

第三周周二作业 3月17日.

习题8.3

2. (5). $y = x^2 + 1$

在 O_{xy} 中 抛物线

在 O_{xyz} 中. 抛物面

(8).
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$$

在 O_{xy} 中 $(4, 3\sqrt{5})$ $(4, -3\sqrt{5})$ 两点

在 O_{xyz} 中 两条与 z 轴平行的直线.

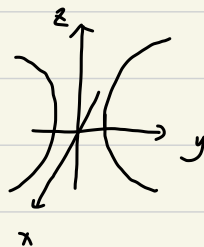
3(1). 曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 - \frac{z^2}{4} = 1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴一周.

解. 设旋转曲面任意一点坐标 (x, y, z)

对应曲线点坐标为 $(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z)$

则旋转曲面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 - \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$

名称: 单页双曲面.



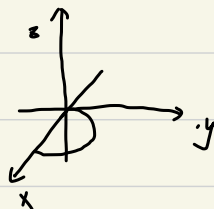
(2). 曲线 $\begin{cases} y = \sin x & (0 \leq x \leq \pi) \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周.

解. 设旋转曲面任意一点坐标 (x, y, z)

对应曲线上坐标为 $(x, \sqrt{y^2+z^2})$

则旋转曲面方程为 $\sqrt{y^2+z^2} = \sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$

名称: 二次三角曲面



5. 解: $L: \begin{cases} x-y-1=0 \\ x+z-2=0 \end{cases}$ $\pi: x-y+2z-1=0$ $L \cap \pi = (2, 1, 0)$
 令 $\vec{r}_0 = (2, 1, 0)$

设 L 的方向向量 $\vec{v}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$L \text{ 的方向向量 } \vec{v} = (1, -1, 0) \times (1, 0, 1) = (-1, -1, 1)$$

$$\pi \text{ 的法向量 } \vec{n} = (1, -1, 2)$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v}_0 = x_0 - y_0 + 2z_0 = 0$$

$$(\vec{n} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{v}_0 = (1, -3, -2) \cdot \vec{v}_0 = x_0 - 3y_0 - 2z_0 = 0$$

$$\text{令 } x_0 = 1 \text{ 得 } y_0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad z_0 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \vec{v}_0 = (1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4})$$

$$L: \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t \cdot \vec{v}_0 = (2, 1, 0) + t(1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}) \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{z}{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

设绕 y 轴旋转后曲面点坐标 (x, y, z) 对应直线点坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

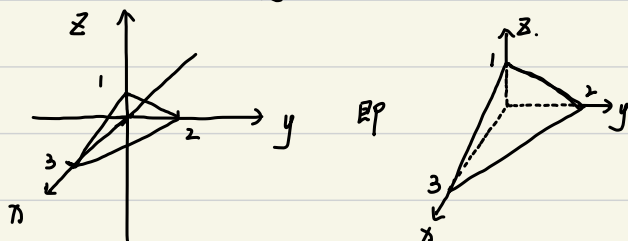
$$\text{则 } y_0 = y \quad x_0^2 + z_0^2 = x^2 + z^2$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 满足 } \frac{x_0-2}{1} = \frac{y_0-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{z_0}{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

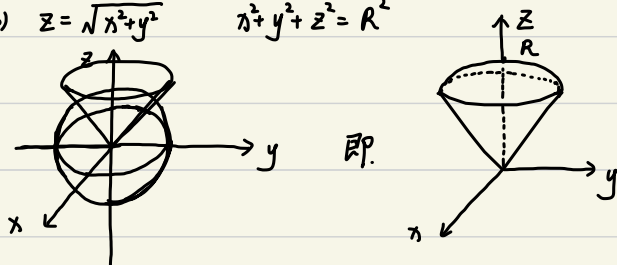
$$\text{则 } 4y^2 + \frac{(1-y)^2}{4} = x^2 + z^2 \quad \text{即 } 4x^2 + 4z^2 - 17y^2 + 2y = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{1} = 1 \quad x=0 \quad y=0 \quad z=0$$

6(1). 与x轴交于 (3, 0, 0) 与y轴交于 (0, 2, 0) 与z轴交于 (0, 0, 1)



$$(3) \quad z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$



8. 解. 由题意 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = |z - 4|$

$$\text{整理得 } x^2 + y^2 = -8z + 16$$

$$\text{即动点 } P \text{ 轨迹为 } x^2 + y^2 = -8z + 16$$

为椭圆抛物面.

9. 解. 两平面 $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 1$ 与 $x^2 = y^2 + z^2$ 交线满足 $5x^2 - 2y^2 = 1$

$$\text{即所求柱面方程为 } 5x^2 - 2y^2 = 1$$

10. 解 由题意可知, 球心在 z 轴上.

设球面方程 $x^2 + y^2 + (z - c)^2 = R^2$

过 $(0, -3, 1)$ 得 $9 + (1 - c)^2 = R^2$

与 Oxy 平面交得 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 16 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 即 $R^2 - c^2 = 16$

得 $c = -3$ $R^2 = 25$

即球面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + (z + 3)^2 = 25$.

11. 解: $L: \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{5} = 1 & \text{①} \\ x - 2z + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 将 $z = \frac{x+3}{2}$ 代入 ① 式得

$$\frac{x^2 - 24x - 36}{80} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

则交线在 xy 平面投影为 $\begin{cases} x^2 - 24x + 20y^2 - 116 = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

第三周周四作业. 3月19日.

习题 9.1

4. 证明: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = M_0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M'_n = M'_0$ 不妨设 $M_n(x_n, y_n) \quad M'_n(x'_n, y'_n)$
 $M_0(x_0, y_0) \quad M'_0(x'_0, y'_0)$

$\therefore \forall \varepsilon_1 > 0 \quad \exists M_1 > 0, M_1 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \quad \forall n > M_1, \text{有 } |x_n - x_0| + |y_n - y_0| < \varepsilon_1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(M_n, M_0) = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y_0$$

$\forall \varepsilon_2 > 0 \quad \exists M_2 > 0, M_2 \in \mathbb{N}_+ \quad \forall n > M_2, \text{有 } |x'_n - x'_0| + |y'_n - y'_0| < \varepsilon_2 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(M'_n, M'_0) = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x'_n = x'_0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y'_n = y'_0$$

$$\text{令 } M_3 = \max\{M_1, M_2\}$$

当 $n > M_3$ 时 $|x_n - x_0| + |x'_n - x'_0| + |y_n - y_0| + |y'_n - y'_0| < \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$

$$\text{即 } |(x_n - x'_n) + (x'_n - x_0)| + |x'_n - x'_0| + |y_n - y'_n + y'_n - y_0| + |y'_n - y'_0| < \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$$

$$\text{得 } |x_n - x'_n| - |x_0 - x'_0| + |y_n - y'_n| - |y_0 - y'_0| \leq \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|x_n - x'_n| + |y_n - y'_n|) - (|x_0 - x'_0| + |y_0 - y'_0|) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(M_n, M'_n) - P(M_0, M'_0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(M_n, M'_n) = P(M_0, M'_0)$$

6. 证明: 将 E 分解为任意两集合 A, B 满足

$$E = A \cup B \quad A \cap B = \emptyset$$

对于 E 中的任意一点 M

① 若 $M \in P = \{(0, y) : 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 则 $\forall r > 0 \quad O_-(M, r)$ 都包含 P 中的点

② 若 $M \in P_2 = \{(x, y) : y = \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{\pi}\}$ 由于 $y = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 连续 $x \in (0, \frac{2}{\pi}]$

则 $\forall r > 0 \quad O(M, r)$ 都包含 P_2 的点

综上所述 E 上的任意一点均为聚点.

不妨令 $M_0 \in B$. 则一定存在 $M_n \in A$ 满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = M_0$.

即 M_0 是 A 的聚点 B 包含 A 的聚点.

$\therefore E$ 是连通的.

将 E 分成 $A' = \{(0, y) : 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ $B' = \{(x, y) : y = \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{\pi}\}$.

$$E = A' \cup B' \quad A' \cap B' = \emptyset$$

① 当 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时 $k \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

② 当 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时 $k \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} = -1$$

即 $y = \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 无 $x \rightarrow 0$ 的极限

即 $\forall y_0 \in [0, 1] \quad (0, y_0)$ 与 $y = \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in (0, \frac{2}{\pi}]$ 不连续

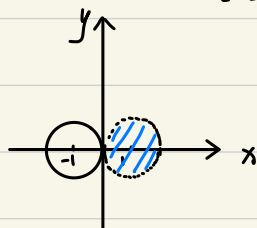
即取 $P \in A \quad Q \in B$ 不存在连续的平面曲线连接 PQ

$\therefore E$ 不是道路连通的.

综上所述 E 是连通的但不是道路连通.

7. (3) $z = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+2x}}{\sqrt{2x-x^2-y^2}}$

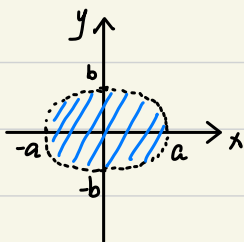
定义域满足 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+2x \geq 0 \\ 2x-x^2-y^2 > 0 \end{cases}$



是区域 不是闭区域.

(5) $z = \ln(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2})$

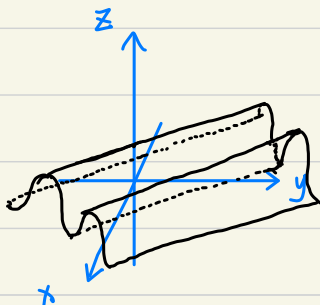
定义域满足 $1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} > 0$ 即 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} < 1$



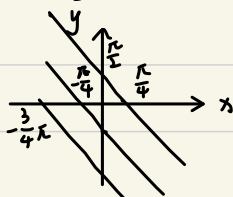
是区域, 不是闭区域.

8. $z = \cos(2x+y)$

$y = -2x$

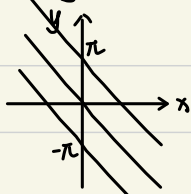


$z=0$ 得 $2x+y = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

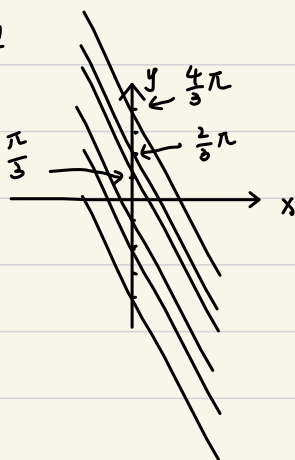


$y = -2x + \pi + k\pi$

$z = \pm 1$ 得 $2x+y = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$



$z = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 得



$2x+y = -\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$ 或 $2x+y = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$

11. 解. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \geq x; \\ 0, & y < x. \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$

$$\sin t - \cos t = \sqrt{2} \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4}) \geq 0 \quad \text{得} \quad t - \frac{\pi}{4} \in [2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi] \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{则} \quad t \in [\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi] \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \in [\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi] \\ 0, & t \in (\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{9\pi}{4} + 2k\pi) \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

13. $f(x, y) = x^y \quad \varphi(x, y) = x+y \quad \psi(x, y) = x-y$

$$\text{则: } f[\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)] = (x+y)^{x-y}$$

$$\varphi[f(x, y), \psi(x, y)] = x^y + x - y$$

$$\psi[\varphi(x, y), f(x, y)] = x + y - x^y$$

14 (2) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x}$

解: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y$

由不等式 $\frac{\sin xy}{xy} < 1$ 可知.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta = \varepsilon \quad |x| < \delta \quad |y - a| < \delta$$

$$|\frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y - a| < |y - a| < \delta = \varepsilon$$

即 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x}$ 存在极限, 极限值为 a

$$(3). \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2}$$

由不等式 $x^2+y^2 \geq 2xy$ 可知 $\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{则 } \forall 0 < \varepsilon < 1 \exists M = \sqrt{-\frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln 2}} \quad \forall x > M$$

$$\left| \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2} - 0 \right| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2} < \varepsilon$$

则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2}$ 极限存在为 0

$$(4) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}$$

由不等式 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$

易得 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$ 即原式有界.

当 y 固定时, 原式随 x 的增加而增加.

即单调递增有界, 则存在极限.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = e$$

$$(8) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x,y) = \ln(x+e^y) \quad g(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

则 $(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)$ 时 $f(x,y)$, $g(x,y)$ 显然存在极限. $\therefore \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)}$ 存在极限

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \ln(1+1) = \ln 2 \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} g(x,y) = \sqrt{1^2+0^2} = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)} = \ln 2$$

$$(10). \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{xy+1} - 1}{xy} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{(x+y)(\sqrt{xy+1} + 1)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{2(x+y)}$$

$$\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2 \geq |xy| \quad \text{则} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|xy|}{2(x+y)} \leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x+y}{8}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta = 4\varepsilon \quad \forall 0 < |x| < \delta \quad 0 < |y| < \delta$$

$$\text{都有 } \left| \frac{xy}{2(x+y)} - 0 \right| \leq \left| \frac{x+y}{8} \right| < \frac{|x|+|y|}{8} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{2(x+y)} = 0 \quad \text{即 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{xy+1} - 1}{x+y} \text{ 存在极限为 } 0$$