一、填充题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 设向量 \vec{a} , \vec{b} 的模分别为 $|\vec{a}| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $|\vec{b}| = 2$, 则 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 = 2$.

2. 设函数 $z = \ln(1 + \frac{x}{y})$, 则 z 在点 (1,1) 处的全微分 $dz = \frac{1}{2}(dx - dy)$.

3. 交换积分次序: $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} f(x,y) dx$.

4. 设空间曲线 Γ : $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$, 则曲线积分 $\oint_{\Gamma} z^2 ds = \frac{2}{3}\pi$.

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二、 选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 设直线 L_1 : $\begin{cases} x+z-1=0 \\ x-2y+3=0 \end{cases} = L_2$: $\begin{cases} x=3t, \\ y=-7+4t, \quad \text{则 } L_1 = L_2 \text{ 的关系为} \end{cases}$ (D)

(A) 平行 (B) 重合

- (D) 异面

2. 设 $f'_x(a,b)$ 存在,则 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x+a,b)-f(a-x,b)}{x} =$ (C)

(A) $f'_{r}(a,b)$

 $(\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{0}$

(C) $2f'_{x}(a,b)$

(D) $\frac{1}{2}f_x'(a,b)$

3. 设 $_D$ 是以原点为圆心, $_R$ 为半径的圆围成的闭区域,则二重积分 $_{_D}$ $|_{_Xy}|d\sigma=$

(A) $\frac{R^4}{2}$ (B) 0 (C) $\frac{R^4}{4}$

4. 设Σ是曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在 $1 \le z \le 4$ 的部分,则曲面积分 $\iint_{Z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4z}} dS =$ (B)

(A) 4π (B) 3π (C) $(\sqrt{17} - \sqrt{5})\pi$ (D) $\frac{(\sqrt{17} - \sqrt{5})}{2}\pi$

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三、计算题(本题5小题,每小题6分,共30分)

1. 求由曲线 $y = e^x$, x = 1, x = 2, y = 0 所围成的图形绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积.

$$\mathfrak{M}: \ V_y = 2\pi \int_1^2 x e^x dx = 2\pi \int_1^2 x de^x = 2\pi [x e^x]_1^2 - 2\pi \int_1^2 e^x dx = 2\pi e^2.$$

或
$$V_y = (4\pi e - \pi e) + 4\pi (e^2 - e) - \pi \int_e^{e^2} \ln^2 y dy$$

= $4\pi e^2 - \pi e - \pi [y \ln^2 y|_e^{e^2} - 2 \int_e^{e^2} \ln y dy] = 2\pi [y \ln y|_e^{e^2} - \int_e^{e^2} dy] = 2\pi e^2$.

2. 设 z = z(x, y) 是由方程 $x + y - z = e^z$ 所确定的隐函数,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: 令
$$F(x, y, x) = x + y - z - e^z$$
, 则 $F_x = 1, F_y = 1, F_z = -1 - e^z$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{1}{1+e^z} , \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{1}{1+e^z} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^z} \right) = -\frac{1}{\left(1 + e^z \right)^2} \cdot \left(e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{e^z}{\left(1 + e^z \right)^3}.$$

3. 求函数 $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$ 的极值.

解: 由
$$f_x = 2e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y) + e^{2x} = 0$$
, $f_y = e^{2x}(2y + 2) = 0$, 得唯一驻点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$,

$$X = \int f_{xx}(x, y) = 4e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y + 1), \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 2e^{2x}(2y + 2), \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = 2e^{2x},$$

则
$$A = f_{xx}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 2e$$
, $B = f_{xy}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 0$, $C = f_{yy}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 2e$,

所以
$$AC - B^2 = 4e^2 > 0$$
 且 $A = 2e > 0$,故函数有极小值为 $f(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = -\frac{e}{2}$.

4. 求曲线
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 9 \\ z^2 = 3x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$$
 在点 (1,-1,2) 处的切线方程.

解: 方程两边对
$$x$$
 求导,得
$$\begin{cases} 4x + 6y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 6x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases}$$

点 (1,-1,2) 代入方程组得
$$\begin{cases} -3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2\frac{dz}{dx} = -2\\ -\frac{dy}{dx} - 2\frac{dz}{dx} = -3 \end{cases}, \quad 解得: \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{4}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{7}{8}.$$

曲线在点(1,-1,2)处的切向量 $\overrightarrow{T} = (1,\frac{5}{4},\frac{7}{8}) = \frac{1}{8}(8,10,7)$,

故所求的切线方程为: $\frac{x-1}{8} = \frac{y+1}{10} = \frac{z-2}{7}$.

5. 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y + 2x) dy$, 其中曲线 L 是由点 A(a,0) (a > 0) 沿上 半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 至点 O(0,0) 的弧.

解: 补充线段
$$OA$$
,则 $I_1 = \int_{OA} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y + 2x) dy = 0$,

由格林公式,
$$I + I_1 = \oint_{L+OA} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y + 2x) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} (e^{x} \cos y + 2 - e^{x} \cos y + 2) dx dy = \iint_{D} 4 dx dy = \frac{\pi a^{2}}{2}.$$

所以
$$I = \frac{\pi a^2}{2} - I_1 = \frac{\pi a^2}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$$
 .

四、(本题满分8分

五、(本题满分 8 分) 在圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 z = 1 所围的圆锥体内作一个底面平行于 xOy 坐标平面的最大长方体,求此长方体的体积.

解:设长方体在锥面上第一卦限内的顶点坐标为(x, y, z),则长方体的体积为

$$V = 2x \cdot 2y(1-z) = 4xy(1-z) \qquad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0),$$

设拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = 4xy(1-z) + \lambda(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - z)$

解方程组
$$\begin{cases} F_x = 4y(1-z) + \lambda \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 \\ F_y = 4x(1-z) + \lambda \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0, \\ F_z = -4xy - \lambda = 0 \\ F_\lambda = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

解方程组得 $x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, z = \frac{2}{3}$, 即有唯一驻点 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$, 由题意知必存在最大值,

因此所求长方体的体积的最大值为 $V(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{8}{27}$

六、(本题满分 8 分) 计算三重积分
$$I=\iiint_{\Omega}(x+y+z)^2dv$$
,其中 Ω 是 $z=\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 及 $z=\sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}$

围成的立体部分.

解法 2: 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \\ z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} \end{cases}, \ \ \mbox{β} \ \ z = \sqrt{3} \ \ , \ \ \mbox{by the proof of the proof of$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z)^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dv + \iiint_{\Omega} (2xy+2yz+2zx) dv$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\sqrt{3}\rho}^{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} (\rho^2+z^2) dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho[(4-\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3\sqrt{3}] d\rho + 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho^3 [(4-\rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{3}\rho] d\rho = \frac{32\pi}{5} (2-\sqrt{3}).$$

七、(本题满分 8 分) 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$,其中 Σ 是抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$

解法 1: 作辅助曲面 Σ_1 : $\begin{cases} z = a \\ x^2 + y^2 \le a \end{cases}$, 取上侧,

 $(0 \le z \le a, a > 0)$ 的外侧.

则
$$I_1 = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} a^2 dx dy = \pi a^3$$
.

设 Σ 与 Σ_1 围成空间区域为 Ω ,则由高斯公式得,

$$I + I_1 = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 2(x + y + z) dv$$

$$= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = 2 \int_0^a z dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le z} d\sigma = 2 \int_0^a \pi z^2 dz = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3.$$

$$I = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 - I_1 = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 - \pi a^3 = -\frac{1}{3} \pi a^3.$$

$$\text{APP ME Solution } 2: \quad I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (-2x^3 - 2y^3 + z^2) dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{D_{xy}} -2x^3 - 2y^3 + (x^2 + y^2)^2 dx dy = -\iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2)^2 dx dy$$

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{a}} \rho^5 d\rho = -2\pi \cdot \frac{a^3}{6} = -\frac{\pi a^3}{3}.$$

八 (本题满分 8 分) 设函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (1,1) 的某邻域内存在一阶连续偏导数,且

$$f(1,1) = 1, f_x'(1,1) = 1, f_y'(1,1) = 2, \quad \text{if } \varphi(t) = f[t, f(t,t^3)], \quad \text{if } \frac{d[\varphi^4(t)]}{dt}\Big|_{t=1}.$$

解:
$$\frac{d[\varphi^4(t)]}{dt} = 4[\varphi^3(t)]\varphi'(t) , \quad \overline{m} \varphi'(t) = f_x' + f_y' \cdot [f_x' + 3t^2 f_y'] ,$$

$$\varphi'(1) = f_x'(1,1) + f_y'(1,1)[f_x'(1,1) + 3f_y'(1,1)] = 15, \quad \overline{\mathbb{M}} \quad \varphi(1) = f[1,f(1,1^3)] = f(1,1) = 1,$$

从而
$$\frac{d[\varphi^4(t)]}{dt}\Big|_{t=1} = 4[\varphi^3(1)]\varphi'(1) = 4 \times 15 = 60$$
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