r,\theta) = r^2 + 2r^2\sin^2\theta \le r^2 + 2r^2 \le 3 \times 150 = 450$$

当且仅当 $\sin^2\theta = 1, r = \sqrt{150}$  时取等号,从而 f(x,y) 在D上最大值为

$$f(x,y) = \varphi\left(\sqrt{150}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \varphi\left(\sqrt{150}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = f(5, -5) = f(-5, 5) = 450.$$

当 $\theta \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right\}$ 时, $\varphi\left(r, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 随r增加而增加,由仿射变换的性质知,f(5, -5), f(-5, 5)不是 f(x,y) 在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的极值.

Ps: 最后还是画一下函数图像吧:



## 五、计算下列积分(每小题 10分,共30分)

12.计算二重积分 
$$\iint_{D} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + y \right) dxdy$$
, 其中  $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 4, (x-1)^2 + y^2 \ge 1$ .

解:

记
$$D_1 = \{(x,y): x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$
, $D_2 = \{(x,y): (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ ,从而有:

$$egin{align*} I &= \iint_{D_1} ig( \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + y ig) \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y - \iint_{D_2} ig( \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + y ig) \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d} heta \int_0^2 r^2 \mathrm{d}r - \int_{-rac{\pi}{2}}^{rac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d} heta \int_0^{2\cos heta} r^2 \mathrm{d}r \ &= 2\pi \cdot rac{2^3}{3} - \int_{-rac{\pi}{2}}^{rac{\pi}{2}} rac{2^3\cos^3 heta}{3} \, \mathrm{d} heta \ &= rac{16\pi}{3} - rac{16}{3} \cdot rac{2}{3} \ &= rac{16}{3} ig( \pi - rac{2}{3} ig) \end{split}$$

13.计算  $\int_C \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$  , 其中 C 是起点 A(-1,0) 到终点 B(1,0) 的抛物线段  $y = x^2 - 1$ .

解:

注意到  $\frac{x\,\mathrm{d}y-y\,\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+y^2}=\mathrm{darctan}\,\frac{y}{x}$ , 从而积分与路径无关,从而直接选择单位圆:

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sin \theta \end{cases}, \theta : -\pi \to 0$$

从而计算得:

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{0} \mathrm{d}\theta = \pi$$

14. 计算 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} (a > 0)$$
,其中  $\Sigma$  :  $z = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ,取上侧.

解:

记
$$\varSigma^-:z=-\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$$
,取上侧, $\varSigma_1^+=\{(x,y,z):z=0,x^2+y^2\leqslant a^2\}$ ,取上侧,

 $D = \{(x,y): x^2 + y^2 \le a^2\}$ ,  $V = \{(x,y,z): x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, z \le 0\}$ ,利用高斯定理得到:

$$\begin{split} I &= \frac{1}{a} \int_{\varSigma^+ \cup \varSigma_1^+} (-ax) \,\mathrm{d}y \,\mathrm{d}z - (z+a)^2 \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y \, - \frac{1}{a} \int_{\varSigma_1^+} (-ax) \,\mathrm{d}y \,\mathrm{d}z - (z+a)^2 \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{G_{\text{\tiny ABUSS}}}{a} \, \frac{1}{a} \int_V (-a - 2z - 2a) \,\mathrm{d}V + \frac{1}{a} \iint_D a^2 \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^a (-2r\cos\varphi - 3a) \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi \,\mathrm{d}r + a \cdot \pi a^2 \\ &= -\frac{\pi a^3}{2} \end{split}$$

#### 六、(本题共8分)

15.设  $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $\varphi(x,y)$  具有一阶连续偏导数.

(1) 令
$$u(x,y) = \int_0^{\varphi(x,y)} f(t) dt$$
, 证明:  $u(x,y)$ 可微, 并求  $du$ ;

(2) 设l为 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的光滑简单闭曲线,证明:

$$\oint_{I} f(\varphi(x,y))\varphi_{x}(x,y)dx + f(\varphi(x,y))\varphi_{y}(x,y)dy = 0.$$

(你说这个不是送分题,我都不信.

证明:

(1) 证法一: 硬分析. $u_x = f(\varphi(x,y))\varphi_x(x,y), u_y = f(\varphi(x,y))\varphi_y(x,y)$ , 目标:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \ 0^+} \frac{u(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta) - u(x,y) - r\cos\theta u_x(x,y) - r\sin\theta u_y(x,y)}{r} = 0$$

也即:

$$\frac{1}{r}\!\left[\int_{\varphi(x,y)}^{\varphi(x+r\cos\theta,y+r\sin\theta)}\!\!f(t)\!\,\mathrm{d}t - r\!\cos\theta\!f(\varphi(x,y))\varphi_x(x,y) - r\!\sin\theta\!f(\varphi(x,y))\varphi_y(x,y)\right] \!\to\! 0 (r \!\to\! 0^+)$$

对第一项利用积分中值定理:

$$\int_{arphi(x,y)}^{arphi(x+r\cos heta,y+r\sin heta)}\!\!\!f(t)\hspace{1pt}\mathrm{d}t = \!f(\xi)\,[arphi(x+r\cos heta,r\sin heta)\!-\!arphi(x,y)],\!\xi\! o\!arphi(x,y),\!r\! o\!0^+$$

再将 $\varphi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta)$ 作泰勒展开:

$$arphi(x+r\cos heta,r\sin heta)-arphi(x,y)=arphi_x(\eta,\zeta)\cos heta+arphi_y(\eta,\zeta)\sin heta,(\eta,\zeta) o(x,y),r o0$$

从而原极限整理得到:

$$\begin{split} L &= \lim_{r \to 0^+} \!\! \cos \theta \big[ f(\xi) \varphi_x(\eta, \zeta) - f(\varphi(x,y)) \varphi_x(x,y) \big] + \lim_{r \to 0^+} \!\! \sin \theta \big[ f(\xi) \varphi_y(\eta, \zeta) - f(\varphi(x,y)) \varphi_y(x,y) \big] \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

最后一个等号是由 $f,\varphi_x,\varphi_y$ 的连续性保证的. 从而有:

$$\mathrm{d} u = f(\varphi(x,y)) \varphi_x(x,y) \mathrm{d} x + f(\varphi(x,y)) \varphi_y(x,y) \mathrm{d} y$$

证法二: 嘿嘿, 结论真香.. $u_x = f(\varphi(x,y))\varphi_x(x,y)$ ,  $u_y = f(\varphi(x,y))\varphi_y(x,y)$ , 一阶偏导连续, 从而u可微.

(2) 由第一问与Green 公式立即可得目标结论.

#### 七、证明题(本题共8分)

16.设平面域  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 \}$ ,二元函数 f(x,y) 在 D 上不恒为零且有连续的偏导数,又对  $\forall (x,y) \in \partial D$  :  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  恒有 f(x,y) = 0 . 证明:

(1) 
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy = -\frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \left( x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) dxdy;$$

(2) 
$$\iint_D f^2(x,y) dxdy \le a^2 \iint_D \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dxdy.$$

证明:

(1) 考虑Green 公式,想象一个力(f,f)在 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 上逆时针做功一圈,则其方向向量为(-x,y),从而其做功为:

$$0 = \int_{arGamma} -x f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + y f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{arGamma} \int_{arGamma} \left( f + y \, rac{\partial f}{\partial y} + f + x \, rac{\partial f}{\partial x} 
ight) \! \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

整理即可得到:

$$\iint_D f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = -\,rac{1}{2} \! \iint_D \! \left( x rac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y rac{\partial f}{\partial y} 
ight) \! \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

(2) 在(1)中用 $f^2$ 替换掉f,利用柯西不等式得到:

$$\begin{split} \iint_D f^2(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y &= -\iint_D f \bigg[ x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \bigg] \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \\ &\leqslant \sqrt{\iint_D f^2(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \iint_D \bigg( x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \bigg)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y} \\ &\leqslant \sqrt{\iint_D f^2(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y} \\ &\leqslant \sqrt{\iint_D f^2(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \iint_D a^2 \bigg[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \bigg] \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y} \end{split}$$

两边同时平方即,且注意到 $\iint_D f^2(x,y) dx dy \neq 0$ ,即可得到:

$$\iint_D f^2(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \leqslant a^2 \iint_D \! \left[ \left( rac{\partial f}{\partial x} 
ight)^2 + \left( rac{\partial f}{\partial y} 
ight)^2 
ight] \! \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$