

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

学院/系：数计学院

考试方式：闭卷

考试时长：100 分钟

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年级专业：大一；经济学类

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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）

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

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



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

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

如图 D_2 :



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

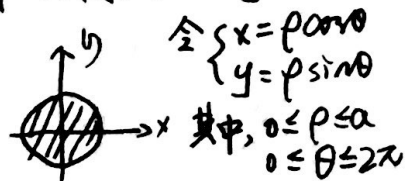
$$\therefore D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 2-y \end{cases}$$

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

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

2. $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 - 2x + 3y + y^2 + 2) dx dy$

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



$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } 0 \leq \rho \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$\therefore D$ 关于 x 轴对称， $-2x$ 是关于 x 的奇函数
 D 关于 y 轴对称， $3y$ 是关于 y 的奇函数

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

$$\therefore \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 + y^2 + 2) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 d\rho$$

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

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

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

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

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 $z=0$ 平面对称, x 是关于 x 的奇函数

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

令 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 得 $x^2+y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$, Ω 在 xOy 平面投影为

$\therefore D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 令 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} (0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$

\therefore 原式 $= \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} z dz$

$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} [\frac{1}{2}(\rho^2 - 2\rho^3)] d\rho$

$$= \pi \cdot (\frac{1}{2}\rho^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho^4) \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

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 $x^2+y^2 = 4$

$\therefore \Omega$ 在 xOy 平面投影 $D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 4$

令 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} (0 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$

\therefore 原式 $= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2+y^2) dx dy \int_{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}^2 dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^2 dz$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (2\rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{2}) d\rho$

$$= 2\pi (\frac{1}{2}\rho^4 - \frac{1}{12}\rho^6) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{16}{3}\pi$$

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 $\int_L xy ds$ (第型)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

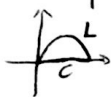
$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (1-2\sin^2 y) dy$$

$$\therefore \int 2\sin^2 y dy = \int (1-\cos 2y) dy = y - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2y$$

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

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 $C: y=0 (0 \leq x \leq 2a)$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{(L+C)^+} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \\ p = e^x \sin y - 2y \quad q = e^x \cos y - 2 \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - 2 \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y \\ \therefore \int_{(L+C)^+} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy \\ = \iint_{Dxy} \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 2 \iint_{Dxy} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

四、求如下面积分 (共 2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

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

域的整个边界曲面

解: 设面 $z=0 (x^2+y^2 \leq 9)$ 为 S_1

设面 $z=3 (x^2+y^2 \leq 9)$ 为 S_2

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

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

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

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 $\therefore p = 2xz \quad q = yz \quad r = -z^2$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 2z \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = z \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = -2z$$

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

$$= \iint_{Dxy} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} 8z dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \\ z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } x^2+y^2=1 \quad \therefore$$

$$Dxy: x^2+y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} 8z dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} (2 \cdot \rho^2 - \rho^4) \right] \rho d\rho$$

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

或者

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore Dxy: 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2ax-x^2} \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2a \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\therefore \int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy = \pi a^2 - 0 = \pi a^2$$

$$= \pi a^2 - 0 = \pi a^2$$

五、求如下常微

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

六、证明题

设函数 $f(x)$

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

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

$$Dxy: a \leq x \leq b, a \leq y \leq b$$

(P, q 关于直线 $y=x$ 对称)

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \iint_D$$

五、求如下常微分方程 (共 1 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 5 分)

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

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

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

$$\text{① 当 } \frac{ds}{dt} + s \cos t = 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{ds}{dt} = -s \cos t$$

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

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

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

$$\text{② 当 } \frac{ds}{dt} = -s \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \text{ 时 令 } s = u e^{-\sin t}$$

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

$$\frac{ds}{dt} + s \cos t = u' e^{-\sin t} - u e^{-\sin t} \cos t + u e^{-\sin t} \cos t = u' e^{-\sin t} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$\therefore u' = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \cdot e^{\sin t} = \sin t \cos t e^{\sin t}$$

$$\therefore u = \int \sin t \cos t e^{\sin t} dt = \int \sin t e^{\sin t} d(\sin t)$$

$$\text{令 } \sin t = x$$

$$\therefore u = \int x e^x dx = \int x dx e^x$$

$$= x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$

$$\therefore s = (\sin t e^{\sin t} - e^{\sin t} + C) e^{-\sin t} = \sin t - 1 + C e^{-\sin t} \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

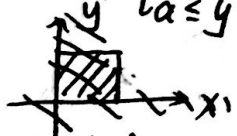
六、证明题 (共 1 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 5 分)

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

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

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

$$\text{令 } D_{xy}: \begin{cases} a \leq x \leq b \\ a \leq y \leq b \end{cases} \therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(y)} dy = \iint_D f(x) \frac{1}{f(y)} dx dy$$



(P, Q 关于直线 $y=x$ 对称)

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

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

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

又: $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且恒大于 0

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

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

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

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

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