

珠海校区 2010 学年度第二学期 10 级高等数学一期中考试题及参考答案

完成以下各题,每题 10 分. 考试时间 90 分钟.

1. 求满足条件 $du = (e^y + \sin x)dx + (xe^y - \cos y)dy$ 的函数 $u(x, y)$.

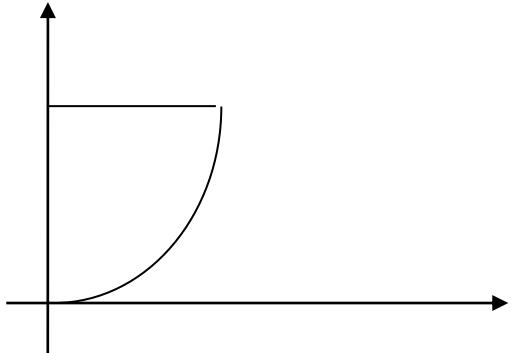
解 $P(x, y) = e^y + \sin x, Q(x, y) = xe^y - \cos y, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$

故积分与路径无关,于是

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x (e^0 + \sin x) dx + \int_0^y (xe^y - \cos y) dy \\ &= xe^y - \sin y - \cos x + C. \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算累次积分: $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+y^3)}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1+y^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



3. 若 $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$, 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D (|x| + |y|) dxdy.$

解: 积分区域关于两个坐标轴都对称,且被积函数关于 x, y 均为偶函数,故如记

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | (x, y) \in D, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D (|x| + |y|) dxdy = 4 \iint_{D_1} (|x| + |y|) dxdy \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x+y) dy = 4 \int_0^1 [x(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2] dx = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 求第一型曲线积分 $I = \oint_C \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$, 其中 C 是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$.

解: 用极坐标: 圆周的方程为 $r = 2 \cos \theta$, 故参数方程为 $x = 2 \cos^2 \theta, y = 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta$.

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{(2\sin 2\theta)^2 + (2\cos 2\theta)^2} d\theta = 2d\theta$$

$$I = \oint_C \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2 \cdot 2\cos^2 \theta} \cdot 2d\theta = 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = 8.$$

5. 若 C 是上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 9, y > 0$, 方向由点 $(3, 0)$ 到点 $(-3, 0)$, 求第二型曲线积分

$$I = \int_C y^2 dx + x^2 dy.$$

解: 圆周的极坐标方程为: $x = 3\cos \theta, y = 3\sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$. 故

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^\pi [(3\sin \theta)^2(-3\sin \theta) + (3\cos \theta)^2(3\cos \theta)] d\theta \\ &= 27 \int_0^\pi (\cos^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta \\ &= 27 \left[\int_0^\pi (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\sin \theta + \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d\cos \theta \right] = 27 \times (-\frac{4}{3}) = -36. \end{aligned}$$

6. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 求证: $\int_0^a f(x) dx \int_x^a f(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx \right]^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: 显然 } &\int_0^a f(x) dx \int_0^x f(y) dy + \int_0^a f(x) dx \int_x^a f(y) dy \\ &= \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx \right] \left[\int_0^a f(y) dy \right] = \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx \right]^2. \end{aligned}$$

而变换积分次序后再换积分变量字母, 有

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \int_x^a f(y) dy = \int_0^a f(y) dy \int_0^y f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx \int_0^x f(y) dy$$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^a f(x) dx \int_x^a f(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx \right]^2. \text{ 证毕.}$$

证法 2: 记 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(y) dy$, 则 $\int_0^a f(x) dx = F(a)$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) dx \int_x^a f(y) dy &= \int_0^a f(x) [F(a) - F(x)] dx = F(a) \int_0^a f(x) dx - \int_0^a F(x) f(x) dx \\ &= F^2(a) - \int_0^a F(x) dF(x) = F^2(a) - \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} F^2(a) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^a f(x) dx \right]^2. \end{aligned}$$

7. 求由曲面 $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ 与 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体的体积.

解: 立体在 xOy 坐标面的投影为区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$. 故

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \iint_D dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-(x^2+y^2)} dz = 2 \iint_D (1-x^2-y^2) dx dy \\
&= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^2) r dr = \pi.
\end{aligned}$$

8. 求三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (y + \sin z) dV$, 其中 Ω 是由锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 $z = \pi$ 所围的区域.

解: 由对称性, $\iiint_{\Omega} y dV = 0$. 故如记区域在 xOy 面的投影区域为 D , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \sin z dV = \iint_D r dr d\theta \int_r^\pi \sin z dz \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos r) r dr = \pi^3 - 4\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

9. 求曲线积分 $I = \oint_{L^+} \frac{xdy - (y-1)dx}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}$, 其中 L^+ 方程为 $x^2 + \frac{(y-1)^2}{2} = 1$, 逆时针方向.

解: $P(x, y) = \frac{-(y-1)}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}, Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{(y-1)^2 - x^2}{[x^2 + (y-1)^2]^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$,

由于点 $(0, 1)$ 位于 L^+ 所围区域(记为 D)内, 作圆周 C^+ : $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, 则由格林公式,

$$I = \oint_{(L+C)^+} \frac{xdy - (y-1)dx}{x^2 + (y-1)^2} = 0,$$

$$I = \oint_{L^+} \frac{xdy - (y-1)dx}{x^2 + (y-1)^2} = \oint_{C^+} \frac{xdy - (y-1)dx}{x^2 + (y-1)^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} d\theta = 2\pi.$$

10. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{S^+} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy$, 其中 S^+ 为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 及平面 $z = 1, z = 2$ 所围立体的表面, 取外侧.

解: $P = Q = 0, R = \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 记 S 所围的区域为 Ω , 由高斯公式,

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \iint_{S^+} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dV \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 dz \int_0^z \frac{e^z}{r} r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 z e^z dz = 2\pi(z-1)e^z \Big|_1^2 = 2e^2\pi.
\end{aligned}$$