

2015-2016 学年第二学期《微积分 A》期中试题解答及评分标准 (2016.5.7)

一、 1. $7\sqrt{3}$; 2. $1 + \sqrt{2}$;

3. $\frac{\pi}{6}$; 4. $-dx + 2dy$;

5. $\sqrt{7}\pi$.

二、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xg' + yf_1' + \frac{1}{y}f_2'$;4 分

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -4xyg'' + f_1' - \frac{1}{y^2}f_2' + xyf_{11}'' - \frac{x}{y^3}f_{22}''$8 分

三、(1) 直角坐标系下

$I = \int_0^2 y dy \int_{-2}^{\sqrt{2y-y^2}} dx$; $I = \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_0^2 y dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy$3 分

极坐标系下

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} \rho^2 \sin\theta d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sin\theta}} \rho^2 \sin\theta d\rho + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{-2}{\cos\theta}}^{\frac{-2}{\cos\theta}} \rho^2 \sin\theta d\rho$
.....6 分

(2) $I = \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_0^2 y dy + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} \rho^2 \sin\theta d\rho$
 $= 4 + \frac{\pi}{2}$10 分

四、 L 的一般方程为: $\begin{cases} x + 2y - 7 = 0 \\ 3x - 2z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$,

设过直线 L 的平面束方程为: $x + 2y - 7 + \lambda(3x - 2z + 1) = 0$

整理得: $(1 + 3\lambda)x + 2y - 2\lambda z + \lambda - 7 = 0$ 3 分

其法向量为: $\vec{n} = \{1 + 3\lambda, 2, -2\lambda\}$

已知平面的法向量为: $\vec{n}_1 = \{1, 1, -2\}$

平面束中与已知平面垂直的平面的法向量应满足: $\vec{n} \bullet \vec{n}_1 = 0$

即 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 + 4\lambda = 0, \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{3}{7}$

代入平面束方程中得与已知平面垂直的平面方程为:

$x - 7y - 3z + 26 = 0$ 6 分

故 L_0 得方程为: $\begin{cases} x - 7y - 3z + 26 = 0 \\ x + y - 2z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 8 分

五、 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} e^{\frac{y}{1-x-z}} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dz \int_0^{1-x-z} e^{\frac{y}{1-x-z}} dy$ 3 分

$= (e - 1) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1 - x - z) dz$ 6 分

$= \frac{e - 1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - x)^2 dx$

$= \frac{e - 1}{6}.$ 8 分

六、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ 4 分

代入原方程得: $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

即 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$ 6 分

$z = \int \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \arcsin u + \varphi(v)$ (其中 φ 为任意可微函数)

故 $z = z(x, y) = \arcsin x + \varphi(x^2 - y^2)$ (其中 φ 为任意可微函数)

.....8 分

七、由对称性可知: $\bar{y} = \bar{z} = 0,$ 2 分

$\bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x \mu dV}{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu dV}$, 其中 μ 为物体的体密度恒等于常数.3 分

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x dV = \int_0^2 x dx \iint_{D_x: y^2+2z^2 \leq 4x} dy dz = \int_0^2 2\sqrt{2}\pi x^2 dx = \frac{16\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}; \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dV = \int_0^2 dx \iint_{D_x: y^2+2z^2 \leq 4x} dy dz = \int_0^2 2\sqrt{2}\pi x dx = 4\sqrt{2}\pi; \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{x} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{所以重心坐标为: } (\frac{4}{3}, 0, 0). \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

八、记 $V_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 且 $z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;

$V_2: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 且 $0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;

$V_3: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 且 $z < 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{V_1} f dV + \iiint_{V_2} f dV + \iiint_{V_3} f dV \\ &= 0 + \iiint_{V_2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV + \iiint_{V_3} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 \sin^2 \varphi dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 \sin \varphi dr \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{5\pi}{8}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

九、(1) $S: 4z = x^2 + y^2$ \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}

(2) 切点坐标 $(1, 1, 0)$, 切向量 $\vec{\tau} = \{2, 1, 3\}$

$$\text{所以切线方程为 } L: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(3) 平面 π 的法向量为: $\vec{n} = 2\{x_0, y_0, -2\}$,

$$\text{平面 } \pi \text{ 的方程为: } x_0(x - x_0) + y_0(y - y_0) - 2(z - z_0) = 0$$

由于平面 π 过直线 L ，所以在直线 L 上任取两点 $(1,1,0), (3,2,3)$ ，则这两点也在平面 π 上，因此有下列等式：

$$\begin{cases} x_0(1-x_0) + y_0(1-y_0) + 2z_0 = 0 \\ x_0(3-x_0) + y_0(2-y_0) - 2(3-z_0) = 0 \\ 4z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得： } x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 2 \quad \text{或} \quad x_0 = \frac{12}{5}, y_0 = \frac{6}{5}, z_0 = \frac{9}{5},$$

代入平面 π 的方程，得

$$\pi: x + y - z - 2 = 0; \quad \text{或}$$

$$\pi: 6x + 3y - 5z - 9 = 0. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{十、 } \vec{e}^0 = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x_0 - y_0 + z_0) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{此问题为条件极值问题，目标函数为： } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x_0 - y_0 + z_0),$$

$$\text{约束条件为： } \begin{cases} 2x_0^2 - y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 5 \\ x_0 + y_0 = 0 \end{cases},$$

构造拉格朗日函数：

$$F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = x_0 - y_0 + z_0 + \lambda(2x_0^2 - y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 5) + \mu(x_0 + y_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_{x_0} = 1 + 4\lambda x_0 + \mu = 0 \\ F'_{y_0} = -1 - 2\lambda y_0 + \mu = 0 \\ F'_{z_0} = 1 + 2\lambda z_0 = 0 \\ 2x_0^2 - y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 5 \\ x_0 + y_0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{解得驻点为： } M_1(-2, 2, -1), \quad M_2(2, -2, 1) \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{经计算得 } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \right|_{M_1} = -\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \right|_{M_2} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

故 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}}$ 在 M_1 点取得最小值 $-\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}}$ 在 M_2 点取得最大值 $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$8 分