# 北京大学数学科学学院2022-23高等数学A2期中考试

# 1.(32分) 指出下列各积分的积分类型,并计算其积分值,其中

$$D_1 = [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$$
  $D_2 = [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}^2$   $D_3 = [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 

记 $\partial\Omega$ 表示 $\Omega$ 的边界.记 $S_1 = \partial D_2, S_2 = \partial D_3, S_1^+$ 为逆时针方向的 $S_1, S_2^+$ 为外法线方向的 $S_2$ .

$$(1) \int_{D_1} x \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(2) \oint_{S_1} xy \mathrm{d}s$$

$$(3) \iint_{S_2} xyz dS$$

(1) 
$$\int_{D_1} x dx$$
(2) 
$$\oint_{S_1} xy ds$$
(3) 
$$\iint_{S_2} xyz dS$$
(4) 
$$\iint_{D_2} xy dx dy$$

(5) 
$$\oint_{S_1^+} 2xy dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy$$

**(6)** 
$$\iiint_{D_3} x^6 y^{16} z^{16} dx dy dz$$

(7) 
$$\iint_{S_2^+} \left(\frac{x}{2} + z^3 \sin y^2\right) dy dz + \left(\frac{y}{3} + e^{x \cos z}\right) dz dx + \left(\frac{z}{6} + \arctan(xy)\right) dx dy$$

(8)  $\oint_{\Gamma^+} x dx + y dy + z dz$ ,其中 $\Gamma^+$ 是由(0,0,0)出发,依次经过点(1,0,0),(1,1,0),(1,1,1),(0,1,1),(0,1,0)后回到(0,0,0)的直线段构成.

#### Solution.

$$\int_{D_1} x dx = \left. \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 第一型曲线积分.我们只需考虑线段 $L_1: x = 1, 0 \le y \le 1$ 和 $L_2: y = 1, 0 \le x \le 1$ 即可.此时有

$$\oint_{S_1} xy ds = \int_{L_1} xy ds + \int_{L_2} xy ds = \int_0^1 y dy + \int_0^1 x dx = 1$$

(3) 第一型曲面积分.我们只需考虑面 $D_1: x=1, 0 \leqslant y, z \leqslant 1, D_2: y=1, 0 \leqslant x, z \leqslant 1$ 和 $D_3: z=1, 0 \leqslant x, z \leqslant 1$ 和 $x,y \leq 1$ 即可.于是

$$\iint_{S_2} xyz dS = \iint_{D_1} yz dS + \iint_{D_2} xz dS + \iint_{D_3} xy dS = 3 \iint_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} xy d\sigma = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\iint_{D_2} xy \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^1 xy \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{4}$$

(5) 第二型曲线积分.在 $D_2$ 上运用Green公式有

$$\oint_{S_1^+} 2xy dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy = \iint_{D_2} (2x - 2x) d\sigma = 0$$

(6) 三重积分.我们有

$$\iiint_{D_3} x^6 y^{16} z^{16} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^1 x^6 y^{16} z^{16} \mathrm{d}z = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{17} \cdot \frac{1}{17} = \frac{1}{2023}$$

(7) 第二型曲面积分.在 $D_3$ 上运用Gauss公式有

$$\begin{split} & \oiint_{S_2^+} \left(\frac{x}{2} + z^3 \sin y^2\right) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \left(\frac{y}{3} + \mathrm{e}^{x \cos z}\right) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + \left(\frac{z}{6} + \arctan(xy)\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ & = \iiint_{D_3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \mathrm{d}V \\ & = \iiint_{D_3} \mathrm{d}V = 1 \end{split}$$

(8) 第二型曲线积分.考虑两个正方形 $\Omega_1:z=0,0\leqslant x,y\leqslant 1$ 和 $\Omega_2:y=1,0\leqslant x,z\leqslant 1$ .则 $\Omega=\Omega_1\cup\Omega_2$ 的边 界就是 $\Gamma^+$ .运用Stokes公式有

$$\oint_{\Gamma^+} x \mathrm{d}x + y \mathrm{d}y + z \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{\Omega^+} 0 \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 0 \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + 0 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

2.(12分) 求二重积分

$$I = \iint_D |y - x^2| \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

 $I=\iint_D \left|y-x^2\right|\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$  其中 $D=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2:-1\leqslant x\leqslant 1,0\leqslant y\leqslant 1\}.$ 

#### Solution.

考虑到被积函数 $|y-x^2|$ 和积分区域D都关于y轴对称,于是仅需考虑 $D':[0,1]\times[0,1]$ 即可.我们有

$$I' = \iint_{D'} |y - x^2| \, dx dy$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \left( x^4 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{11}{30}$$

于是

$$I = 2I' = \frac{11}{15}$$

3.(12分) 计算由封闭曲面

$$S = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \left( x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{5} \right)^2 \leqslant x \right\}$$

围成区域的体积.

## Solution.

做变换

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi$$
  $y = 2\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$   $z = \sqrt{5}\rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta$ 

这变换的Jacobi矩阵

$$|J| = 2\sqrt{5}\rho^2 \sin\varphi$$

曲面S围成的区域变换后即为

$$\Omega = \left\{ (\rho, \theta, \varphi) : 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant \rho^3 \leqslant \cos \varphi \right\}$$

于是

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} |J| d\rho d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{3\sqrt{\cos\varphi}}{2}} \rho^{2} \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{u - \sin\varphi}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} u du$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{5}\pi}{3}$$

**4.(12分)** 设 $S^+$ 是单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧,试求曲面积分

$$I = \iint_{S^+} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

## Solution.

考虑球体 $\Omega: x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant 1$ 和小椭球 $\Omega': x^2+4y^2+9z^2\leqslant \varepsilon^2, \varepsilon<1,$ 并记 $S_\varepsilon^+$ 为 $\Omega_\varepsilon$ 的表面的外侧.

$$\iint_{S^{+} \cup S_{\varepsilon}^{-}} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^{2} + 4y^{2} + 9z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} 
= \iiint_{\Omega \setminus \Omega'} \frac{3(x^{2} + 4y^{2} + 9z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - (2x^{2} + 8y^{2} + 18z^{2}) \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x^{2} + 4y^{2} + 9z^{2}}}{(x^{2} + 4y^{2} + 9z^{2})^{3}} dV 
= 0$$

于是

$$\iint_{S^{+}} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{(x^{2} + 4y^{2} + 9z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \iint_{S_{\varepsilon}^{+}} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{(x^{2} + 4y^{2} + 9z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3}} \iint_{S_{\varepsilon}^{+}} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3}} \iiint_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} 3 \mathrm{d}V = \frac{3}{\varepsilon^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4\pi\varepsilon^{3}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

**5.(12分)** 设f(t)是[0,1]上的可积函数,满足

$$\int_0^1 f(t)dt = 1 \qquad \int_0^1 t f(t)dt = 2 \qquad \int_0^1 t^2 f(t)dt = 3$$

试求累次积分

$$I = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x \mathrm{d}y \int_0^y f(z) \mathrm{d}z$$

#### Solution.

考虑区域 $D_1: 0 \leq z \leq y \leq x \leq 1$ ,于是

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x \mathrm{d}y \int_0^y f(z) \mathrm{d}z = \iiint_{D_1} f(z) \mathrm{d}V$$

考虑区域 $D_2: 0 \leqslant z \leqslant x \leqslant y \leqslant 1$ ,于是

$$I_2 = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_0^y f(z) dz = \iiint_{D_2} f(z) dV$$

注意到被积函数f(z)关于平面x = y对称,而 $D_1$ 和 $D_2$ 也关于平面x = y对称,于是 $I_1 = I_2$ .考虑积分

$$I_3 = I_1 + I_2 = \iiint_{D_1 \cup D_2} f(z) dV = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{[z,1] \times [z,1]} f(z) dx dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 (1-z)^2 f(z) dz = 3 - 2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 0$$

于是

$$I = \frac{1}{2}I_3 = 0$$

6.(10分) 设

$$F(t) = \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

其中f(s)连续,在s=0处可导,并且满足f(0)=0,f'(0)=10.求极限

$$\lim_{t\to 0^+}\frac{F(t)}{t^5}$$

#### Solution.

做球坐标变换

$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$
  $y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta$   $z = \rho \cos \theta$ 

则

$$F(t) = \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$
$$= \iiint_{0 \le \rho \le t} f(\rho^2) \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi$$
$$= \int_0^t d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \rho^2 f(\rho^2) \sin \varphi d\varphi$$
$$= 4\pi \int_0^t \rho^2 f(\rho^2) d\rho$$

于是

$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{F(t)}{t^{5}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{4\pi \int_{0}^{t} \rho^{2} f(\rho^{2}) d\rho}{t^{5}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{4\pi t^{2} f(t^{2})}{5t^{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{4\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{f(t^{2}) - f(0)}{t^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \pi f'(0) = 8\pi$$

**7.(10分)** 设f(x,y)是 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的非负连续函数.对于 $r > 0, \rho > 0,$ 令

$$I_r = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant r^2} f(x, y) dx dy \qquad J_\rho = \iint_{-\rho \leqslant x, y \leqslant \rho} f(x, y) dx dy$$

试证明:当极限  $\lim_{r\to +\infty}I_r$ 与极限  $\lim_{
ho\to +\infty}J_
ho$ 之一存在且有限时,另一个极限必然也存在且有限,并且两者相等.

# Proof.

首先假定  $\lim_{r\to +\infty} I_r$ 存在有限,不妨记为I.我们有

$$\left\{ (x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leqslant r^2 \right\} \subset \left\{ (x,y) : -r \leqslant x, y \leqslant r \right\} \subset \left\{ (x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 2r^2 \right\}$$

又因为f(x,y)非负,于是

$$I_r \leqslant J_r \leqslant I_{\sqrt{2}r}$$

两边取极限,有 $\lim_{r\to +\infty}I_{\sqrt{2}r}=\lim_{r\to +\infty}I_r=I$ .由夹逼准则可知

$$I \leqslant \lim_{r \to +\infty} J_r \leqslant I$$

于是

$$\lim_{r \to +\infty} J_r = I$$

现在假定  $\lim_{r\to\infty} J_r$ 存在有限,不妨记为J.我们有

$$\{(x,y): -\rho \leqslant x,y \leqslant \rho\} \subset \left\{(x,y): x^2+y^2 \leqslant 2\rho^2\right\} \subset \left\{(x,y): -\sqrt{2}\rho \leqslant x,y \leqslant \sqrt{2}\rho\right\}$$

同理夹逼可得

$$J \leqslant \lim_{\rho \to +\infty} I_{\sqrt{2}\rho} \leqslant J$$

于是

$$\lim_{\rho \to +\infty} I_{\rho} = J$$

从而命题得证.