

姓名

学号

专业

任课教师

南开大学 2018 级“多元函数微积分(信)”结课考试卷(A卷) 2019 年 4 月 20 日

(说明: 答案务必写在装订线右侧, 写在装订线左侧无效。影响成绩后果自负。)

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	卷面成绩	核分签名	复核签名
得分											

一、求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上点 $(1, -1, -1)$ 处的切平面与法线方程(本题 10 分)

解 依题意 $N_{法} = (2x, 2y, 2z)$
 $\therefore N_{法}|_{(1,-1,-1)} = (2, -2, -2)$
 $\Rightarrow \pi_{切}: 2x - 2y - 2z = 1$
 $l_{法}: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$

二、求函数 $f(x, y, z) = (x+2)^2 + (y+2)^2 + (z-1)^2$ 在区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 上的最大值、最小值(10 分)

解 由 $\begin{cases} f_x = 2(x+2) = 0 \\ f_y = 2(y+2) = 0 \\ f_z = 2(z-1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (-2, -2, 1)$ 不在 D 内
 取 $L = f(x, y, z) + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$
 $\begin{cases} L_x = 2(x+2) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 2(y+2) + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2(z-1) + 2\lambda z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1+\lambda)x = -2 \\ (1+\lambda)y = -2 \\ (1+\lambda)z = 1 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (-\frac{2}{1+\lambda}, -\frac{2}{1+\lambda}, \frac{1}{1+\lambda})$

三、计算下列二重积分:(每小题 8 分)

(1) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dy dx$, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq y \geq -x$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 (r^2 - 1) r dr d\theta + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2 - 1) r dr d\theta$
 $D_1: 1 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi; D_2: r \leq 1, \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
 $\therefore I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 (r^2 - 1) r dr d\theta + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2 - 1) r dr d\theta$
 $= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} (r^4 - r^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

草稿区

$$F(x, y, z) = 0 \quad | \quad z = f(x, y)$$

$$N_{法} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) \quad | \quad (f_x, f_y, -1)$$

$$V_{法} = (x', y', z')$$

$$V_{切} = N_{法} \times N_{法}$$

解法 2.

stop. 无驻点 \Rightarrow stop. 每驻点 \Rightarrow stop. 代值比较.

stop. 代值比较.

stop. 代值比较.

stop. 代值比较.

stop. 代值比较.

stop. 代值比较.

stop. 代值比较.

(1, 2, 3) \times

(6, 8, 4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= i(-7) - j(-14) + k(-7)$$

$$= (-7, 14, -7)$$

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(2) $\iint_D (x+y) dy dx$, 其中区域 D 为直线 $y=x+2$ 与坐标轴所围成的三角形区域.

解 依题意 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq x+2$
 $\therefore I = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{x+2} (x+y) dy$
 $= \int_0^2 dx \left[\frac{1}{2}(x+y)^2 \right]_0^{x+2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dx (4-x)^2 = \frac{8}{3}$

四、计算下列三重积分(每小题 8 分)

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围的区域 ($a, b, c > 0$):
 解 令 $x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta, z = cr \cos \phi$
 $r \in [0, 1], \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \phi \in [0, \pi]$
 $\therefore I = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2) r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} (1+z^2) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z = 1$ 所围成的区域.

解 依题意 $D: 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
 $D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2$
 $\therefore I = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^z (1+z^2) r dr d\theta = \int_0^1 (1+z^2) dz \cdot \pi z^2$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} z^3 + \frac{1}{5} z^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{8\pi}{15}$

草稿区

$$4 - \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, 2, 2\pi$$

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五、计算下列曲线积分与面积分。(每小题10分)

(1) 设C为曲线 $y = \sqrt{\pi x^2}$ 从 $(0,0,0)$ 到 $(1, \sqrt{\pi})$ 的曲线段。求积分 $\int_C \cos y^2 dx - 2xy \sin y^2 dy$

解：依题意 $P = \cos y^2$, $Q = -2xy \sin y^2$
 $\Rightarrow Q_x = -2y \sin y^2$, $P_y = -2y \sin y^2 = Q_x$

\therefore 该曲线为保守场

取 $y = \sqrt{\pi}x$, $x: 0 \rightarrow 1$

\therefore 原式 $= \int_0^1 (\cos \pi x dx - 2x \sqrt{\pi} \sin \pi x) \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \frac{dy}{dx} dx$

(2) 求 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} z dS$ 其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ ($R > 0$) 在第一卦限部分

解：依题意 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$
 $D: x \in R, y \in [0, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}]$

则 $z_x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$, $z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$

$\therefore dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \frac{R dx dy}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$

$\therefore I = \iint_D R \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \iint_D R^2 dx dy = \pi R^2$

六、(10分) 求曲线积分 $I = \int_C \frac{(x+4y)dx + (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2}$ 其中 L 是单位圆: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

取逆时针方向:

解：依题意 $P = \frac{x+4y}{x^2+y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2}$

$Q_x = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{(x+4y) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{4y^2 - 2xy - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$P_y = \frac{-1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{(x-y) \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{4y^2 - 2xy - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = Q_x$

取 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ (C 为边界)

则 $I = \oint_C (P dx + Q dy) = \iint_D (Q_x - P_y) dx dy = 0$

$\therefore I = \oint_C (P dx + Q dy) = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C [(x+4y)dy + (x-y)dx] = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C (1-1) dy = 0$

其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$dS_{yz} = -z dy$, $dS_{xz} = -y dx$

七、(10分) 设 Σ 是曲面 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧

求面积分: $I = \iint_{\Sigma} xy dx + x dz + x^2 dy$

解：依题意 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 方向向上

$z_x = -\frac{x}{z}$, $z_y = -\frac{y}{z}$

$\therefore dS_{yz} = \frac{x}{z} dy$, $dS_{xz} = \frac{y}{z} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \iint_D (\frac{x^2}{z} + \frac{xy}{z} + x^2) dx dy$

$= \iint_D (\frac{x^2}{z} + \frac{xy}{z} + x^2) dx dy$

$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow r \in [0, 2], \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C (x^2 + y^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C (4 - r^2) \cdot r \cdot \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_0^2 = 4\pi$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_0^2 = 4\pi$

$|A| = |A'|$

八、(8分) 设 Ω 是由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$, $z = 0$, $z = 1$ 所围成的立体区域, 求三重积分:

$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (y-z)^2 z^2 dx dy dz$

令 $u = x$, $v = z$, $w = y - z$

则 Ω 由 $u^2 + v^2 = 4$, $v = 1$, $v = 0$ 所围

$dx dy dz = du dv dw$

$\therefore I = \iiint_D w^2 \cdot v^2 du dv dw$

则: $0 \leq v \leq 1$, $u^2 + w^2 \leq 4$

$\therefore I = \int_0^1 dv \int_D w^2 du dw$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv \int_D (u^2 + w^2) du dw$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \cdot r^2 \cdot r dr$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} r^5 \Big|_0^2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} v^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{5} \pi$

草稿区

1. 曲线 $dl = \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2} dt$

2. 曲面 $dS = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$

$P dx + Q dy + R dz$

3. 曲面 $P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$

4. $(A, B, C) = (x, y, z)$

$x = x, y = y, z = z$

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