

东校区 2010 学年度第二学期 10 级《高等数学一》期中考试题

专业 _____ 学号 2011/4 姓名 2010 评分 _____



《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。”

一. 解答下列各题 (每小题 7 分, 共计 70 分)

1. 求 $I = \iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是以 $(0,0), (1,1), (0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形区域。

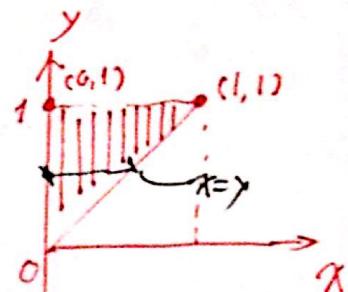
$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} \cdot y dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} d(-y^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-y^2}) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-1} - e^0) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}).$$



2. 求 $I = \iint_D \cos(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 $D: \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\pi$.

$$= \iint \cos r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta$$

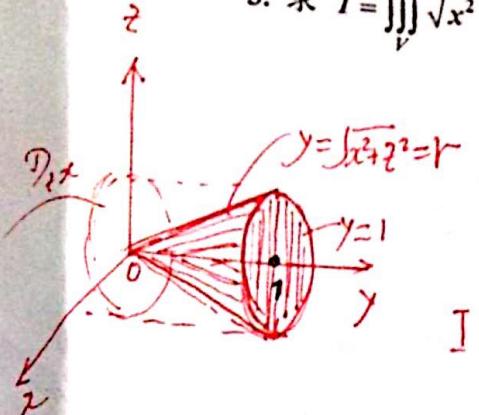
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cos r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\sin r^2] \Big|_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$= \pi (0 - 1)$$

$$= -\pi.$$

3. 求 $I = \iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} dV$, 其中 V 是由 $x^2 + z^2 = y^2$ 与 $y = 1$ 所围成的区域.

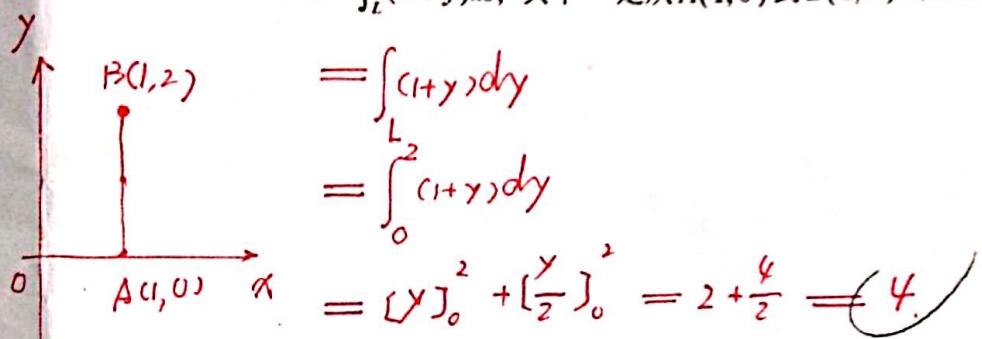


$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \\ z = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ r \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

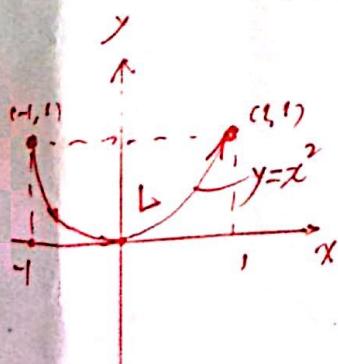
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} r \cdot r dr d\theta dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 dr \int_r^1 dy$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \int_0^1 r^2 (1-r) dr = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{4-3}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

4. 求 $I = \int_L (x+y) ds$, 其中 L 是从 $A(1,0)$ 到 $B(1,2)$ 的直线段.

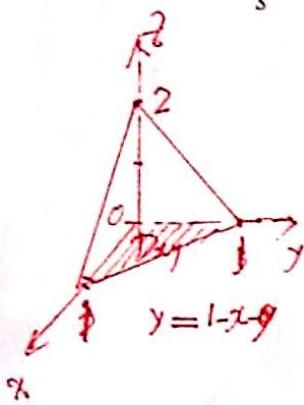


5. 求 $I = \int_L (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2 + y^2 \sin y) dy$, 其中 L 是抛物线 $y = x^2$ 从点 $(-1,1)$ 到点 $(1,1)$ 的一段.



$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_L (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2 + y^2 \sin y) dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (x+x^2)^2 dx - (x^2 + x^4 \sin x^2) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (x+x^2)^2 dx - 0 \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x^3 + x^4) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx + 0 + 2 \int_0^1 x^4 dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{10+6}{15} = \frac{16}{15} \end{aligned}$$

6. 求 $I = \iint_S (x-z) dS$, 其中 S 是平面 $2x+2y+z=2$ 在第一卦限中的部分。



$$S: z = 2 - 2x - 2y, \quad z_x = -2, \quad z_y = -2, \quad \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = \sqrt{1+4+4} = 3.$$

$$I = \iint_S (x-z) dS = \iint_S [x - (2-2x-2y)] \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 3 \iint_S (3x+2y-2) dx dy = 3 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (3x+2y-2) dy$$

$$= 3 \int_0^1 [3x(1-x) + (1-x)^2 - 2(1-x)] dx = 3 \int_0^1 (3x-3x^2-1+2x) dx = 3$$

7. 求 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 z^2 dx dy$, 其中 Σ 是球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ($a > 0$) 的下侧。

$$= - \iint_D x^2 (a^2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$

$$= - \iint_D r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot (a^2 - r^2) r dr d\theta$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^a (a^2 - r^2) r^3 dr$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \int_0^a (a^2 - r^2) r^3 dr = \pi \left(\frac{a^6}{4} - \frac{a^6}{6} \right) = \frac{-\pi a^6}{12}$$

8. 求方程 $y' - y = -e^x$ 的通解。

$$P(x) = -1, \quad Q(x) = -e^x$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left(\int Q(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-x} \left[-e^x \cdot e^{-x} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-x} (-x + C)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{e^{-x}(C-x)}}.$$

$$P' = \frac{dP}{dx} = \frac{dP}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = P \frac{dy}{dx}$$

9. 求方程 $yy'' = (y')^2$ 的通解。

$$\begin{cases} y' = P, & \text{则 } y'' = \frac{dP}{dy} \cdot P, \text{ 代入方程得:} \\ y \cdot \frac{dP}{dy} \cdot P = P^2, & \Rightarrow P \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{P} dP = \int \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$\ln|P| = \ln|y| + \ln C_1, \quad |P| = C_1 y, \quad P = \pm C_1 y$$

$$x = 3 \int_0^1 (1-x)(2x-1) dx \\ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{3} - 1 = 3 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 3 \cdot \frac{9-10}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = C_1 y, \quad \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int C_1 dx$$

$$\ln|y| = C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y = \pm e^{C_2} \cdot e^{C_1 x} = C e^{C_1 x}$$

10. 求方程 $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 0$ 的通解。

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda+2)(\lambda+1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \quad \lambda_2 = -2.$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

二. 解答下列各题 (每小题 6 分, 共计 30 分)

11. 求 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$, 其中 Ω 是由球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 所围成的区域。

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho^2 \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 \rho^4 d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \cdot [-C_1 \varphi]_0^{\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{\rho^5}{5} \right]_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot (-1)(-1) \cdot \frac{2^5}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2^7 \pi}{5} = \frac{128\pi}{5}$$

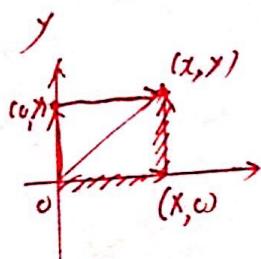
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12. 求方程 $e^y dx + (xe^y - 2y)dy = 0$ 的通解。

方法①. $e^y dx + xe^y dy - 2y dy = 0$

$$dx(e^y) - dy^2 = 0, \Rightarrow d(xe^y - y^2) = 0 \Rightarrow xe^y - y^2 = C.$$

方法② $P = e^y, Q = xe^y - 2y, \because \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^y \therefore$ 该方程为恰当方程。

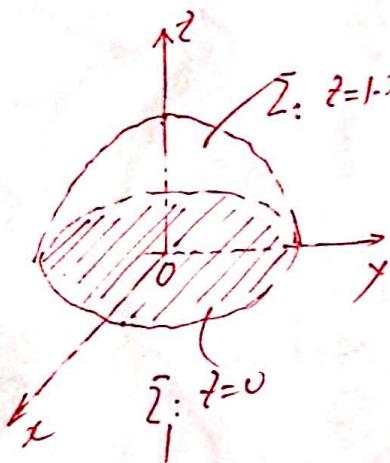


$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x e^y dy + \int_0^y (-2y) dy \quad (\text{从 } (0, 0) \rightarrow (0, y) \rightarrow (x, y))$$

$$= \int_0^x e^0 dx + \int_0^y (xe^y - 2y) dy \quad (\text{从 } (0, 0) \rightarrow (x, 0) \rightarrow (x, y))$$

$$= xe^0 + x(e^y - e^0) - y^2 = xe^y - y^2, \quad u(x, y) = xe^y - y^2 = C.$$

13. 求 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$, 其中 Σ 是 $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ 在 xoy 面上方的部分曲面的上侧。



Σ - 该平面 Σ : $z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 取下侧!

$$\text{由 } \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = 0$$

Σ 和 Σ_1 围成立体 Ω , 用三重积分公式

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} &= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz \\ \Sigma + \Sigma_1 &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{1-r^2} dz \\ &= 6\pi \int_0^1 r(1-r^2) dr \\ &= 6\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \frac{3\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

14. 求方程 $x^3 y''' + x^2 y'' - 4xy' = 3x^2$ 的通解。

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = e^t, \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot e^{-t}, \quad y'' = e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right), \\ y''' = e^{-3t} \left(\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

代入方程得: $\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 2 \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} = 3e^{2t} = a \cdot e^{2t}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{特征方程: } \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda = 0, \quad \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda+3) = 0. \quad \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 3$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{齐次解: } y = C_1 e^{0t} + C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 e^{3t} = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{x} + C_3 x^3$$

由 $\lambda = 2$ 为重根, 其对应的齐次解为 $y = A e^{2t}, \quad y' = 2A e^{2t}, \quad y'' = 4A e^{2t}$

代入方程得 $8Ae^{2t} - 8Ae^{2t} - 6Ae^{2t} = 3e^{2t}, \quad A = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad y = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2t} = -\frac{x^2}{2}$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{x} + C_3 x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

15. 设 L 是平面 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 上的一条分段光滑的闭曲线, 它所围成的区域的面积为 S , L 的方向与它所围成的区域的侧构成右手系。

$$\text{证明: } S = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} \oint_L \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ A & B & C \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{记: } \oint_L \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ A & B & C \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \oint_L P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$$= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \iint_S 2A dy dz + 2B dz dx + 2C dx dy = 2 \iint_S (A \alpha x + B \beta y + C \gamma z) dS$$

$$= 2 \iint_S \left[\frac{A^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} + \frac{B^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} + \frac{C^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \right] dS = 2 \iint_S H^2 dS = 2 \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \cdot S$$

$$\text{即 } S = 2 \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \oint_L \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ A & B & C \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{平面: } Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$$

$$\vec{n}^\circ = \left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}, \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}, \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} \right)$$

$$= (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

$$P = Bz - Cy, \quad Q = Cx - Az$$

$$R = Ay - Bx$$