

## 一、填空题

1. 函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$  在点  $p_0(1, 1)$  处的最大方向导数为 **【 $\sqrt{2}$ 】**.
2. 使函数  $z = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$  取极大值的点的坐标为 **【 $(-3, 2)$ 】**.
3.  $\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy =$  **【 $\frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4})$ 】**.
4. 设  $\Sigma$  为  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ , 则  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS =$  **【 $2\pi a^4$ 】**.
5. 若  $\vec{A} = 3x^2 y \vec{i} + e^y z \vec{j} + 2x^3 z \vec{k}$ , 则  $\operatorname{div} \vec{A}|_{(1,0,2)} =$  **【4】**.
6. 已知闭曲线  $C$  的方程为  $|x| + |y| = 2$ , 则  $\oint_C (|x| + |y|) ds =$  **【 $16\sqrt{2}$ 】**.

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## 二、选择题

1. 已知  $f\left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y}\right) = xy$ , 则  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} =$  ( B )  
(A)  $-\frac{1}{x^2 y^2}$ , (B)  $-\frac{x+y}{x^2 y^2}$ , (C)  $\frac{x-y}{x^2 y^2}$ , (D)  $\frac{y-x}{x^2 y^2}$ .
2. 设区域  $D$  是圆环域  $a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2$ , 则  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma =$  ( D )  
(A)  $\frac{\pi}{2} b^4$  (B)  $\frac{2\pi}{3} b^3$  (C)  $\frac{2\pi}{3} (b^3 - a^3)$  (D)  $\frac{\pi}{2} (b^4 - a^4)$
3. 已知  $(x + ay)dx + (x + y)dy$  为某函数的全微分, 则  $a =$  ( C )  
(A)  $-1$  (B)  $0$  (C)  $1$  (D)  $2$
4. 设  $L$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$  的逆时针方向, 则  $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} =$  ( A )  
(A)  $2\pi$  (B)  $\pi$  (C)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (D)  $0$

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三

解

四、判别下列级数的敛散性.

1.

五、求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$  在点  $(1,2,3)$  处的切平面及法线方程.

解:  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 14$ , 则  $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$ ,

$\vec{n}|_{(1,2,3)} = (2, 4, 6) \parallel (1, 2, 3)$ , 则点  $(1,2,3)$  处的切平面为  $x + 2y + 3z - 14 = 0$ ,

法线方程为  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3}$ .

六、求上半球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4a^2$  含在柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax (a > 0)$  内部的那部分面积.

解: 设  $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ , 在  $xOy$  面上的投影为  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax$ ,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy.$$

由  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax$ , 且  $D$  关于  $y$  轴对称, 故

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_D \frac{2a}{\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2}} \rho d\rho \\ &= 4a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2a(1 - \sin \theta) d\theta = 4a^2(\pi - 2). \end{aligned}$$

七、已知起点  $O(0,0)$  及终点  $A(1,1)$ , 且曲线积分

$$I = \int_{OA} (ax \cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx + (by \cos x - x^2 \sin y) dy$$

与路径无关, 试确定常数  $a, b$ , 并求  $I$ .

**解:** 令  $P = ax \cos y - y^2 \sin x$ ,  $Q = by \cos x - x^2 \sin y$ ,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -ax \sin y - 2y \sin x, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -by \sin x - 2x \sin y,$$

$$\text{由题意 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \text{ 解得 } a = b = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^1 P(x, 0) dx + \int_0^1 Q(1, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 2x dx + \int_0^1 (2y \cos 1 - \sin y) dy = 2 \cos 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【或 } I &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^1 Q(0, y) dy + \int_0^1 P(x, 1) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 2y dy + \int_0^1 (2x \cos 1 - \sin x) dx = 2 \cos 1. \text{】} \end{aligned}$$

八、设  $\Sigma$  为上半球面  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  的下侧, 求曲面积分

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^3 + az^2) dy dz + (y^3 + ax^2) dz dx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy.$$

**解:** 记  $\Sigma_1: z = 0$ , 取上侧,  $\Omega$  是  $\Sigma, \Sigma_1$  所围成的空间区域, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} &= - \iiint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = -3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \\ &= -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 \cdot r^2 dr = -\frac{6}{5} \pi a^5. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} ay^2 dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a a \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi a^5}{4},$$

$$\text{【或 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} ay^2 dx dy = \frac{a}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi a^5}{4} \text{】}$$

$$\text{故原式} = -\frac{6}{5} \pi a^5 - \frac{1}{4} \pi a^5 = -\frac{29}{20} \pi a^5.$$

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