## 2002~2003 学年第二学期《高等数学》期末考试试题 A 卷答案

一、填空题: 1、
$$\frac{128}{3}\pi$$
; 2、 $f(0,0)$ ; 3、1;

二、选择题: 1、D; 2、B; 3、A;

三、解: (1) 
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} dy = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$
;

(2) 
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} y^{2} dy \int_{0}^{xy} z^{3} dz = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} x^{5} dx \int_{0}^{x} y^{6} dy = \frac{1}{364}$$

四、解:设  $F(x,y,z)=4x^2+4z^2-17y^2+2y-1$ 故有  $F_x=8x$ ,  $F_y=-34y+2$ ,  $F_z=8z$   $M_0$  点处的切平面的法向量为  $\vec{n}_2=\{16,-32,0\}=16\{1,-2,0\}$  故旋转曲面 F(x,y,z)=0 在点  $M_0$  (2,1,0)处的切平面方程为 x-2y=0

五、解: 由  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = ax \\ z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$  消去 z , 得投影柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  , 因此它在 xoy 面上的

投影域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$ ,于是区域 $\Omega$ 的体积:

$$V = \iint_{D} [2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a}] dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} [2a - r - \frac{r^2}{a}] r dr = \frac{5}{6}\pi a^3$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
, (1)  $\Leftrightarrow P = x^2 yz^2$ ,  $Q = \frac{1}{z} \arctan \frac{y}{z} - xy^2 z^2$ ,  $R = \frac{1}{y} \arctan \frac{y}{z} + z(1 + xyz)$ ,

故有 
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 2xyz^2$$
,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{z})^2} - 2xyz^2$ ,  $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{z})^2} + (1 + 2xyz)$ ,

故有 
$$(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) = 1 + 2xyz$$

所以 
$$div\vec{F} \mid_{(1,1,1)} = (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) \mid_{(1,1,1)} = (1 + 2xyz) \mid_{(1,1,1)} = 3$$

(2) 记 $\Omega$ 为 $\Sigma$ 所围区域,则有高斯公式得:

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 2xyz) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} dxdydz + 2\iiint_{\Omega} xyzdxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \sin \varphi drd\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2} r^{2} \sin \varphi dr = \frac{7}{3} a^{3} (2 - \sqrt{2}) \pi$$

(由于 $\Omega$ 关于xoz 面对称, xyz 是域 $\Omega$ 上的奇函数, 故有  $\iiint_{\Omega} xyzdxdydz = 0$ )

七、解: 由题设知, 
$$\frac{\partial \varphi(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[(x - \varphi(x))\frac{y}{x}]$$
, 故曲线积分

$$I = \int_{A}^{B} (x - \varphi(x)) \frac{y}{x} dx + \varphi(x) dy = 5$$
 与路径无关。

$$\text{Figs.} I = \int_{(1,0)}^{(\pi,\pi)} [x - (\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2x})] \frac{y}{x} dx + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{x}) dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2}(\pi - \frac{1}{\pi}) dy = \frac{1}{2}(\pi^{2} - 1)$$

八、解: 由题设有 
$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
,即  $d^2 = f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$   
令  $F(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(xy - z^2 + 1)$ 

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x + \lambda y = 0 \\ F_y = 2y + \lambda x = 0 \\ F_z = 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 \\ F_\lambda = xy - z^2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = y^2 \\ z = 0, \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{£.f.} (1,-1,0), (-1,1,0), (0,0,\pm 1), \text{ in} \\ xy = z^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

f(1,-1,0) = f(-1,1,0) = 2,  $f(0,0,\pm 1) = 1$ 比较知,此曲面上离原点最近的点为 $(0,0,\pm 1)$ 。九、证明:将 $\Omega$ 向x轴投影,得 $-1 \le x \le 1$ ,并用垂直于x轴的平面截 $\Omega$ 得

$$D_{x}: x^{2} + z^{2} \leq 1 - x^{2}, \text{ 所以有} \iiint_{\Omega} f(x) dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \iint_{D_{x}} dy dz = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \pi (1 - x^{2}) dx = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^{2}) f(x) dx, \text{ 故命题得证。}$$

十、解: (1) 设
$$\pi_1$$
为过 $l$ 且垂直于 $\pi$ 的平面,由直线 $l$ 的一般方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x-y-1=0\\ y+z-1=0 \end{cases}$$

所以过l 的平面東方程为:  $x-y-1+\lambda(y+z-1)=0$ ,即 $x+(\lambda-1)y+\lambda z-(\lambda+1)=0$  其 法向量为  $\vec{n}_1=\{1,\lambda-1,\lambda\}$ , 平面  $\pi$  的法向量为  $\vec{n}=\{1,-1,2\}$ , 因此为  $\pi_1$  与  $\pi$  垂直知,  $\vec{n}$  ·  $\vec{n}=0$  所以有  $\lambda=-2$  ,于是  $\pi$  的方程为 x-3y-2z+1=0 ,因此直线 l 的方程为

$$\vec{n}_1\cdot\vec{n}=0$$
 所以有  $\lambda=-2$  ,于是  $\pi_1$  的方程为  $x-3y-2z+1=0$  ,因此直线  $l_0$  的方程为 
$$\begin{cases} x-3y+2z+1=0\\ x-y+2z-1=0 \end{cases}$$

点,则有  $\begin{cases} x_0 = 2y_0 \\ z_0 = -\frac{1}{2}(y_0 - 1) \end{cases}$  若 P(x, y, z) 是由  $P_0$  旋转到达的另一点,由于 y 坐标不变且

$$P_0$$
,  $P$  到  $y$  轴的距离相等,则有  $y = y_0$ ,  $x^2 + z^2 = x_0^2 + z_0^2$  所以  $x^2 + z^2 = (2y_0)^2 + z_0^2$ 

$$[-\frac{1}{2}(y_0-1)]^2 = 4y^2 + \frac{1}{4}(y-1)^2 \mathbb{P} 4x^2 + 4z^2 - 17y^2 + 2y - 1 = 0 \, \text{为所求旋转曲面方程}.$$

一、解: (1) 由复合函数求导法则可得: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u)e^x \sin y$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u)e^x \cos y$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f'(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \sin^2 y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -f'(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \cos^2 y$$

所以 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f'(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \sin^2 y - f'(u)e^x \sin y + f''(u)e^{2x} \cos^2 y$$

$$= f''(u)e^{2x}, \quad \text{th} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u)e^{2x}$$

(2) 由题设知:  $f''(u)e^{2x}=f(u)e^{2x}$ ,即 f''(u)-f(u)=0,因此特征方程为  $r^2-1=0$ ,有特征根为  $r_1=1,r_2=-1$ ,故  $f(u)=c_1e^u+c_2e^{-u}$  再由 f(0)=0,f'(0)=1得

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{2}, c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$
所以  $f(u) = \frac{1}{2}e^u - \frac{1}{2}e^{-u} = shu$ .