



厦门大学《微积分 I-2》课程 期中试题·答案

考试日期：2015.4 信息学院自律督导部整理



一、计算下列各题：（每小题 5 分，20 分）

1. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ x^2 + z^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 zox 面上的投影曲线方程.

解：消去 y 可得 $3x^2 + 2z^2 = 16$ ，可得投影曲线方程为 $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2z^2 = 16 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$.

2. 将 $I = \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{3}x} f(x, y) dy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$ 化为先对 x 后对 y 的二次积分.

解： $I = \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{3}x} f(x, y) dy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$.

3. 曲线 $y = f(x)$ 通过原点，且在 $[0, x]$ 上的弧长等于终点函数值 $f(x)$ 的 2 倍，求 $f(x)$.

解： $\int_0^x \sqrt{1+[f'(t)]^2} dt = 2f(x)$ ，两边求导，可得 $\sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} = 2f'(x)$ ，解得 $f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

于是， $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + C$. 因为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 通过原点，故 $C = 0$ ，所以 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x$.

4. 求圆盘 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 绕 y 轴旋转而成的旋转体体积.

解一： $V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 [(2 + \sqrt{1-y^2})^2 - (2 - \sqrt{1-y^2})^2] dy = 8\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = 8\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi = 4\pi^2$.

或令 $y = \sin t$ ，则 $V = 8\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 16\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt = 4\pi^2$.

解二：利用柱壳法，令 $t = x - 2$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_1^3 x \sqrt{1-(x-2)^2} dx = 4\pi \int_{-1}^1 (2+t) \sqrt{1-t^2} dt \\ &= 8\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = 4\pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

二、（12 分）已知函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ ，（1）求 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ ，并说明函数

$f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处是否连续；（2）求在 $(0, 0)$ 处 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数；（3）问在 $(0, 0)$ 处 $f(x, y)$ 是否

可微?

解: (1) 因为 $0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \frac{1}{4} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$, 则

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0 = f(0, 0),$$

故函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

$$(2) f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0.$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0.$$

$$(3) \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left[\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2$$

因为 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = k\Delta x}} \left[\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2 = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{k(\Delta x)^2}{(\Delta x)^2 + k^2(\Delta x)^2} \right]^2 = \frac{k^2}{(1 + k^2)^2}$, 与 k 有关, 故

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left[\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2$$

不存在, 即 $f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) \neq f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$.

所以, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

三、计算下列各题 (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

1. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x + y) dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 $x = 2$, $y = -1$, $y = 1$, 曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 (x \geq 0)$ 所围成的平面区域.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 由对称性, } \iint_D (x + y) dx dy &= \iint_D x dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^2 x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (3 + y^2) dy = 3 + \frac{1}{6} y^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{10}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 已知 $|\vec{a}| = 2$, $|\vec{b}| = 3$, \vec{a} 与 \vec{b} 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$, 求 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ 和 $|2\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$.

$$\text{解: } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\angle \vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3.$$

$$|2\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 4|\vec{a}|^2 - 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 16 - 12 + 9 = 13.$$

故 $|\vec{2a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{13}$.

3. 设 $y = y(x)$, $z = z(x)$ 是由方程 $\begin{cases} z = xf(x+y) \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 所确定的函数, 其中 $f(x)$ 具有一阶连续导数,

$F(x, y, z)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 且 $F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

解一: 方程组 $\begin{cases} z = xf(x+y) \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 两边对 x 求导, 得 $\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f(x+y) + xf'(x+y)(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}) \\ F_x + F_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$.

由 $F_y \frac{dz}{dx} = f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y(1 + \frac{dy}{dx})$
 $= f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)(-F_x - F_z \frac{dz}{dx})$

即 $[F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z] \frac{dz}{dx} = f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y - xF_x f'(x+y)$

所以, $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y - xF_x f'(x+y)}{F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z}$.

解二: 方程组 $\begin{cases} z = xf(x+y) \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 两边求微分, 得 $\begin{cases} dz = f(x+y)dx + xf'(x+y)(dx + dy) \\ F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz = 0 \end{cases}$.

由 $F_y dz = f(x+y)F_y dx + xf'(x+y)F_y(dx + dy)$
 $= [f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y]dx + xf'(x+y)(-F_x dx - F_z dz)$

即 $[F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z]dz = [f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y - xF_x f'(x+y)]dx$

所以, $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y - xF_x f'(x+y)}{F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z}$.

4. 求由方程 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 所确定的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 0, -1)$ 处的全微分.

解: 对 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 两边微分, $yzdx + zxdy + xydz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$

故 $dz = -\frac{(x + yz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})dx + (y + zx\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})dy}{z + xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$, 所以 $dz|_{(1,0,-1)} = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$.

5. 求过点 $P(1, 2, 4)$ 且与两平面 $x + 2z = 1$ 和 $y - 3z = 2$ 都平行的直线方程.

解: 平面 $x + 2z = 1$ 和 $y - 3z = 2$ 的法向量分别为 $\vec{n}_1 = \{1, 0, 2\}$ 和 $\vec{n}_2 = \{0, 1, -3\}$.

设所求直线的方向向量为 \vec{l} , 则 $\vec{l} \perp \vec{n}_1, \vec{l} \perp \vec{n}_2$. 故取

$$\vec{l} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \{-2, 3, 1\}$$

则所求直线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-4}{1}$.

四、计算下列各题 (每小题 8 分, 共 32 分)

1. 设直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+3y+2z+1=0 \\ 2x-y-10z+3=0 \end{cases}$, 平面 $\Pi: 2x-y+z-2=0$, 求直线 L 与平面 Π 的夹角.

解: 直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+3y+2z+1=0 \\ 2x-y-10z+3=0 \end{cases}$ 的方向向量为

$$\vec{s} = \{1, 3, 2\} \times \{2, -1, -10\} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = \{-28, 14, -7\} = 7\{-4, 2, -1\}$$

则
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{|\{-4, 2, -1\} \cdot \{2, -1, 1\}|}{|\{-4, 2, -1\}| \cdot |\{2, -1, 1\}|} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{21}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{126}}$$

故所求夹角为 $\arcsin \frac{11}{\sqrt{126}}$.

2. 在曲面 $z = xy$ 上求出一点, 使曲面 $z = xy$ 在该点的法向量与函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在点 $P(1, 2, 1)$ 处的梯度平行, 并写出过该点的切平面方程.

解: 设所求点的坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则曲面 $z = xy$ 在该点的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{y_0, x_0, -1\}$, 函数

$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在点 $P(1, 2, 1)$ 处的梯度为 $\text{grad } u|_{(1,2,1)} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}|_{(1,2,1)} = \{2, 4, 2\}$.

由已知条件, $\vec{n} \parallel \text{grad } u|_{(1,2,1)}$, 则 $\frac{y_0}{2} = \frac{x_0}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故 $x_0 = -2, y_0 = -1, z_0 = x_0 y_0 = 2$.

于是, 所求点的坐标为 $(-2, -1, 2)$, 过该点的切平面方程为

$$1 \cdot (x+2) + 2(y+1) + (z-2) = 0, \text{ 即 } x+2y+z+2=0.$$

3. 计算 $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2y| dx dy$, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$.

解一: 记 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y$. $D_2: 2y \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$. 则

$$\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2y| dx dy = \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) dx dy - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) dx dy - 2 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy - 2 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) dx dy \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr - 2 \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} (r^2 - 2r \sin\theta) r dr \\
&= 2\pi \cdot \frac{16}{4} + \frac{8}{3} \int_0^\pi \sin^4 \theta d\theta = 8\pi + \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = 8\pi + \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 9\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

解二：记 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y$, $D_2: 2y \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$. 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2y| dx dy &= \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) dx dy - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) dx dy \\
&= \int_\pi^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (r^3 - 2r^2 \sin\theta) dr + \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^2 (r^3 - 2r^2 \sin\theta) dr - \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} (r^3 - 2r^2 \sin\theta) d\theta \\
&= \int_\pi^{2\pi} (4 - \frac{16\sin\theta}{3}) d\theta + \int_0^\pi (4 - 4\sin^4\theta - \frac{16}{3}\sin\theta + \frac{16}{3}\sin^4\theta) d\theta - \int_0^\pi (4\sin^4\theta - \frac{16}{3}\sin^4\theta) d\theta \\
&= 4\pi + \frac{32}{3} + 4\pi - \frac{32}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \int_0^\pi \sin^4\theta d\theta \\
&= 8\pi + \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4\theta d\theta = 8\pi + \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 9\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

4. 求点 $(1, 1, \frac{1}{2})$ 到曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的最短距离.

解：作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z)$.

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x = 2(x-1) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 2(y-1) + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2(z - \frac{1}{2}) - \lambda = 0 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}, \quad x = y = \frac{1}{1+\lambda}, \quad z = \frac{1+\lambda}{2} = \frac{1}{2x}, \text{ 由 } z = x^2 + y^2 \text{ 可知 } \frac{1}{2x} = 2x^2, \text{ 即 } x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}},$$

所以得到唯一驻点 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}})$, 根据实际情况, 最短距离一定存在, 故该点为所求, 最短

$$\text{距离为 } \sqrt{(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}} - 1)^2 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}} - 1)^2 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} - \frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2}} \sqrt[3]{2}.$$

五、证明题：(本题 6 分)

设 $F(u, v)$ 可微, 试证明曲面 $F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ 上任一点处的切平面都通过一定点.

证明：设 $G(x, y, z) = F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c})$, (x_0, y_0, z_0) 是曲面 $F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ 上任一点, 则该点处

的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \{G_x, G_y, G_z\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F'_1, \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F'_2, -\frac{1}{(z_0 - c)^2} [(x_0 - a)F'_1 + (y_0 - b)F'_2] \right\},$$

过该点的且平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{z_0 - c} F'_1 \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F'_2 \cdot (y - y_0) - \frac{1}{(z_0 - c)^2} [(x_0 - a)F'_1 + (y_0 - b)F'_2] (z - z_0) = 0$$

取 $x = a$, $y = b$, $z = c$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F'_1 \cdot (a - x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F'_2 \cdot (b - y_0) - \frac{1}{(z_0 - c)^2} [(x_0 - a)F'_1 + (y_0 - b)F'_2] (c - z_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F'_1 \cdot (a - x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} F'_2 \cdot (b - y_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} [(x_0 - a)F'_1 + (y_0 - b)F'_2] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此, (a, b, c) 在该切平面上.