

中山大学答题纸 A 卷

环境工程 学系 生物医学工程 专业 08 级

考试科目 高等数学(一) 成绩评定

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2009 年 5 月 7 日

(一) 计算下列各题

1. $z = e^{xy} + y \sin xy + x \tan y$. ① 求 dz ; ② 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: ① $dz = d(e^{xy}) + d(y \sin xy) + d(x \tan y) = e^{xy} d(xy) + y d(\sin xy) + \sin xy dy + x d(\tan y) + \tan y dx$
 $= e^{xy} d(xy) + y \cos xy (y dx + x dy) + \sin xy dy + x \sec^2 y dy + \tan y dx = (e^{xy} y \cos xy + \tan y) dx + (e^{xy} x \cos xy + \sin xy + x \sec^2 y) dy$
 ② 由 ① 知 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{xy} + y' \cos xy + \tan y$ 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{xy} - xy^2 \sin xy + \sec^2 y$

2. $z = \ln(1+x^4+y^4)$, $l = (1, 1)$. ① 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(1,1)}$; ② 求 $\text{grad } z$.

解: ① $z_x = \frac{4x^3}{1+x^4+y^4}$ $z_y = \frac{4y^3}{1+x^4+y^4}$ 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{12x^2}{1+x^4+y^4} - \frac{4x^3 \cdot 4x^3}{(1+x^4+y^4)^2} \right) \Big|_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{12}{2} - \frac{16}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2}$
 ② $\text{grad } z = (z_x, z_y) = \left(\frac{4x^3}{1+x^4+y^4}, \frac{4y^3}{1+x^4+y^4} \right)$

3. $z = (1+x^2+y^2)^y$. 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 等式两边同时对 x 求偏导数得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (1+x^2+y^2)^{y-1} \cdot 2x = 2xy(1+x^2+y^2)^{y-1}$
 等式两边同时对 y 求偏导数得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (1+x^2+y^2)^y \cdot \ln(1+x^2+y^2) + (1+x^2+y^2)^{y-1} \cdot 2y = 2y(1+x^2+y^2)^{y-1} (\ln(1+x^2+y^2) + 1)$

4. 设方程 $F = xz + \sin(1+x+y+z) = 0$ 确定 $z = f(x, y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

解: 同时方程两边同时对 x 求偏导数得 $yz + xy z_x + \cos(1+x+y+z) \cdot (1+z_x) = 0$
 化简得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz + \cos(1+x+y+z)}{xy + \cos(1+x+y+z)}$

5. 求函数 $z = f(x, y) = e^{x+y}$ 在点 $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ 处的泰勒公式.

解: 易知 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = e^{x_0+y_0}$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = e^{x_0+y_0}$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = e^{x_0+y_0}$
 则 $z = f(x, y) = e^{x+y} = e^{x_0+y_0} + \frac{1}{1!} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x-x_0) + \frac{1}{1!} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (y-y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x-x_0)(y-y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (y-y_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x-x_0)^n + \dots$

$$= e^{x_0+y_0} \left[1 + (x_0+y_0) + \frac{(x_0+y_0)^2}{2!} + \frac{(x_0+y_0)^3}{3!} \right] + o(\rho^3) \quad \text{其中 } \rho = \sqrt{(x_0)^2 + (y_0)^2} = \sqrt{(x_0)^2 + (y_0)^2}$$

6. 求 $z = f(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + xy$ 的极值点.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x^2 + y = 0$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y + x = 0$ 求得驻点为 $(0, 0)$ 及 $(1, -1)$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2x \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 1$$

当 $x=0, y=0$ 时 $A=0, B=1, C=1$, 此时 $B^2 < AC$, 故点 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点.

当 $x=1, y=-1$ 时 $A=2, B=1, C=1$, 此时 $B^2 < AC$, 且 $A > 0$, 故点 $(1, -1)$ 是极小值点.

则函数 $z = f(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + xy$ 的极小值点为 $(1, -1)$

(二) 计算下列各题

1. 设 $D = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$, $f(x, y) = x^3 y^3 + x^2$. 求 $I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$.

解: $I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D (x^3 y^3 + x^2) d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^1 (x^3 y^3 + x^2) dy$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{x^3 y^4}{4} + x^2 y \right) \Big|_0^1 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{x^3}{4} + x^2 \right) dx = \left(\frac{x^4}{16} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

2. 设 Ω 由平面 $z=1$ 和曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 围成, $f(x, y, z) = y \cos z + x^2$. 求 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$.

解: Ω 在平面 Oxy 上的投影为 $D: 0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 故可令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$ 其中 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$

且关于平面 Oxy 对称, 故 $y \cos z$ 关于 y 是奇函数, 故 $\iint_D y \cos z dv = 0$

则 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (y \cos z + x^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_{r^2}^1 (x^2) \cdot r dz$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_{r^2}^1 r^3 \cos \theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \cos \theta (1 - r^2) dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} r^4 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{6} r^6 \cos \theta \right) \Big|_0^1 d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{6} \cos \theta \right) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{12} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^3 \cos \theta - r^5 \cos \theta) dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{12} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

3. 设 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$, $f(x, y, z) = y \cos z + y^2$. 求 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$.

解: 且关于平面 Oxz 对称, 而 $y \cos z$ 关于 y 是奇函数故 $\iiint_{\Omega} y \cos z dv = 0$

$$\text{则 } I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dv$$

$$\text{可令 } \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin^3 \varphi \sin^2 \theta \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 \sin^3 \varphi \sin^2 \theta d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{5} \sin^3 \varphi \sin^2 \theta d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4}{15} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{4}{15} \pi \\ &= \frac{4}{15} \pi \left(\frac{2}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{4}{15} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(三) 计算下列各题

1. 设曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = \cos t \end{cases}, t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, $f(x, y) = x'' + y^3$. 求第一型曲线

$$\text{积分 } I = \int_L f(x, y) ds.$$

$$\text{解: } I = \int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin'' t + \cos^3 t) \sqrt{(\cos t)^2 + (-\sin t)^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin'' t + \cos^3 t) dt \quad \text{因为 } \sin'' t \text{ 是关于 } t \text{ 的奇函数故 } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin'' t dt = 0 \quad \cos^3 t \text{ 是关于 } t \text{ 的偶函数}$$

$$\text{则 } I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin'' t + \cos^3 t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 t dt = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

2. 设 S^+ 是球面: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部 ($z \geq 0$) 的外侧曲面, $P(x, y, z) = xz$,

$$Q(x, y, z) = yz, R(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + xy^6. \text{ 求第二型曲面积分 } I = \iint_{S^+} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy.$$

解: 增加一个曲面 $S_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 使得 $S^+ \cup S_1$ 构成一封闭曲面. S_1 取外侧, 即取下侧, 记为 S_1^- .

则由 $S^+ \cup S_1^-$ 构成曲面围成的区域为 Ω . 由 $\iint_{(S^+ \cup S_1^-)} = \iint_{S^+} + \iint_{S_1^-}$ 则根据高斯公式有

$$\iint_{(S^+ \cup S_1^-)} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{(S^+ \cup S_1^-)} (xz + yz + 0) dy dz + yz dz dx + (x^2 + y^2 + xy^6) dx dy$$

$$= I + \iint_{S_1^-} xz dy dz + yz dz dx + (x^2 + y^2 + xy^6) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (z + z + 0) dV = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dV$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^3 \sin \varphi d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{而 } \iint_{S_1^-} xz dy dz + yz dz dx + (x^2 + y^2 + xy^6) dx dy = 0 + 0 + \iint_{S_1^-} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{S_1^+} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 r dr = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{故 } I = \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \pi$$

3. 设 $P(x, y) = 2x + 2xy^2$, $Q(x, y) = 2x^2y + 3y^2$, $A(0, 0)$ 和 $B(1, 1)$ 是曲线 L :

$$y = x^{1/3} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ 上的二点. 求第二型曲线积分 } I = \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy.$$

$$\text{解: } I = \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^1 (2x + 2xy^2) dx + (2x^2y + 3y^2) dy = \int_0^1 (2x + 2x \cdot (x^{1/3})^2 + (2x^2 \cdot x^{1/3} + 3(x^{1/3})^2)) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2x + 2x^{5/3} + (2x^{5/3} + 3x^{2/3})) dx = \int_0^1 (2x + 4x^{5/3} + 3x^{2/3}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2x + 2x^{\frac{2013}{2012}} + \frac{2}{2012} x^{\frac{2013}{2012}} + \frac{2}{2012} x^{\frac{2013}{2012}}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2x + 2x^{\frac{2013}{2012}} + 2x^{\frac{2013}{2012}} + x^{\frac{2013}{2012}}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2x + 2x^{\frac{2013}{2012}} + x^{\frac{2013}{2012}}) dx$$

$$= (x^2 + x^{\frac{2015}{2012}} + x^{\frac{2015}{2012}}) \Big|_0^1 = 3$$

(四) 完成下列各题

1. 设 S^+ 是球面: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧曲面, 向量 $F = (P, Q, R)$, $P = x + y^2$, $Q = x^2 - y + z^4$, $R = x^3 + y^3 + \frac{1}{2} z^2$. 求第一型曲面积分: $I = \iint_{S^+} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$.

解: 由高斯公式得 $I = \iiint_V P_x dy dz + Q_y dz dx + R_z dx dy = \iiint_V (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) dV$

$$= \iiint_V (1 - 1 + z) dV = \iiint_V z dV$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = 0$$

2. 设 S^+ 是球面: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部分的外侧曲面 (即 $z \geq 0$), $n^+ = n^+(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ 是 S^+ 上点 (α, β, γ) 的单位法向量, L 是 S^+ 的边界, n^+ 与 L 满足右手法则, 向量 $F = (P, Q, R)$, $\text{rot } F$ 是 F 的旋度向量, $P = 8x^2 + 4x^2 y^2 + z$, $Q = 7x^2 y^2 + 4xy^2 + z^3$, $R = x^3 + y^3 + z^5$. 证 $I = \iint_{S^+} \text{rot } F \cdot n^+ ds = 0$.

证明: $I = \iint_{S^+} \text{rot } F \cdot n^+ ds = \iint_{S^+} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dy dz}{dx} & \frac{dz dx}{dy} & \frac{dx dy}{dz} \\ P_x & Q_x & R_x \\ P_y & Q_y & R_y \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \iint_{S^+} (4y^2 + 3z^2) dy dz + (1 - 3x^2) dz dx + (1 - 3y^2) dx dy$$

$$\text{故 } I = \iint_{D_{xy}} [4y^2 + 3(1 - x^2 - y^2)] \cdot \left(-\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} \right) + (1 - 3y^2) \left(-\frac{2y}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} \right) dx dy$$

其中 D_{xy} : $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 关于 x 和 y 都是奇函数, 由对称性关于 x 和 y 都是奇函数

$$\text{故 } I = 0 + 0 = 0. \text{ 证毕.}$$