

姓名：齐晓玲

专业：经济地理

学号：08334057

成绩：100

《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: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cos(xy) + 2 \cos(xy) [-\sin(xy)] \cdot y$
 $= y \cos(xy) [1 - 2 \sin(xy)] = y [\cos(xy) - 2 \sin(xy)]$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cos(xy) + 2 \cos(xy) [-\sin(xy)] \cdot x$$
 $= x \cos(xy) [1 - 2 \sin(xy)]$

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

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

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

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

$$F_y = 1 - xz$$

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

(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 $f_x = e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ 那有 $f_x(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1) = 2$ 要确定在哪个的偏导数等于?

$f_y = e^{\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ 即 $f_y(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1) = 2$ 即 $f_y(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1) = 2$ 即 $f_y(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1) = 2$ 即 $f_y(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1) = 2$

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 $\vec{N} = (2, 2, -4)$

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

(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 (ξ, η) , 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 $m \leq f(x_1, y_1) \leq M$, $m \leq f(x_2, y_2) \leq M$.

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

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

又由于在 D 中存在一点 (ξ, η) , 使得 $m \leq f(\xi, \eta) \leq M$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore I = -9 \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 9\pi - 18$$

(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。

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

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

解: ∵ 积分区域关于 x^2 对称, 且 y^3 是关于 y 的奇函数.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法② } I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (y^3 + z) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} [1 - (x^2+y^2)^2] dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^4) r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2} r^2 - \frac{1}{6} r^6 \right) \Big|_0^1 \end{aligned}$$

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

(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。

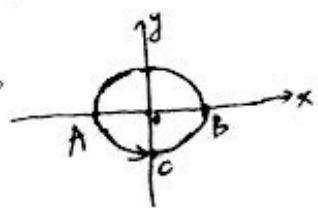
$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 4+2y \cdot \frac{1}{4+x^2} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2+x^2}) = 4 + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$$

$$\int_{\widehat{ACBBA}} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 4 \iint_D dx dy = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \pi \times 4 = 8\pi$$

线段 AB : $y=0, -2 \leq x \leq 2$. 由 $\int_{\overline{AB}} = \int_0^2 0 dx + 4 \times 0 = 0$. 则有 $\int_{\overline{AB}} = 0$.

$$\therefore I = \int_L = \int_{\widehat{ACBBA}} - \int_{\overline{AB}} = 8\pi - 0 = 8\pi.$$

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



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

$$I = - \iint_D \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{4}(x^2+y^2)^2 \right] z - x \right\} dy dz \quad D: 2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4.$$

$$= \iint_D \left[\frac{1}{4}(x^2+y^2)^2 z + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) \right] dy dz.$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} r^5 \cos^2 \theta + r^3 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right) r dr.$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{24} r^7 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{8} r^6 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} r^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 d\theta$$

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

$$= 6\pi$$