# 18-19-3高数A期中试卷答案

## 一、填空题(本题共8小题,每小题4分,满分32分)

1. 
$$\underline{-25}$$
; 2.  $\underline{\frac{1}{3}}$ ; 3.  $\underline{\frac{e}{2}}$ ; 4.  $\underline{\frac{1}{2}(x^2y+y^2x)+x^2+y}$ ; 5.  $\underline{\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} f(x,y) dx}$ ; 6.  $\underline{\frac{\pi}{2}+1}$ ;

7. x-z=0; 8.  $2\pi R^4$ .

#### 二、 计算下列各题(本题共4小题,每小题8分,满分32分)

1.  $z_x = f_1 \sin y + 2x f_2$ ,

 $z_{xy} = f_1 \cos y + x \cos y \sin y + f_{11} + (-2y \sin y + 2x^2 \cos y) + f_{12} - 4xy + f_{22}$ 

2. 
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{8}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3\theta d\theta = \frac{16 - 10\sqrt{2}}{9}.$$

3. 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (2x^2y + z) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_{\cos\varphi}^{2\cos\varphi} r^3 dr$$

$$=\frac{15}{2}\pi\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^5\varphi\sin\varphi\mathrm{d}\varphi=\frac{5}{4}\pi.$$

4. **解法1.** 化为无条件极值 $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + 2(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2, (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

由 
$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2x + 4(x - 1) = 0 \\ f_y = 2y + 2(y - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得唯一驻点 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ y_1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

代入曲面方程得 $z = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}$  (舍去负值)

$$A = f_{xx}(x_1, y_1) = 6, \ B = f_{xy}(x_1, y_1) = 0, \ C = f_{yy}(x_1, y_1) = 4$$

$$AC - B^2 = 24 > 0$$
,且驻点唯一,所以 $P_1\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}\right)$  处取得最短距离 $d = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{6}$ .

曲面在 $P_1$ 处的法向量为 $\{4,3,\sqrt{17}\}$ ,所以曲面在 $P_1$ 处的切平面方程为

$$4\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right)+3\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\sqrt{17}\left(z-\frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}\right)=0, \ \mathbb{P}4x+3y+\sqrt{17}z-7=0.$$

解法2. 令
$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + y^2 + \lambda (2(x-1)^2) (y-1)^2 - y^2$$
),

由于驻点唯一,根据实际意义,点 $P_1\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}\right)$ 为所求点,最短距离为 $\frac{\sqrt{42}}{6}$ .

曲面在 $P_1$ 处的法向量为 $\{4,3,\sqrt{17}\}$ ,所以曲面在 $P_1$ 处的切平面方程为

$$4\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right)+3\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\sqrt{17}\left(z-\frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}\right)=0, \ \mathbb{R} 4x+3y+\sqrt{17}z-7=0.$$

解法3. 由几何意义知,
$$\overrightarrow{OP_1}$$
 上已知曲面,因此(2  $(x_1-1)$ ,  $y_1-1$ ,  $-z_1$ ) //  $(x_1,y_1,z_1)$   $\frac{2x_1-2}{x_1}=\frac{y_1-1}{y_1}=\frac{-z_1}{z_1}=-1$ ,  $x_1=\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $y_1=\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $z_1=\frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}$ ,  $d=\frac{\sqrt{42}}{6}$ . 切平面方程为  $4\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right)+3\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\sqrt{17}\left(z-\frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}\right)=0$ , 即 $4x+3y+\sqrt{17}z-7=0$ .

## 三、(本题满分10分)

解: 根据解析函数的 Cauchy-Riemann 条件, 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2(x+1), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2(y-1)$$

所以  $v(x,y) = 2(x+1)y + \varphi(x)$ , 从而

$$-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2(y-1) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y + \varphi'(x), \quad \varphi(x) = -2x + C$$

所以 v(x,y) = 2(x+1)y - 2x + C, 得

$$f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) = (x+1)^2 - (y-1)^2 + i(2(x+1)y - 2x + C),$$

取 y = 0, 得  $f(x) = (x+1)^2 - 1 + i(-2x + C)$ , 然后将 x 换为 z, 即得

$$f(z) = z^2 + 2z + i(-2z + C).$$

四、 (本题满分10分) 解: 
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma}x^2\mathrm{d}S=\frac{1}{2}\iint\limits_{\Sigma}(x^2+y^2)\mathrm{d}S=\pi a^3$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} |y| \mathrm{d}S = 2 \iint\limits_{[-a,a] \times [0,1]} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}})^2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}z = 4a^2$$

所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + |y|) dS = \pi a^3 + 4a^2.$$

#### 五、(本题满分10分)

**解**: 设形心为 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ ,则 $\bar{x} = 0$ ,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dV = \int_{0}^{1} z \pi (1-z)^{2} \, dz = \frac{\pi}{12}, \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \int_{0}^{1} \pi (1-z)^{2} \, dz = \frac{\pi}{3}, \bar{z} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} y \, dV = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{x^{2} + (y-z)^{2} \le (1-z)^{2}} y \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1-z} (z + \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1-z} z \rho \, d\rho = \int_{0}^{1} z \pi (1-z)^{2} \, dz = \frac{\pi}{12}, \text{ If } \forall \lambda \, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{4}.$$
(3')

故  $\Omega$  的形心坐标为  $(0,\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4})$ .

- 六、(本题满分6分)证: (1)若u在D上有正最大值在内部 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处取到,则在此点 $u_{xx}+u_{yy}=-cu>0$ , $u_{xx}$ ,  $u_{yy}$ 至少有一个大于0,不妨设 $u_{xx}>0$ ,设 $\varphi(x)=u(x,y_0)$ ,则 $\varphi''(x)=u_{xx}>0$ , $x=x_0$ 为 $\varphi(x)=u(x,y_0)$ 极小值点,与最大值点矛盾.所以u在D上的正最大值不能在D的内部取得. 同理可得负最小值也不能在D的内部取得.
- (2)  $\overline{A}u$  在D 上连续,且在D的边界上u=0,则u的最大值若不为零,则此正最大值在内部取到,由(1)知这是不可能的,所以u的最大值为零,同理,u的最小值也为零,所以在D 上u=0.