

微积分II作业解答

第六周

题目1. (8.5.46) 请在空间直角坐标系中画出下列曲面的图形:

(3) $2 - z = x^2 + y^2$;

(5) $z = \sqrt{4x^2 + 25y^2}$;

(6) $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$.

解答: (3) 顶点为 $(0, 0, 2)$, 开口向下的旋转抛物面;

(5) 顶点为原点的上半椭圆锥面(注意 $z \geq 0$);

(6) 即 $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$.

以直线 $\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 为中心轴, 横截面圆周半径为1的圆柱面.

题目2. (8.5.47) 请在空间直角坐标系中画出以下曲线:

(1) $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, \\ z = x^2 + y^2; \end{cases}$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1, \\ x + y + z = 1. \end{cases}$$

解答: (1) 上半球面与旋转抛物面交线,为一圆周;

(3) 以z轴为中心轴的圆柱面与平面交线,为一椭圆

(注意这个平面是倾斜的, 所以得到的是椭圆而不是圆).

题目3. (8.5.49) 写出曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 的一个参数式方程.

解答: 先消去 z ,得 $2x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 = R^2$,即 $\frac{3}{2}(x+y)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-y)^2 = R^2$

根据圆的参数方程,可设 $x+y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R \cos t, x-y = \sqrt{2}R \sin t$,

解得 $x = \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t + \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, y = \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t - \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, z = -(x+y) = -\frac{2R}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t$.

由此得到曲线的一个参数式方程:
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t + \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, \\ y = \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t - \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, \\ z = -\frac{2R}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t < 2\pi).$$

注记: 解法不唯一,也可以设某个变量为 t 去反解另外两个变量,但不论哪种方法都应保证参数只有一个,即自由度为1.

题目4. (9.1.2) 求下列函数的定义域,并在 xOy 平面内画出其图形:

(3) $z = \ln(x^2 + 2y^2 - 8);$

(5) $z = \arcsin \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2}.$

解答: (3) $x^2 + 2y^2 > 8$,为一椭圆外部.

(5) $-1 \leq \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} \leq 1$,即 $x^2 + y^2 \geq x - y$ 或 $x^2 + y^2 \geq y - x$,其中 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$.

配方后为 $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2})^2 \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 \geq \frac{1}{2}$,其中 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$.

图像为两个圆的外部,这两个圆的切点为原点,在图像中须挖掉.

题目5. (9.1.3) 求下列函数的定义域,并在三维直角坐标系中画出其图形:

(1) $u = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \ln(z - x^2 - y^2);$

(4) $u = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}{\ln(x^2+y^2+z^2-1)}.$

解答: (1) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z > x^2 + y^2.$

(4) $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 2.$

题目6. (9.1.4) 设 $f(x + \frac{1}{x}, y - 1) = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2y}{x} - 2(x + y) - \frac{2}{x} + 4$,

求 $f(x, y)$ 的表达式.

解答: $f(x + \frac{1}{x}, y - 1) = (x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}) + (y^2 - 2y + 1) + (2xy + \frac{2y}{x}) + (-2x - \frac{2}{x}) + 1$

$= (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 + (y - 1)^2 + 2y(x + \frac{1}{x}) - 2(x + \frac{1}{x}) + 1$

$$= (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 + (y - 1)^2 + 2(y - 1)(x + \frac{1}{x}) + 1$$

$$\text{则 } f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 1 = (x + y)^2 + 1.$$

题目7. (9.2.6) 利用极限定义证明下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{|x|+|y|} = 0.$$

解答: (1) 注意到 $|\frac{xy}{|x|+|y|}| \leq \frac{|xy|}{2 \min\{|x|, |y|\}} = \frac{\max\{|x|, |y|\}}{2}$,

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon$, 当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时, 有 $|x| < \delta, |y| < \delta$,

则 $|\frac{xy}{|x|+|y|}| \leq \frac{\max\{|x|, |y|\}}{2} < \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 由极限定义知 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{|x|+|y|} = 0$.

题目8. (9.2.7) 说明下列函数在 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时是否存在极限? 若存在, 求出其极限:

$$(2) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x + y};$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|};$$

$$(7) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2}.$$

解答: (2) $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x + y} = 0$; $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=-x+x^4}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x + y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-x^4)^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x^3)^2 = 1$,

故在 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时极限不存在.

$$(5) \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} = |x| + |y| - \frac{2|xy|}{|x| + |y|},$$

一方面 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (|x| + |y|) \leq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) = 0$,

另一方面, 同上题可证 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|xy|}{|x| + |y|} = 0$.

综合得 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{|x|+|y|} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (|x|+|y|) - 2 \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|xy|}{|x|+|y|} = 0$.

$$(7) \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=x}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} = 1; \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=-x}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2+4} = 0,$$

故在 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时极限不存在.

题目9. (9.2.9) 计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{1-\cos(xy)}{\ln(1-2x^2)},$$

$$(2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{\tan x - x}{\sqrt{1+yx^3}-1}.$$

解答: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{1-\cos(xy)}{\ln(1-2x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos(2x)}{\ln(1-2x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-(1-\frac{(2x)^2}{2}+o(x^3))}{((-2x^2)+o(x^3))}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2+o(x^3)}{-2x^2+o(x^3)} = -1.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\tan x - x}{\sqrt{1+yx^3}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{\sqrt{1+2x^3}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\frac{x^3}{3}+o(x^4))-x}{(1+\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x^3+o(x^5))-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{3}+o(x^4)}{x^3+o(x^5)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

注记: 严谨来说要证明重极限存在性才能只计算累次极限.