

一、填空题

1. 设 $z = xy + xF\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, 其中 $F(u)$ 为可微函数, 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____

答案: **$xy+z$**

解析:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= y + F\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x F'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = y + F\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} F'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x + x F'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x + F'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= xy + x F\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y F'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + xy + y F'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ &= 2xy + x F\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ &= 2xy + z - xy \\ &= xy + z.\end{aligned}$$

2. 函数 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在点 $(1, 2)$ 处沿从点 $(1, 2)$ 到点 $(2, 2+\sqrt{3})$ 的方向的方向导数为 _____

答案: **$1+2\sqrt{3}$**

解析:

$$\begin{aligned}z &= x^2 + y^2 \text{ 在 } (1, 2) \text{ 处求导} \\ \text{方向 } \vec{l} &= (1, \sqrt{3}). \quad \text{又 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 2 \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y = 4 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \Big|_{(1, 2)} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \beta \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= 1 + 2\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

3. $V: \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$, 计算三重积分 $I = \iiint_V (x + z) dv =$ _____

答案: $\frac{\pi}{2}$

解析: 利用奇偶性和柱面坐标可得:

$$I = \iiint_V z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} z dz = \pi \int_0^1 (2 - 2r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

4. 若 $u = \arcsin \frac{z}{x+y}$, 则 $du =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z}{x+y}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{(x+y)dz - z(dx+dy)}{(x+y)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+y)^2 - z^2}} \left[\frac{-z}{x+y} (dx+dy) + dz \right] \\ \text{故应填 } &\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+y)^2 - z^2}} \left[\frac{-z}{x+y} (dx+dy) + dz \right] \end{aligned}$$

5. L 为在抛物线 $2x = \pi y^2$ 上由点 $(0,0)$ 到 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ 的一段弧, 计算曲线积分 $\int_L (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy =$ _____

答案: $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$

解析:

$$P = 2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x, Q = 1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = (-2y \cos x + 6xy^2) - (6xy^2 - 2y \cos x) = 0,$$

所以由格林公式

$$\int_{L+OA+OB} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0,$$

其中 L 、 OA 、 OB 、及 D 如图所示.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \int_L P dx + Q dy &= \int_{OA+AB} P dx + Q dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 dx + \int_0^1 \left(1 - 2y + \frac{3\pi^2}{4} y^2 \right) dy = \frac{\pi^2}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 D 是第一象限由曲线 $2xy=1$, $4xy=1$ 与直线 $y=x$, $y=\sqrt{3}x$ 围成的平面区域, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续, 则 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy =$ _____

答案: $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$

解析:

【分析】此题考查将二重积分化成极坐标系下的累次积分

【解析】先画出 D 的图形,

所以 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$

7. 设平面区域 D 由曲线 $y=\sqrt{3(1-x^2)}$ 与直线 $y=\sqrt{3}x$ 及 y 轴围成, 二重积分 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy =$ _____

【解】原式 $= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{3}x}^{\sqrt{3(1-x^2)}} x^2 dy$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 y \Big|_{\sqrt{3}x}^{\sqrt{3(1-x^2)}} dx$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \left[\sqrt{3(1-x^2)} - \sqrt{3}x \right] dx$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{3(1-x^2)} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \sqrt{3} x^3 dx$
 $= I_1 - I_2,$

其中 $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{3(1-x^2)} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{32},$

$I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \sqrt{3} x^3 dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}.$

故原式 $I = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{32} (\pi - 2).$

二、选择题

1 【答案】A

【解析】: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{|xy|} = 0 = f(0, 0), f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续;

$f_x(0,0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,0) \Big|_{x=0} = 0$, 同理 $f_y(0,0) = 0, f$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点可偏导. 故选 A

2. 【答案】D

【解析】: 曲线积分与路径无关, 则应使 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 排除 A, B. 对应 C 选项, $x=0$ 不连续, 排除.

故应选 D.

三、计算题

1. 设函数 $f(\mu, \nu, \omega)$ 二阶偏导数连续, $z = f(x, x+y, xy)$, 求混合偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

解析: $z_x = f_1 + f_2 + yf_3$

$$z_{xy} = f_{12} + xf_{13} + f_{22} + xf_{23} + f_3 + yf_{32} + xyf_{33}$$

$$= f_{12} + xf_{13} + f_{22} + (x+y)f_{23} + f_3 + xyf_{33}$$

2. 设二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足方程 $F(x+z, xy) = 0$, 且 $f(x, y), F(s, t)$ 均具有连续的一阶偏导数, 且 $f_2 + F_1 + yf_2F_2 - xf_1F_2 \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{dx}{dz}$

解析: 由题意得, 方程组 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ F(x+z, xy) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定的隐函数 $x = x(z)$ 和 $y = y(z)$, 由方程组两边对 z 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = f_1 \frac{dx}{dz} + f_2 \frac{dy}{dz} \\ F_1 \cdot (1 + \frac{dx}{dz}) + F_2 \cdot (y \frac{dx}{dz} + x \frac{dy}{dz}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{x F_2 + f_2 F_1}{f_2 F_1 + y f_2 F_2 - x f_1 F_2}$$

3.

解: 在点 $(1, -1, -1)$ 处椭圆面外法线方向为 $\vec{n} = \{2x, 4y, 6z\} |_{(1, -1, -1)}$
 $= \{2, -4, -6\}$, 并化为单位法: $\vec{n} = \frac{\{1, -2, -3\}}{\sqrt{14}}$ 在点 $(1, -1, -1)$
 处 $\vec{n} = \frac{\{1, -2, -3\}}{\sqrt{14}}$ 故所求方向导数为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{14}}$
 切平面方程为: $2(x-1) - 4(y+1) - 6(z+1) = 0$
 $2(x-1) + 2(y+1) + (z+1) = 0$
 $2x + 2y + z = 0$

4. 设平面区域 D 由曲线 $y=\sqrt{3(1-x^2)}$ 与直线 $y=\sqrt{3}x$ 及 y 轴围成, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy$.

解析:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{【解】 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{3}x}^{\sqrt{3(1-x^2)}} x^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 y \Big|_{\sqrt{3}x}^{\sqrt{3(1-x^2)}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 [\sqrt{3(1-x^2)} - \sqrt{3}x] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{3(1-x^2)} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \sqrt{3}x^3 dx \\ &= I_1 - I_2,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{3(1-x^2)} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{32},$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \sqrt{3}x^3 dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}.$$

$$\text{故原式 } I = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{32}(\pi - 2).$$

5.

$$\iiint_{\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} \leq 1} \left[\frac{(x-a)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-\sqrt{2}b)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z-c)^2}{c^2} \right] dx dy dz$$

$$\text{由奇偶性知: } \iiint_{\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} \leq 1} x dz dy dz = \iiint_{\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} \leq 1} y dx dy dz = \iiint_{\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} \leq 1} z dx dy dz = 0;$$

解析:

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_{\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} \leq 1} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} \left(\frac{c^2}{a^2} u^2 - v^2 + \frac{a^2}{c^2} w^2 \right) abc du dv dw \quad \left(u = \frac{x}{c}, v = \frac{y}{b}, w = \frac{z}{a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} abc \left(\frac{c^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) du dv dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} abc \left(\frac{c^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \bullet 2\pi \bullet 2 \bullet \frac{1}{5} \quad (\text{用球面坐标计算})$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{15} abc \left(\frac{c^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

四、 Σ 为抛物面 $z = 2 - (x^2 + y^2)$ 在 xOy 面上方的部分, 计算曲面积分: $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 + y^2 dS$

答案: $\frac{149\pi}{30}$

解析:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{在 } xOy \text{ 面上投影区域 } D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\} \\
 & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -2x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y \\
 (1) \quad & \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy \\
 & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr \\
 & \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{令 } r^2 = t \\ \text{令 } \sqrt{1 + 4t} = k \left(t = \frac{k^2 - 1}{4} \right) \end{array} \right) \\
 & = 2\pi \int_0^2 t \sqrt{1 + 4t} dt \\
 & = 2\pi \int_1^3 \frac{k^2 - 1}{4} \cdot k d\frac{k^2 - 1}{4} \\
 & = 2\pi \int_1^3 \frac{1}{8} (k^4 - k^2) dk \\
 & = \frac{149}{30} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

五、设 $f(x,y) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}}$, 讨论 $f(x,y)$ 在原点 $(0,0)$ 处的:

(1) 连续性 (2) 偏导数存在性 (3) 可微性 (4) 沿方向 $\mathbf{n}=\{\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha\}$ 的方向导数的存在性, 对存在情形计算出结果

解析: (1) 由于 $f(x,y) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 为初等函数, 且在全平面有定义, 所有 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续

(2) 因为 $f(x,0) = 0$, 所以 $f_x(0,0) = 0$, 同理 $f_y(0,0) = 0$

(3) 因为 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|xy^2|^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} =$ 极限不存在, 所有 $f(x,y)$ 在原点不可微

(4) 利用方向导数的定义得

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\rho \cos \alpha, \rho \sin \alpha)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \cos^{1/3} \alpha \cdot \sin^{2/3} \alpha = \cos^{1/3} \alpha \cdot \sin^{2/3} \alpha$$

六、求函数 $\mu = x + 3z$ 在曲线 $\begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$ 上的最大值与最小值

解析: 构造 lagrange 函数: $L(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta) = x + 3z + \alpha(x + 2y - 3z - 2) + \beta(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 1 + \alpha + 2\beta x = 0 \\ L_y = 2\alpha + 2\beta y = 0 \\ L_z = 3 - 3\alpha = 0 \\ L_\alpha = x + 2y - 3z - 2 = 0 \\ L_\beta = x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得两个驻点 $\alpha_1 = 1, \beta_1 = 1, x_1 = -1, y_1 = -1, z_1 = -\frac{5}{3}$, 以及 $\alpha_2 = 1, \beta_2 = -1$,

$x_2 = 1, y_2 = 1, z_2 = \frac{1}{3}$, 比较得到最大值为 2, 最小值为 -6

七、设函数 $Q(x,y)$ 在 xOy 面上具有一阶偏导数, 积分 $\int_L 3x^2 y dx + Q(x,y) dy$ 与路径无关,

且对任意 t , 恒有 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 3x^2 y dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 3x^2 y dx + Q(x,y) dy$, 求 $Q(x,y)$.

解析:

由于积分与路径无关, 所以 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3x^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 于是可得 $Q(x,y) = x^3 + C(y)$

由积分与路径无关可得:

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} = \int_0^1 [t^3 + C(y)] dy = t^3 + \int_0^1 C(y) dy$$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} = \int_0^t [1^3 + C(y)] dy = t + \int_0^t C(y) dy$$

从而可得 $t^3 + \int_0^1 C(y)dy = t + \int_0^t C(y)dy$

对 t 求导可得 $3t^2 = 1 + C(t)$

从而 $C(y) = 3y^2 - 1$

所以 $Q(x, y) = x^3 + 3y^2 - 1$

假设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 证明:

八、
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z)dz = \frac{1}{3!} \left(\int_0^1 f(t)dt \right)^3$$

解

析

:

分析 等式左端是三次累次定积分, 对三个变量地位等同, 因为 f 未知, 对哪个变量也无法实现第一次积分, 但因 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, 故它有一个原函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 从而可逐次计算左端的累次积分.

解 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F'(x) = f(x)$. 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z)dz &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 f(y)dy \int_x^y f(z)dz \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 f(y)F(y) \Big|_x^y dy = \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 [F(y) - F(x)]dF(y) \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2}F^2(y) - F(x)F(y) \right] \Big|_x^1 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x) \left[\frac{1}{2}F^2(1) - F(x)F(1) - \left(\frac{1}{2}F^2(x) - F^2(x) \right) \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}F^2(1) - F(x)F(1) + \frac{1}{2}F^2(x) \right) dF(x) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}F^3(1)F(x) - \frac{1}{2}F^2(x)F(1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}F^3(x) \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}F^3(1) - \frac{1}{2}F^3(1) + \frac{1}{3!}F^3(1) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}F^2(1)F(0) - \frac{1}{2}F^2(0)F(1) + \frac{1}{3!}F^3(0) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3!}F^3(1) - \left[\frac{1}{2}F^2(1)F(0) - \frac{1}{2}F^2(0)F(1) + \frac{1}{3!}F^3(0) \right] \end{aligned}$$

因为 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(x)dx$, $F(1) = \int_0^1 f(x)dx$, $F(0) = \int_0^0 f(x)dx = 0$,

故

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z)dz = \frac{1}{3!}F^3(1) = \frac{1}{3!} \left(\int_0^1 f(x)dx \right)^3.$$

