

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 96

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(一) 计算下列各题

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

解. ① $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(e^{x+y} + y \sin xy + x \tan y) = e^{x+y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(1+y) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\sin xy) + \tan y + x \sec^2 y$
 $= e^{x+y} (1+y) + y \cos y (y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x + x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y) + \sin xy \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y + x \sec^2 y = (e^{x+y} + y \cos y) + y^2 \sin xy + x \sec^2 y$

($e^{x+y} + y \cos y + y^2 \sin xy + x \sec^2 y$) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = e^{x+y} + y^2 \cos y + \tan y$

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

解. ① $z_x = \frac{4x^3}{1+x^4+y^4}$, $z_y = \frac{4y^3}{1+x^4+y^4}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} |_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{4x^3}{1+x^4+y^4}, \frac{4y^3}{1+x^4+y^4} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |_{(1,1)}$
 $= \frac{4\sqrt{2}(x^3+y^3)}{1+x^4+y^4} |_{(1,1)} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}(1^3+1^3)}{1+0^4+1^4} = \sqrt{2}$ 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. $z = (1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

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

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

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

4. 设方程 $F = xy^2 + \sin(x+y+z) = 0$ 确定 $z = f(x, y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

解. 同时对方求偏导数得 $y^2 + 2xy + \cos(x+y+z) \cdot (1+z_x) = 0$

化简得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y^2 + \cos(x+y+z)}{1+y + \cos(x+y+z)}$

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

解. 由 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} |_{(x_0, y_0)} = e^{x_0+y_0}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} |_{(x_0, y_0)} = e^{x_0+y_0}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} |_{(x_0, y_0)} = e^{x_0+y_0}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} |_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{1!}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3} |_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{2!}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} |_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{1! \cdot 2!}$, ..., $\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial x^n} |_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{n!}$, $\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial y^n} |_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{n!}$

$z = e^{x_0+y_0} + \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{1!} (x-x_0) + \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{2!} (y-y_0) + \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{1! \cdot 2!} (x-x_0)(y-y_0) + \dots + \frac{e^{x_0+y_0}}{n!} (x-x_0)^n (y-y_0)^n$

$$= e^{x_0+y_0} \left[1 + (x_0+y_0) + \frac{(x_0+y_0)^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{(x_0+y_0)^n}{n!} \right] + o(p^n) \quad \text{且 } p = \sqrt{(x_0)^2 + (y_0)^2} = \sqrt{(x_0+y_0)^2 - 2x_0y_0}$$

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

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x^2 + y$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y + x$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2x$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 1$
 $\Delta A = -\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2x$ $B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ $C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 1$

$\therefore x > 0 = y$ 时 $A = 0$, $B = 1$, $C = 1$, 此时 $B^2 > AC$, 故点 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点。

$\therefore x = 1, y = -1$ 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 $(1, -1)$

(=) 计算7.3.1各题

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

解: $I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D (x^3y^3 + x^2) d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^1 (x^3y^3 + x^2) dy$
 $= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4y^4 + x^2y \right) \Big|_0^1 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + x^2 \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{16}x^5 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$

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 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$

且关于平面 Oxy 对称, $y \cos z + x^2$ 是奇函数, $\iint_D y \cos z dv = 0$

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

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_{r^2}^1 (r^3 \cos^2 \theta + r^3 \cos^2 \theta) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr (r^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin z + r^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin z) \Big|_{r^2}^1$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin(1) \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos(1) \cos^2 \theta + (\cos(1) \sin(1)) \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \right) = \frac{\pi}{16}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr (r^3 \cos^3 \theta + r^3 \cos^3 \theta) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} r^3 \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

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

解. 函数 $y \cos z$ 是关于 y 的奇函数, 而 z^2 是关于 z 的偶函数, 故 $\iiint_{\Omega} y \cos z dV = 0$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 \sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \theta d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{5} \sin^4 \varphi \cos^2 \theta d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{4}{15} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{4}{15} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

(三) 计算题

1. 设曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = \cos t \end{cases}, t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^3$. 求第一型曲线积分 $I = \int_L f(x, y) ds$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } I &= \int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_L \sin^2 t + \cos^3 t ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t + \cos^3 t) \sqrt{(\cos t)^2 + (-\sin t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t + \cos^3 t) dt \quad \text{因为 } \sin^2 t \text{ 是关于 } t \text{ 的奇函数, } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = 0. \cos^3 t \text{ 是关于 } t \text{ 的偶函数, } \\ \text{又 } I &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t + \cos^3 t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 t dt = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 S^+ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部 ($z > 0$) 的外侧曲面, $P(x, y, z) = xz$, $Q(x, y, z) = yz$, $R(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + xy^6$. 求第二型曲面积分. $I = \iint_S P dy dz + Q dx dy + R dx dy$.

解. 增加一个曲面 $S_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 使得 $S^+ \cup S_1$ 为一封闭曲面. S_1 为外侧, 即取下侧, 记为 S_1^- .

则由 $S^+ \cup S_1^-$ 为一封闭曲面, 由高斯公式有 $\iint_{S^+ \cup S_1^-} P dy dz + Q dx dy + R dx dy = \iint_{S_1^-} P dy dz + Q dx dy + R dx dy$.

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

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

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

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

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 :

$$y = x^{1/11} (x \in R)$$
 上的二点. 求第二型曲线积分 $I = \int_L P dx + Q dy$.

$$I = \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy = \int_{AB} (2x + 2xy^2) dx + (2x^2y + 3y^2) dy = \int_0^1 (2x + 2x \cdot (x^{1/11})^2 + (2x^2 \cdot x^{1/11} + 3x^{2/11}))$$

$$x^{11/11} dx = \int_0^1 (2x + 2x^{11/11} + (2x^{11/11} + 3x^{2/11})^{11/11} \times 11/11 x^{10/11}) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 (2x^2 + 2x^3 + \frac{1}{112}x^4 + \frac{1}{112}x^5) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(2x^3 + 2x^4 + \frac{1}{112}x^5 + \frac{1}{112}x^6) \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(2 + 2 + \frac{1}{112} + \frac{1}{112}) = \frac{6}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{112} + \frac{1}{112} = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

(四) 完成下列各題

1. 設 S^+ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外側曲面, 向量 $\mathbf{F} = (P, Q, R)$, $P = x + y + z$, $Q = x^2 - y + z^2$, $R = x^3 + y^3 + \frac{1}{2}z^3$. 求第三型曲面積分 $I = \iint_S P dx dy + Q dy dz + R dz dx$.

解 由高斯公式得 $I = \iiint_D (P \partial z / \partial x + Q \partial z / \partial y + R \partial x / \partial y) dV = \iiint_D (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) dV$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \iiint_D (1 - 1 + z) dV = \iiint_D z dV \\
 &\quad \left. \begin{aligned}
 & \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta & 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta & 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \end{cases} \\
 & \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

高斯

2. 設 S^+ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上部的外側曲面 (320), $n^+ = n^+(x, y, z)$ 是 S^+ 上 (x, y, z) 的單位法向量, L^+ 是 S^+ 的邊界, \mathbf{F} 与 \mathbf{F} 滿足右手法則, 向量 $\mathbf{F} = (P, Q, R)$, $\text{rot } \mathbf{F}$ 是 \mathbf{F} 的旋度向量, $P = 3x^2 + 2x^4y^2 + z$, $Q = 7x^5y^6 + 2y^3$, $R = x^3 + y^4 + z^5$, $\text{rot } \mathbf{F} \cdot n^+ ds = 0$.

證明: $I = \iint_S \text{rot } \mathbf{F} \cdot n^+ ds = \iint_D \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} dy dx$

$$= \iint_D (4y^4 + 3z^2) dy dx + (1 - 3x^2) dy dx \quad \text{因 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 - 3x^2 y^2$$

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

其中 D_{xy} : $x^2 + y^2 = 1 - 3x^2 y^2$ 即 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 而 $x^2 + y^2 \geq 0$ 即 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$I = 0 + 0 = 0. \quad \text{証毕.}$$