

中山大学本科生期中考试

考试科目：《高等数学（一）》

学年学期：2015学年第3学期

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考试方式：闭卷

学 院：岭南（大学）学院

考试时长：100分钟

年级专业：大一；经济学类

100

警示 《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第八条：“考试作弊者，不授予学士学位。”

——以下为试题区域，共七道大题，总分100分，考生请在答题纸上作答——

一、求下面二重积分（共2小题，每小题10分，共20分）

1. 交换二次积分的次序（其中 f 为连续函数）

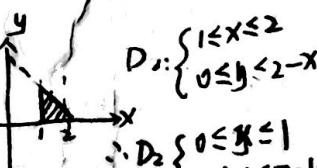
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$$

解：如图 $D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \end{cases}$



$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 f(x, y) dx$$

如图 $D_2:$ 

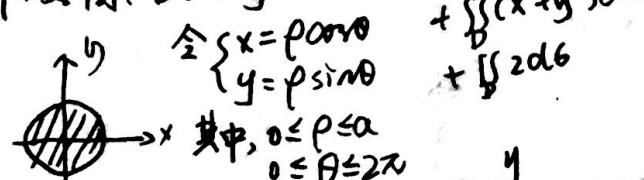
$$D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 2-y \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{2-y}^1 f(x, y) dx$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{2-y}^1 f(x, y) dx$$

$$2, \iint_D (x^2 - 2x + 3y + y^2 + 2) d\sigma$$

解：如图： $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ 原式 = $\iint_D (-2x + 3y) d\sigma + \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + \iint_D 2 d\sigma$



$\therefore D$ 关于 x 轴对称， \therefore $3y$ 是关于 x 的奇函数
 D 关于 y 轴对称， $\therefore x$ 是关于 y 的奇函数

$$\therefore \iint_D (-2x + 3y) d\sigma = 0$$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \times \frac{1}{4} a^4$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{2} \pi$$

$$\iint_D 2 d\sigma = 2 \times \pi a^2$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{a^4}{2} \pi + 2\pi a^2$$

二、求如下三重积分 (共2小题, 每小题10分, 共20分)

1. $\iiint_{\Omega} (x+z) dv$, 其中 Ω 由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 所围成

解: 如图: Ω 关于 yOz 平面对称, x 是关于 xOy 的奇函数

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} x dv = 0 \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{令 } \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \text{ 得 } x^2+y^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 又在 } xOy \text{ 平面上 } \\ & \therefore D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{令 } \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \\ & \therefore \text{原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} z dz \\ & = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} (\rho - 2\rho^3) \right] d\rho \end{aligned}$$

2. $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 由 $2z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $z = 2$ 所围成

解: 如图: 令 $\begin{cases} 2z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$ 得 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \Omega \text{ 在 } xOy \text{ 平面上 } D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \\ & \text{令 } \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \\ & \therefore \text{原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \int_{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}^2 dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^2 dz \\ & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \left(2\rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{2} \right) d\rho \end{aligned}$$

三、求如下线积分 (共3小题, 每小题10分, 共30分)

1. 已知曲线弧 $L: y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$), 计算 $\int_L xy ds$ (第一型)

解: $\because y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$, $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $\therefore \int_0^1 x ds = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \int_L xy ds = \int_0^1 \left(x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$$

2. 证明曲线积分 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x^2 + y) dx + (x - 2\sin^2 y) dy$ 与路径无关, 并计算积分值。

解: ① 证明: $P(x, y) = x^2 + y$, $Q(x, y) = x - 2\sin^2 y$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 \quad \therefore \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

$\therefore \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x^2 + y) dx + (x - 2\sin^2 y) dy$ 与路径无关。

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x^2 + y) dx + (x - 2\sin^2 y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x^2 + 0) dx + \int_0^1 (1 - 2\sin^2 y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (1 - 2\sin^2 y) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \rho^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rho^4 \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ & = \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho^4 - \frac{1}{12} \rho^6 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ & = \frac{16}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

填空

3. 计算 $\int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy$, 其中 L 为上半圆周 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ 沿逆时针方向。

解: 令 $C: y=0 (0 \leq x \leq 2a)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(L+C)} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \\ & P = e^x \sin y - 2y \quad Q = e^x \cos y - 2 \\ & \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - 2 \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y \\ & \therefore \int_{(L+C)} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \\ & = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2a \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int_{(L+C)} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 \cdot \pi a^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{aligned} & \therefore \int_C (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \\ & = \int_0^{2a} (e^x \sin 0 - 2x) dx = 0 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{aligned} & \therefore \int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \\ & = \int_{(L+C)} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy - \int_C (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{aligned} & \therefore \int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \\ & = \int_{(L+C)} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy - \int_C (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

四、求如下面积分 (共 2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分) $= \pi a^2 - 0 = \pi a^2$

1. 计算面积分 $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS$, S 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ 及平面 $z=0, z=3$ 所围成的区

域的整个边界曲面

解: 设 $S_1: z=0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 9) \rightarrow S_1$

设 $S_2: z=3 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 9) \rightarrow S_2$

柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 9 (0 \leq z \leq 3) \rightarrow S_3$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } z=0 \text{ 时 } \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1+0+0} = 1 \quad D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 9 \\ & \therefore \iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 r^3 dr = \frac{81}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } z=3 \text{ 时 } \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = 1, \quad D_2: x^2 + y^2 \leq 9 \\ & \therefore \iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{81}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算 $\iint_S 2xz dy dz + yz dz dx - z^2 dx dy$, 其中 S 是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$

所围成的立体的表面的外侧 (高斯)

解: 由高斯公式得 $\because P = 2xz, Q = yz, R = -z^2$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 2z, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = z, \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = -2z$$

$$\therefore \text{高斯} = \iint_S (2z + z - 2z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z dz$$

$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

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

$$\therefore \text{高斯} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\sqrt{\rho^2}}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} z dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} (2 - \rho^2 - \rho^2) \right] d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho^2 - \frac{1}{4} \rho^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

五、求如下常数 $\frac{ds}{dt} = -s \cos t + \frac{1}{2}$

六、证明题

设函数 $f(x)$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b$

$= \int_a^b$

证明: $\because \int_a^b$

$= \int_a^b$

$\therefore \int_a^b$

五、求如下常微分方程 (共 1 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 5 分)

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = -s \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{ds}{dt} = -s \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$\therefore \frac{ds}{dt} + s \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{ds}{dt} + s \cos t = 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{ds}{dt} = -s \cos t$$

$$\frac{ds}{s} = -\cos t dt \quad \int \frac{ds}{s} = \int (-\cos t) dt$$

$$\therefore \ln|s| = -\sin t + C_1 \quad (C_1 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\therefore s = \pm e^{-\sin t + C_1} = C_2 e^{-\sin t} \quad (C_2 = \pm e^{C_1})$$

$$\text{令 } s = ue^{-\sin t} \quad (u = u(t))$$

$$\therefore \frac{ds}{dt} = u'e^{-\sin t} - ue^{-\sin t} \cos t$$

六、证明题 (共 1 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 5 分)

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且恒大于 0, 利用二重积分性质证明

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq (b-a)^2$$

$$\text{证明: } \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(y)} dy$$

$$\text{令 } D_{xy}: a \leq x \leq b, a \leq y \leq b \quad \therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(y)} dy$$

$$= \iint_D f(x) \frac{1}{f(y)} dx dy$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(y)} dy$$

$$= \iint_D f(x) \frac{1}{f(y)} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D f(y) \frac{1}{f(x)} dx dy$$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续
且恒大于 0:

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\iint_D f(y) \frac{1}{f(x)} dx dy + \iint_D f(x) \frac{1}{f(y)} dx dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left(f(x) \frac{1}{f(y)} + f(y) \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left(2 \sqrt{f(x) \frac{1}{f(y)} \cdot f(y) \frac{1}{f(x)}} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_a^b dy = (b-a)(b-a) = (b-a)^2$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq (b-a)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ds}{dt} + s \cos t &= u'e^{-\sin t} - ue^{-\sin t} \cos t \\ &+ ue^{-\sin t} \cos t = u'e^{-\sin t} = \\ &\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \\ \therefore u' &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \cdot e^{\sin t} = \sin t \cos t e^{\sin t} \\ \therefore u &= \int \sin t \cos t e^{\sin t} dt \\ &= \int \sin t e^{\sin t} d(\sin t) \\ &\text{令 } \sin t = x \\ &\therefore u = \int x e^x dx = \int x d(e^x) \\ &= x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x \\ &= \sin t e^{\sin t} - e^{\sin t} + C \\ \therefore s &= (\sin t e^{\sin t} - e^{\sin t} + C) e^{-\sin t} \quad (C \in \mathbb{R}) \\ &= \sin t - 1 + C e^{-\sin t} \quad (C \in \mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$