

厦门大学《微积分 I-2》课程 期中试题·答案



考试日期: 2014.4 信息学院自律督导部整理

- 一、计算下列各题: (每小题 5 分, 共 30 分)
- 1. 设 α 与 β 均为单位向量,其夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$,求以 $\alpha+2\beta$ 与 $2\alpha-\beta$ 为邻边的平行四边形的面积.

解:
$$(\alpha + 2\beta) \times (2\alpha - \beta) = \alpha \times (2\alpha) - \alpha \times \beta + (2\beta) \times (2\alpha) - (2\beta) \times \beta = -5(\alpha \times \beta)$$
,

故所求的平行四边形的面积为 $|(\alpha+2\beta)\times(2\alpha-\beta)|=5|\alpha||\beta|\sin\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$.

- 2. 设点 P(2,8,-1) 为从原点到一平面的垂足, 求该平面的方程.
- 解: 法向量为 \overrightarrow{OP} = {2,8,-1}, 故所求的平面方程为

3. 求曲面 $\sin xy + \sin yz + \sin zx = 1$ 在 $(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ 处的切平面方程.

解: 记 $F(x, y, z) = \sin xy + \sin yz + \sin zx - 1$,则已知曲面在 $(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ 处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ F_x, F_y, F_z \right\} \Big|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)} = \left\{ y \cos xy + z \cos xz, x \cos xy + z \cos yz, y \cos yz + x \cos xz \right\} \Big|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)} = \left\{ 0, 0, \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right\}$$

故所求的切平面方程为z=0.

4. 计算二重积分 $\iint_{D} (x+y) dx dy$, 其中 D 是以 y = x, y = x + a, y = a, y = 3a (a > 0) 为边的平行四边形.

$$\text{#E:} \quad \iint\limits_{D} (x+y) dx dy = \int_{a}^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^{y} (x+y) dx = \int_{a}^{3a} \left[\frac{1}{2} (2ay-a^2) + ay \right] dy = \left(ay^2 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 y \right) \Big|_{a}^{3a} = 7a^3.$$

5. 计算二次积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \sin x^2 dx$.

解:
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \sin x^2 dx = \iint_D \sin x^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sin x^2 dy = \int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx = (-\frac{1}{2}) \cos x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1).$$

6. 设 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$, 计算三重积分 $\iiint_{\Sigma} |z| dxdydz$.

解: 利用对称性,
$$\iint_{\Omega} |z| dxdydz = 2 \iint_{\Omega_1} z dxdydz$$
, 其中 $\Omega_1 = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, z \ge 0\}$.

于是,
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} |z| \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = 2 \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}z \iint\limits_{D_z} z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$
, 这里 $D_z: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \le 1 - z^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$.

故
$$\iiint_{\Omega} |z| dx dy dz = 2 \int_{0}^{1} z dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} z \cdot \pi (1 - z^{2}) dz = 2\pi \cdot (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

- 二、计算下列各题: (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)
- 1. **求**函数 $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$ 在点A(1,0,1)处沿点A指向点B(3,-2,2)的方向导数.

解:
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \{2, -2, 1\}$$
, $\overrightarrow{AB^0} = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{AB}|} \{2, -2, 1\} = \left\{\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right\}$. 因此,所求的方向导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\bigg|_{(1,0,1)} &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\cos\gamma\right)\bigg|_{(1,0,1)} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot (-\frac{2}{3}) + \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{2z}{2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\right)\bigg|_{(1,0,1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2. 设函数 $z = f(x + e^y, x^2y)$ 的二阶偏导连续,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot 1 + f_2' \cdot 2xy = f_1' + 2xyf_2'$$
;

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{11}'' \cdot e^y + f_{12}'' \cdot x^2 + 2xf_2' + 2xy \cdot (f_{21}'' \cdot e^y + f_{22}'' \cdot x^2)$$
$$= f_{11}'' \cdot e^y + (x^2 + 2xye^y) f_{12}'' + 2xf_2' + 2x^3y f_{22}''$$

3. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \left| x^2 + y^2 - 1 \right| \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$, 其中 D 是由 x = 1, y = 0, y = x 所围成的区域.

$$\widehat{\mathbf{M}}: \iint_{D} \left| x^{2} + y^{2} - 1 \right| dxdy = \iint_{D_{1}} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2}) dxdy + \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 1) dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r(1 - r^{2}) dr + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}} r(r^{2} - 1) dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\frac{1}{4} \sec^{4}\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sec^{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{16} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\frac{1}{4} (1 + \tan^{2}\theta) \sec^{2}\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sec^{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{16} + (\frac{1}{4} \tan\theta + \frac{1}{12} \tan^{3}\theta - \frac{1}{2} \tan\theta + \frac{1}{4}\theta) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{6}.$$

4. 求直线
$$L$$
: $\begin{cases} 2x-y-3z+2=0 \\ x+2y-z-6=0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 $x-y-2z+1=0$ 的投影直线方程.

解: 已知平面 x-y-2z+1=0 的法向量为 $\vec{n_1} = \{1,-1,-2\}$.

设过直线L作垂直于已知平面x-y-2z+1=0的平面束方程为

$$2x-y-3z+2+\lambda(x+2y-z-6)=0$$
,

其法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{2+\lambda, -1+2\lambda, -3-\lambda\}$.

令
$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n_1} = 0$$
,可得 $(2+\lambda) \cdot 1 + (-1+2\lambda) \cdot (-1) + (-3-\lambda) \cdot (-2) = 0$,则 $\lambda = -9$.

过直线L作垂直于已知平面x-y-2z+1=0的平面方程为-7x-19y+6z+56=0.

故直线
$$L$$
:
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y - 3z + 2 = 0 \\ x + 2y - z - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在平面 $x - y - 2z + 1 = 0$ 的投影直线方程为
$$\begin{cases} x - y - 2z + 1 = 0 \\ -7x - 19y + 6z + 56 = 0 \end{cases}$$

5. 求点M(3,2,1)关于平面x+2y-z=0的对称点坐标.

解: 设对称点坐标为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$,则 $\overline{M_0M}$ 与平面x+2y-z=0的法向量平行,即

$$\frac{3-x_0}{1} = \frac{2-y_0}{2} = \frac{1-z_0}{-1}$$

故 $y_0 = 2x_0 - 4$, $z_0 = 4 - x_0$.

又因为
$$M_0$$
与 M 连线的中点 $(\frac{3+x_0}{2}, \frac{2+2x_0-4}{2}, \frac{1+4-x_0}{2})$ 位于平面上,故有
$$\frac{3+x_0}{2}+2\times\frac{2+2x_0-4}{2}-\frac{1+4-x_0}{2}=0$$

解得 $x_0 = 1$, $y_0 = -2$, $z_0 = 3$.

于是,点M(3,2,1)关于平面x+2y-z=0的对称点坐标为 $M_0(1,-2,3)$.

三、计算下列各题: (每小题 8 分, 共 40 分)

1. 设 $z = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 1) 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)}$; 2) 证明该函数在点(0,0) 处不可微.

$$\widehat{\mathbb{H}} \colon \mathbf{1} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot 0|} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0 , \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|0 \cdot \Delta y|} - 0}{\Delta y} = 0 .$$

$$2) \lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{\left|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y\right| - 0 \cdot \Delta x - 0 \cdot \Delta y}}{\sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{\left|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y\right|}}{\sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}}.$$

因为
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y = k\Delta x} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0 \atop \Delta y = k\Delta x} \frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}}$$
 与 k 的选择有关.

所以极限 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y = k \Delta x}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$ 不存在,所以该函数在点 (0,0) 处不可微.

2. 求曲线 $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$, x + y - 2z = 0 在点(1,1,1)处的切线方程和法平面方程.

解: 对方程组
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1 \\ x + y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 两边求导,得
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} - 2\frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - z}{z - 2y} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x - y}{z - 2y} \end{cases}$$

切向量为
$$\vec{T} = \left\{1, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}\right\}_{(1,1,1)} = \left\{1, \frac{2x-z}{z-2y}, \frac{x-y}{z-2y}\right\}_{(1,1)} = \left\{1, -1, 0\right\}.$$

于是,所求的切线方程为
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{0}$$
或 $\begin{cases} x+y-2=0 \\ z=1 \end{cases}$,

法平面方程为(x-1)-(y-1)=0,即x-y=0.

3. 设平面 Π 经过点(0,-1,0)和(0,0,-1),且与平面 $\Pi_1: y+z=7$ 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$,求平面 Π 的方程.

解: 设 Π 的方程为Ax + By + Cz + D = 0。 Π 经过点(0, -1, 0)和(0, 0, -1),故

$$D - B = 0$$
, $D - C = 0$, $B = C = D$.

又
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{|(A,D,D)\cdot(0,1,1)|}{\sqrt{A^2+2D^2}\sqrt{2}}$$
,因此 $A = \pm\sqrt{6}D$.

故所求平面 Π 的方程为 $\sqrt{6x} + y + z + 1 = 0$ 和 $\sqrt{6x} - y - z - 1 = 0$.

4. 求曲面 Σ : $x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0$ 上的点到点 P(2,2,0) 的最短距离.

解: 作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2z)$, 令

$$L_{x} = 2(x-2) + 2\lambda x = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$L_{y} = 2(y-2) + 2\lambda y = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$L_z = 2z - 2\lambda = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0 (4)$$

由 (1) 和 (2) 得 (x-2)y = x(y-2), 即 x = y. 代入 (4), 由 (3) 得 $x^2 = z = \lambda$.

将
$$\lambda = x^2$$
代入(1),有 $x^3 + x - 2 = 0$ 解得 $x = 1$,于是 $y = 1$, $z = 1$.故求得唯一驻点(1,1,1)

实际问题最短距离一定存在,故曲面 $\Sigma: x^2+y^2-2z=0$ 上的点(1,1,1)到点P(2,2,0)的距离最短,最短距离为 $d=\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-2)^2+z^2}=\sqrt{3}$.

5. 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 为球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4$ 介于 z = 0 与 z = 1 之间的部分.

解一:
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega+\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz - \iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 dr \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r^3 z dz - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dr \int_1^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r^3 z dz$$

$$= \pi \int_0^2 r^3 (4 - r^2) dr - \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (3 - r^2) r^3 dr = \frac{16}{3} \pi - \frac{27}{12} \pi = \frac{37}{12} \pi.$$

解二:用截面法

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2}) z dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} z dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4 - z^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} z dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4 - z^{2}}} r^{3} dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{1} z (4 - z^{2})^{2} dz = -\frac{\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{1} (4 - z^{2})^{2} d(4 - z^{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{12} (4 - z^{2})^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{37\pi}{12}.$$

附加题:

1. (10 分) 从原点到曲面 z = xv 的切平面做垂线,求垂足的轨迹方程.

解: 设 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为曲面z = xy上的点,则M处的法向量为 $(y_0, x_0, -1)$,切平面为

$$y_0(x-x_0)+x_0(y-y_0)-(z-z_0)=0$$
,即
$$y_0x+x_0y-z-z_0=0$$
.

原点到切平面的垂线为

$$L: \frac{x}{y_0} = \frac{y}{x_0} = -z \tag{2}$$

从以上三个方程中消去 x_0, y_0, z_0 , 可得到垂足的轨迹方程: 由②得 $x_0 = -\frac{y}{z}, y_0 = -\frac{x}{z}$

代入③,得 $z_0 = \frac{xy}{z^2}$,再由①得

$$\frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{x^2}{z} + z + \frac{xy}{z^2} = 0.$$

化简得轨迹方程为 $z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + xy = 0$.