

第七章 空间解析几何

习题 7.1

1. 起点坐标为 $A(-2, 3, 0)$.

2. $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (-1, -2, -2)$; $2\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (-2, -4, -4)$.

3. $\overline{a^0} = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \vec{a} = \frac{4}{5} \vec{i} - \frac{3}{5} \vec{k}$.

4. $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (1, -2, -2)$, $|\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}| = 3$,

方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, $\cos \beta = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \gamma = -\frac{2}{3}$.

5. A 点坐标为 $(-2, 3, 0)$.

6. $\vec{r} = 13\vec{i} + 7\vec{j} + 15\vec{k}$.

习题 7.2

1. (1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3$, $(-2\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = -6$.

(2) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 5\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$, $\vec{a} \times 2\vec{b} = 10\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 14\vec{k}$.

(3) 设 \vec{a} 与 \vec{b} 夹角为 α , 则 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}$.

2. 所求单位向量为 $\overline{a^0} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}(3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k})$.

3. (1) $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} = -8\vec{j} - 24\vec{k}$;

(2) $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = -\vec{j} - \vec{k}$;

(3) $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 2$

4. $\lambda = \pm\sqrt{7}$.

5. $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{r}| = 14$

6. $W = \vec{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 600g$ (其中 g 为重力加速度).

7. 向量 \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} 共面.

习题 7.3

1. $2x - y + z - 9 = 0$

2. $x - 3y - 2z = 0$.

3. $y - 5 = 0$.

4. $x + 3y = 0$.

5. $9y - z = 2$.

6. $7x - 2y - 17 = 0$.

7. $(1, -1, 3)$.

8. $d = 1$

习题 7.4

1. (1) $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y+5}{1} = \frac{z-3}{5}$; (2) $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{3}$; (3) $\begin{cases} \frac{y+3}{2} = \frac{z-5}{-1} \\ x-2=0 \end{cases}$.

2. $\frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y+3}{3} = \frac{z+2}{2}$.

3. $\varphi = \arccos \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}}$.

4. $x + y - 3z - 4 = 0$.

5. $8x - 9y - 22z - 59 = 0$.

6. $n = 2$.

7. $(3, 0, 5)$.

8. $\begin{cases} \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-3}{2} \\ x-3=0 \end{cases}$.

习题 7.5

1. $4x + 4y + 10z - 63 = 0$.

2. $y^2 + z^2 = 5x$.

3. 绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转曲面方程为 $4x^2 - 9(y^2 + z^2) = 36$;

绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转曲面方程为 $4(x^2 + z^2) - 9y^2 = 36$.

4. (1) xOy 坐标面;

(2) 平行 z 轴的平面;

(3) 中心轴为 z 轴的圆柱面;

(4) 母线平行 z 轴的抛物柱面;

(5) 椭圆抛物面;

(6) 圆锥面.

5. 略

习题 7.6

1. (1) 直线; (2) 椭圆线.

2. 略

3. $3y^2 - z^2 = 16$.

4.
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{4} \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

5.
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq ax \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

6. 在 xOy 面上的投影为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$;

在 yOz 面上的投影为 $z = y^2$ 与 $z = 4$ 所围成的区域;

在 xOz 面上的投影为 $z = x^2$ 与 $z = 4$ 所围成的区域.

7. 略.

总习题 7

1. (1) -3 ; (2) $-\frac{3}{2}$; (3) 36 ; (4) $\sqrt{2}$; (5) $2x + 2y - 3z = 0$.

2. $x \pm \sqrt{26}y + 3z = 3.$

3. $3x - 2y - 1 = 0.$

4. $\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}.$

5. $C(0, 0, \frac{1}{5}).$

6. 在 yOz 面上的投影为 $\begin{cases} z = 2 + y^2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad -\sqrt{2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{2};$

在 xOz 面上的投影为 $\begin{cases} z = 4 - x^2 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}, \quad -\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2};$

在 xOy 面上的投影为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}.$

7. 在 xOy 面上的投影为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2x \\ z = 0 \end{cases};$

在 xOz 面上的投影为 $\begin{cases} x \leq z \leq \sqrt{2x} \\ y = 0 \end{cases};$

在 yOz 面上的投影为 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}z^4 - z^2 - y^2 \leq 0, z \geq 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}.$

8. $4x^2 - 17y^2 + 4z^2 + 2y - 1 = 0.$

9. (1) S_1 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2 + z^2}{3} = 1$, S_2 的方程 $y^2 + z^2 = (\frac{1}{2}x - 2)^2$;

(2) π .

第八章 多元函数微分法及其应用

习题 8.1

1. (1) $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x > y^2\};$

(2) $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x > -y, x > y\};$

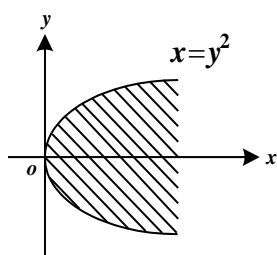
(3) $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq y \leq x^2\};$

$$(4) D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > x \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 < 1\};$$

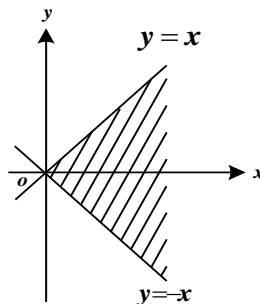
$$(5) D = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\};$$

$$(6) D = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}.$$

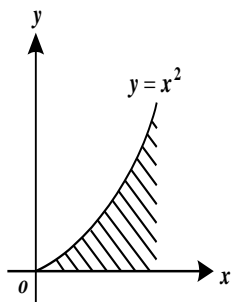
(1)–(4)中定义域的图形如下:



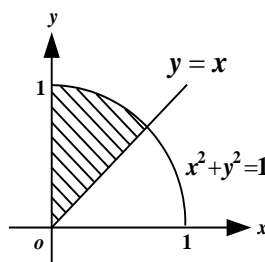
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

2. (1) 1; (2) $\ln 2$; (3) $-\frac{1}{4}$; (4) 0.

3. 略

4. 函数在 $y^2 = 2x$ 处间断.

5. (C).

习题 8.2

1. (1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y - y^3$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 - 3xy^2$;

(2) $\frac{\partial s}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{v}{u^2}$, $\frac{\partial s}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{v^2}$;

(3) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}$;

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{y} \csc \frac{2x}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \csc \frac{2x}{y};$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{(x-y)^z \ln(x-y)}{1+(x-y)^{2z}};$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} z^{\frac{y}{x}} \ln z, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} z^{\frac{y}{x}} \ln z, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{y}{x} z^{\frac{y}{x}-1}.$$

2. $f_x(1,1)=2$.

3. 略.

4. $f_x(0,0)$ 不存在, $f_y(0,0)=0$.

5. (1) $dz = (y + \frac{1}{y})dx + (x - \frac{x}{y^2})dy$, $\text{grad } z = (y + \frac{1}{y}, x - \frac{x}{y^2})$;

(2) $dz = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}} (-ydx + xdy)$, $\text{grad } z = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}} (-y, x)$;

(3) $dz = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (-ydx + xdy)$, $\text{grad } z = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (-y, x)$;

(4) $du = x^{yz} (\frac{yz}{x} dx + z \ln x dy + y \ln x dz)$, $\text{grad } u = x^{yz} (\frac{yz}{x}, z \ln x, y \ln x)$.

6. 不存在.

7. $du|_{(1,1,0)} = 2dx + dy$.

8. $\Delta z \approx -0.1190$, $dz = -0.125$

9. (1) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -16xy$;

(2) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$;

(3) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^x \ln^2 y$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x(x-1)y^{x-2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = y^{x-1}(x \ln y + 1)$.

10. $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 2ye^{xy} + xy^2 e^{xy} = ye^{xy}(2 + xy)$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3} = x^3 e^{xy} + \frac{2x}{y^3}$.

11. (A)

习题 8.3

1. 略

$$2. \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = -e^{\cos t - 2\sin t} (\sin t + 2\cos t).$$

$$3. \quad (1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (1+y+yz)f'(v), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x(1+z)f'(v), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xyf'(v);$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^y f'_1 + f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^y f'_1 + f'_3.$$

4. 略

$$5. \quad (1) \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + \frac{2}{y} f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{12} - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3} f'_2 + \frac{x^2}{y^4} f''_{22};$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2yf'_2 + y^4 f''_{11} + 4xy^3 f''_{12} + 4x^2 y^2 f''_{22},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2yf'_1 + 2xf'_2 + 2xy^3 f''_{11} + 5x^2 y^2 f''_{12} + 2x^3 y f''_{22},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2xf'_1 + 4x^2 y^2 f''_{11} + 4x^3 y f''_{12} + x^4 f''_{22};$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 f''_{11} + 4yf''_{12} + 4f''_{22}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + xyf''_{11} + (2x-3y)f''_{12} - 6f''_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 f''_{11} - 6xf''_{12} + 9f''_{22}.$$

$$6. \quad du = \frac{1}{z} f'_1 dx + \frac{1}{z} f'_2 dy - \frac{1}{z^2} (xf'_1 + yf'_2) dz;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = -\frac{1}{z^2} f'_2 - \frac{x}{z^3} f''_{12} - \frac{y}{z^3} f''_{22}.$$

$$7. \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2f'(u) + 4x^2 f''(u), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2f'(u) + 4y^2 f''(u), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xyf''(u).$$

习题 8.4

1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$
2. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{x+z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z^2}{y(x+z)}.$
3. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{3x^2}{y-2e^{2z}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{z}{2e^{2z}-y}.$
4. 提示: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{3},$
5. $dz = -e^{-z}(2xe^{x^2}dx + 3y^2e^{y^3}dy)$
6. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y(x^3 - z^3)}{xy - z^2}$
7. $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y^2ze^z - 2xy^3z - y^2z^2e^z}{(e^z - xy)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{ze^{2z} - xyz^2e^z - x^2y^2z}{(e^z - xy)^3}.$
8. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x-yv}{u+v}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{x+yu}{u+v}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1-2xv}{2(u+v)}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1+2xu}{2(u+v)}.$

习题 8.5

1. 切线方程为 $x - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{-4} = \frac{z-1}{8}$, 法平面方程为 $2x - 8y + 16z - 1 = 0.$
2. 切线方程为 $\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}},$
法平面方程为 $x + y + \sqrt{2}z - \frac{\pi}{2} - 4 = 0.$
3. 切线方程 $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3};$ 法平面方程 $x + 2y + 3z - 8 = 0.$
4. 切平面方程为 $x - y + 2z - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0;$ 法线方程 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}.$
5. 切平面方程为 $x + 2y - 4 = 0;$ 法线方程为 $\begin{cases} x-2 = \frac{y-1}{2} \\ z=0 \end{cases}.$

6. $(1, -1, 1)$ 与 $(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27})$.

7. $x + y - 2 = 0$ 或 $x + y + 2 = 0$.

8. 提示: 曲面上任一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}}(z - z_0) = 0$$

习 题 8.6

1. $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1+2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}}.$

2. $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,1,2)} = \frac{5+3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

3. $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,1,2)} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{14}}$

4. $\text{grad } f(0,0,0) = (3, -2, -6)$, $\text{grad } f(1,1,1) = (6, 3, 0)$

5. $|\text{grad } u(1, -1, 2)| = \sqrt{21}.$

习 题 8.7

1. 极小值 $f(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = -\frac{e}{2}.$

2. 极大值 $f(2, 2) = 1.$

3. 略

4. 极大值 $z(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}.$

5. 当长方体的长 $x = \sqrt[3]{2k}$, 宽 $y = \sqrt[3]{2k}$, 高 $z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2k}$ 时用料最省.

6. 最冷点 $T(0,0) = 26$ 最热点 $T(1,0) = 30$.

7. 最短距离为 $\sqrt{3}$; 最长距离为 $2\sqrt{3}.$

总习题 8

1. (C)

2. (1) 13; (2) 2; (3) -8; (4) $2x + 4y - z - 5 = 0$;

$$(5) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}; \quad (6) \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

3. 略

$$4. (1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x+y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(x+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2y}{(x+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(x-y^2)}{(x+y^2)^2};$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x.$$

$$5. f_{xy}(0, 0) = 0, \quad f_{yx}(0, 0) = 1.$$

$$6. du = \frac{1}{xy-z^2} [y(x^3-z^3)dx + x(y^3-z^3)dy] .$$

$$7. \frac{du}{dt} = [\varphi(t)]^{\psi(t)} \left[\frac{\psi(t)}{\varphi(t)} \cdot \varphi'(t) + \psi'(t) \ln \varphi(t) \right] .$$

$$8. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^y f_1' + x e^{2y} f_{11}'' + e^y f_{13}'' + x e^y f_{12}'' + f_{23}''.$$

$$9. \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x^2 + y^2.$$

$$10. \text{切线方程: } \begin{cases} \frac{y}{a} = \frac{z}{b}; \\ x = a \end{cases} \quad \text{法平面方程: } ay + bz = 0.$$

$$11. \text{点 } (-3, -1, 3), \quad \text{法线方程为 } \frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{1}.$$

$$12. \text{沿梯度方向的方向导数最大, 且 } \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_{\max} = |\text{gradu}(1,1,1)| = \sqrt{5}.$$

$$13. \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_{M_0} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}} .$$

14. 当长方形边长分别为 $\frac{2p}{3}$ 和 $\frac{p}{3}$, 并绕短边旋转时所得的圆柱体体积最大.
15. (1) $a = -5, b = 2$; (2) 极小值为 $z(1, -1)$.
16. (1) $g(x_0, y_0) = \sqrt{5x_0^2 + 5y_0^2 - 8x_0y_0}$;
(2) 攀岩起点 $P_1(5, -5), P_2(-5, 5)$.
17. $f_{\max}(x, y) = f(\pm 1, 0) = 3$, $f_{\min}(x, y) = f(0, \pm 2) = -2$.

第九章 重积分

习题 9.1

1. (1) $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma \geq \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$; (2) $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma \geq \iint_D [\ln(x+y)]^2 d\sigma$.
2. (1) $0 \leq \iint_D \sqrt{xy(x+y)} d\sigma \leq 16$; (2) $36\pi \leq \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \leq 100\pi$.
3. (1) $\iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} d\sigma = \frac{2}{3}\pi$; (2) $\iint_D y d\sigma = 0$.
4. $I_1 = 4I_2$.

习题 9.2

1. (1) $I = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$;
(2) $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y) dx$;
(3) $I = \int_0^4 dx \int_x^{2\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^4 dy \int_{\frac{1}{4}y^2}^y f(x, y) dx$.
2. (1) 1; (2) $\frac{8}{3}$; (3) $\frac{20}{3}$; (4) $\frac{6}{55}$;
(5) $\frac{64}{15}$; (6) $1 - \sin 1$; (7) $\frac{13}{6}$.
3. (1) $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x, y) dy$; (2) $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy$;
(3) $\int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$; (4) $\int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx$;
(5) $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$; (6) $\int_0^1 dy \int_{1-y}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$.
4. $m = \frac{4}{3}$.

5. $V = \frac{7}{2}.$

6. (1) $\pi(e^4 - 1);$ (2) $-6\pi^2;$ (3) $\frac{\pi^2}{64};$ (4) $\frac{2\pi}{3}(b^3 - a^3).$

7. (1) $\frac{9}{4};$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{2}(\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2});$ (3) $\frac{1}{8}.$

8. $V = \frac{17}{6}.$

9. $V = \frac{3\pi a^4}{32}.$

习题 9.3

1. (1) $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 f(x, y, z) dz;$

(2) $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+2y^2}^{2-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz;$

(3) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz.$

2. 2.

3. $\frac{1}{48}.$

4. 0 .

5. $\frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 - \frac{5}{8}).$

6. $\frac{\pi R^2 h^2}{4}.$

7. (1) $\frac{7}{12}\pi;$ (2) $\frac{16}{3}\pi;$ (3) $\frac{3\pi}{16}.$

8. (1) $\frac{4\pi}{5};$ (2) $3\pi.$

9. (1) $\frac{1}{8};$ (2) $\frac{1}{12};$ (3) $\frac{\pi}{10};$ (4) $8\pi.$

10. (1) $\frac{32}{3}\pi;$ (2) $\frac{2\pi}{3}(5\sqrt{5} - 4);$ (3) $60\pi.$

11. $k\pi a^4$

习题 9.4

1. $2\pi ah$

2. $\sqrt{2}\pi$.
3. $16a^2$.
4. (1) $(\frac{3}{5}x_0, \frac{3}{8}y_0)$; (2) $(\frac{7}{6}, 0)$.
5. $(\frac{35}{48}, \frac{35}{54})$.
6. (1) $(0, 0, \frac{3}{4})$; (2) $(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{7}{30})$.
7. $(0, 0, \frac{5}{4})$.
8. (1) $I_x = \frac{72}{5}, I_y = \frac{96}{7}$; (2) $I_x = \frac{ab^2}{3}, I_y = \frac{a^2b}{3}$.
9. $I_z = \frac{1}{2}\pi ha^4$.
10. $F_z = -2\pi G[h + \sqrt{R^2 + (h-a)^2} - \sqrt{R^2 + a^2}]$.

总习题 9

1. (1) (A); (2) (B); (3) (C); (4) (B); (5) (D);
(6) (C); (7) (D); (8) (A); (9) (C); (10) (C).
2. $\frac{16}{3}(\pi - \frac{2}{3})$.
3. $\frac{\pi}{2}\ln 2$.
4. $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$.
5. $\frac{14}{15}$.
6. $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16}$.
7. 提示: 交换积分顺序.
8. $\frac{\pi}{8}$.
9. $\frac{59\pi R^5}{480}$.
10. $\frac{250}{3}\pi$.
11. $\frac{1}{364}$.

12. $\frac{4}{5}\pi abc.$

13. $\frac{368}{105}\mu.$

14. 引力 $\vec{F} = (0, F_y, F_z).$ 其中

$$F_x = 0, \quad F_y = \frac{4GmM}{\pi R^2} \left(\ln \frac{R + \sqrt{R^2 + a^2}}{a} - \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} \right), \quad F_z = -\frac{2GmM}{R^2} \left(1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} \right).$$

15. $f'(0).$

第十章 曲线积分与曲面积分

习题 10.1

1. $2a^3\pi^2(1+2\pi^2).$

2. $\frac{1}{12}(5\sqrt{5}-1).$

3. 1.

4. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{12}(5\sqrt{5}-1).$

5. $\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{143}$

6. $2\pi a^2$

7. $m = \frac{a}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1).$

习题 10.2

1. (1) 1; (2) 1.

2. 3.

3. $-2\pi.$

4. $-2\pi a(a+b).$

5. 13.

$$6. \frac{k}{2}(a^2 - b^2).$$

习题 10.3

$$1. 3\pi a^2.$$

$$2. 9.$$

$$3. 4(1 - \ln 3).$$

$$4. e - e^{-1}.$$

$$5. \frac{\pi}{4} + 2.$$

$$6. (1) 0; \quad (2) 236; \quad (3) 17.$$

$$7. \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

$$8. \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}; \quad 1 - \sqrt{2}.$$

习题 10.4

$$1. 12\sqrt{14}.$$

$$2. 4\sqrt{61}.$$

$$3. \pi a^3.$$

$$4. \frac{(1 + \sqrt{2})}{2}\pi.$$

$$5. \frac{2h\pi}{R}.$$

习题 10.5

$$1. 1.$$

$$2. \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

$$3. \frac{32\pi}{3}.$$

$$4. 2\pi.$$

$$5. \frac{1}{24}.$$

习题 10.6

1. a^4 .

2. $\frac{1}{8}$.

3. $2\pi a^3$.

4. $\frac{2}{5}\pi a^5$.

5. $\frac{11}{24}$.

6. 0.

7. (1) $\operatorname{div}\vec{A} = y^2 e^{xy} + x^2 e^{xy} + y \cos z$;

(2) $\operatorname{div}\vec{A} = -6x - 6y + 6z$;

(3) $\operatorname{div}\vec{A} = ze^x \cos y - ze^x \cos y = 0$

习题 10.7

1. 0.

2. 9π .

总习题 10

1. π .

2. $2a^2$.

3. $12l$.

4. $\frac{2\pi}{3}\sqrt{a^2+k^2}(3a^2+4\pi^2k^2)$.

5. 0.

6. $-\frac{\pi^2}{2}$.

7. $\varphi(x) = x^2$; $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy = \frac{1}{2}$.

8. πa^2 .

9. -2π .

10. π .

11. -24 .

12. $\frac{19}{20}\pi a^5$.

13. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$.

14. 12π .

15. $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2 R$

第十一章 无穷级数

习题 11.1

1. (1) $s_n = \frac{1}{11}[1 - (\frac{1}{100})^n]$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9}{100^n} = \frac{1}{11}$;

(2) $s_n = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1})$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$;

(3) $s_n = \frac{1}{3}(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3})$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+3)} = \frac{11}{18}$;

(4) $s_n = 3 - \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} - \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = 3$;

(5) $s_n = \frac{5}{3}[1 - (\frac{2}{5})^n] + [\frac{5}{8}1 - (-\frac{3}{5})^n]$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + (-1)^n 3^n}{5^n} = \frac{55}{24}$.

2. (1) 结论为真; (2) 结论为真.

3. 证明略, 反之不成立.

4. 略.

5. 略.

6. 略.

习题 11.2

1. (1) 收敛; (2) 收敛; (3) 收敛; (4) 收敛.
(5) $a > 1$ 时收敛, $a \leq 1$ 时发散.
2. (1) 收敛; (2) 发散; (3) 收敛; (4) 收敛;
(5) 收敛; (6) 收敛; (7) 发散; (8) 收敛.
3. (1) 收敛; (2) 发散; (3) 收敛; (4) 发散;
(5) 发散; (6) 收敛; (7) 收敛; (8) 收敛.
4. 证略, 反之不成立.
5. 略.
6. (1) 条件收敛; (2) 绝对收敛; (3) 条件收敛; (4) 绝对收敛.

习题 11.3

1. (1) $(-1, 1)$; (2) $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$; (3) $(-2, 2)$; (4) $(-\infty, +\infty)$;
(5) $(0, 2)$; (6) $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$.
2. (1) $s(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, -1 < x < 1$;
(2) $s(x) = \frac{x^2(3-x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2}, -1 < x < 1$;
(3) $s(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, -1 < x < 1$.
3. (1) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$; (2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} = 5e$.
4. 略.

习题 11.4

1. (1) $e^{x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n}, -\infty < x < +\infty$;
(2) $\ln(2+x) = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} x^{n+1} \quad (-2 < x \leq 2)$;

$$(3) \quad \sin^2 x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

$$(4) \quad \ln \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} x^{2k+1} \quad (-1 < x < 1);$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [1 + (-1)^n \cdot 2^n] x^n, \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}\right);$$

$$(6) \quad (1+x)e^{-x} = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)}{n!} x^n, \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

$$2. \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{(2n)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n+1} \right], \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

$$3. \quad \ln x = \ln 3 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}} (x-3)^{n+1}, \quad 0 < x \leq 6.$$

$$4. \quad \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) (x-1)^n; \quad -1 < x < 3.$$

5. 略.

6. 略.

习题 11.5

$$1. \quad \sqrt[3]{9} \approx 2.0801$$

$$2. \quad \ln 3 \approx 1.0986,$$

$$3. \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx \approx 0.72887$$

4. 证明略.

习题 11.6

$$1. \quad (1) \quad 3x^2 + 1 = \pi^2 + 1 + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty);$$

$$(2) \quad e^{2x} = \frac{e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi}}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + 4} (2 \cos nx - n \sin nx) \right] \quad x \neq (2k+1)\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z};$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx + \frac{3(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx \right] \quad x \neq (2k+1)\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z};$$

$$2. \quad 1-x^2 = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$3. \quad 2 \sin \frac{x}{3} = \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{9n^2 - 1} \sin nx, \quad (-\pi < x < \pi).$$

$$4. \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{3}{n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{n\pi} \left(\cos \frac{4n\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} \right) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{3} \right] \quad (x \neq \pm 1 + 3k, \text{ 且 } x \neq 2 + 3k)$$

$$5. \quad 2 + |x| = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x, \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1); \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

$$6. \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2 - 1} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}, \quad x \in [0, 2].$$

$$7. \quad (1) \quad f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{2}, \quad x \in [0, 4];$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^k}{4k^2} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{2} + \frac{1-4(-1)^k}{(2k-1)^2} \sin \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{4} \right], \quad x \in (0, 4).$$

总习题 11

1. (1) (C); (2) (C); (3) (C); (4) (C); (5) (B);
(6) (D); (7) (C); (8) (C); (9) (B); (10) (C);

2. (1) $-2 < x < 4$; (2) 1; (3) $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$; (4) $\frac{3}{2}$.

3. (1) 1; (2) 略.

4. 略.

5. 略.

6. 略.

7. 收敛区间为 $(-3, 3)$; 当 $x=3$ 时, 级数发散; 当 $x=-3$ 时, 级数收敛.

8. (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} x^{2n} = -x \arctan x, \quad x \in [-1, 1];$

(2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^n = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2}, \quad -1 < x < 1;$

$$(3) \quad s(x) = -\ln(6-x) + \ln 3, \quad 0 \leq x < 6;$$

$$(4) \quad s(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} & x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 3 & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$9. \quad (1) \quad \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \ln 2; \quad (2) \quad \frac{22}{27}.$$

$$10. \quad (1) \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n+1} x^{4n+1}, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^n} - (-1)^n \right] x^n, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2},$$

$$(4) \quad f(x) = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2} x^{2n}, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$11. \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!} = \frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + \frac{1}{3} e^x.$$

$$12. \quad (1) \text{ 略}; \quad (2) \quad y(x) = x e^{x^2}.$$

$$13. \quad (1) \text{ 略}; \quad (2) \quad S(x) = e^{-x} + 2e^x.$$