

珠海校区 2009 学年度第二学期 09 《高等数学》期中考试试题参考答案

(1) 求满足条件 $du = \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 的函数 $u(x, y)$.

解 : $P(x, y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, Q(x, y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 而 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,1)}^{(x,y)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \int_1^y \frac{y}{|y|} dy + \int_0^x \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= |y| + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_0^x = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 计算累次积分: $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \sin x^2 dx.$

解: $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \sin x^2 dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sin x^2 dy = \int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin x^2 d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 1).$

(3) 若 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x^2 + xye^{x^2+y^2}) dxdy$.

解: 由对称性, $\iint_D xye^{x^2+y^2} dxdy = 0$. 故

$$\iint_D (x^2 + xye^{x^2+y^2}) dxdy = \iint_D x^2 dxdy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 \cos^2 \theta r dr d\theta = \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(4) 求第一型曲线积分 $I = \int_C |y| ds$, 其中 C 是单位圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

解: 由对称性, 若记上半圆周为 C_1 , 有

$$I = 2 \int_{C_1} |y| ds = 2 \int_{C_1} y ds = 2 \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = 2(-\cos \theta) \Big|_0^\pi = 4.$$

(5) 若 C 是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, 逆时针方向, 求第二型曲线积分 $I = \oint_C e^y dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y) dy$.

解: $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^y, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = y^3 + e^y, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y^3$. 由格林公式, $I = \iint_D y^3 dxdy$.

但积分区域 D 关于 x 轴对称, 被积函数为 y 的奇函数, 故 $I = 0$.

(6) 若函数 $F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t e^{x^2} dx$, 求 $F'(2)$.

解: 因为 $F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t e^{x^2} dx = \int_1^t dx \int_1^x e^{x^2} dy = \int_1^t (x-1) e^{x^2} dx$. 于是

$$F'(t) = (t-1)e^{t^2}. \quad F'(2) = (2-1)e^{2^2} = e^4.$$

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

解: $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : 1 - x^2 - y^2 \leq z \leq 3 + x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y^2 \leq 3\}$. 用柱坐标,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r dr \int_{1-r^2}^{3+r^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 2r(1+r^2) dr \\ &= 4\pi \left(\frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{r^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = 15\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(8) 求三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (\sin x + z) dV$, 其中 Ω 是由抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与平面 $z = 3$ 所围闭区域.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \iint_D dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^3 (\sin x + z) dz = \iint_D dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^3 z dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right) \Big|_{r^2}^3 r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (9 - r^4) r dr = \pi \left(\frac{9}{2} r^2 - \frac{r^6}{6} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = 9\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(9) 求曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2}$, 其中曲线 L 方程为 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$, 逆时针方向.

解: $P = \frac{x-y}{x^2 + 4y^2}, Q = \frac{x+4y}{x^2 + 4y^2}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2 + 4y^2 - 8xy}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$. 但在坐标原点, 此条件不成立. 记

$l: x^2 + 4y^2 = r^2$, 顺时针方向, 则在 $(L+l)^+$ 所围区域内, 格林公式成立, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{(L+l)^+} \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} &= 0, \text{ 故 } \oint_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \oint_l \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+4y)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2}, \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(2r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta)2r(-\sin\theta) + (2r\cos\theta + 4r\sin\theta)r\cos\theta}{4r^2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

(10) 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{S^+} xz^3 dy dz + yz^3 dz dx + 2dxdy$. 其中 S^+ 为上半球面 $z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$, 取上侧.

$P = xz^3, Q = yz^3, R = 2$. 作平面 $z=0$, 记平面和半球面所围区域为 Ω , 取外侧, 由高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{(S+D)^+} xz^3 dy dz + yz^3 dz dx + 2dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} 2z^3 dV = 2 \iint_D dx dy \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^3 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - r^2) r dr = \pi \left(2r^2 - r^4 - \frac{r^6}{6} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } I = \iint_{(S+D)^+} xz^3 dy dz + yz^3 dz dx + 2dxdy + \iint_{D^+} 2dxdy = \frac{4}{3}\pi + 4\pi = \frac{16}{3}\pi.$$