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《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条: “考试作弊不授予学士学位。”

完成以下各题

(1) 若  $z(x, y) = \sin(xy) + \cos^2(xy)$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解: 
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= y \cos(xy) + 2 \cos(xy) \cdot [-\sin(xy)] \cdot y \\ &= y \cos(xy) [1 - 2 \sin(xy)] = y [\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)] \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x \cos(xy) + 2 \cos(xy) \cdot [-\sin(xy)] \cdot x \\ &= x \cos(xy) [1 - 2 \sin(xy)]\end{aligned}$$

(2) 若隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $x + y + z = xyz$  确定, 求

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解: 法① 对方程  $x + y + z = xyz$  两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yz + xy \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

求得: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz-1}{1-xy}$$

方程两边对  $y$  求导, 得  $1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz + xy \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

则 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz-1}{1-xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (1-xy) - (1-xy)(yz-1)}{(1-xy)^2} = \frac{2y(yz-1)}{(1-xy)^2}$$

法②:  $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z - xyz = 0$ .

$F_x = 1 - yz$        $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{yz-1}{1-xy}$

$F_y = 1 - xz$

$F_z = 1 - xy$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{xz-1}{1-xy}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y(yz-1)}{(1-xy)^2}$

(3) 求曲面  $e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{y}{2}} = 4$  在点  $(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1)$  处的切平面方程与法线方程。

解: 设  $f(x, y, z) = e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{y}{2}} - 4 = 0$  则  $f_x = 2(1-x)$   
 $f_x = e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$  即有  $f_x(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1) = 2$  要确定在明点的偏导数等于?

$f_y = e^{\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$   $f_y(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1) = 2$ ;  $f_z = e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) + e^{\frac{y}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})$  即有  $f_z(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1) = -4 \ln 2 = -4 \ln 2$   
 即曲面  $e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{y}{2}} = 4$  在点  $(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1)$  处的法向量为  $n = (2, 2, -4 \ln 2)$   
 故该点处的切平面方程为  $2(x - \ln 2) + 2(y - \ln 2) - 4 \ln 2(z - 1) = 0$  即切平面方程为  $x + y - \ln 2 z = 0$

法线方程为:  $\frac{x - \ln 2}{2} = \frac{y - \ln 2}{2} = \frac{z - 1}{-4 \ln 2}$  即  $x - \ln 2 = y - \ln 2 = \frac{1 - z}{2 \ln 2}$   
 即法线方程为  $\frac{x - \ln 2}{2} = \frac{y - \ln 2}{2} = \frac{1 - z}{2 \ln 2}$

(4) 设函数  $f(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上连续,  $(x_i, y_i) \in D, i = 1, 2$ , 求证:

在  $D$  中至少存在一点  $(\xi, \eta)$ , 使得  $f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{2f(x_1, y_1) + 3f(x_2, y_2)}{5}$

证明: 由于  $f(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上连续, 则  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上存在最大值  $M$ , 最小值  $m$ .

又  $(x_1, y_1) \in D, (x_2, y_2) \in D$ , 则  $m \leq f(x_1, y_1) \leq M, m \leq f(x_2, y_2) \leq M$ .

则  $\frac{2}{5}m \leq \frac{2}{5}f(x_1, y_1) \leq \frac{2}{5}M, \frac{3}{5}m \leq \frac{3}{5}f(x_2, y_2) \leq \frac{3}{5}M$ .

即有:  $m \leq \frac{2}{5}m + \frac{3}{5}m \leq \frac{2f(x_1, y_1) + 3f(x_2, y_2)}{5} \leq \frac{2}{5}M + \frac{3}{5}M = M$ .

又由于在  $D$  中至少存在一点  $(\xi, \eta)$ , 使得  $m \leq f(\xi, \eta) \leq M$ .

又  $f(x, y)$  为连续的, 必存在点  $(\xi, \eta)$ , 使得:  $f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{2f(x_1, y_1) + 3f(x_2, y_2)}{5}$ .

(5) 计算二重积分  $I = \iint_D \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  为圆域:

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 3y.$$

$$\text{解: } I = \iint_D \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{3\sin\theta} r \sqrt{9 - r^2} dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (9 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{3\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} (27|\sin^3\theta| - 27) d\theta$$

$$= -9 \int_0^{2\pi} (|\sin^3\theta| - 1) d\theta$$

$$= -9 \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3\theta - 1) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\sin^3\theta - 1) d\theta \right]$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3\theta - 1) d\theta$$

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

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\sin^3\theta - 1) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore I = -9 \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 9\pi - 12$$

(6) 求由圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 3$  与抛物面  $z = 1 + x^2 + y^2$  及  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  所围立体的体积。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 3} dx dy \int_{1-x^2-y^2}^{1+x^2+y^2} dz \\
 &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 3} [(1+x^2+y^2) - (1-x^2-y^2)] dx dy \\
 &= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 3} (x^2+y^2) dx dy \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r^2 \cdot r dr \\
 &= 2 \times 2\pi \times \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = 9\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

(7) 求  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^3 + z) dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与平面  $z = 1$  所围闭区域。

解:  $\because$  积分区域关于  $Oxz$  对称, 且  $y^3$  是关于  $y$  的奇函数.

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} y^3 dV = 0.$$

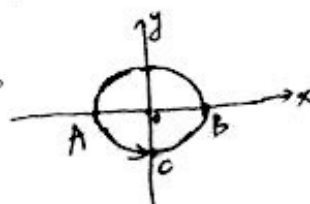
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{法② } I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (y^3 + z) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 z dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} [1 - (x^2+y^2)^2] dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^2) r dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi \times \left( \frac{1}{2} r^2 - \frac{1}{6} r^4 \right) \Big|_0^1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{法①. } I = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^3 + z) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} z dx dy = \int_0^1 \pi z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(8) 求曲线积分  $I = \int_L \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} dx + [4x + 2y \ln(x + \sqrt{4+x^2})] dy$ , 其中  $L$  为

圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  上由点  $A(-2, 0)$  逆时针方向到点  $B(2, 0)$  的半圆。

解:  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 4 + 2y \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{4+x^2}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{4+x^2}}) = 4 + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$



$$\int_{ACBA} = \iint_D (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = 4 \iint_D dx dy = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 4 = 8\pi$$

线段  $AB$ :  $y=0, -2 \leq x \leq 2$ .  $\int_{AB} = \int_{-2}^2 0 \cdot dx + 4x \cdot 0 = 0$ . 则有  $\int_{BA} = 0$ .

$$\therefore I = \int_L = \int_{ACBA} - \int_{BA} = 8\pi - 0 = 8\pi$$

即  $I = \int_L \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} dx + [4x + 2y \ln(x + \sqrt{4+x^2})] dy = 8\pi$

(9) 计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_S (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$ , 其中曲面  $S$  为旋转抛

物面  $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$  介于  $z=1$  与  $z=2$  之间部分的下侧。

解:  $I = \iint_S (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$ . 取  $P = z^2 + x, Q = 0, R = -z$ .

$$I = - \iint_D [ \frac{1}{4}(x^2+y^2)^2 + x \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) ] dx dy \quad D: 2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$$

$$= \iint_D [ \frac{1}{4}(x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) ] dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 ( \frac{1}{4} r^5 \cos\theta + r^2 \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} r^3 ) r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} ( \frac{1}{28} r^7 \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} r^4 \cos\theta + \frac{1}{8} r^4 ) \Big|_{\sqrt{2}}^2 d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} ( \frac{32-2\sqrt{2}}{7} \cos\theta + 3\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} ) d\theta$$

$$= 6\pi$$