北京大学数学科学学院2021-22高等数学B2期中考试

1.(10分) 设D是由直线y = 0, y = 1, y = x, y = x + 1所围成的有界闭区域,求二重积分

$$\iint_D (4y - 2x) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

Solution.

做变换u = y, v = y - x,则变换的Jacobi行列式

$$\frac{\mathrm{D}(u,v)}{\mathrm{D}(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

积分区域变换为 $D': 0 \le u \le 1, 0 \le v \le 1$.于是

$$\iint_{D} (4y - 2x) dx dy = \iint_{D'} 2(u+v) du dv$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} dv \int_{0}^{1} (u+v) du$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + v\right) dv$$
$$= 2$$

2.(10分) 设V是由平面x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = 1围成的四面体,求三重积分

$$\iiint_{V} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^2} \mathrm{d}V$$

Solution.

考虑平面 $D_z = \{(x, y, z) : 0 \leq x, y, x + y \leq 1 - z\},$ 则有

$$\iiint_{V} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^{2}} dV = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{D_{z}} \frac{d\sigma}{(1+x+y+z)^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{1-z} dx \int_{0}^{1-z-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y+z)^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{1-z} \left(\frac{1}{1+x+z} - \frac{1}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\ln 2 - \ln(1+z) - \frac{1}{2}(1-z)\right) dz$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \ln 2$$

3.(10分) 设*E*是椭圆
$$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$
,求曲线积分

$$\int_{E} |xy| \, \mathrm{d}s$$

Solution.

做代换 $x = \cos \theta, y = 2 \sin \theta,$ 则有

$$\int_{E} |xy| \, \mathrm{d}s = \int_{0}^{2\pi} |2\sin\theta\cos\theta| \sqrt{\sin^{2}\theta + 4\cos^{2}\theta} \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$= 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^{2}\theta + 4\cos^{2}\theta} \sin\theta\cos\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$\stackrel{t=\sin\theta}{=} 8 \int_{0}^{1} t\sqrt{4 - 3t^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$\stackrel{u=t^{2}}{=} 4 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{4 - 3u} \, \mathrm{d}u$$

$$= 4 \left(-\frac{2}{9} (4 - 3u)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{56}{9}$$

4.(15分) 设 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,有向曲线 $L_n = \{(t, |\sin t|) : 0 \leqslant t \leqslant n\pi\}$.求极限

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{L_n} e^{y^2 - x^2} \cos(2xy) dx + e^{y^2 - x^2} \sin(2xy) dy$$

Solution.

考虑有向直线 $T_n = \{(x,0) : 0 \le x \le n\pi\}.$

 L_n 的负向和 T_n 共同构成区域 $D = \{(x,y) : 0 \le x \le n\pi, 0 \le y \le |\sin x|\}$ 的正向边界.

令
$$P(x,y) = e^{y^2 - x^2} \cos(2xy), Q(x,y) = e^{y^2 - x^2} \sin(2xy)$$
,不难得出 P, Q 在 D 上可微,并且
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 2ye^{y^2 - x^2} \cos(2xy) - e^{y^2 - x^2} 2x \sin(2xy) = 2e^{y^2 - x^2} (y \cos(2xy) - x \sin(2xy))$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2xe^{y^2 - x^2}\sin(2xy) + e^{y^2 - x^2}2y\cos(2xy) = 2e^{y^2 - x^2}\left(y\cos(2xy) - x\sin(2xy)\right)$$

在D上使用Green公式可得

$$\int_{(L_n)^- + T_n} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D 0 d\sigma = 0$$

在直线 T_n 上有

$$\int_{T_n} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{n\pi} \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

于是

$$\int_{L_n} P dx + Q dy = \int_{T_n} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x^2} dx$$

现在考虑上述积分.我们有

$$\left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx\right)^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx$$

$$= \iint_{x,y\geqslant 0} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{0\leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2},r\geqslant 0} r e^{-r^2} dr d\theta$$

$$\xrightarrow{t=r^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

于是

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{L_n} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

5.(10分) 设S是曲面 $\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3: x^2+z^2=1, x\geqslant 0, z\geqslant 0, 0\leqslant y\leqslant 1\}$.求曲面积分

$$\iint_{S} x \mathrm{d}S$$

Solution.

由题意可得S是圆柱的侧面. 在S上有 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2}$,投影区域为 $D:[0,1]\times[0,1]$,于是

$$\iint_{S} x dS = \iint_{D} x \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}\right)^{2} + 0} d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{t = x^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t}}$$

$$= 1$$

6.(10分) 设S是单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,求曲面积分

$$\iint_{S^+} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

Solution.

S的单位外法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (x, y, z)$.于是

$$\iint_{S^{+}} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iint_{S} (x, y, z) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} dS$$

$$= 4\pi$$

7.(15分) 设平面直角坐标系Oxy中有曲线 $L: \{(x,y(x)): x \geq 0\}$,其中y(0) = 1,y(x)是严格递减的正的可导函数.任取L上一点M,L在M点的切线交x轴于A点,假定 $|MA| \equiv 1$.写出y = y(x)满足的一阶常微分方程,并求解该方程对应的初值问题y(0) = 1.

Solution.

设 $M(x_M, y(x_M))$,则此处的切线方程 $l_m: y = y'(x_M)(x - x_M) + y(x_M)$. 于是 l_M 交x轴于 $A\left(-\frac{y(x_M)}{y'(x_M)} + x_M, 0\right)$.由 $|MA| \equiv 1$ 可知

$$\left(\frac{y}{y'}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

由于y(x)恒正且严格递减,于是y>0>y'.于是 $\frac{y}{y'}=-\sqrt{1-y^2}$,即

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}\mathrm{d}y}{y} = -\mathrm{d}x$$

而

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y} dy = \frac{y=\sin t}{\int \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t} dt}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin t} - \sin t\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos t}{1+\cos t} \right| + \cos t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} \right| + \sqrt{1-y^2} + C$$

于是对上式两边积分可得

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}}\right| + \sqrt{1-y^2} + C = -x$$

即

$$\ln\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - y^2}\right) - \ln y + \sqrt{1 - y^2} + x = C$$

代入初值y(0) = 1可得该初值问题的解为

$$\ln\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - y^2}\right) - \ln y + \sqrt{1 - y^2} + x = 1$$

8.(10分) 求常微分方程

$$y'' + 4y = \sin 3x$$

的通解.

Solution.

对应的齐次方程的特征根为 $\lambda_{1,2}=\pm 2i$,于是原方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$$

$$-9\alpha\sin 3x + 4\alpha\sin 3x = \sin 3x$$

令 $y = \alpha \sin 3x$,代入原方程可得 于是 $\alpha = -\frac{1}{5}$,于是原方程的特解为

$$y = -\frac{1}{5}\sin 3x$$

$$y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x - \frac{1}{5} \sin 3x$$

9.(10分) 回答下列问题.

(1) 设 $D=\mathbb{R}^2\setminus\{(x,0)\in\mathbb{R}^2:x\geqslant0\}$,写出一个在D上可微的函数 $T:D\to\mathbb{R}$ 且满足

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \qquad \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

(2) 设 $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$,试证明:不存在函数 $U \to \mathbb{R}$ 使得U在 Ω 上可微,且满足

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \qquad \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Solution.

(1) $\diamondsuit T = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \, \Box \, \overline{\Box}$.

(2) 令圆周 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 1(\varepsilon > 0)$,定向为逆时针方向.考虑第二型曲线积分

$$\oint_{C^+} \frac{-y \mathrm{d} x + x \mathrm{d} y}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{C^+} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \mathrm{d} x + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \mathrm{d} y \right) = U(1,0) - U(1,0) = 0$$

另一方面

$$\oint_{C^+} \frac{-y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_C \frac{y^2 \mathrm{d}s + x^2 \mathrm{d}s}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_C \mathrm{d}s = 2\pi$$

这与题设矛盾,因而命题不成立.