## 中国矿业大大学 2023-2024 学年第二学期课程考试试卷评分标准

考试科目	工科数学分析(4)		_		试卷类型	A/B 卷
课程代码		考试时长		分钟	考试方式	开/闭卷
开课学院	选择一项。	年级专业				

学院	<u> </u>	班级	姓	名	学号	
题 号	_		111	四	五	总分
得分						
阅卷人						

#### 考生承诺:

- 1. 未携带通信工具及其它各类带有拍照、摄像、接收、发送、储存等功能的设备(包括但不限于手机、智能手表、智能眼镜,平板电脑、无线耳机),或关机与其它禁止携带物品、资料等放置监考老师指定位置;
- 2. 已按要求清理干净整个座位(包括考生邻座)桌面和抽屉里的所有物品(无论是否属于 考生本人);
- 3. 已知晓并理解《中国矿业大学学生违纪处分管理规定》等与考试相关规定,承诺在考试中自觉遵守以上规定,服从监考教师的安排,自觉遵守考试纪律,诚信考试,不违规、不作弊。如有违反,自愿按《中国矿业大学学生违纪处分管理规定》相关条款接受处理。

考生签名

# 一、简答题(共 6 题,每小题 7 分,满分 42 分)

1、考察函数(7分)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

考察函数在原点的可微性。

解: 因为
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x,0)-f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta x} = 0$$
,同理, $f_y(0,0) = 0$ 。

分)

因为
$$\Delta z - dz = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0) \Delta x - f_y(0,0) \Delta y = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}},$$

分)

因为
$$\frac{\Delta z - dz}{\rho} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$
,令 $\Delta x = \Delta y$ ,则 $\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$ ,所以 $\Delta z - dz \neq o(\rho)$ ,

故不可微。 ………………………………………………………… (7

分)

2、(7分)设

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

证明:  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$ 。

证明: 设 $x = r\cos\varphi$ ,  $y = r\sin\varphi$ ,  $r \to 0$ , 由于

$$|f(x,y) - 0| = \left| xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = \frac{1}{4}r^2 |\sin 4\varphi| \le \frac{1}{4}r^2 \qquad (3$$

因此,对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,取 $\delta = 2\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ ,当 $0 < r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x,y) - 0| < \varepsilon$ ,即 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0.$$
 (7分)

3、 (7 分) 设 $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ , 求f在点 $P_0(1,1,1)$ 沿方向l: (2, -2,1)的方向导数。

$$cos\alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \dots \qquad (4 \ \%)$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2}} = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad \dots \qquad (5 \ \%)$$

$$cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{3},$$
 (6 \(\frac{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\)

4、 (7分) 已知
$$\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$$
, 求 $\mathbf{u}_x$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_x$ .

解: 方程对于 x 求导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} 1 = e^u u_x + u_x \sin v + u \cos v \cdot v_x \\ 0 = e^u u_x - u_x \cos v + u \sin v \cdot v_x \end{cases}$$

即

$$\Rightarrow u_{x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u\cos v \\ 0 & u\sin v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{u} + \sin v & u\cos v \\ e^{u} - \cos v & u\sin v \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\sin v}{e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}$$
(5)

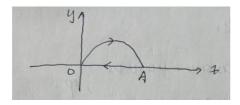
分)

$$v_{x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{u} + \sin v & 1 \\ e^{u} - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{u} + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^{u} - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\cos v - e^{u}}{u[e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}$$
(7

分)

5、(7 分)计算 $\oint_L y dx + \sin x dy$ , 其中 L 为 $y = \sin x$  ( $0 \le x \le \pi$ )与 x 轴围成的闭曲线,依顺时针方向。

解:

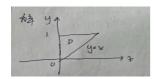


$$\oint_{L} y dx + \sin x dy = \int_{\widehat{OA}} y dx + \sin x dy + \int_{\overline{A0}} y dx + \sin x dy \cdots (2 \ \%)$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x + \sin x \cos x) dx + \int_{\pi}^{0} (0 + \sin x \cdot 0) dx - \dots (4 \%)$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx + \int_{\pi}^0 \sin x \cos x \, dx = 2 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (7 \, \%)$$

6、(7分)设 D 是由直线x = 0, y = 1及y = x围成的区域,试计算 $I = \iint_D x^2 e^{-y^2} d\sigma$ 的值。



解:

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 y^2 e^{-y^2} dy^2 \cdots (3 \%)$$

设
$$u = y^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 u \, e^{-u} \, du$$
 ......(5 分)

$$= -\frac{1}{6} [\int_0^1 u \, d \, e^{-u}] = (-\frac{1}{6}) \left[ u e^{-u} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-u} \, du \right] = \frac{1}{6} (1 - \frac{2}{e}) \cdot \dots (7 \, \text{m})$$

二、(10 分)设
$$w = f(x + y + z, xyz)$$
,f具有二阶连续偏导数,求 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z}$ 。

解: 
$$\diamondsuit u = x + y + z \pi v = xyz$$
,则 $w = f(u, v)$ 。所以

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f_u + yzf_v \dots (3 分)$$
 并且

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$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \, \partial z} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (f_u + yz f_v) = \left( \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + y f_v + y \\ ... \left( 5 \, \cancel{f} \right) \\ &= \left( f_{uu} + xy f_{uv} \right) + y f_v + yz \left( \frac{\partial f_v}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f_v}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) ... \\ &= \left( f_{uu} + xy f_{uv} \right) + y f_v + yz (f_{vu} + xy f_{vv}) ... ... \\ &= f_{uu} + y (x + z) f_{uv} + y f_v + xy^2 z f_{vv} ... ... ... ... \end{split}$$

- 三、(9分) 计算 $I = \oint_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2}$ ,其中L为
- (1) (3分) 圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = \epsilon^2$  ( $\epsilon > 0$ ),方向为逆时针;
- (2) (6分)任一包含原点的闭区域边界(原点不在边界上),方向为逆时针。

解: (1) L:  $x^2 + y^2 = \epsilon^2$ 的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \epsilon \cos \theta \\ y = \epsilon \sin \theta \end{cases}, 0 \le \theta$$

≤ 2 
$$\pi$$
 , ... ... ... ... ... ... (1  $\%$ )

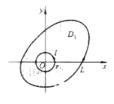
从而

$$I = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\epsilon^2 \cos^2 \theta + \epsilon^2 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \dots \dots \dots \dots$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta = 2\pi \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$$

- (2)因为被积函数在原点0(0,0)处并不连续。对于任一包含原点的区域(如右图所
- 示),其边界为 L。取足够小的圆l:  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ ,使得l属于被积

区域,方向为逆时针。记l与L之间的区域为D<sub>1</sub>,令

$$P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$



注意到

对区域D<sub>1</sub>的第二型积分利用格林公式有

$$\oint_{L-1} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D_1} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy = 0 \dots (7 \%)$$

其中-l表示曲线l沿顺时针。从而根据(1)的结果有

$$I = \oint_L Pdx + Qdy = \oint_I \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \pi \dots (9 \%)$$

四、 (10 分) 求f(x,y,z) = xyz在条件 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} (x,y,z,r > 0)$ 下的极小值,并证明不等式

$$3\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)^{-1} \le \sqrt[3]{abc}$$

其中a,b,c为任意实数。

解:设拉格朗日函数为:

$$L\big(x,y,z,\ \lambda\ \big) = xyz + \ \lambda\ \Big(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{r}\Big) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (2\ \mathcal{H})$$

求关于x,y,z,r的偏导数,并令他们为0,有

$$\begin{cases} L_{x} = yz - \frac{\lambda}{x^{2}} = 0, \\ L_{y} = xz - \frac{\lambda}{y^{2}} = 0, \\ L_{z} = xy - \frac{\lambda}{z^{2}} = 0, \\ L_{z} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{r} = 0. \end{cases}$$
  $\Rightarrow x = y = z$  (4  $\Rightarrow$ )

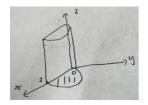
代入(4),则有x=y=z=3r,该稳定点就是原问题的极小值点,

∴ 
$$xyz \ge (3r)^3, \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r}$$
. (7 分)

$$abc \ge [3(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c})]^{-1.3} \qquad \qquad 3(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c})]^{-1} \le \sqrt[3]{abc} \qquad (10 \%)$$

五、(10 分)计算 
$$I = \iiint_V z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz$$
,其中 V 为柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  及平面  $z = 0, z = a(a > 0)$  所用半周柱体.

解:



采用柱坐标变换:

$$V: 0 \le r \le 2\cos\theta, \ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \ 0 \le z \le a$$
 .....(5 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$\therefore I = \iiint_{V} zr^{2} dr d\theta dz$$

$$= \int_{b}^{a} dz \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} zr^{2} dr.$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} a^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} a^{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3 \cdot 1} = \frac{8}{9} a^{2}.$$
(10%)

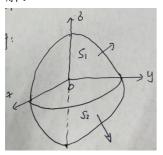
六、( 10 分)计算 
$$\iint_S xyzdxdy$$
,其中 S 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在  $x \ge 0$ ,  $y \ge 0$  部分并

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取球面外侧。

解:



曲面S在第一、五象限部分的方程

$$S_1: z_1 = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2},$$
  
 $S_2: z_2 = -\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2},$  (4  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

$$\therefore \iint_{S} xyz dx dy = \iint_{S_{1}} xyz dx dy + \iint_{S_{2}} xyz dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy\sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy - \iint_{D_{xy}} (-xy\sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}}) dx dy$$

$$= 2\iint_{D_{xy}} xy\sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy. \tag{7}$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \cos\theta \sin\theta \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr$$

$$= \int_0^1 r^3 \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u \sqrt{1 - u} du = \int_0^1 t^2 (1 - t^2) dt = \frac{2}{15}....(10\%)$$

七、(9 分)设u = f(x,y)的所有二阶偏导数连续,而 $x = \frac{s-\sqrt{3}t}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}s+t}{2}$ ,证明:

$$(1) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)^2$$

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

证明:

(1) 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_y,$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$
 ..... (4  $\%$ )

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial f_{x}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f_{x}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( \frac{\partial f_{y}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f_{y}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} f_{xx} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_{xy} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} f_{xy} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_{yy} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} f_{xx} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_{xy}$$
$$+ \frac{3}{4} f_{yy} \dots (6 \%)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} f_{xy} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_{xy} + \frac{1}{2} f_{yy} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} f_{xx} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_{xy}$$