专题9 仅数一习题

(A组) 基础题

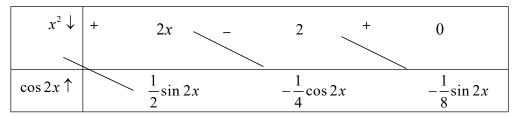
1. 【考点定位】傅里叶系数的计算。

【答案】1

【解】

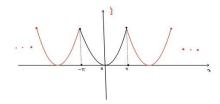
$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{2x}{4} \cos 2x - \frac{2}{8} \sin 2x \right]_{0}^{\pi} = 1.$$

这里 $\int x^2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{2x}{4} \cos 2x - \frac{2}{8} \sin 2x + c$ 由推广的分部积分得到:



【注】①由于函数 $f(x)=x^2,x\in[-\pi,\pi]$ 进行周期延拓后是连续函数且为偶函数,所以由收敛定理知

$$x^{2} = \frac{a_{0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n} \cos nx, x \in [-\pi, \pi], \quad \sharp + a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \cos nx dx (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$



②若要计算 $x^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ 中的第一项系数 a_0 ,对比①中的表达式,结果是

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

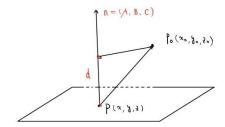
2. 【考点定位】点到平面的距离。

【答案】 $\sqrt{2}$

【解】点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 到平面 $\pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 的距离公式为: $d = \frac{\left|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D\right|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$.

所以点(2,1,0)到平面
$$3x+4y+5z=0$$
的距离为 $d=\frac{\left|3\times2+4\times1+5\times0+0\right|}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2+5^2}}=\frac{10}{5\sqrt{2}}=\sqrt{2}$ 。

【注】同学们需要掌握点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 到平面 $\pi:Ax+By+Cz+D=0$ 的距离公式的来历:如图,



$$d = \left| \text{Prj}_{n} \overrightarrow{PP_{0}} \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{PP_{0}} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \right|}{\left\| \boldsymbol{n} \right\|} = \frac{\left| A(x_{0} - x) + B(y_{0} - y) + C(z_{0} - z) \right|}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}} = \frac{\left| (Ax_{0} + By_{0} + Cz_{0}) - (Ax + By + Cz) \right|}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\left| (Ax_{0} + By_{0} + Cz_{0}) - (-D) \right|}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}} = \frac{\left| Ax_{0} + By_{0} + Cz_{0} + D \right|}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}} \circ$$

3. 【考点定位】梯度的概念。

【答案】A

【解】由于

$$\mathbf{grad} \ f\big|_{(0,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\mathbf{j}\right)\Big|_{(0,1)}, \ \underline{\mathbb{H}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}, \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}, \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}, \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}, \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y$$

所以**grad** $f|_{(0,1)} = i$ 。故答案选(A)。

4. 【考点定位】梯度的概念。

【答案】i+j+k

【解】 记
$$f(x,y,z) = xy + \frac{z}{y}$$
,则 $f'_x(x,y,z) = y$, $f'_y(x,y,z) = x - \frac{z}{y^2}$, $f'_z(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{y}$,所以 $f'_x(2,1,1) = 1$, $f'_y(2,1,1) = 1$, $f'_z(2,1,1) = 1$,
$$\text{to} \operatorname{grad}\left(xy + \frac{z}{y}\right)\Big|_{(2,1,1)} = f'_x(2,1,1)\mathbf{i} + f'_y(2,1,1)\mathbf{j} + f'_z(2,1,1)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$
,
或 $\operatorname{grad}\left(xy + \frac{z}{y}\right)\Big|_{(2,1,1)} = (1,1,1)$

5. 【考点定位】方向导数。

【答案】D

【解】将
$$\mathbf{n} = (1,2,2)$$
 单位化得 $\mathbf{n}^0 = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{n}\|} \mathbf{n} = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$, 由 $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + z^2$ 得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2z, \text{ Fit is. } \frac{\partial f}{\partial n}\Big|_{(1,2,0)} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)\Big|_{(1,2,0)} \bullet \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = (4,1,0) \bullet \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = 2.$$

故答案选(D)。

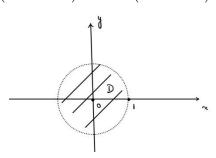
6.【考点定位】平面第二型曲线积分与路径无关的充要条件。

【答案】-1

【解】记
$$P = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 - 1}, Q = \frac{-ay}{x^2 + y^2 - 1},$$

则 P,Q 在区域 D (如图)内有连续的偏导数。由题设,积分与路径无关可知 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,

曲于
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 - 1\right)^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{2axy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 - 1\right)^2}$, 所以 $\frac{-2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 - 1\right)^2} = \frac{2axy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 - 1\right)^2}$, 故 $a = -1$.



(B组)提升题

1. 【考点定位】空间曲面的法线方程。

【答案】
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{6}$$

【解】
$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$$
 变为 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 21 = 0$ 。

记 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 21$, 则该曲面在(1,-2,2)处的法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)\Big|_{(1,-2,2)} = (2x, 4y, 6z)\Big|_{(1,-2,2)} = 2(1,-4,6)$$

由直线的点向式得所求法线方程为: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{6}$.

【注】 曲面
$$F(x,y,z) = 0$$
 在 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (F_x(P_0),F_y(P_0),F_z(P_0))$,

切平面方程为:
$$F_x(P_0)(x-x_0)+F_y(P_0)(y-y_0)+F_z(P_0)(z-z_0)=0$$
;

法线方程为:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(P_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(P_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(P_0)}$$
。

2.【考点定位】第一类曲面积分的性质;第一类曲线积分的对称性。

【答案】C

【解】积分曲面如图所示。

对于选项(A): 由于 S 关于 yoz 面对称,而被积函数 f(x,y,z)=x 关于 x 为奇函数,故 $\iint_S x dS = 0$, 又由于 $\iint_{S_1} x dS > 0$,所以(A)不正确。

对于选项(B): 因为 S 关于 xoz 面对称,而被积函数 f(x,y,z)=y 关于 y 为奇函数,故 $\iint_S y dS=0$,又由于 $\iint_{S_s} y dS>0$,所以(B)不正确。

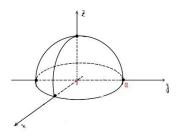
对于选项(C): 由于S关于xoz, yoz面对称,而被积函数f(x,y,z)=z关于x,y均为偶函数,故

$$\iint_{S} z dS = 4 \iint_{S_1} z dS$$
, 再由轮换对称性可得 $\iint_{S_1} z dS = \iint_{S_1} x dS$, 从而 $\iint_{S} z dS = 4 \iint_{S_1} x dS$, 故 (C) 正确。

对于选项(D): 由于 S 关于 yoz 面对称,被积函数 f(x,y,z)=xyz 关于 x 为奇函数,所以 $\iint_S xyz dS=0$,

因为在
$$S_1 \perp xyz > 0$$
,所以 $\iint_S xyz dS > 0$,故(D)不正确。

综上所述, 答案选(C)。



3. 【考点定位】梯度的概念; 散度的概念。

【答案】
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

【解】由于 **grad**
$$r = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z}\right)$$
,所以 $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} r) = \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2}$,

由
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
 得 ,

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (2x) = \frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{r - x \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}}{r^2} = \frac{r - \frac{x^2}{r}}{r^2} = \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3},$$
同理可得
$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3}.$$

从而

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{\mathbf{grad}} r) = \frac{(r^2 - x^2) + (r^2 - y^2) + (r^2 - z^2)}{r^3} = \frac{3r^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^3} = \frac{3r^2 - r^2}{r^3} = \frac{2}{r},$$

故

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{\mathbf{grad}} r)\big|_{(1,-2,2)} = \frac{2}{r}\bigg|_{(1,-2,2)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

【注】①关于梯度,散度和旋度,同学们要了解算符 $\nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)$:

(i) **grad**
$$f(x, y, z) = \nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right);$$

(ii)
$$\operatorname{div}(P,Q,R) = \nabla \bullet (P,Q,R) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \bullet (P,Q,R) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z};$$

(iii)
$$\operatorname{rot}(P,Q,R) = \nabla \times (P,Q,R) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \times (P,Q,R) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}.$$

4.【考点定位】可微的条件;空间曲面的法向量;空间曲线的切向量。

【答案】C

对于选项(B): 当函数 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 处可微时,该曲面 z = f(x,y) 在(0,0,f(0,0)) 点的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (-f'_x(0,0), -f'_v(0,0), 1) = (-3,-1,1)$,故(B)错误。

对于选项(C)、(D): 曲线 $\begin{cases} z=f(x,y) \\ y=0 \end{cases}$ 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x=x \\ y=0 \\ z=f(x,0) \end{cases}$,故曲线在点 $\Big(0,0,f\big(0,0\big)\Big)$ 处的切

向量 $T = (1,0,f_x'(0,0)) = (1,0,3)$,故(C)正确, (D)错误。

综上所述,答案选(C)。

【注】关于函数可微、连续、偏导存在、偏导函数连续有如下的关系:

$$f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y)$$
在 (x_0,y_0) 处连续 $\Rightarrow f(x,y)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 处可微 $\Rightarrow f(x,y)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 处连续
$$\downarrow f_x(x_0,y_0), f_y(x_0,y_0)$$
存在

5. 【考点定位】空间曲面的切平面;平面平行的条件。

【答案】
$$2x+4y-z-5=0$$

【解】曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的法向量为

$$|\mathbf{n}_1| = (-z_x, -z_y, 1)\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = (-2x, -2y, 1)\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = (-2x_0, -2y_0, 1)$$

由题设可知 $\mathbf{n}_1 / / \mathbf{n}_2$, 其中 $\mathbf{n}_2 = (2,4,-1)$ 为平面 2x + 4y - z = 0的法方向, 所以 $\frac{-2x_0}{2} = \frac{-2y_0}{4} = \frac{1}{-1}$,

得
$$x_0 = 1, y_0 = 2$$
 ,从而 $z_0 = {x_0}^2 + {y_0}^2 = 5$,即得 $P_0(1, 2, 5)$,

故所求切面方程为2(x-1)+4(y-2)-(z-5)=0,即2x+4y-z-5=0。

6. 【考点定位】方向导数的概念。

【答案】
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

【解】由
$$u(x,y,z)=1+\frac{x^2}{6}+\frac{y^2}{12}+\frac{z^2}{18}$$
得, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=\frac{x}{3}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=\frac{y}{6}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}=\frac{z}{9}$,

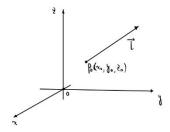
所以
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \frac{1}{3}$,

由于单位向量 $\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)$, 故所求方向导数为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}}\Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)\Big|_{(1,2,3)} \bullet \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

【注】①请同学们注意,函数f(x,y,z)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 可微是函数在该点沿任意方向存在方向导数的充分非必要条件,设方向 \vec{l} 的方向余弦为 $(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma)$,则

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)} &= \lim_{r \to 0^+} \frac{f\left(x_0 + r\cos\alpha, y_0 + r\cos\beta, z_0 + r\cos\gamma\right) - f\left(x_0, y_0, z_0\right)}{r} \\ &= \lim_{r \to 0^+} \frac{f_x\left(P_0\right)r\cos\alpha + f_x\left(P_0\right)r\cos\beta + f_x\left(P_0\right)r\cos\gamma + o\left(r\right)}{r} \\ &= f_x\left(P_0\right)\cos\alpha + f_x\left(P_0\right)\cos\beta + f_x\left(P_0\right)\cos\gamma = \left(f_x\left(P_0\right), f_x\left(P_0\right), f_x\left(P_0\right)\right) \bullet \left(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\right). \end{split}$$



②当函数f(x,y,z)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 不可微甚至偏导函数不存在时,函数f(x,y,z)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 也可能存在沿任意方向的方向导数。例如 $f(x,y,z)=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$,

在点
$$P_0(0,0,0)$$
处 $f_x(P_0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在,同理 $f_y(P_0), f_z(P_0)$ 也不存在,但在 $P_0(0,0,0)$ 处

沿任意方向 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 的方向导数为:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(0,0,0)} &= \lim_{r \to 0^+} \frac{f\left(r\cos\alpha, r\cos\beta, r\cos\gamma\right) - f\left(0,0,0\right)}{r} = \lim_{r \to 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\left(r\cos\alpha\right)^2 + \left(r\cos\beta\right)^2 + \left(r\cos\gamma\right)^2}}{r} \\ &= \lim_{r \to 0^+} \frac{r}{r} = 1. \end{split}$$

7.【考点定位】高斯公式;三重积分的计算;球面坐标变换。

【答案】
$$\left(2-\sqrt{2}\right)\pi R^3$$

【解】如图,由高斯公式得

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$$

下面采用两种方法计算 $I = \iint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$

方法一:采用球坐标。

$$\begin{split} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{R} r^{2} \sin\varphi \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{R} r^{2} \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \left(-\cos\varphi\right) \left| \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} R^{3} = 2\pi R^{3} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{3} \pi R^{3} \right. \\ & \qquad \qquad \\ \dot{\mathcal{D}} \dot{\mathcal$$

由于

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} r \left(R^{2} - r^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dr = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(R^{2} - r^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d \left(R^{2} - r^{2}\right) = \left[-\frac{1}{3} \left(R^{2} - r^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{0}^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) R^{3},$$

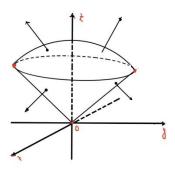
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} r^{2} dr = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} R^{3}, \, \, \text{tx} \, I = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{3} \pi R^{3}.$$

方法三: 直角坐标。 空间区域
$$\Omega$$
:
$$\begin{cases} (x,y) \in D \\ \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \end{cases}, \quad 其中 D = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x^2 + y^2 \le \frac{R^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z = \iint_{D} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{D} \left(\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} \left[\left(R^2 - r^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - r \right] r \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} \left[\left(R^2 - r^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - r \right] r \mathrm{d}r = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{3} \pi R^3 \,.$$

所以,原式=
$$3I = (2-\sqrt{2})\pi R^3$$
。



8.【考点定位】第一型曲面积分的对称性。

【答案】 $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}$

【解】方法一:

 $I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} x dS + \bigoplus_{\Sigma} |y| dS$, 因为 Σ 关于 yOz 面对称,所以 $\bigoplus_{\Sigma} x dS = 0$, 由轮换对称性得,

$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma} |x| dS = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} |y| dS = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} |z| dS,$$

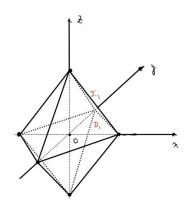
所以
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} y dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (|x| + |y| + |z|) dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{1}{3} S$$
,

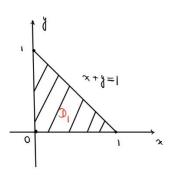
因为曲面 Σ 的面积 $S=8 imesrac{\sqrt{3}}{4} imes\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2=4\sqrt{3}$,故 $I=rac{1}{3}S=rac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 。

方法二: 同方法一中的分析, $\iint_{\Sigma} x dS = 0$

$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma} |y| dS = 8 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} |y| dS = 8 \iint_{D_{1}} y \sqrt{1 + (z_{x})^{2} + (z_{y})^{2}} d\sigma = 8 \iint_{D_{1}} y \sqrt{1 + 1 + 1} d\sigma = 8 \sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{1}} y d\sigma = 8 \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{1-y} dx d\sigma = 8 \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{1} y (1 - y) dy = 8 \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \circ$$

其中 Σ_1 : z = 1 - x - y, $(x, y) \in D_1$, $D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1 - y$, $0 \le y \le 1\}$





9. 【考点定位】第一类曲线积分的计算。

【答案】 $\frac{13}{6}$

【解】

$$\int_{L} x ds = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} x \sqrt{1 + \left[y'(x) \right]^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} x \sqrt{1 + \left(2x \right)^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} x \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left(1 + 4x^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d \left(1 + 4x^{2} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + 4x^{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left| \sqrt{2} \right|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{12} \left[\left(1 + 8 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right] = \frac{13}{6} \circ$$

10. 【考点定位】三重积分的对称性;三重积分的球坐标计算法;三重积分的直角坐标计算法。

【答案】
$$\frac{4}{15}\pi$$

【解】这里采用三种方法计算该积分:

方法一:如图(a)利用轮换对称性及球坐标。由轮换对称性知

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz,$$

故

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^{2} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dx dy dz = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \cdot r^{2} \sin \phi dr = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \phi d\phi \int_{0}^{1} r^{4} dr$$
$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{15} \pi_{0}$$

方法二: 如图 (a) 直接采用球坐标。由于 Ω : $\begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r\cos\varphi)^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2\varphi \cdot \sin\varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^1 r^4 dr$$
$$= -\frac{2\pi}{5} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2\varphi \cdot d\cos\varphi = -\frac{2\pi}{5} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^3\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \left(-\frac{2\pi}{5} \right) \times \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{15}.$$

方法三: 采用直角坐标

方式1: 先二后一法

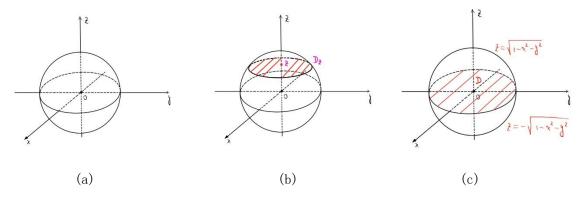
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^{2} dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^{1} z^{2} dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \pi z^{2} \left(1 - z^{2}\right) dz = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} z^{2} \left(1 - z^{2}\right) dz = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{4\pi}{15}$$

其中
$$D_z = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1 - z^2 \}$$
,如图(b)

方式 2: 先一后二法

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^{2} dx dy dz = \iint_{D} dx dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}} z^{2} dz = \frac{2}{3} \iint_{D} \left(1-x^{2}-y^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d \theta \int_{0}^{1} \left(1-r^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} r dr \\
= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \left(1-r^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} r dr = \frac{-2\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \left(1-r^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} d \left(1-r^{2}\right) = \frac{-2\pi}{3} \times \left[\frac{2}{5} \left(1-r^{2}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}\right] \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{4\pi}{15}.$$

其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$,如图(c)。



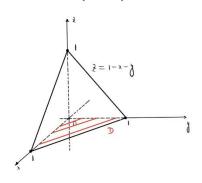
11.【考点定位】第一类曲面积分的计算。

【答案】
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

【解】如图,
$$\Sigma$$
: $z = 1 - x - y$, $(x, y) \in D$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le 1 - x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 。

或者
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1 - y, 0 \le y \le 1\}$$

方法二:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} y^{2} dS = \iint_{D} y^{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} d\sigma = \iint_{D} y^{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1-y} y^{2} dx$$
$$= \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} (1 - y) dy = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}.$$



12.【考点定位】空间曲面的切平面。

【答案】A

【解】设
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + \cos(xy) + yz + x$$
,则 $F'_x(0,1,-1) = (2x - y\sin xy + 1)\Big|_{(0,1,-1)} = 1$,
$$F'_y(0,1,-1) = (-x\sin xy + z)\Big|_{(0,1,-1)} = -1, F'_z(0,1,-1) = y\Big|_{(0,1,-1)} = 1$$
,

故曲面在点(0,1,-1)处的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (F'_{\nu}(0,1,-1), F'_{\nu}(0,1,-1), F'_{\nu}(0,1,-1)) = (1,-1,1)$,

所以该点的切平面方程为 $1\cdot(x-0)-1\cdot(y-1)+1\cdot(z+1)=0$, 即x-y+z=-2。故答案选(A)。

13. (13 题与 12 题题目、答案均重复,13 题答案已删除,作者直接修改 12 题答案即可,为保持与习题

分册序号对应,答案序号先不要改,后续请排版公司改)

14. 【考点定位】空间曲面的切平面。

【答案】
$$2x-y-z=1$$

【解】由
$$z = x^2(1-\sin y) + y^2(1-\sin x)$$
得,

$$z_x(1,0) = \left[2x(1-\sin y) - y^2\cos x\right]_{(1,0)} = 2$$
, $z_y(1,0) = \left[-x^2\cos y + 2y(1-\sin x)\right]_{(1,0)} = -1$,

所以曲面在(1,0,1)处的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (-z_x(1,0), -z_y(1,0), 1) = (-2,1,1)$,

故所求切平面为
$$-2(x-1)+1\cdot(y-0)+1\cdot(z-1)=0$$
,即 $2x-y-z-1=0$ 。

15.【考点定位】旋度的概念。

【答案】
$$rot A = (0,1,y-1)$$

【解】由旋度的计算公式得

$$\mathbf{rot}A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x + y + z & xy & z \end{vmatrix} = i \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy & z \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x + y + z & z \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ x + y + z & xy \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 \cdot i + j + (y-1)k = (0,1,y-1), \text{ the rot} A = (0,1,y-1).$$

【注】
$$\mathbf{rot} A = \nabla \times A = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \times A$$

16.【考点定位】旋度的概念。

【答案】 $\vec{i} - \vec{k}$

【解】由旋转计算公式得
$$\operatorname{rot} \overrightarrow{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy & -yz & zx \end{vmatrix} = y\overrightarrow{i} - z\overrightarrow{j} - x\overrightarrow{k}$$
,

故
$$\mathbf{rot} \vec{F}(1,1,0) = (y,-z,-x)\Big|_{(1,1,0)} = (1,0,-1)$$
 或 $\vec{i} - \vec{k}$

17. 【考点定位】空间曲面的切平面。

【答案】B

【解】设切点为 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$,则 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = (-z_x(x_0, y_0), -z_y(x_0, y_0), 1) = (-2x_0, -2y_0, 1)$$
,

从而 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面方程为 $-2x_0(x-x_0)-2y_0(y-y_0)+(z-z_0)=0$,即

$$-2x_0x - 2y_0y + z + (x_0^2 + y_0^2) = 0,$$

由切平面过点
$$(1,0,0)$$
, $(0,1,0)$ 得 $\begin{cases} -2x_0 + x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 0 \\ -2y_0 + x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = 0 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = 1 \end{cases}$,

故所求平面方程为: z=0与-2x-2y+z+2=0即2x+2y-z=2。答案选(B)。

18. 【考点定位】第二类曲面积分;二重积分的对称性。

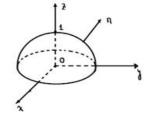
【答案】 $\frac{32}{3}$

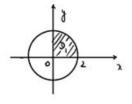
【解】由
$$x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 4$$
得 $4z^2 = 4 - (x^2 + y^2)$,因为 Σ 取上侧,所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - 4z^2} \, dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - \left(4 - x^2 - y^2\right)} \, dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4} |y| \, dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} y \, dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \sin\theta \, dr = 4 \times 1 \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{32}{3} \, .$$

这里
$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4, x \ge 0, y \ge 0 \}$$
,故应填 $\frac{32}{3}$ 。





19.【考点定位】高斯公式;三重积分的对称性;三重积分的意义。

【答案】4π

【解】由高斯公式可得

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x^{2}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y^{2}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(2x + 2y + 1 \right) dx dy dz ,$$

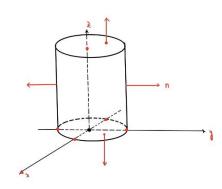
如图,由于空间区域为以椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 为准线,以平行于 z 轴的动直线为曲线的柱面,该区域 关于 xoz, yoz 对称,由三重积分的对称性知

$$\iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz = 0, \quad \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz = 0, \quad \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = V(\Omega) = \pi \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 = 4\pi$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (2x + 2y + 1) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = 4\pi$$

从而

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dxdydz = \pi \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 = 4\pi.$$



(C组) 拔高题

1.【考点定位】格林公式。

【解】记
$$P = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}, 则(x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
时,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-\left(4x^2 + y^2\right) + y \cdot 2y}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2}; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right) - x \cdot 8x}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2}.$$

如图,作椭圆 $\Gamma:4x^2+y^2=\varepsilon^2$,即 $\frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)^2}+\frac{y^2}{\varepsilon^2}=1$,其中 $\varepsilon>0$ 足够小,顺时针方向记作 Γ -,逆时针

方向记作 Γ^+ , L 与 Γ^- 所围区域为 Δ ,由格林公式得:

$$I = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy = \oint_{L+\Gamma^{-}} P dx + Q dy + \oint_{\Gamma^{+}} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{\Lambda} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \oint_{\Gamma^{+}} P dx + Q dy$$

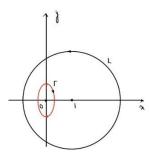
$$= \oint_{\Gamma^+} P \mathrm{d} x + Q \mathrm{d} y \, \circ$$

下面用两种方法计算 $\oint_{\Gamma^+} P dx + Q dy$:

方法二: Γ+:

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cos \theta, \\ y = \varepsilon \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma^+} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\left[-\varepsilon \sin \theta \cdot \left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sin \theta \right) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cos \theta \cdot \varepsilon \cos \theta \right]}{\varepsilon^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} d\theta = \pi_{\circ} \text{ if } I = \pi_{\circ}$$



2. 【考点定位】高斯公式:一阶线性微分方程。

【解】

记 $P = xf(x), Q = -xyf(x), R = -e^{2x}z, S$ 围成的区域为 Ω , 不妨S 取外侧, 由高斯公式得:

$$\iint_{S} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[x f'(x) + f(x) - x f(x) - e^{2x} \right] dv;$$

由题设,对于任意的 S,有 $\oint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = 0$,所以

$$xf'(x) + f(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x} = 0, (x > 0), \quad \mathbb{R}^{3} f'(x) + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) f(x) = \frac{1}{x} e^{2x},$$

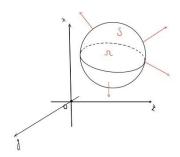
这是一阶线性微分方程, 其通解为

$$f(x) = e^{\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx} \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} \cdot e^{\int \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) dx} dx + c \right) = e^{x - \ln x} \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} \cdot e^{\ln x - x} dx + c \right) = \frac{e^x}{x} \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} \cdot x e^{-x} dx + c \right),$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{x} \left(\int e^x dx + c \right) = \frac{e^x}{x} \left(e^x + c \right)$$

由
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 1$$
 得 $1 = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x} (e^x + c) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{e^x + c}{x}$,所以 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} (e^x + c) = c + 1 = 0$,从而 $c = -1$,

因此所求的函数为 $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{x}$ 。



3.【考点定位】三重积分的计算;重心的概念。

【解】如图建立空间直角坐标系。设 $P_0(0,0,R)$,球体密度为 $\rho(x,y,z) = k \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z-R)^2 \right]$ 设重心位置为 G(x,y,z),则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + R^2 - 2Rz \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + R^2 \right) dv$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi R^5 + \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^5 + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^R r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\phi dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi R^5 + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^5 + 2 \times 2\pi \times \frac{1}{5}R^5 = \frac{32}{15}\pi R^5.$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + R^2 - 2Rz \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} -2Rz^2 dv$$

$$=-2R\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta\int_0^{\pi}\mathrm{d}\varphi\int_0^Rr^2\cos^2\varphi\bullet r^2\sin\varphi\mathrm{d}r=-2R\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta\int_0^{\pi}\cos^2\varphi\sin\varphi\mathrm{d}\varphi\int_0^Rr^4\mathrm{d}r$$

$$=(-2R)\times 2\pi \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\times \frac{R^5}{5} = -\frac{8}{15}\pi R^6$$

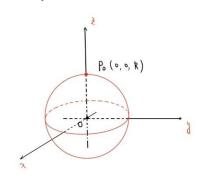
故

$$\bar{z} = \frac{-\frac{8}{15}\pi R^6}{\frac{32}{15}\pi R^5} = -\frac{R}{4}$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) dv}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dv} = \frac{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} x \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \right] dv}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \right] dv}, \overline{y} = \frac{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} y \rho(x, y, z) dv}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dv} = \frac{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} y \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \right] dv}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \right] dv}$$

由对称性得 $\iint_{\Omega} x \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \right] dv = 0$, $\iint_{\Omega} y \left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \right] dv = 0$, 所以 $\overline{x} = 0$, $\overline{y} = 0$.

故所求重心位置为 $G\left(0,0,-\frac{R}{4}\right)$ 。



$$\Omega$$
: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$

4.【考点定位】空间立体的体积;空间曲面的侧面积;微分方程的物理应用。

【解】如图,设t时刻雪堆的体积为V(t),侧面积为S(t)。

用平行于 xoy 面的平面截曲面 $z = h(t) - \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{h(t)}$ 所得截面 $D_z : x^2 + y^2 \le \frac{1}{2} \left[h^2(t) - h(t)z \right]$,

其面积为
$$A(z) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} \left[h^2(t) - h(t)z\right]\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[h^2(t) - h(t)z\right]$$
, 从而

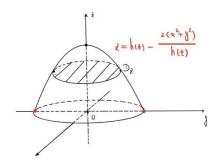
$$V(t) = \int_0^{h(t)} A(z) dz = \int_0^{h(t)} \frac{1}{2} \pi \left[h^2(t) - h(t) z \right] dz = \frac{\pi}{4} h^3(t)$$

曲面 $z = h(t) - \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{h(t)}$ 在 xoy 面上的投影为 D_{xy} : $x^2 + y^2 \le \frac{1}{2}h^2(t)$,则

$$S(t) = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + (z_x)^2 + (z_y)^2} d\sigma = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le \frac{1}{2}h^2(t)} \sqrt{\frac{h^2(t) + 16(x^2 + y^2)}{h^2(t)}} d\sigma$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{W}_{2}}{\mathrm{W}_{2}} = \frac{1}{h(t)} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{h(t)} \sqrt{h^{2}(t) + 16r^{2}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r = \frac{2\pi}{h(t)} \int_{0}^{h(t)} \sqrt{h^{2}(t) + 16r^{2}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{h(t)} \times \frac{1}{32} \int_{0}^{h(t)} (h^{2}(t) + 16r^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}(h^{2}(t) + 16r^{2}) = \frac{\pi}{16h(t)} \times \frac{2}{3} \left[h^{2}(t) + 16r^{2}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \left|\frac{h(t)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{13}{12}\pi h^{2}(t)\right|$$
由题设可知 $\frac{\mathrm{d}V(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -0.9S(t)$,所以 $\frac{3}{4}\pi h^{2}(t) \frac{\mathrm{d}h(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -0.9 \times \frac{13\pi}{12} h^{2}(t)$,故 $\frac{\mathrm{d}h(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{13}{10}$,所以 $h(t) = -\frac{13}{10}t + C$ 。由 $h(0) = 130$ 得, $C = 130$ 所以 $h(t) = -\frac{13}{10}t + 130$ 。 $\Leftrightarrow h(t) = 0$ 得, $-\frac{13}{10}t + 130 = 0$,从而 $t = 100$ 。故雪堆全部融化所需要的时间为100小时。



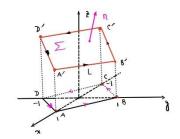
5.【考点定位】斯托克斯公式。

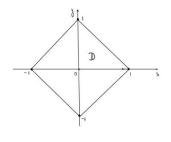
【解】如图所示,记 Σ 为平面 x+y+z=2 上的部分,取上侧, Σ 在 xoy 面上的投影区域

$$D:|x|+|y|\leq 1$$
。 由 $\Sigma:z=2-x-y$,取上侧知,其法向量 $\mathbf{n}=\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$,由斯托克斯公式可得

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right| dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} \left[(-2y - 4z) - (6x + 2z) + (-2x - 2y) \right] dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (-2x + 2y - 12) \sqrt{1 + (z_{x})^{2} + (z_{y})^{2}} dxdy = -2 \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y + 6) dxdy = -12 \iint_{\Sigma} dxdy = -24$$





6.【考点定位】第二型曲线积分与路径无关的条件;第二型曲线积分的计算;全微分的原函数。

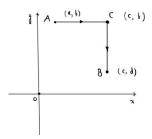
【解】 (1)记
$$P = \frac{1 + y^2 f(xy)}{y} = yf(xy) + \frac{1}{y}, Q = \frac{x[y^2 f(xy) - 1]}{y^2} = xf(xy) - \frac{x}{y^2},$$

则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f(xy) + xyf'(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f(xy) + xyf'(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2}, (y > 0),$

所以 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 故在上半平面 $(y > 0)$ 该曲线积分与路径无关。

(2) 这里采用两种方法计算积分 I。

方法一: 取特殊路径计算, 如图



由于该曲线积分与路径无关,选取路径 A(a,b) 到 C(c,b) ,再到 B(c,d) 的折线段,于是,

$$I = \int_{a}^{c} \frac{1}{b} \left[1 + b^{2} f(bx) \right] dx + \int_{b}^{d} \left[cf(cy) - \frac{c}{y^{2}} \right] dy = \frac{c - a}{b} + \int_{a}^{c} bf(bx) dx + \int_{b}^{d} cf(cy) dy + \left(\frac{c}{y} \middle| \frac{d}{b} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} \right) + \int_{a}^{c} f(bx) d(bx) + \int_{b}^{d} f(cy) d(cy) = \left(\frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} \right) + \int_{ab}^{bc} f(u) du + \int_{cb}^{cd} f(u) du$$

$$= \left(\frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} \right) + \int_{ab}^{cd} f(u) du = \left(\frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} \right) + 0 = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\pm dx I = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

方法二: 求全微分 Pdx + Qdy 的原函数

方式 1: 利用微分的运算法则及一阶微分的形式不变性可得

故
$$I = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \left[F(xy) + \frac{x}{y} \right]_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} = \left[F(cd) + \frac{c}{d} \right] - \left[F(ab) + \frac{a}{b} \right]_{=}^{ab=cd} \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

方式 2:利用偏积分法求原函数。设 du(x,y) = Pdx + Qdy,则

$$\begin{split} u(x,y) &= \int P \mathrm{d}x + \varphi(y) = \int \left[y f(xy) + \frac{1}{y} \right] \mathrm{d}x + \varphi(y) = \int y f(xy) \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{x}{y} + \varphi(y) \\ &= \int f(xy) \, \mathrm{d}(xy) + \frac{x}{y} + \varphi(y) = F(xy) + \frac{x}{y} + \varphi(y), \end{split}$$

$$&= \int f(xy) \, \mathrm{d}(xy) + \frac{x}{y} + \varphi(y) = F(xy) + \frac{x}{y} + \varphi(y), \end{split}$$

再由 $\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} = Q$ 得 $xf(xy) - \frac{x}{y^2} + \varphi'(y) = xf(xy) - \frac{x}{y^2}$,从而 $\varphi'(y) = 0$, 取 $\varphi(y) = 0$, 则

$$u(x,y) = F(xy) + \frac{x}{y},$$

故
$$I = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \left[F(xy) + \frac{x}{y} \right]_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} = \left[F(cd) + \frac{c}{d} \right] - \left[F(ab) + \frac{a}{b} \right]_{ab=cd}^{ab=cd} \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

- 7. 【考点定位】方向导数与梯度的关系; 多元函数的条件最值; 拉格朗日乘数法。
 - 【解】 (1) 因为h(x,y)在点 $M(x_0,y_0)$ 处沿梯度方向的方向导数最大,又因为梯度为

grad
$$h(x_0, y_0) = (h'_x(x_0, y_0), h'_y(x_0, y_0)) = (y_0 - 2x_0, x_0 - 2y_0),$$

所以h(x,y)在点M处沿方向 (y_0-2x_0,x_0-2y_0) 的方向导数最大,并且梯度的模为方向导数的最大值,

故
$$g(x_0, y_0) = \sqrt{(y_0 - 2x_0)^2 + (x_0 - 2y_0)^2} = \sqrt{5x_0^2 + 5y_0^2 - 8x_0y_0}$$

(2) 由 (1) 知
$$g(x,y) = \sqrt{5x^2 + 5y^2 - 8xy}$$
, 求 $g(x,y)$ 的最大值即是求

$$f(x,y) = 5x^2 + 5y^2 - 8xy$$
 的最大值,限制条件为 $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 75$,即 $75 - x^2 - y^2 + xy = 0$

设
$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 5x^2 + 5y^2 - 8xy + \lambda(75 - x^2 - y^2 + xy)$$

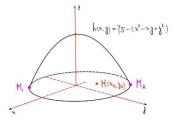
令
$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 10x - 8y + \lambda(y - 2x) = 0 & ① \\ L'_y = 10y - 8x + \lambda(x - 2y) = 0 & ② , 由①+②得 (x + y)(2 - \lambda) = 0 , 若 x + y = 0 , 即 y = -x , \\ L'_\lambda = 75 - x^2 - y^2 + xy = 0 & ③ \end{cases}$$

代入③可得
$$\begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = -5 \end{cases}$$
,或 $\begin{cases} x = -5 \\ y = 5 \end{cases}$;若 $\lambda = 2$,代入①可得 $y = x$,将 $y = x$ 代入③可得 $\begin{cases} x = 5\sqrt{3} \\ y = 5\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$,或

$$\begin{cases} x = -5\sqrt{3} \\ y = -5\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \text{ in } f(5,-5) = f(-5,5) = 450, f(\pm 5\sqrt{3}, \pm 5\sqrt{3}) = 150, \text{ in } M_1(5,-5) \text{ in } M_2(5,-5) \text{ in } M_3(5,-5) \text{ in } M_3($$

 $M_{2}(-5,5)$ 可作为攀登起点。

【注】为了方便同学们理解、我们画出高度函数的图像和攀登起点



8.【考点定位】三重积分的球面坐标计算;二重积分的极坐标计算;变限积分求导。

(1)【解】区域
$$\Omega(t)$$
的球坐标表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \varphi \le \pi \\ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \\ 0 \le r \le t \end{cases}$$

于是
$$\iint_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(r^2)^2 dr = 4\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr ,$$

区域
$$D(t)$$
的极坐标表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ 0 \le r \le t \end{cases}$$

于是
$$\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t r f(r^2) dr = 2 \pi \int_0^t r f(r^2) dr,$$

$$\int_{-t}^{t} f(x^{2}) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{t} f(x^{2}) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) dr$$

$$F(t) = \frac{\iiint\limits_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint\limits_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma} = \frac{4\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr}{2\pi \int_0^t r f(r^2) dr} = \frac{2\int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr}{\int_0^t r f(r^2) dr};$$

$$G(t) = \frac{\iint\limits_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}{\int_{-t}^{t} f(x^2) dx} = \frac{2\pi \int_{0}^{t} rf(r^2) dr}{2 \int_{0}^{t} f(r^2) dr} = \frac{\pi \int_{0}^{t} rf(r^2) dr}{\int_{0}^{t} f(r^2) dr} \circ$$

$$F'(t) = \frac{2f(t^{2}) \cdot t^{2} \int_{0}^{t} rf(r^{2}) dr - 2tf(t^{2}) \int_{0}^{t} r^{2} f(r^{2}) dr}{\left[\int_{0}^{t} rf(r^{2}) dr\right]^{2}} = \frac{2tf(t^{2}) \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r(t-r) dr}{\left[\int_{0}^{t} rf(r^{2}) dr\right]^{2}}$$

因为f(x)恒大于零,所以当t>0时,F'(t)>0,故F(t)在 $\left(0,+\infty\right)$ 内单调递增。

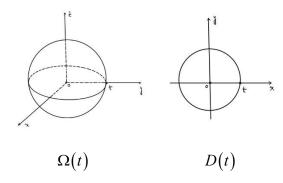
(2)【证明】因为

$$F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi}G(t) = \frac{2\int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) \cdot r^{2} dr}{\int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r dr} - \frac{2\int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r dr}{\int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) dr} = 2 \cdot \frac{\int_{0}^{t} r^{2} f(r^{2}) dr \cdot \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) dr - \left[\int_{0}^{t} r f(r^{2}) dr\right]^{2}}{\int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r dr \cdot \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) dr}$$

$$\varphi'(t) = t^{2} f(t^{2}) \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) dr + f(t^{2}) \int_{0}^{t} r^{2} f(r^{2}) dr - 2t f(t^{2}) \cdot \int_{0}^{t} r f(r^{2}) dr = f(t^{2}) \cdot \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) (t - r)^{2} dr$$

由f(x)恒大于零可知当t>0时, $\varphi'(t)>0$,所以 $\varphi(t)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 单调递增,故t>0时,

$$\varphi(t) > \varphi(0) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{P}(t) - \frac{2}{\pi}G(t) > 0$, $\mathbb{E}(t) > \frac{2}{\pi}G(t)$.



9.【考点定位】格林公式;定积分的性质。(题目有小错误)

【证明】(1)由格林公式可得

$$\oint_{L} x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \iint_{D} \left[\frac{\partial \left(x e^{\sin y} \right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \left(- y e^{-\sin x} \right)}{\partial y} \right] d\sigma = \iint_{D} \left[e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x} \right] d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D} e^{\sin y} d\sigma + \iint_{D} e^{-\sin x} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\sin y} dy + \int_{0}^{\pi} dy \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\sin x} dx = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\sin y} dy + \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\sin x} dx$$

$$= \pi \left(\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\sin x} dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\sin x} dx \right) = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \right) dx,$$

$$\oint_{L} x e^{-\sin y} dy - y e^{\sin x} dx = \iint_{D} \left[\frac{\partial \left(x e^{-\sin y} \right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \left(- y e^{\sin x} \right)}{\partial y} \right] d\sigma = \iint_{D} \left[e^{-\sin y} + e^{\sin x} \right] d\sigma$$

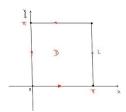
$$= \iint_{D} e^{-\sin y} d\sigma + \iint_{D} e^{\sin x} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\sin y} dy + \int_{0}^{\pi} dy \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\sin x} dx = \pi \left(\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\sin y} dy + \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\sin x} dx \right)$$

$$= \pi \left(\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\sin x} dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\sin x} dx \right) = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \right) dx,$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \oint_{L} x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \oint_{L} x e^{-\sin y} dy - y e^{\sin x} dx$$

(2) 由 (1) 得
$$\oint_{t} x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx$$
,由于

$$e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \ge 2\sqrt{e^{\sin x} \cdot e^{-\sin x}} = 2 \ ,$$
 所以
$$\int_0^\pi \left(e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \right) \! dx \ge \int_0^\pi 2 dx = 2\pi \quad , \quad 故 \quad \oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx \ge 2\pi^2 \ .$$



【注】①由泰勒展开式可得:

$$e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^n x}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\sin x)^n}{n!} = 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2n} x}{(2n!)} = 2\left(1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2!} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4!} + \cdots\right).$$

我们进一步可将(2)中的结论加强为:

$$\oint_{L} x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \right) dx \ge 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{\sin^{2} x}{2!} \right) dx = 2\pi \left[\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right] = \frac{5}{2} \pi^{2}$$

②在(1)的证明中,我们也可以直接利用对称性进行证明:

$$\oint_{L} x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \iint_{D} \left[\frac{\partial \left(x e^{\sin y} \right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \left(-y e^{-\sin x} \right)}{\partial y} \right] d\sigma = \iint_{D} \left[e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x} \right] d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D} e^{\sin y} d\sigma + \iint_{D} e^{-\sin x} d\sigma = \iint_{D} e^{\sin x} d\sigma + \iint_{D} e^{-\sin x} d\sigma = \iint_{D} \left(e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \right) d\sigma_{\circ}$$

10.【考点定位】高斯公式;三重积分的计算;第二型曲面积分的计算。

【解】这里采用两种方法计算该积分

方法一:利用高斯公式。

$$\Sigma_1$$
: $z = 0, (x, y) \in D$, 取下侧, 这里 D : $x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \Sigma_1$ 与 Σ 所围区域记为 Ω 。

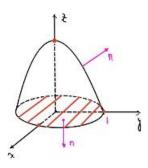
$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2x^3 dy dz + 2y^3 dz dx + 3(z^2 - 1) dx dy$$

$$I_{1} = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_{1}} 2x^{3} dy dz + 2y^{3} dz dx + 3(z^{2} - 1) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial \left(2x^{3}\right)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \left(2y^{3}\right)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \left(3(z^{2} - 1)\right)}{\partial z} \right) dv$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(6x^{2} + 6y^{2} + 6z\right) dv = 6 \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right) dv + 6 \iiint_{\Omega} z dv,$$

由于

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \int_{0}^{1 - x^2 - y^2} dz = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) (1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^2 (1 - r^2) r dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} (r^3 - r^5) dr = \frac{\pi}{6};$$

$$\begin{split} & \iiint_{\Omega} z \mathrm{d}v = \int_{0}^{1} z \mathrm{d}z \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1 - z} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_{0}^{1} z \left[\pi \left(1 - z \right) \right] \mathrm{d}z = \pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(z - z^{2} \right) \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\pi}{6}; \text{ for } |I_{1}| = 6 \times \frac{\pi}{6} + 6 \times \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\pi \text{ .} \\ & I_{2} = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} 2x^{3} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 2y^{3} \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + 3(z^{2} - 1) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = - \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} 3 \left(0 - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 3 \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 3\pi \text{ .} \\ & \text{th} \ I = I_{1} - I_{2} = 2\pi - 3\pi = -\pi \text{ .} \end{split}$$



方法二: 化为二重积分。

曲面
$$\Sigma$$
: $z=1-x^2-y^2$, $(x,y) \in D$ 的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (2x, 2y, 1)$ 。 这里 D : $x^2+y^2 \le 1$,
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[2x^3 \cdot (-z_x) + 2y^3 \cdot (-z_y) + 3(z^2-1) \right] dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[2x^3 \cdot (2x) + 2y^3 \cdot (2y) + 3(z^2-1) \right] dxdy$$
$$= \iint_{D} \left[2x^3 \cdot (2x) + 2y^3 \cdot (2y) + 3\left((1-x^2-y^2)^2-1\right) \right] dxdy = \iint_{D} \left[4\left(x^4+y^4\right) + 3\left((1-x^2-y^2)^2-1\right) \right] dxdy$$
$$= 4 \iint_{D} (x^4+y^4) dxdy + 3 \iint_{D} (1-x^2-y^2)^2 dxdy - 3\pi$$

其中

$$\iint_{D} (x^{4} + y^{4}) dxdy \stackrel{\text{\tiny W}}{=} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{4} (\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta) r dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta) d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{5} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}\theta d\theta + 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}\theta d\theta \right] = \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}\theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$\iint_{D} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2})^{2} dxdy \stackrel{\text{\tiny W}}{=} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (1 - r^{2})^{2} r dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} (1 - r^{2})^{2} r dr = -\pi \int_{0}^{1} (1 - r^{2})^{2} d(1 - r^{2})$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{3} (1 - r^{2})^{3} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{3}; \forall I = 4 \times \frac{\pi}{4} + 3 \times \frac{\pi}{3} - 3\pi = -\pi.$$

11.【考点定位】欧拉方程。

【答案】
$$y = \frac{c_1}{x} + \frac{c_2}{x^2}, (c_1, c_2)$$
为任意常数)。

令
$$x = e^t$$
,则原方程化为: $D(D-1)y + 4Dy + 2y = 0$, $\left(D = \frac{d}{dt}\right)$,整理得 $\left(D^2 + 3D + 2\right)y = 0$,

即y''(t)+3y'(t)+2y=0。其特征方程为: $r^2+3r+2=0$,解得 $r_1=-1,r_2=-2$,故

$$y = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t} = \frac{c_1}{x} + \frac{c_2}{x^2}, (c_1, c_2$$
为任意常数)。

12. 【考点定位】第二型曲线积分的计算;格林公式。

【解】方法一:利用参数方程。

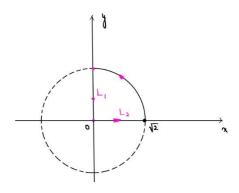
如图 (a) 曲线
$$L$$
 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}\cos\theta \\ y = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta \end{cases}$, $\theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 所以

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sqrt{2} \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta + 2 \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2 + 2 \sin^2 \theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta = \pi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 - \cos 2\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \pi - \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \middle| \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \pi \,. \end{split}$$

方法二:利用格林公式。

如图 (b),将 L 与 L_1 : x = 0 $\left(y \in \left[0, \sqrt{2} \right] \right)$ 及 L_2 : y = 0, $\left(x \in \left[0, \sqrt{2} \right] \right)$ 沿逆时针方向构成封闭曲线,所围成的区域记为 D,由格林公式得

$$\int_{L} x dy - 2y dx = \int_{L+L_1+L_2} x dy - 2y dx - \int_{L_1+L_2} x dy - 2y dx = \iint_{D} 3 dx dy - 0 = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{2} \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{2} \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{$$



- 13. 【考点定位】第二类曲线积分与路径无关的等价条件; 第二类曲线积分性质。(题目有错误)
- (I)【证明】如图,在曲线C上任取两点A,B作绕原点的一条封闭曲线 \widehat{AMBRA} ,及另一条封闭曲线

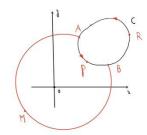
$$\widehat{AMBPA}$$
,由题设知 $\oint_{\widehat{AMBRA}} \frac{\varphi(y) dx + 2xy dy}{2x^2 + y^4} = \oint_{\widehat{AMBPA}} \frac{\varphi(y) dx + 2xy dy}{2x^2 + y^4}$,

由第二类曲线积分的可加性知:

$$\oint_{C} \frac{\varphi(y) dx + 2xy dy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}} = \int_{\widehat{BRA}} \frac{\varphi(y) dx + 2xy dy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}} + \int_{\widehat{APB}} \frac{\varphi(y) dx + 2xy dy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}}$$

$$=\int_{\widehat{BRA}}\frac{\varphi(y)\mathrm{d}x+2xy\mathrm{d}y}{2x^2+y^4}-\int_{\widehat{BPA}}\frac{\varphi(y)\mathrm{d}x+2xy\mathrm{d}y}{2x^2+y^4}=\int_{\widehat{AMBRA}}\frac{\varphi(y)\mathrm{d}x+2xy\mathrm{d}y}{2x^2+y^4}-\int_{\widehat{AMBPA}}\frac{\varphi(y)\mathrm{d}x+2xy\mathrm{d}y}{2x^2+y^4},$$

从而对右半平面 x > 0 内的任意分段光滑简单闭曲线 C,有 $\oint_C \frac{\varphi(y) dx + 2xy dy}{2x^2 + y^4} = 0$ 。



(II) 【解】设
$$P = \frac{\varphi(y)}{2x^2 + y^4}$$
, $Q = \frac{2xy}{2x^2 + y^4}$,由(I)知曲线积分与路径无关,从而 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$,

$$\pm \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\varphi'(y)(2x^2 + y^4) - \varphi(y)4y^3}{(2x^2 + y^4)^2}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{2y(2x^2 + y^4) - 2xy \cdot 4x}{(2x^2 + y^4)^2} ,$$

$$\frac{2x^2\varphi'(y)+y^4\varphi'(y)-\varphi(y)4y^3}{\left(2x^2+y^4\right)^2}=\frac{-4x^2y+2y^5}{\left(2x^2+y^4\right)^2},$$

比较分子得

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2\varphi'(y) = -4x^2y & \text{1} \\ y^4\varphi'(y) - 4y^3\varphi(y) = 2y^5 & \text{2} \end{cases},$$

由①知 $\varphi'(y) = -2y$,得 $\varphi(y) = -y^2 + c$,将 $\varphi(y)$ 代入②式得 $y^4(-2y) - 4y^3(-y^2 + c) = 2y^5$,解得c = 0,因此 $\varphi(y) = -y^2$ 。

【注】进一步, 我们可以算出常数 $I = \oint_L \frac{\varphi(y) dx + 2xy dy}{2x^2 + y^4}$, 其中 L 为围绕原点的分段光滑简单闭曲线。

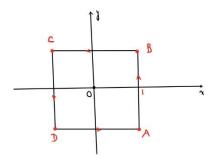
事实上, $I = \oint_L \frac{\varphi(y) dx + 2xy dy}{2x^2 + y^4} = \oint_L \frac{-y^2 dx + 2xy dy}{2x^2 + y^4}$,取如图一条特殊的围绕原点的分段光滑曲线:L

为正方形区域 $D = \{(x,y) | -1 \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1\}$ 的正向边界,则

$$I = \int_{AB} \frac{-y^{2} dx + 2xy dy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}} + \int_{BC} \frac{-y^{2} dx + 2xy dy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}} + \int_{CD} \frac{-y^{2} dx + 2xy dy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}} + \int_{DA} \frac{-y^{2} dx + 2xy dy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2y}{2 + y^{4}} dy + \int_{1}^{-1} \frac{-1}{2x^{2} + 1} dx + \int_{1}^{-1} \frac{-2y}{2 + y^{4}} dy + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{-1}{2x^{2} + 1} dx = 2 \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2y}{2 + y^{4}} dy = 0.$$

即这个常数为零。



14.【考点定位】高斯公式;第二类曲面积分的计算。

【答案】2π

【解】方法一: 利用高斯公式。

记 \sum_{i} : z=1, $x^2+y^2 \le 1$ 取上侧, 其单位法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (0,0,1)$ 。

$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3(z - 1) dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3(z - 1) dx dy,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{1}} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3(z-1) dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (2y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial 3(z-1)}{\partial z} \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 6 dv = 6 \times \frac{1}{3} \pi = 2\pi .$$

由干

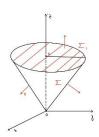
$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3(z-1) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \left[x \cdot 0 + 2y \cdot 0 + 3(z-1) \cdot 1 \right] dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} 3(z-1) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} 0 dS = 0,$$

故 $I = 2\pi - 0 = 2\pi$ 。

方法二: 化为二重积分。

$$\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
的法向量: $n = (z_x, z_y, -1) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -1\right)$
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[x \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 2y \cdot \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 3(z - 1) \right] dxdy = -\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} \left[\frac{-x^2 - 2y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 3\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1\right) \right] dxdy$$

$$\frac{1}{16\pi^{2}} = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{-r^{2} \left(\cos^{2}\theta + 2\sin^{2}\theta \right)}{r} + 3\left(r - 1 \right) \right] r dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \left(\cos^{2}\theta + 2\sin^{2}\theta \right) dr - \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left(3r^{2} - 3r \right) dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\cos^{2}\theta + 2\sin^{2}\theta \right) d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} dr - \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left(3r^{2} - 3r \right) dr = 3\pi \times \frac{1}{3} - 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \right) = 2\pi d\theta$$



- 【注】在例 10 和本题中,对于第二类曲面积分,我们均采用了两种方法进行计算。这两种方法同学们都需要熟练掌握,有时采用高斯公式化为三重积分比直接化为二重积分的计算量小,有时直接化为二重积分比高斯公式的计算量小。在考试中,更多的是采用高斯公式。
 - 15. 【考点定位】复合函数偏导法则;格林公式。

【证明】由格林公式,对D内的任意分段光滑的有方向的简单闭曲线L,都有

$$\oint_{L} y f(x, y) dx - x f(x, y) dy = 0,$$

等价于
$$\frac{\partial \left(-xf\left(x,y\right)\right)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \left(yf\left(x,y\right)\right)}{\partial y},$$

下面证明 $xf_1'(x,y) + yf_2'(x,y) + 2f(x,y) = 0$ 。

由于t>0时,都有 $f(tx,ty)=t^{-2}f(x,y)$,等式两边同时对t求导得,

$$xf_1'(tx,ty) + yf_2'(tx,ty) = -2t^{-3}f(x,y),$$

取 t = 1, 则有 $xf_1'(x, y) + yf_2'(x, y) = -2f(x, y)$, 即 $xf_1'(x, y) + yf_2'(x, y) + 2f(x, y) = 0$.

故对 D 内的任意分段光滑的有方向的简单闭曲线 L, 都有 $\oint_L yf(x,y)dx - xf(x,y)dy = 0$,

【注】①一般情形下,若函数f(x,y)有连续偏导数,且对于任意t>0,都有

$$f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y), (n为整数)$$

则称 f(x,y) 为 n 次齐次函数。对于 n 次齐次函数,我们有如下结果:

$$xf_1'(x,y) + yf_2'(x,y) = nf(x,y)$$
.

事实上, 等式
$$f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y)$$
 两边同时对 t 求导得

$$xf_1'(tx,ty) + yf_2'(tx,ty) = nt^{n-1}f(x,y), \quad \mathbb{R}t = 1, \quad \text{Mf} xf_1'(x,y) + yf_2'(x,y) = nf(x,y).$$

例如,
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + xy$$
 满足 $f(tx,ty) = (tx)^2 + (tx)(ty) = t^2(x^2 + xy) = t^2 f(x,y)$,

直接验证得到:
$$xf_1'(x,y) + yf_2'(x,y) = x(2x+y) + yx = 2(x^2+xy) = 2f(x,y)$$
。

$$f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y)$$
。事实上,令 $\varphi(t) = \frac{f(tx,ty)}{t^n}$,则

$$\varphi'(t) = \left\lceil \frac{f(tx,ty)}{t^n} \right\rceil' = \left\lceil f(tx,ty)t^{-n} \right\rceil'_t = f(tx,ty)(-n)t^{-n-1} + t^{-n} \left\lceil xf_1'(tx,ty) + yf_2'(tx,ty) \right\rceil$$

$$= t^{-n-1} \left[(tx) f_1'(tx, ty) + (ty) f_2'(tx, ty) - nf(tx, ty) \right]^{\binom{u=tx}{v=ty}} = t^{-n-1} \left[uf_1'(u, v) + vf_2'(u, v) - nf(u, v) \right] = 0$$

所以
$$\varphi(t)$$
为常数, 又由于 $\varphi(1) = \frac{f(x,y)}{1^n} = f(x,y)$, 故 $\frac{f(tx,ty)}{t^n} = f(x,y)$, 因此

$$f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y) \circ$$

16.【考点定位】高斯公式;第二类曲面积分的计算;三重积分的计算;二重积分的对称性。

【解】这里采用两种方法计算该积分:

方法一:利用高斯公式。

如图,由于 Σ 不是封闭曲面,且取 Σ 的上侧,因此补面 Σ_1 : z=0, $\left(x,y\right)\in D$ 这里 D: $x+\frac{y^2}{4}\leq 1$ 且 Σ_1

取下侧。设
$$P = xz, Q = 2zy, R = 3xy$$
,则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = z, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 2z, \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$ 。

设 Σ 与 Σ , 所围区域为 Ω 。 Ω 在xOy平面投影为D

$$I = \iint\limits_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} xz \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 2zy \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + 3xy \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y - \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} xz \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 2zy \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + 3xy \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

高斯公式
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (z + 2z + 0) dxdydz - 3 \iint_{\Omega} xydxdy = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} z dxdydz + 3 \iint_{D} xydxdy,$$

设 D_z 为纵坐标是z的平面截闭区域 Ω 所得的一个平面区域,(如图)则

$$D_z: x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} \le 1 - z (0 \le z \le 1),$$

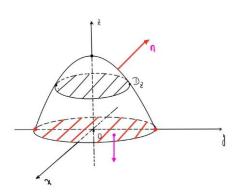
从而

$$3 \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = 3 \int_{0}^{1} z dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy = 3 \int_{0}^{1} z \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{1-z} \cdot 2\sqrt{1-z} dz = 6 \pi \int_{0}^{1} z \left(1-z\right) dz = 6 \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \pi$$
。由对称性得, $\iint_{D} xy dx dy = 0$,从而 $I = \pi$ 。

方法二: 化为二重积分。

曲面
$$\Sigma$$
: $z = 1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{4}, (x, y) \in D$, 取上侧。由 $z_x = -2x, z_y = -\frac{y}{2}$ 得,

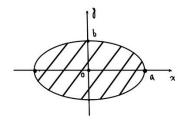
$$\begin{split} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} xz \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + 2zy \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + 3xy \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[xz \, \left(-z_x \right) + 2zy \, \left(-z_y \right) + 3xy \, \right] \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_{D} \left[x \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) \cdot \left(2x \right) + 2y \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) \left(\frac{y}{2} \right) + 3xy \, \right] \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{D} \left[\left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) \cdot \left(2x^2 + y^2 \right) + 3xy \, \right] \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_{D} \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) \cdot \left(2x^2 + y^2 \right) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(2 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(2 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta \right) \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - r^2 \right) r^3 \, \mathrm{d}r = 2 \times 6 \, \pi \times \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right) = \pi_{\circ} \end{split}$$



【注】当积分区域是椭圆域
$$D = \left\{ \left(x,y \right) \left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 \right\}$$
 时(如图),其广义极坐标表示为
$$\begin{cases} x = ar\cos\theta \\ y = br\sin\theta \end{cases}, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le r \le 1, \end{cases}$$

二重积分 $\iint\limits_D f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 f(ar\cos\theta,br\sin\theta) abr\mathrm{d}\theta$ 。 当积分区域为椭圆时,上述

广义极坐标变换往往能给我们带来计算上的便利。



17. 【考点定位】第二型曲线积分的计算;第一型曲线积分的性质。

【答案】B

【解】设
$$M(x_1,y_1),N(x_2,y_2)$$
, 由题意可知 $x_1<0< x_2,y_1>0> y_2$, 则

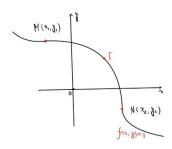
对于选项 (A):
$$\int_{\Gamma} f(x,y) dx = \int_{\Gamma} 1 dx = \int_{x}^{x_2} dx = x_2 - x_1 > 0$$
;

对于选项(B):
$$\int_{\Gamma} f(x,y) dy = \int_{\Gamma} 1 dy = \int_{y_2}^{y_2} dy = y_2 - y_1 < 0$$
;

对于选项(C):
$$\int_{\Gamma} f(x,y) ds = \int_{\Gamma} 1 ds = s(\Gamma) > 0$$
;

对于选项(D):
$$\int_{\Gamma} f'_x(x,y) dx + f'_y(x,y) dy = f(x,y) \Big|_{(x_1,y_1)}^{(x_2,y_2)} = f(x_2,y_2) - f(x_1,y_1) = 1 - 1 = 0.$$

故答案选(B)。



18. 【考点定位】第二类曲线积分的计算;分部积分法;格林公式。

【解】这里用两种方法计算该积分

方法一: 利用格林公式

设
$$L_1$$
 从 $A(\pi,0)$ 到 $O(0,0)$ 的线段,记 $P = \sin 2x$, $Q = 2(x^2 - 1)y$,则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 4xy$,

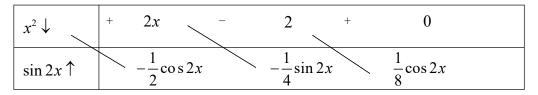
$$\int_{L} \sin 2x dx + 2(x^{2} - 1)y dy = \int_{L+L} \sin 2x dx + 2(x^{2} - 1)y dy - \int_{L} \sin 2x dx + 2(x^{2} - 1)y dy$$

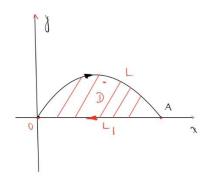
格林公式
=
$$-\iint_D 4xy dx dy - \int_{\pi}^0 \sin 2x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} 4xy dy + \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x dx$$

= $-\int_0^{\pi} 2x \sin^2 x dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = -2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = -2 \pi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$
= $-2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}$ 。

方法二: 化为定积分。由 L: $y = \sin x, x \in [0, \pi]$ 可得,

 $\int_{L} \sin 2x dx + 2(x^{2} - 1)y dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\sin 2x + 2(x^{2} - 1)\sin x \cos x \right] dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\sin 2x + (x^{2} - 1)\sin 2x \right] dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin 2x dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2}x^{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x \right] \left| \frac{\pi}{0} - \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \right|$





【注】在方法一中, 我们用到了结论:
$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$$

19. 【考点定位】高斯公式; 三重积分的计算; 第二类曲面积分的计算; 。

【答案】4π

【解】方法一:利用高斯公式。

如图,记 $\Sigma_1: z=0$, $x^2+y^2 \le 4$,取下侧, $\Sigma 与 \Sigma_1$ 所围成的空间区域为 Ω 。

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} xy dy dz + x dz dx + x^2 dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} xy dy dz + x dz dx + x^2 dx dy,$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{\mathbf{I}}} xy\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + x\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + x^{2}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \stackrel{\mathrm{\ddot{a}}\mathrm{\ddot{m}}\triangle\vec{\pi}}{=} \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial \left(xy \right)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \left(x^{2} \right)}{\partial z} \right] \mathrm{d}v = \iiint\limits_{\Omega} y\mathrm{d}v \stackrel{\mathrm{\ddot{m}}\mathrm{\ddot{m}}\mathrm{\ddot{m}}}{=} 0 \, .$$

由于 Σ_1 的法向量 n = (0,0,-1), 所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} xy \, dy \, dz + x \, dz \, dx + x^{2} \, dx \, dy = -\iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4} x^{2} \, dx \, dy = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d \, \theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{2} \cos^{2} \, \theta \cdot r \, dr = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2} \, \theta d \, \theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{3} \, dr = -4 \, \pi,$$

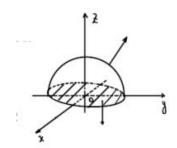
故
$$I = 0 - (-4\pi) = 4\pi$$
。

方法二: 化为二重积分。

由
$$\Sigma$$
: $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$, $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 取上侧,得 $z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$, $z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[xy \cdot (-z_x) + x \cdot (-z_y) + x^2 \right] dxdy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4} \left(\frac{x^2y + xy}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} + x^2 \right) dxdy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4} x^2 dxdy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{with }}{=} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 < 4} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = 4\pi.$$



20.【考点定位】傅里叶级数;余弦级数;收敛定理。

【解】由题设,f(x)对应的余弦级数的系数为:

$$a_{0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(1 - x^{2}\right) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(x - \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi^{2}$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(1 - x^{2}\right) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(1 - x^{2}\right) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{1 - x^{2}}{n} \sin nx - \frac{2x}{n^{2}} \cos nx + \frac{2}{n^{3}} \sin nx\right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \left(-1\right)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{4}{n^{2}}, (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

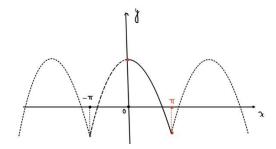
其中
$$\int (1-x^2)\cos nx dx$$
 = $\frac{1-x^2}{n}\sin nx - \frac{2x}{n^2}\cos nx + \frac{2}{n^3}\sin nx + c$.

$(1-x^2)\downarrow$	+ (-2x)	- (-2)	+ 0
$\cos nx \uparrow$	$\frac{1}{n}\sin nx$	$-\frac{1}{n^2}\cos nx$	$-\frac{1}{n^3}\sin nx$

所以 f(x)的余弦级数为: $s(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}}{n^2} \cos nx$,由收敛定理可知 $s(x) = 1 - x^2, \left(0 \le x \le \pi\right)$ 。

取
$$x = 0$$
,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$,即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$ 。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出f(x)经过偶延拓,再经周期延拓后的图像。



21.【考点定位】曲线的切线;旋转曲面的方程;旋转体的体积。

【解】(I)曲面 S_1 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周得到,所以 S_1 的方程为: $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2 + z^2}{3} = 1$ 。

设椭圆过(4,0)的切线切点为 (x_0,y_0) ,方程 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 两边对x求导得,

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2y}{3} \cdot y' = 0, \quad by' = -\frac{3x}{4y}. \quad 从而得 \begin{cases} -\frac{3x_0}{4y_0} = \frac{y_0}{x_0 - 4} \\ \frac{x_0^2}{4} + \frac{y_0^2}{3} = 1 \end{cases}, \quad 解得 \begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = \pm \frac{3}{2}. \quad \text{故切线方程为:} \end{cases}$$

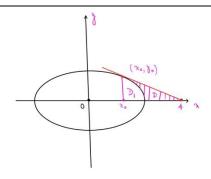
 $\frac{x}{4} \pm \frac{y}{2} = 1$,即 $y = \pm \frac{1}{2}(x-4)$ 或 $y^2 = \frac{1}{4}(x-4)^2$,故该切线绕x轴旋转一周得到的圆锥面 S_2 的方程为 $(x-4)^2 = 4(y^2 + z^2)$ 。

(II)(如图)区域 $D \cup D_1$ 绕x轴旋转一周得到的圆锥体体积为 $V_1 = \frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \left(4-1\right) = \frac{9\pi}{4}$,

 D_1 绕x轴旋转一周得到的圆锥体体积为:

$$V_2 = \int_1^2 \pi \left[\sqrt{3\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{4}\right)} \right]^2 dx = 3\pi \int_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{4}\right) dx = 3\pi \left(1 - \frac{7}{12}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{4},$$

故所求体积为: $V = V_1 - V_2 = \pi$ 。



- 【注】①椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在某点 (x_0, y_0) 处的切线方程为: $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$ 。
 - ②椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在某点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面方程为: $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} + \frac{z_0 z}{c^2} = 1$ 。

这些结论以后可以直接使用。为了使同学们加深印象, 我们推导一下①:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0$$
,记 $F(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1$,则椭圆在 (x_0, y_0) 处的法向量为

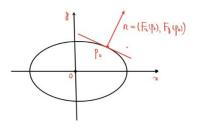
$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0), F_y(x_0, y_0)) = (\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}) = 2(\frac{x_0}{a^2}, \frac{y_0}{b^2}), (如下图)$$
由直线的点法式可得切线

方程为:
$$\left(\frac{x_0}{a^2}, \frac{y_0}{b^2}\right) \cdot \left(x - x_0, y - y_0\right) = 0$$
,即 $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1$ 。

②的推导完全类似,请同学们自己完成。

③本题第(I)问,使用①中的结论,设 $\left(x_{0,}y_{0}\right)$ 为切点,则切线方程为 $\frac{x_{0}x}{4}+\frac{y_{0}y}{3}=1$,

由切线过点(4,0)立即可得 $x_0=1$,这样求解的过程就会简洁很多。



$$F(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1$$

22.【考点定位】平面与平面的位置关系;第一类曲面积分的计算;隐函数的偏导数。

【解】记 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1$,则椭球面S: F(x,y,z) = 0在点P(x,y,z)处的法量为 $n = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (2x, 2y - z, 2z - y)$, 平面 xoy 的法向量为 k = (0, 0, 1)。曲面 $S \in P$ 点处的 切平面与xoy 面垂直的充要条件是: $n \cdot k = 0$, 所以 $(2x, 2y - z, 2z - y) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0$, 即 2z-y=0。故 P 点的轨迹方程为 C: $\begin{cases} 2z-y=0 & \text{①} \\ x^2+y^2+z^2-yz=1 & \text{②} \end{cases}$ 。由①得 $z=\frac{y}{2}$,代入②得 $x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 = 1$ 。故曲面 Σ 在 xoy 面上的投影为 $D_{xy}: x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 \le 1$ 。(如图所示)

$$\pm F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1$$

得,
$$z_x = -\frac{F_x(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} = -\frac{2x}{2z - y}, z_y = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} = -\frac{2y - z}{2z - y},$$

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\left(x + \sqrt{3}\right) |y - 2z|}{\sqrt{4 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(z_x\right)^2 + \left(z_y\right)^2} d\sigma \circ$$

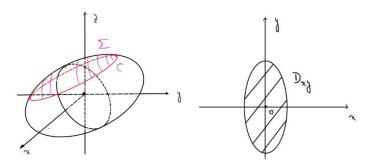
由于
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1 = 0$$
, 所以 $x^2 = -(y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1)$, 从而

$$\sqrt{1 + (z_x)^2 + (z_y)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{2x}{2z - y}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2y - z}{2z - y}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 5y^2 + 5z^2 - 8yz}}{|y - 2z|}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{-4(y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1) + 5y^2 + 5z^2 - 8yz}}{|y - 2z|} = \frac{\sqrt{4 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz}}{|y - 2z|}$$

因此

$$I = = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\left(x + \sqrt{3}\right) |y - 2z|}{\sqrt{4 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz}} \frac{\sqrt{4 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz}}{|y - 2z|} d\sigma = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(x + \sqrt{3}\right) d\sigma \stackrel{\text{Milk}}{=} \sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} d\sigma$$
$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot S\left(D_{xy}\right) = \sqrt{3} \left(\pi \times 1 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 2\pi \,.$$



23.【考点定位】形心的概念;三重积分的计算。

【答案】 $\frac{2}{3}$

【解】

$$\overline{z} = \frac{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} z dv}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} dv}$$

这里采用直角坐标进行计算。

方法一:先二后一法。积分区域

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \le z \\ 0 \le z \le 1 \end{cases}, \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le z} dx dy = \int_0^1 \pi z dz = \frac{\pi}{2}; \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le z} dx dy = \int_0^1 \pi z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

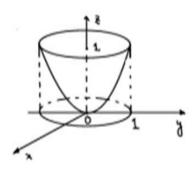
方法二: 先一后二法。积分区域
$$\Omega$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2 \le z \le 1 \\ (x,y) \in D \end{cases}$$
 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \le 1\}$,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dv = \iint_{D} dx dy \int_{x^{2} + y^{2}}^{1} dz = \iint_{D} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (1 - r^{2}) r dr = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iint_{D} dx dy \int_{x^{2} + y^{2}}^{1} z dz = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \left(1 - \left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{2}\right) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - r^{4}\right) r dr = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

故

$$\overline{z} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{3}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$



24.【考点定位】第二类曲线积分的计算;格林公式。

【答案】0

【解】方法一:
$$L = L_1 + L_2$$
, 其中 $L_1 : y = 1 + x, x \in [-1, 0]; L_2 : y = 1 - x, x \in [0, 1].$

$$I = \int_L xy dx + x^2 dy = \int_L xy dx + x^2 dy + \int_L xy dx + x^2 dy.$$
 由于

$$\int_{L_1} xy dx + x^2 dy = \int_{-1}^{0} \left[x (1+x) + x^2 \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{0} \left(x + 2x^2 \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\int_{L_2} xy dx + x^2 dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x (1-x) - x^2 \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x - 2x^2 \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{6},$$

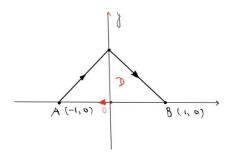
$$\dot{t} \chi I = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = 0.$$

方法二: 利用格林公式

记 Γ 为有向线段 \overline{BA} ,则 Γ : $y=0,x\in[-1,1],I=\oint_{I+\Gamma}xy\mathrm{d}x+x^2\mathrm{d}y-\int_{\Gamma}xy\mathrm{d}x+x^2\mathrm{d}y$ 。

$$\oint_{L+\Gamma} xy dx + x^2 dy = -\iint_D \left[\frac{\partial (x^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial y} \right] d\sigma = -\iint_D x d\sigma \stackrel{\text{Add}}{=} 0;$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} xy dx + x^2 dy = \int_{1}^{-1} x \cdot 0 dx = 0, \quad \text{if} \quad I = 0.$$



25.【考点定位】第二类曲线积分的计算;斯托克斯公式;二重积分的对称性。

【答案】 π

【解】方法一:利用曲线的参数方程。有向曲线L: $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = x + y \end{cases}$ 的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta, \\ y = \sin \theta, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \\ z = \cos \theta + \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

$$I = \oint_{L} xz dx + x dy + \frac{y^{2}}{2} dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\cos \theta \left(\cos \theta + \sin \theta \right) \left(-\sin \theta \right) + \cos^{2} \theta + \frac{\sin^{2} \theta}{2} \left(-\sin \theta + \cos \theta \right) \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[-\cos^{2} \theta \cdot \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin^{2} \theta + \cos^{2} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{3} \theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[-\cos^{2} \theta \cdot \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin^{2} \theta + \cos^{2} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{3} \theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[-\cos^{2} \theta \cdot \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin^{2} \theta + \cos^{2} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{3} \theta \right] d\theta$$

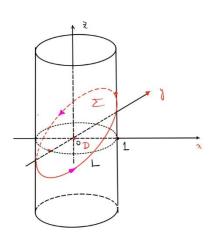
$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^{2} \theta d\theta = \pi.$$

方法二:如图所示,记 Σ 为平面z=x+y,是由曲线L所围的部分z=x+y,取上侧。

由 Σ : z = x + y 得 $z_x = 1$, $z_y = 1$ 。其法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$, Σ 在 xOy 面上的投影区域

 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 。由斯托克斯公式得,

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz & x & \frac{y^{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (-y - x + 1) dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{D} (-y - x + 1) \cdot \sqrt{1 + (z_{x})^{2} + (z_{y})^{2}} d\sigma$$
$$= \iint_{D} (-y - x + 1) d\sigma = \iint_{D} 1 d\sigma = \pi_{\circ}$$



26.【考点定位】格林公式;二重积分的计算;第二类曲线积分的计算。

【解】这里采用两种方法计算。

方法一: 利用格林公式。记 $P = 3x^2y$, $Q = x^3 + x - 2y$

如图,作有向线段 \overline{BO} : $x=0,y\in[0,2]$,起点为B,终点为O,与曲线L构成闭曲线,其所围平面区域为D,由格林公式可得

$$I = \oint_{L+\overline{BO}} P dx + Q dy - \int_{\overline{BO}} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D} \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right] dx dy - \int_{\overline{BO}} P dx + Q dy$$
$$= \iint_{D} \left[\left(3x^{2} + 1 \right) - 3x^{2} \right] dx dy - \int_{2}^{0} \left(-2y \right) dy = \iint_{D} dx dy - \int_{0}^{2} 2y dy = S(D) - 4 = \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 4 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4.$$

方法二: 利用第二类曲线积分的性质及全微分。

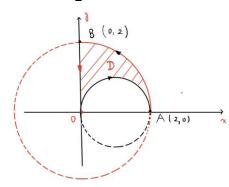
$$I = \int_{L} 3x^{2}y dx + (x^{3} + x - 2y) dy = \int_{L} 3x^{2}y dx + (x^{3} - 2y) dy + \int_{L} x dy$$

由于
$$3x^{2}ydx + (x^{3} - 2y)dy = (ydx^{3} + x^{3}dy) - dy^{2} = d(x^{3}y) - dy^{2} = d(x^{3}y - y^{2}),$$
 所以
$$\int_{L} 3x^{2}ydx + (x^{3} - 2y)dy = (x^{3}y - y^{2})\Big|_{O(0,0)}^{B(0,2)} = -4;$$
由于 $\int_{L} xdy = \int_{OA} xdy + \int_{AB} xdy$, 其中 $OA: \{x = 1 + \cos\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi], AB: \{x = 2\cos\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi], AB: \{y = 2\sin\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]\}, AB: \{y = 2\cos\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]\}, AB: \{y = 2\sin\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]\}, AB: \{y = 2\sin\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]\}, AB: \{y = 2\cos\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]\}, AB: \{y = 2\sin\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]\}, AB: \{y = 2\cos\theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]\},$

$$\int_{OA} x dy = \int_{\pi}^{0} (1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta d\theta = -\int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos \theta + \cos^{2} \theta) d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\int_{AB} x dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} \theta d\theta = \pi,$$

从而
$$\int_{L} x dy = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,故 $I = -4 + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 。



27.【考点定位】格林公式;二重积分达到最大的条件;曲线积分的计算;瓦里士公式。

【答案】D

【解】方法一: 利用格林公式。

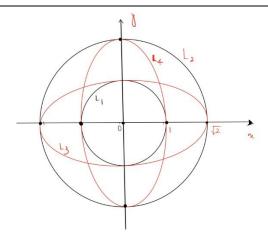
记
$$P = y + \frac{y^3}{6}$$
, $Q = 2x - \frac{x^3}{3}$, 则 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2 - x^2$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 + \frac{y^2}{2}$,

由格林公式得

$$I_{i} = \oint_{L_{i}} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D_{i}} \left[\left(2 - x^{2} \right) - \left(1 + \frac{y^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{i}} \left(1 - x^{2} - \frac{y^{2}}{2} \right) dx dy \left(i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \right).$$

当被积函数 $1-x^2-\frac{y^2}{2} \geq 0$,即当积分区域为 $x^2+\frac{y^2}{2} \leq 1$ 时 I_i 达到最大。又区域 $x^2+\frac{y^2}{2} \leq 1$ 由曲线 L_4

所围成的区域。故 I_4 最大,故答案选(D)。



方法二: 利用参数方程化为定积分逐个计算。

曲线
$$L_1: x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
的参数方程为:
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sin \theta \end{cases} (\theta \in [0, 2\pi]),$$
 故

$$\begin{split} I_1 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\left(\sin \theta + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{6} \right) (-\sin \theta) + \left(2\cos \theta - \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right) \cos \theta \right] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-\sin^2 \theta - \frac{\sin^4 \theta}{6} + 2\cos^2 \theta - \frac{\cos^4 \theta}{3} \right] d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{8} \pi_{\circ} \end{split}$$

曲线
$$L_2: x^2 + y^2 = 2$$
 的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}\cos\theta \\ y = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta \end{cases} (\theta \in [0, 2\pi]).$$

$$\begin{split} I_2 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \Biggl[\Biggl[\sqrt{2} \sin \theta + \frac{\left(\sqrt{2} \sin \theta\right)^3}{6} \Biggr] \Bigl(-\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \Bigr) + \Biggl[2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta - \frac{\left(\sqrt{2} \cos \theta\right)^3}{3} \Biggr] \Bigl(\sqrt{2} \cos \theta \Bigr) \Biggr] d\theta \\ &= -2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \theta d\theta + 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta - \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta - 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta \Biggr] \\ &= 8 \Biggl(\frac{1}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \Biggr) = \frac{\pi}{2} \circ \end{split}$$

曲线
$$L_3: x^2 + 2y^2 = 2$$
 的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}\cos\theta \\ y = \sin\theta \end{cases} (\theta \in [0, 2\pi]).$$

$$\begin{split} I_{3} &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \Biggl(\Biggl(\sin\theta + \frac{\sin^{3}\theta}{6} \Biggr) \Biggl(-\sqrt{2}\cos\theta \Biggr) + \Biggl[2\sqrt{2}\cos\theta - \frac{\Bigl(\sqrt{2}\cos\theta \Bigr)^{3}}{3} \Biggr] \cos\theta \Biggr) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= -\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{4}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta + 2\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{4}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta - 4 \times \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{6} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = 4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{\pi}{2} - 4 \times \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{6} \times \frac{3!!}{4!!} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8} \pi. \end{split}$$

曲线 $L_4: 2x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \end{cases} (\theta \in [0, 2\pi])$

比较大小可得 I_4 最大,答案选(D)。

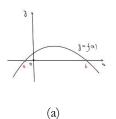
【注】①比较两种方法,很明显方法一要简洁得多。方法二中我们用到了以下常用的结论:

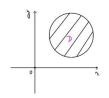
(i)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^{2n}\theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n}\theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n}\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n}\theta d\theta;$$

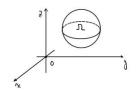
②关于定积分、二重积分、三重积分, 我们有如下常用结论:

- (i) 若连续函数 f(x) 满足: 当 $x \in [a,b]$ 时 $f(x) \ge 0$; 当 $x \not\in [a,b]$ 时 f(x) < 0。则对于定积分 $\int_{c}^{d} f(x) dx, (c \le d), \quad \exists [c,d] = [a,b]$ 时 $\int_{c}^{d} f(x) dx$ 取得最大值。如图(a)。
- (ii) 若连续函数 f(x,y) 满足: 当 $(x,y) \in D$ 时 $f(x,y) \ge 0$; 当 $(x,y) \notin D$ 时 f(x,y) < 0。则对于二重积分 $\iint_{\mathcal{D}'} f(x,y) d\sigma$,当 D' = D 时 $\iint_{\mathcal{D}'} f(x,y) d\sigma$ 取得最大值。如图(b)。

(iii) 若连续函数 f(x,y,z) 满足: 当 $(x,y,z) \in \Omega$ 时 $f(x,y,z) \geq 0$; 当 $(x,y,z) \notin \Omega$ 时 f(x,y,z) < 0。则对于三重积分 $\iint_{\Omega'} f(x,y,z) dv$,当 $\Omega' = \Omega$ 时 $\iint_{\Omega'} f(x,y,z) dv$ 取得最大值。如图(c)。







- (b) D 为平面有界闭区域
- (c) Ω 为空间有界闭区域
- 28.【考点定位】空间直线的参数式方程;旋转曲面的方程;形心的概念;三重积分的对称性;三重积分的计算。
- 【解】(I) 如图(a) 直线 L 的方向向量为 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (-1,1,1)$, 由直线的点向式可得, 直线 L的方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{-1}=\frac{y}{1}=\frac{z}{1}$$
 ,其参数方程为:
$$\begin{cases} x=1-t \\ y=t \\ z=t \end{cases}$$
 ,则 L 绕 z 轴旋转所得曲面 Σ 的参数方程为 $z=t$

(II)如图(b) 设形心坐标为
$$\left(\overline{x},\overline{y},\overline{z}\right)$$
, 则 $\overline{x} = \frac{\displaystyle \iiint_{\Omega} x \mathrm{d}v}{\displaystyle \iiint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}v}$, $\overline{y} = \frac{\displaystyle \iiint_{\Omega} y \mathrm{d}v}{\displaystyle \iiint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}v}$, $\overline{z} = \frac{\displaystyle \iiint_{\Omega} z \mathrm{d}v}{\displaystyle \iiint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}v}$

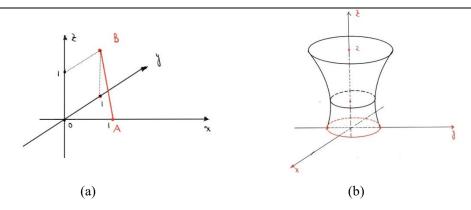
任取 $z \in [0,2]$ 作垂直于 z 轴的平面可得 Ω 的截面 $D_z : x^2 + y^2 \le (1-z)^2 + z^2$ 。

于是
$$\iint_{\Omega} dv = \int_{0}^{2} dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} \pi \left(2z^{2} - 2z + 1\right) dz = \pi \left(\frac{2}{3}z^{3} - z^{2} + z\right) \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{10}{3}\pi,$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x dv = \int_{0}^{2} dz \iint_{D} x dx dy \stackrel{\text{theth}}{=} \int_{0}^{2} 0 dz = 0; \iiint_{\Omega} y dv = \int_{0}^{2} dz \iint_{D} y dx dy \stackrel{\text{theth}}{=} \int_{0}^{2} 0 dz = 0;$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{2} z dz \iint_{\Omega} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} z \cdot \pi \left(2z^{2} - 2z + 1 \right) dz = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} z^{4} - \frac{2}{3} z^{3} + \frac{1}{2} z^{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{14}{3} \pi,$$

从而
$$\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = \frac{\frac{14}{3}\pi}{\frac{10}{3}\pi} = \frac{7}{5}$$
。 故Ω的形心坐标为 $\left(0, 0, \frac{7}{5}\right)$ 。



29.【考点定位】高斯公式;两类曲面积分之间的关系;三重积分的计算;三重积分的对称性。(题目有严重错误)

【解】这里采用两种方法计算该积分

方法一: 利用高斯

记曲面 Σ_1 : z=1, $(x,y)\in D$, 其中 $D: x^2+y^2\leq 1$, 方向取下侧。记 $P=(x-1)^3$, $Q=(y-1)^3$, R=z-1, Σ 与 Σ_1 所围成的区域为 Ω ,利用高斯公式可得,

$$\begin{split} I &= \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} P \mathrm{d} y \mathrm{d} z + Q \mathrm{d} z \mathrm{d} x + R \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y - \iint_{\Sigma_1} P \mathrm{d} y \mathrm{d} z + Q \mathrm{d} z \mathrm{d} x + R \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y \\ &= - \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \mathrm{d} v - \iint_{\Sigma_1} P \mathrm{d} y \mathrm{d} z + Q \mathrm{d} z \mathrm{d} x + R \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y \\ &\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \mathrm{d} v = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[3 \left(x - 1 \right)^2 + 3 \left(y - 1 \right)^2 + 1 \right] \mathrm{d} v = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[3 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) - 6 \left(x + y \right) + 7 \right] \mathrm{d} v \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[3 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + 7 \right] \mathrm{d} v = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} \left[3 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + 7 \right] \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y \int_{x^2 + y^2}^1 \mathrm{d} z \right. \\ &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} \left[3 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + 7 \right] \left(1 - \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) \right) \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d} \theta \int_0^1 \left(3 r^2 + 7 \right) \left(1 - r^2 \right) r \mathrm{d} r = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(3 r^2 + 7 \right) \left(1 - r^2 \right) r \mathrm{d} r \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 \left(3 r^2 + 7 \right) \left(1 - r^2 \right) \mathrm{d} r^2 = \pi \int_0^1 \left(3 u + 7 \right) \left(1 - u \right) \mathrm{d} u = \pi \int_0^1 \left(-3 u^2 - 4 u + 7 \right) \mathrm{d} u = \pi \left(-1 - 2 + 7 \right) = 4\pi \, \mathrm{e} \end{split}$$

$$= -\iiint_{\Omega} \left[3(x-1)^{2} + 3(y-1)^{2} + 1 \right] dv = -\iiint_{\Omega} \left[3(x^{2} + y^{2}) - 6(x+y) + 7 \right] dv$$
因为在 Σ_{1} : $z = 1$,所以 $\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (x-1)^{3} dy dz + (y-1)^{3} dz dx + (z-1) dx dy = 0$ 。
故 $I = -4\pi$ 。

方法二: 曲面 Σ : $z = x^2 + y^2$, $(x, y) \in D$, 取上侧, 其中

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1, z_x = 2x, z_y = 2y$$

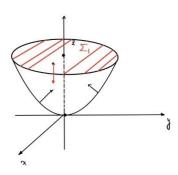
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[(x-1)^{3} (-z_{x}) + (y-1)^{3} (-z_{y}) + (z-1) \right] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left[(x-1)^{3} (-2x) + (y-1)^{3} (-2y) + (x^{2} + y^{2} - 1) \right] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left[-2x^{4} - 2y^{4} + 6x^{3} + 6y^{3} - 5x^{2} - 5y^{2} + 2x + 2y - 1 \right] dxdy \stackrel{\text{Nife}th}{=} \iint_{D} \left[-2x^{4} - 2y^{4} - 5x^{2} - 5y^{2} - 1 \right] dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left[-2r^{4} (\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta) - 5r^{2} - 1 \right] rdr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta) - \frac{7}{4} \right] d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{7\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta) d\theta = -\frac{7\pi}{2} - \frac{8}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}\theta d\theta = -\frac{7\pi}{2} - \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -4\pi.$$



30.【考点定位】高斯公式;三重积分的计算。

【解】如图(a),由高斯公式可得

下面用两种方法计算 $J = \iiint_{\Omega} x dv$:

方法一: 先二后一法

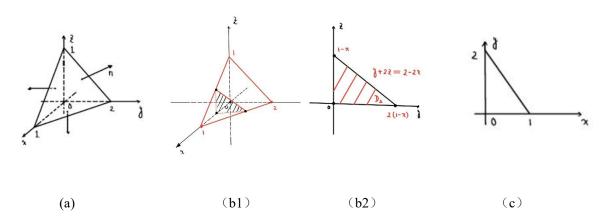
$$J = \int_0^1 x dx \iint_D dy dz = \int_0^1 x (1 - x)^2 dx = \int_0^1 x (1 - 2x + x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

其中
$$D_x$$
:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 2(1-x) \\ 0 \le z \le 1-x-\frac{y}{2} \end{cases}$$
如图(b1,b2)

方法二: 先一后二法

$$J = \iint_{D} x dx dy \int_{0}^{1-x-\frac{y}{2}} dz = \iint_{D} x \left(1-x-\frac{y}{2}\right) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{2} \frac{(1-x)}{x} \left(x-x^{2}-\frac{xy}{2}\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x-x^{2}\right) \left(2-2x\right) - \frac{x}{4} \cdot 4 \left(1-x\right)^{2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \left(1-x\right)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{1-x=t} \int_{0}^{1} \left(1-t\right) t^{2} dt = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$



31.【考点定位】第二类曲线积分的计算;一元函数的最值。

【解】由于
$$df(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$
,

故
$$I(t) = \int_{L_t} \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} dy = f(x,y)\Big|_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} = f(1,t) - f(0,0);$$

$$\pm \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = (2x+1)e^{2x-y} \not\in f(x,y) = \int (2x+1)e^{2x-y} dx + \varphi(y) = xe^{2x-y} + \varphi(y).$$

又由于
$$f(0,y) = y+1$$
, 所以 $\varphi(y) = y+1$, 故 $f(x,y) = xe^{2x-y} + y+1$;

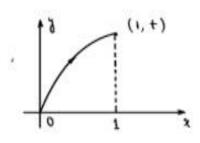
从而
$$I(t) = f(1,t) - f(0,0) = (e^{2-t} + t + 1) - 1 = e^{2-t} + t$$
, $I'(t) = -e^{2-t} + 1$ 。

由 I'(t) = 0 得 t = 2。列表讨论如下:

t	$(-\infty,2)$	2	(2,+∞)

I'(t)	+	0	_
I(t)	↑	最大值	\

故I(t)的最大值为I(2)=3。



32.【考点定位】空间曲线在坐标面上的投影曲线;第一类曲面积分的物理应用;第一类曲面积分的计算。

【解】(I)曲线
$$C$$
 的方程为:
$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} & \text{①} \\ z^2 = 2x & \text{②} \end{cases}$$
, 消去 z 得 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$,

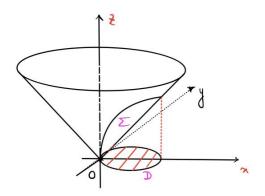
故所求投影曲线的方程为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2x \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

(II) *S* 的质量为:

$$M = \iint_{\Sigma} \mu(x, y, z) dS = 9 \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dS$$

曲面 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 *xoy* 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 2x$,如图所示。

$$\begin{split} z_x &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \text{ for } \mathcal{Y} \\ M &= 9 \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \mathrm{d}S = 9 \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^2} \, \sqrt{1 + \left(z_x\right)^2 + \left(z_y\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\sigma \\ &= 9 \iint_D \sqrt{2 \left(x^2 + y^2\right)} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\sigma = 18 \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}\sigma \\ &= 18 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 \mathrm{d}r = 48 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \stackrel{\text{fight}}{=} 96 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \stackrel{\text{fight}}{=} 96 \times \frac{2}{3} = 64. \end{split}$$



33.【考点定位】高斯公式;三重积分的计算;第二类曲面积分的计算。

【解】这里采用两种方法计算该积分。

方法一:利用高斯公式。取面 Σ_1 : x = 0, $(y, z) \in D_{yz}$ 取后侧,其中 D_{yz} : $y^2 + z^2 \le \frac{1}{3}$ 。由高斯公式得,

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + (y^{3} + 2) dz dx + z^{3} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_{1}} x dy dz + (y^{3} + 2) dz dx + z^{3} dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x dy dz + (y^{3} + 2) dz dx + z^{3} dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[1 + 3(y^{2} + z^{2}) \right] dv - 0 \stackrel{\text{#-Fi}}{=} \int_{0}^{1} dx \iint_{\Omega} \left[1 + 3(y^{2} + z^{2}) \right] dy dz$$

其中 Ω 为 Σ 与 Σ_1 所围的封闭区域, $D_x: y^2+z^2 \le \frac{1-x^2}{3} (0 \le x \le 1)$ 为横坐标为x的平面截闭区域 Ω 所

得到的一个平面区域。由于

$$\iint_{D_{n}} \left[1 + 3\left(y^{2} + z^{2}\right) \right] dydz \stackrel{\text{\tiny Wathis}}{=} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{1-x^{2}}{3}}} \left(1 + 3r^{2}\right) r dr = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{6} \left(1 - x^{2}\right) + \frac{1}{12} \left(1 - x^{2}\right)^{2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{6} \left[x^{4} - 4x^{2} + 3 \right]$$

所以
$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\pi}{6} \left[x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 \right] dx = \frac{\pi}{6} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{3} + 3 \right) = \frac{14}{45} \pi$$
, 即原式 = $\frac{14}{45} \pi$ 。

方法二:化为二重积分。

$$\Sigma$$
: $x = \sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2}$, $(y, z) \in D_{yz}$ 取前侧,其中 D_{yz} : $y^2 + z^2 \le \frac{1}{3}$ °

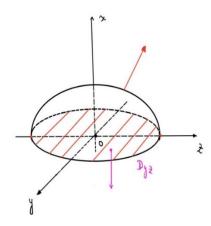
由于
$$x_y = \frac{-3y}{\sqrt{1-3y^2-3z^2}}, x_z = \frac{-3z}{\sqrt{1-3y^2-3z^2}}$$
,所以

$$\begin{split} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \left(y^3 + 2\right) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z^3 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[x + \left(y^3 + 2\right) \left(-x_y\right) + z^3 \left(-x_z\right)\right] \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \iint_{D_{yz}} \left[\sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2} + \left(y^3 + 2\right) \frac{3y}{\sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2}} + z^3 \cdot \frac{3z}{\sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2}}\right] \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \iint_{D_{yz}} \left[\sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2} + \frac{3\left(y^4 + z^4\right)}{\sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2}}\right] \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{3\left(y^4 + z^4\right)}{\sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2}} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{1 - 3r^2} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{3r^4 \left(\cos^4\theta + \sin^4\theta\right)}{\sqrt{1 - 3r^2}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r \end{split}$$

因为

$$\begin{split} & \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{1 - 3r^{2}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{1 - 3r^{2}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r = -\frac{\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{1 - 3r^{2}} \mathrm{d}\left(1 - 3r^{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3}\left(1 - 3r^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{2\pi}{9} \,; \\ & \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{3r^{4} \left(\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta\right)}{\sqrt{1 - 3r^{2}}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta\right) \mathrm{d}\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{3r^{4}}{\sqrt{1 - 3r^{2}}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r \\ & = 8 \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta\right) \cdot \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{3r^{4}}{\sqrt{1 - 3r^{2}}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r\right) = 8 \times \left(\frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{3r^{4}}{\sqrt{1 - 3r^{2}}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r = \frac{3\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{3r^{4}}{\sqrt{1 - 3r^{2}}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r \\ & = \frac{1}{6}\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}t \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{6}\pi \times \frac{4!!}{5!!} = \frac{4}{45}\pi \,. \end{split}$$

所以
$$I = \frac{2}{9}\pi + \frac{4}{45}\pi = \frac{14}{45}\pi$$
。



34.【考点定位】第一类曲线积分的对称性,第一类曲线积分的性质,第一类曲线积分的参数方程计算法。

【解】方法一:由于曲线 L 的方程为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 故由轮换对称性知:

$$\oint_{L} xy ds = \oint_{L} xz ds = \oint_{L} yz ds , \text{ ift } \oint_{L} xy ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_{L} (xy + xz + yz) ds .$$

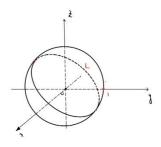
再由曲线
$$L$$
 的方程
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 可得,

$$xy + xz + yz = \frac{1}{2} \Big[(x + y + z)^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \Big] = \frac{1}{2} \Big[0 - 1 \Big] = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{th} \qquad \oint_L xy \, \mathrm{d}s = \frac{1}{3} \oint_L (xy + yz + xz) \, \mathrm{d}s = -\frac{1}{3} \oint_L \frac{1}{2} \, \mathrm{d}s = -\frac{1}{6} \oint_L \mathrm{d}s.$$

又曲线 L 为平面 x+y+z=0 与球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 的交线, 且平面过球 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 的球心,

所以
$$L$$
 的长度为 2π ,故 $\oint_L xy ds = -\frac{1}{6} \oint_L ds = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2\pi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ 。



方法二: 曲线 L 的方程为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \text{ ①} \\ x + y + z = 0 \text{ ②} \end{cases}$,由②得 z = -x - y,代入①得

$$x^{2} + xy + y^{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ fight} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}y \right)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}y^{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

得
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\sin\theta \\ y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\sin\theta \end{cases}, 所以曲线 L 的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\sin\theta \\ y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\sin\theta \end{cases}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi].$$$$

$$to I = \oint_{L} xy ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sin \theta \right) \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \sin \theta \sqrt{\left[x'(\theta)\right]^{2} + \left[y'(\theta)\right]^{2} + \left[z'(\theta)\right]^{2}} d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{\left[x'(\theta)\right]^2 + \left[y'(\theta)\right]^2 + \left[z'(\theta)\right]^2} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\cos\theta\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\cos\theta\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\cos\theta\right)^2} = 1,$$

$$\text{Figs} I = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sin \theta \right) \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \sin \theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos \theta \sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 \theta \right) d\theta = 0 - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3},$$

即原式= $-\frac{\pi}{3}$ 。

【注】这里我们再介绍一种求该曲线参数方程的方法——正交变换法,以拓展同学们的眼界:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 & ① \\ x + y + z = 0 & ② \end{cases}, 由②得(1,1,1) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0, 将(1,1,1) 单位化得 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), 取正交矩阵$$

 $x+y+z=0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3}x_{_{1}}=0 \Leftrightarrow x_{_{1}}=0; x^{^{2}}+y^{^{2}}+z^{^{2}}=1 \iff x_{_{1}}{^{^{2}}}+y_{_{1}}{^{^{2}}}+z_{_{1}}{^{^{2}}}=1 \;,\;\; \text{id} \text{ if it is } \text{if it } \text{if }$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 = 1 & \text{if } y \\ x_1 = 0 & \text{if } y \end{cases}, \quad \text{if } y \begin{cases} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi],$$

从而

$$I = \oint_{L} xy ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{6} \sin^{2} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{2} \theta \right) \sqrt{\left[x'(\theta)\right]^{2} + \left[y'(\theta)\right]^{2} + \left[z'(\theta)\right]^{2}} d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{6} \sin^{2} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{2} \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{3} \circ$$

35. 【考点定位】第一型曲面积分的计算;方向导数与梯度的关系;曲面的面积。

【解】 (1) 由
$$z = 2 + ax^2 + by^2$$
 得, $z_x = 2ax, z_y = 2by$, 所以

grad
$$z(3,4) = (2ax,2by)|_{(3,4)} = (6a,8b)$$
.

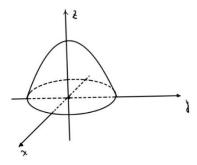
使方向导数最大的方向为梯度方向,且方向导数的最大值为梯度的模

所以
$$\begin{cases} (6a,8b) = t(-3,-4), (t>0) \\ \|\mathbf{grad}\ z(3,4)\| = \sqrt{(6a)^2 + (8b)^2} = 10, \end{cases}$$

解得 a = -1, b = -1.

(2) 由(1)得 Σ : $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ ($z \ge 0$) 在xOy 面上的投影区域为D: $x^2 + y^2 \le 2$,所以该曲面的面积为:

$$\begin{split} S &= \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + (z_{x})^{2} + (z_{y})^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2} + 4y^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} \, r \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}(1 + 4r^{2}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1 + 4r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{13}{3} \pi_{\circ} \end{split}$$



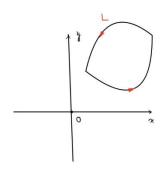
36.【考点定位】格林公式。

【答案】D

【解】由格林公式,对上半平面内的任意有向光滑封闭曲线C,

$$\oint_{c} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{y^{2}} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y};$$

所以 $P(x,y) = \int \frac{1}{y^2} dy + \varphi(x) = -\frac{1}{y} + \varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在上半平面连续。故答案选(D)。



37.【考点定位】形心的概念;三重积分的计算;二重积分的计算。

【解】设
$$\Omega$$
的形心坐标为 $G(\overline{x},\overline{y},\overline{z})$,则 $\overline{x} = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Omega} x \mathrm{d}v}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}v}, \overline{y} = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Omega} y \mathrm{d}v}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}v}, \overline{z} = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Omega} z \mathrm{d}v}{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}v}$ 。

任一点 $z \in [0,1]$,过 z 点作 Ω 的截面得截面区域 $D_z: x^2 + (y-z)^2 \le (1-z)^2$ 。

这是半径为1-z的圆域,如图所示。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x dv = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{D_{z}} x dx dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} 0 dz = 0;$$

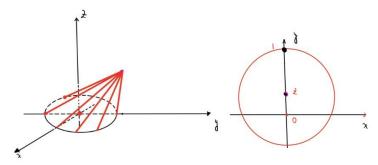
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{1} z dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} z \pi (1-z)^{2} dz = \pi \int_{0}^{1} z (1-2z+z^{2}) dz = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{12};$$

对于
$$\iint_{\Omega} y dv = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{D_{z}} y dx dy.$$

由于
$$\iint_{D_z} y dx dy \stackrel{\text{平移}}{=} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq (1-z)^2} (y+z) dx dy \stackrel{\text{对称性}}{=} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq (1-z)^2} z dx dy = \pi z (1-z)^2$$
,

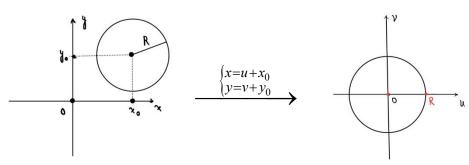
所以
$$\iint_{\Omega} y dv = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{D_{z}} y dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \pi z \left(1 - z\right)^{2} dz = \int_{0}^{1} \pi z \left(1 - 2z + z^{2}\right) dz = \frac{\pi}{12}$$
。

从而
$$\overline{x} = \frac{0}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 0$$
, $\overline{y} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{12}}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\overline{z} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{12}}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$ 。故所求形心坐标为 $G\left(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ 。



【注】对于圆心不位于原点的圆域(或圆域的一部分), 我们可以使用平移变换将圆域的圆心变到原点, 从而简化计算, 具体如下:

$$\iint_{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \le R^2} f(x,y) dxdy = \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \le R^2} f(u+x_0, v+y_0) dudv = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2} f(x+x_0, y+y_0) dxdy$$

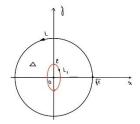


38.【考点定位】格林公式。

【解】记
$$P = \frac{4x - y}{4x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x + y}{4x^2 + y^2}, \quad 则当(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$
时
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2 - 8xy}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2 - 8xy}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
。

取 L_1 : $4x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$, $(\varepsilon > 0$ 足够小)取逆时针方向, (如图)。则

$$I = \int_{L+L_1} P dx + Q dy + \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{\Delta} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{L_1} (4x - y) dx + (x + y) dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{L_1} (4x - y) dx + (x + y) dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_1} 2 dx dy = \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \left(\pi \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) = \pi.$$



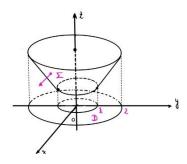
39.【考点定位】第一类曲面积分的计算。

【解】曲面 Σ : $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $(x, y) \in D$, 取下侧, 其中 $D: 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 。如图所示。

曲面
$$\Sigma$$
的法方向为 $\vec{n} = (z_x, z_y, -1) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -1\right)$,所以

$$I = \iint_{D} \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^{2} + y^{2})}} \left[xf(xy) + 2x - y \right] + \frac{y}{\sqrt{(x^{2} + y^{2})}} \left[yf(xy) + 2y + x \right] - \left[\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} f(xy) + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right] \right\} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} r \cdot r dr = \frac{14\pi}{3}.$$



40.【考点定位】欧拉方程。

【答案】 χ^2

【解】令
$$x=e^t$$
,则方程 $x^2y''+xy'-4y=0$ 变为D(D-1) $y+$ D $y-4y=0$,即(D²-4) $y=0$,所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}t^2}-4y=0$$
,其特征方程为 $r^2-4=0$,解得 $r_1=2$, $r_2=-2$,所以通解为
$$y=c_1e^{-2t}+c_2e^{2t}=c_1\left(e^t\right)^{-2}+c_2\left(e^t\right)^2=c_1x^{-2}+c_2x^2$$
,从而 $y'=-2c_1x^{-3}+2c_2x$ 。由初值条件 $y(1)=1$, $y'(1)=2$ 得 $\begin{cases} c_1+c_2=1\\ -2c_1+2c_2=2 \end{cases}$,解得 $s=0$, $s=0$, $s=0$,因 $s=0$,那以通解为

- 41.【考点定位】二重积分的性质;格林公式。
- 【解】(1)由二重积分的性质知,当 $D = \{(x,y) | 4 x^2 y^2 \ge 0\} = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 时,I(D)最大。 即 $D_1 = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$,因此 $I(D_1) = \iint_{D_1} (4 x^2 y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (4 r^2) \cdot r dr = 2\pi \int_0^2 (4r r^3) dr$ $= 2\pi \left(2r^2 \frac{1}{4}r^4\right) \Big|_0^2 = 8\pi$ 。

(2)这里采用两种方法计算该积分。

方法一:

取椭圆域 $D_2: x^2 + 4y^2 \le \varepsilon^2, (\varepsilon > 0$ 足够小), ∂D_2 表示 D_2 的边界曲线方向取顺时针方向。

记 $_{\Lambda}$ 为 $_{\partial}D_{_{1}}+_{\partial}D_{_{2}}$ 所围成区域,则

$$\int_{\partial D_{1}} \frac{\left(xe^{x^{2}+4y^{2}}+y\right) dx+\left(4ye^{x^{2}+4y^{2}}-x\right) dy}{x^{2}+4y^{2}} = \int_{\partial D_{1}} Pdx+Qdy = \int_{\partial D_{1}+\partial D_{2}} Pdx+Qdy - \int_{\partial D_{2}} Pdx+Qdy$$

$$\frac{\text{Kith } \Delta x}{\text{Expression}} \int_{\Delta} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{\partial D_{2}} \left(x e^{x^{2} + 4y^{2}} + y \right) dx + \left(4y e^{x^{2} + 4y^{2}} - x \right) dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{\partial D_{2}} \left(x e^{x^{2} + 4y^{2}} + y \right) dx + \left(4y e^{x^{2} + 4y^{2}} - x \right) dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2}} \iint_{D_{2}} \left[\left(4y e^{x^{2} + 4y^{2}} \cdot 2x - 1 \right) - \left(x e^{x^{2} + 4y^{2}} \cdot 8y + 1 \right) \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_2} (-2) dx dy = -\frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_2} d\sigma = -\frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left(\pi \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) = -\pi_{\circ}$$

方法二:

$$\int_{\partial D_1} \frac{\left(xe^{x^2+4y^2}+y\right) dx + \left(4ye^{x^2+4y^2}-x\right) dy}{x^2+4y^2} = \int_{\partial D_1} \frac{xe^{x^2+4y^2} dx + 4ye^{x^2+4y^2} dy}{x^2+4y^2} + \int_{\partial D_1} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2+4y^2} dx + \int_{\partial D_2} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2$$

由于

$$\frac{xe^{x^{2}+4y^{2}}dx+4ye^{x^{2}+4y^{2}}dy}{x^{2}+4y^{2}} = \frac{e^{x^{2}+4y^{2}}}{x^{2}+4y^{2}}(xdx+4ydy) = \frac{e^{x^{2}+4y^{2}}}{2(x^{2}+4y^{2})}d(x^{2}+4y^{2})$$

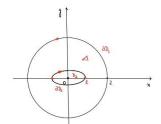
$$= \frac{e^{u}}{2u}du = dF(u) = dF(x^{2}+4y^{2})$$

$$= \frac{e^{u}}{2u}du = dF(u) = dF(x^{2}+4y^{2})$$

故
$$\int_{\partial D_1} \frac{x e^{x^2 + 4y^2} dx + 4y e^{x^2 + 4y^2} dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} = 0$$
。 又由于

$$\int_{\partial D_1} \frac{y \mathrm{d}x - x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + 4y^2} = \int_{\partial D_1 + \partial D_2} \frac{y \mathrm{d}x - x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + 4y^2} - \int_{\partial D_2} \frac{y \mathrm{d}x - x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + 4y^2} \stackrel{\mathrm{MAX} \oplus \mathbb{R}}{=} 0 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{\partial D_2} y \mathrm{d}x - x \mathrm{d}y \stackrel{\mathrm{MAX} \oplus \mathbb{R}}{=} \frac{-2}{\varepsilon^2} \iint\limits_{D_2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = -\pi \circ 0$$

这里
$$D_2$$
 及 ∂D_2 同方法一中所述。 故 $\int_{\partial D_1} \frac{\left(xe^{x^2+4y^2}+y\right)dx+\left(4ye^{x^2+4y^2}-x\right)dy}{x^2+4y^2} = -\pi$ 。



【注】椭圆
$$x^2 + 4y^2 = \varepsilon^2$$
 的标准方程为: $\frac{x^2}{\varepsilon^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)^2} = 1$, 所以 $\iint_{D_2} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = S(D_2) = \pi \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}\varepsilon^2$ 。