

1. 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在点 $(1, 1, 2)$ 处的与 z 轴正向夹角为锐角的单位化的法向量 $\vec{n}^o =$ _____.

解 $z = f(x, y)$ 上点 (x, y, z) 处法向量 $\vec{n} = \pm(f_x, f_y, -1)$,

对于 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在点 $(1, 1, 2)$ 处有 $\vec{n} = \pm(2, 2, -1)$, \therefore 所求为 $\vec{n}^o = \frac{1}{3}(-2, -2, 1)$.

2. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 试问在 $O(0, 0)$ 处函数 $f(x, y)$ 是否连续? 是否可微?

解 由 $x^2 y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)^2$ 得 $0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$,

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0, f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0,$$

由 $0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} \leq \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 得

$$\lim_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - [f_x(0, 0)x + f_y(0, 0)y]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} = 0,$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

3. 求曲面 $\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$ 上点与平面 $2x + 2y + z + 5 = 0$ 上点之间的最短距离.

解 根据几何意义知, 距离最小时椭球面在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面平行于给定平面,

椭球面法向量 $\vec{n}_0 = \left(x_0, 2y_0, \frac{1}{2}z_0\right)$, 平面法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = (2, 2, 1)$,

于是可设 $x_0 = 2t, 2y_0 = 2t, \frac{1}{2}z_0 = t$, 代入 $\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$ 得 $t = \pm \frac{1}{2}$,

于是, $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \pm\left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right), \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ 到平面 $2x + 2y + z + 5 = 0$ 的距离为 $d_1 = \frac{\left|2 \times 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 5\right|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2}} = 3$,

$\left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$ 到平面 $2x + 2y + z + 5 = 0$ 的距离为 $d_2 = \frac{\left|2 \times (-1) + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 + 5\right|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{3}$,

\therefore 所求平面与椭球面的最小距离为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

解二 椭球面上点 (x, y, z) 到给定平面的距离为 $d = \frac{|2x + 2y + z + 5|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2}}$,

考虑条件极值问题
$$\begin{cases} \min G = (2x + 2y + z + 5)^2 \\ s.t. \quad \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1 \end{cases},$$

取Lagrange 乘子函数 $L = (2x + 2y + z + 5)^2 - \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1 \right)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 0 \\ L_y = 0 \\ L_z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4(2x + 2y + z + 5) - \lambda x = 0 \\ 4(2x + 2y + z + 5) - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ 2(2x + 2y + z + 5) - \frac{1}{2}\lambda z = 0, \text{求得驻点} \pm \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right), \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1 \end{cases}$$

根据问题的实际意义知所求距离有最小值与最大值,

点 $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ 到平面的距离为 $d_1 = 3$, 点 $\left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$ 到平面的距离为 $d_2 = \frac{1}{3}$,

\therefore 所求平面与椭球面的最小距离为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

4. 设 f'' 存在, 且 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyf(z^2)$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解 对 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyf(z^2)$ 两边对 x 求导, $2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \left[f(z^2) + xf'(z^2) \cdot 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right]$ 解得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - yf(z^2)}{2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z}, \text{由变量} x, y \text{的对称性可得} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y - xf(z^2)}{2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(\frac{2x - yf(z^2)}{2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z} \right)'_y = \frac{- \left[f(z^2) + yf'(z^2) \cdot 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] [2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z] - [2x - yf(z^2)] [2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z]'_y}{[2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z]^2}, \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$[2xyzf'(z^2) - 2z]'_y = 2x \left[zf'(z^2) + yf''(z^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + yzf''(z^2) \cdot 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] - 2 = \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

将 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代入上述(2)式,再代入上述(1)式,即得结果,结果从略.

解二 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xyf(z^2)$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = F_x = 2x - yf(z^2)$, $F_y = 2y - xf(z^2)$,

$$F_z = 2z - xyf'(z^2) \cdot 2z, \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{F_x}{F_z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = - \frac{F_y}{F_z} \dots$$

法三 在等式 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyf(z^2)$ 两边作微分, $d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = d(xyf(z^2))$,

即 $2xdx + 2ydy + 2zdz = yf(z^2)dx + xf(z^2)dy + xyf'(z^2) \cdot 2zdz$, 整理得 $dz = Adx + Bdy$,

$$\text{即} A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, B = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \dots$$

5. 设 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+$, 证明: $\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n$. (尝试用多种方法, 行否?)

解 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $s = t^n$ 在 \mathbb{R}^+ 上是一个凸函数, 由凸函数定义知, $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+$, 有 $\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n$.

法二 设 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x^n + y^n}{2} - \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n$, 视 y 为定值, 则在 $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ 时在 $x = y$ 时 $\varphi(x)$ 取得最小值 $\varphi(y) = 0$.

法三 用 *Lagrange* 乘子法, 考虑在条件 $x + y = 2a$ 下求得函数 $\frac{x^n + y^n}{2}$ 的最小值 $= a^n = \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n \dots$

6. 证明: 曲面 $\Phi(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 上任一点处的切平面均与一定直线平行.

解 设 $F(x, y, z) = \Phi(x - az, y - bz) = \Phi(u, v)$, $F_x = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \Phi_1 \cdot 1 + \Phi_2 \cdot 0$,

$F_y = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \Phi_1 \cdot 0 + \Phi_2 \cdot 1$, $F_z = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \Phi_1 \cdot (-a) + \Phi_2 \cdot (-b)$,

曲面 $\Phi(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2, -a\Phi_1 - b\Phi_2)$ 与确定的向量 $(a, b, 1)$ 正交, \therefore 曲面 $\Phi(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 上任意一点处的切平面与一条方向向量为 $(a, b, 1)$ 的直线平行.

7. 在椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上求一点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 使该点处曲面的切平面与三个坐标平面围成的四面体体积最小, 并求该最小体积.

解 由几何对称性, 不妨只考虑 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 在第一卦限的情形.

设 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 是椭球面上的点, 令 $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$,

则曲面在 P 点处法向量 $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}\right)$,

过 P 点的切平面方程为 $\frac{x_0}{a^2}(x - x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b^2}(y - y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c^2}(z - z_0) = 0$, 整理得 $\frac{x \cdot x_0}{a^2} + \frac{y \cdot y_0}{b^2} + \frac{z \cdot z_0}{c^2} = 1$.

该切平面在三坐标轴上的截距为 $x = \frac{a^2}{x_0}$, $y = \frac{b^2}{y_0}$, $z = \frac{c^2}{z_0}$, 则所求四面体体积为 $V = \frac{1}{6}xyz = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6x_0y_0z_0}$.

在条件 $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下求 $V = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6x_0y_0z_0} = \frac{abc}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{x_0}{a} \cdot \frac{y_0}{b} \cdot \frac{z_0}{c}}$ 的最小值.

记 $\frac{x_0}{a} = u, \frac{y_0}{b} = v, \frac{z_0}{c} = w$, 则考虑在 $u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1$ 条件下求 $G = uvw$ 的最大值.

用 *Lagrange* 乘子法: 设 $L = \ln u + \ln v + \ln w - \lambda(u^2 + v^2 + w^2 - 1)$, \leftarrow (取对数只是为了求导简单些)

$\begin{cases} L_u = 0, L_v = 0 \\ L_w = 0, L_\lambda = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得驻点 $(u, v, w) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$, 由问题的实际意义知 $G = uvw$ 必有最大值.

$\therefore G = uvw$ 在点 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 处取得最大值 $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$.

于是, 在切点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 处, 四面体体积的最小值为 $V_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc$.

8. 若函数 $u = u(x, y, z), v = v(x, y, z)$ 都可微, 证明: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(y, z)} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(z, x)} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = 0$.

解 对于 $u = u(x, y, z), v = v(x, y, z)$, 显然有 $\frac{\partial(u, u, v)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix} = 0$,

对该行列式按第一行展开, 得 $u_x \cdot \begin{vmatrix} u_y & u_z \\ v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix} - u_y \cdot \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_z \\ v_x & v_z \end{vmatrix} + u_z \cdot \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix} = 0$,

即为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(y, z)} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(z, x)} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = 0$.

9. 将 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dy$ 化为极坐标系中的二次积分, 结果为 _____.

解 上述积分所对应的二重积分区域为 $D: x \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1. \therefore D_{r\theta}: 0 \leq r \leq \csc \theta, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$\therefore \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dy = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\csc \theta} f(r) r dr$.

10. 设有一个面密度 ρ 为常数、半径为 a 的圆盘状物体 (不考虑厚度), 有一质量为 m 的质点位于圆盘的过圆心的法线上距离圆盘 a 处, 求该质点与圆盘间的万有引力, 引力常数为 G .

解 在区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ 中取一面积为 $d\sigma$ 的小区域 $\Delta D, (x, y) \in \Delta D, \Delta D$ 的直径 $\rightarrow 0$.

小薄片 ΔD 与质点 m 间的万有引力的引力微元为 $dF = G \frac{m \rho d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$,

其在 x 轴上的分量为 $dF_x = G \frac{m \rho d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2}}$,

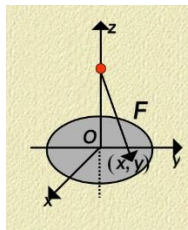
其在 y 轴上的分量为 $dF_y = G \frac{m \rho d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2}}$,

其在 z 轴上的分量为 $dF_z = G \frac{m \rho d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2}}$,

$\therefore F_x = \iint_D \frac{Gm\rho x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^3}} d\sigma = 0, F_y = \iint_D \frac{Gm\rho y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^3}} d\sigma = 0$,

$F_z = \iint_D \frac{Gm\rho a}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^3}} d\sigma = Gm\rho a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{(r^2 + a^2)^3}} = \pi Gm\rho (2 - \sqrt{2})$.

\therefore 所求引力为 $F = (0, 0, \pi Gm\rho (2 - \sqrt{2}))$.



11. 计算积分 $\iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 为平面上圆心为 O 点, 半径为 a 的圆位于第一象限的部分.

解 $\iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dx dy = \int_0^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dx = \int_0^a (a^2 - y^2) dy = \frac{2}{3} a^3$, 这是最简单的计算过程.

$\iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy$ 这个计算看着就知麻烦许多...

$\iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot r dr = \dots$

特别地, 该积分计算的就是牟合方盖体积的八分之一.

12. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A$. 求证 $2 \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy = A^2$.

解 由形式对称性得 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x) f(y) dx$,

$\therefore 2I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy + \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x) f(y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x) f(y) dy$
 $= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x) f(y) dy, \therefore 2I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 f(y) dy = A^2$.

法二 设 $\int_0^u f(x) dx = F(u), F(1) = A, F(0) = 0$.

$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy = \int_0^1 f(x) \left[\int_x^1 f(y) dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 f(x) [F(1) - F(x)] dx$

$= F(1) \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 f(x) F(x) dx = F^2(1) - \int_0^1 F(x) dF(x) = F^2(1) - \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} F^2(1) = \frac{1}{2} A^2$.

13. 计算 $I = \iint_D (x - y) dx dy$, 其中区域 $D = \{(x, y) | (x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 \leq 2, y \geq x\}$.

解 令 $x - 1 = u, y - 1 = v$, 坐标系平移是全等变换, 于是 $dx dy = du dv$.

$D: (x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 \leq 2, y \geq x \Rightarrow D_{uv}: u^2 + v^2 \leq 2, v \geq u$.

$\therefore I = \iint_D (x - y) dx dy = \iint_{D_{uv}} (u - v) du dv = \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \cdot r dr = \dots = -\frac{8}{3}$.

注: 若不作坐标变换直接计算是比较麻烦的.

14. 求由曲面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ 与 $z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2$ 所围成立体的体积.

解 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}$ 消去 z 得 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$, 这就是两曲面的交线对坐标面 xOy 作投影的投影柱面.

两曲面所围成的立体向着坐标面 xOy 作投影产生的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$.

于是, 所求体积恰是以区域 D 为底, 上述投影柱面为侧面的两个曲顶柱体体积之差.

$V = \iint_D (6 - 2x^2 - y^2) dx dy - \iint_D (x^2 + 2y^2) dx dy = \iint_D (6 - 3x^2 - 3y^2) dx dy$
 $= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - r^2) r dr = 6\pi$.

15. 求曲线 $r^2 = 2\sin\theta$ 围成的图形的面积.

解 $r^2 = 2\sin\theta \geq 0, \Rightarrow 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi. \therefore \sigma(D) = \iint_D r dr d\theta = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2\sin\theta}} r dr = \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta = 2.$