

南开大学 2019 级“多元函数微积分(信)”结课考试卷 (A 卷) 2020 年 9 月 4 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 $n = (3x, 2y, 3z) \Big|_{(-1, 1, 1)} = (3, 2, 3)$

$\therefore \pi_{\text{切}}: 3x + 2y + 3z = 2$

法线: $\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$

二、求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x - y + z$ 在闭区域 $\Omega: \frac{(x-1)^2}{4} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{4} + (z-2)^2 \leq 1$ 上的最大值、最小值 (10 分)

解: 由 $f=1 \Rightarrow$ 无驻点

设 $z = f + \lambda \left(\frac{(x-1)^2}{4} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{4} + (z-2)^2 - 1 \right)$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda(x-1) = 0 \\ y = -1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda(y+1) = 0 \\ z = 2 + \lambda(z-2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda(x+y) = 0 \\ \lambda(y+1+4z-8) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda xy = 0 \\ y+4z-7 = 0 \end{cases}$

三、计算下列二重积分 $\iint_D (1-x-y) dxdy$, 其中 $D: x, y \geq 0, x+y \leq 1$

解 依题意 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x$

$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy$

$= \int_0^1 dx \left[(1-x)y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_0^{1-x}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx (1-x)^2 = \frac{1}{6} (1-x)^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$

(2) $\iint_D |y-x^2| dxdy$, 其中区域 D 为: $0 \leq y \leq 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1$

$= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 |y-x^2| dy dx + \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{x^2} (x^2-y) dy dx$

$D_1: -1 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1$

$D_2: -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2$

四、计算下列三重积分 (每小题 8 分):

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} (1+z^2) dxdydz$, 其中 Ω 为由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2, z = 1$ 所围的区域

解: $\Omega: 0 \leq z \leq 1, (x, y) \in D_z$

$D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq z$

$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^1 dz \int_{D_z} (1+z^2) dxdy$

$= \int_0^1 dz (1+z^2) \pi z$

$= \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{4}z^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} e^z dxdydz$, 其中 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$

$= 2 \int_0^1 \int_{D_z} e^z dxdy dz$

$D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1-z^2, z \geq 0$

$\therefore 0 \leq z \leq 1, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1-z^2$

$\therefore \text{原式} = 2 \int_0^1 dz \int_{D_z} dxdy \cdot e^z = 2 \int_0^1 e^z \pi (1-z^2) dz$

$= 2\pi \int_0^1 e^z (1-z^2) dz = 2\pi \left(\int_0^1 e^z dz - \int_0^1 z^2 e^z dz \right)$

$= 2\pi \left(e^z - z^2 e^z - 2z e^z + 2e^z \right) \Big|_0^1 = 4\pi \left(e - \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$= 4\pi e - 2\pi$

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草稿区

无解驻

$x = 4z - 7$
 $y = 7 - 4z$

此时解驻

$\therefore \frac{(4z-8)^2}{4} + \frac{(7-4z)^2}{4} + (z-2)^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow (z-2)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (3, 7, 2)$

或 $(-1, 7, 2)$

\therefore 驻上 f 在 $(3, 7, 2)$ 取最大值

$(-1, 7, 2)$ 取最小值

草稿

$z = \frac{7}{3}$
 $x = 4 \cdot \frac{7}{3} - 7 = \frac{2}{3}$

$z = \frac{7}{3}$
 $x = 4 \cdot \frac{7}{3} - 7 = \frac{2}{3}$

$x = 7 + z$

$z = 7$

多元(信) A4-1

y v s n

草稿区

四题得分

多元(信) A4-2

草稿区

$P dx + Q dy + R dz$
 $\frac{P dx + Q dy + R dz}{T dx + U dy + V dz}$

$u = \int P dx + \int Q dy$

$P = 2xy, Q = y + x^2$

$\Rightarrow \int P dx = xy + C, \int Q dy = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C$

$\therefore u = xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2$

$\therefore \text{原式} = 2 \int_0^R \int_0^R \int_0^R \frac{R^2}{R^2 - r^2} r dr$

$= 4\pi R \int_0^R r dr \cdot \frac{R^2}{R^2 - r^2}$

$= 4\pi R \int_0^R \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - r^2} r dr$

$= 4\pi R \int_0^R r dr = 2\pi R^2$

$= 2\pi R^2$

$= 2\pi R^2$

$= 2\pi R^2$

$= 2\pi R^2$

$Qx = 7y$

$du = P dx + Q dy$

$\int_A^B \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr$

$= u(B) - u(A)$

由 $u_A = P$

$\Rightarrow u = \int P dx + \int Q dy$

$u_B = Q$

$\Rightarrow Q = V$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}}$

$\int_0^R \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr$

$= \int_0^R \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr$

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六、(10分) 求曲线积分 $\int_C \frac{(x-y)dy - (x+y)dx}{x^2+y^2}$, 其中 C 是以 $(1,0)$ 为中心, R 为半径

($R > 0, R \neq 1$) 的圆, 取逆时针方向;

解: 令 $P = \frac{-(x+y)}{x^2+y^2}$, $Q = \frac{(x-y)}{x^2+y^2}$
 则 $A_x = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{(x-y) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2+2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$
 $A_y = \frac{-1}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{(x+y) \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2+2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$
 $\therefore A_x - A_y = 0$

若 $R < 1 \Rightarrow 2 = \oint_C (A_x - A_y) dx dy = 0$

$D_1: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$

七、(10分) 设 $f(u)$ 具有连续导数, Σ 是曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 + 6$, $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$

所围立体表面的外侧, 求面积分: $\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{e^z}{z} \right) dy dz + y dz dx + f\left(\frac{e^z}{z}\right) dx dy$

解: 令 $P = \frac{1}{z} f\left(\frac{e^z}{z}\right)$, $Q = y$, $R = f\left(\frac{e^z}{z}\right)$

则 $P_x = \frac{e^z}{z^2} f\left(\frac{e^z}{z}\right)$, $Q_y = 1$, $R_z = f'\left(\frac{e^z}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{e^y}{z}$

\therefore 原式 $= \iint_D (P_x + Q_y + R_z) dx dy dz = \iint_D dx dy dz$

由 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 + 6 \\ z = 8 - x^2 - y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 7 \end{cases}$
 $\therefore D: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 6 + x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 8 - x^2 - y^2 \\ (z=7): y \in [-\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6}], 6 + r^2 \leq z \leq 8 - r^2 \end{cases}$

\therefore 原式 $= \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{6+r^2}^{8-r^2} dz \cdot r = 2\pi \int_0^1 r \cdot (2-2r) dr = 2\pi \left(r^2 - \frac{2}{3}r^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \pi$

八、(8分) 设有区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x, y \leq 2\}$

试求二重积分: $\iint_D xy - 1 \ln xy$

解: 原式 $= \iint_{D_1} (xy-1) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (1-xy) dx dy + \iint_{D_3} (1-xy) dx dy$

$D_1: \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 2$

$D_2: \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$D_3: 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq 2$

\therefore 原式 $= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dy (xy-1) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy (1-xy) + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^2 dy (1-xy)$
 $= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \left(\frac{xy^2}{2} - y \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \left(y - \frac{xy^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \left(y - \frac{xy^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^2$
 $= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \left(2x - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx (2-2x)$
 $= \left(x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln x \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 + (2x - x^2) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= (\frac{3}{4} + \ln 2) + (\ln 2) + (\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{3}{2} + 2\ln 2$

$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 \Rightarrow y \in [-R, 0] \cup [0, R]$

六题得分

若 $R > 1$ 取 $L: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ (逆时针)

则 $J = \oint_L (P dx + Q dy)$

则 $J = \oint_L (A_x - A_y) dx dy = 0$

$D_2: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$

$\therefore 2 = J = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L (1 - (-1)) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} S(D_2)$

$D_3: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{1}{2} S(D_3) = \pi$

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

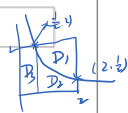
$= 4\pi R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2-v^2}} dv$
 $= 4\pi R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [R^2 - v^2 \cdot (R^2 - v^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - v(R^2 - v^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}] dv$
 $= 4\pi R \cdot \left(R^2 - (R^2 - v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(-1) + (R^2 - v^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= 4\pi R \left(R^2 - \frac{1}{2} R^2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} \pi R^2$

$= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) ds = 2 \iint_D x^2 ds$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \cdot S(z) = \frac{8\pi R^4}{3}$

草稿区

Green's theorem

Green's theorem



多元微分 A4-4