第-	一题	(选择)	真空)	以卜	母题!	5分共	30分	•				
1.	函数	z = f(z)	x,y)	E点()	$(x_0, y_0)$	处具有	盲偏导	数是	它在该	亥点存	在全得	数分的

(A)必要而非充分条件

(B)充分而非必要条件

(C)充分必要条件

(D)既非充分又非必要条件

2、设
$$z = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$$
,  $x = u + v$ ,  $y = u - v$ , 则 $z_u + z_v =$  (C)

(A)  $\frac{u-v}{u^2-v^2}$  (B)  $\frac{v-u}{u^2-v^2}$  (C)  $\frac{u-v}{u^2+v^2}$  (D)  $\frac{v-u}{u^2+v^2}$ 

( A )

3、设
$$z = xye^{-xy}$$
, 则 $z'_x(x,-x) =$  (D)

(A) 
$$-2x(1+x^2)e^{x^2}$$
 (B)  $2x(1-x^2)e^{x^2}$  (C)  $-x(1-x^2)e^{x^2}$  (D)  $-x(1+x^2)e^{x^2}$ 

4、曲线 
$$x = 2\sin t, y = 4\cos t, z = t$$
 在点 $(2,0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 处的法平面方程是 (C)

(A) 
$$2x - z = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 (B)  $2x - z = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4$  (C)  $4y - z = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  (D)  $4y - z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

5、设函数z = f(x,y)具有二阶连续偏导数,在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处,有

$$f_x(P_0) = 0, f_y(P_0) = 0, f_{xx}(P_0) = f_{yy}(P_0) = 0, f_{xy}(P_0) = f_{yx}(P_0) = 2, \quad \text{(C)}$$

(A) 点  $P_0$  是函数 Z 的极大值点

(B) 点  $P_0$  是函数 z 的极小值点

(C) 点  $P_0$  非函数 z 的极值点 (D) 条件不够,无法判定

6、函数 
$$f(x,y,z) = z - 2 在 4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
条件下的极大值是 ( C )

(B) 0

(C)-1

(D) -2

第二题。计算下列积分(每题10分,共40分)

7. 计算下列对坐标的曲面积分:

 $\iint_{\mathbb{T}} x^2 y^2 z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \,, \ \ \mathrm{其中}\Sigma 是球面 \, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \, \mathrm{的下半部分的下侧};$ 

解:  $(1)\Sigma$ :  $z = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ , 下侧,  $\Sigma$ 在 xOy 面上的投影区域  $D_{xy}$ 为:  $x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$ .

$$\begin{split} \iint_{\Sigma} x^{2} y^{2} z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y &= -\iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} y^{2} \left( -\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{R} r^{4} \cos^{2}\theta \sin^{2}\theta \left( -\sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} \right) r \mathrm{d}r \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}2\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{R} \left[ \left( r^{2} - R^{2} \right) + R^{2} \right]^{2} \cdot \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( 1 - \cos 4\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{R} \left[ R^{4} \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} - 2R^{2} \sqrt{\left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right)^{3}} + \sqrt{\left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right)^{5}} \right] \mathrm{d}\left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} \cdot 2\pi \left[ \frac{2}{3} R^{4} \left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{5} R^{2} \left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{7} \left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right)^{\frac{7}{2}} \right]_{0}^{R} \\ &= \frac{2}{105} \pi R^{7} \end{split}$$

8.利用曲线积分,求下列曲线所围成的图形的面积: 星形线  $x = a\cos^3 t$ ,  $y = a\sin^3 t$ ; 解.

$$A = \oint_{L} -y dx = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} a \sin^{3} t \cdot 3a \cos^{2} t (-\sin t) dt$$

$$= 3a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{4} t \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2} 2t \cdot \sin^{2} t dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 4t) (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 2t - \cos 4t + \cos 2t \cos 4t) dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} a^{2} \left[ 2\pi + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2t + \cos 6t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \pi a^{2}$$

9.设质点受力作用,力的反方向指向原点,大小与质点离原点的距离成正比,若质点由(a,0)沿椭圆移动到 B(0,b),求力所做的功.

解: 依题意知 
$$F=kxi+kyj$$
, 且  $L$ : 
$$\begin{cases} x=a\cos t \\ y=a\sin t \end{cases}$$
,  $t$ :  $0 \to \frac{\pi}{2}$ 
$$W = \int_{L} kxdx + kydy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ ka\cos t \left( -\sin t \right) + kb\sin t \cdot b\cos t \right] dt$$
$$= \frac{k\left( b^{2} - a^{2} \right)}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt$$
$$= \frac{k\left( b^{2} - a^{2} \right)}{2} \left[ \frac{-\cos 2t}{2} \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{k\left( b^{2} - a^{2} \right)}{2}$$
(其中  $k$  为比例系数)

10. 
$$\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, 其中  $L$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  (按逆时针方向绕行);

解答: 圆周的参数方程为:  $x=a\cos t$ ,  $y=a\sin t$ ,  $t:0\rightarrow 2\pi$ .

故 
$$\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ (a\cos t + a\sin t)(-a\sin t) - (a\cos t - a\sin t)a\cos t \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (-a^2) dt$$

$$= -2\pi$$

第三题 (证明题) 以下每题 10分, 共30分

11. 请完整陈述 Green 公式, 并且证明之。

12. 设 C 是取正向的圆周 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ , f(x)是正的连续函数, 证明:

$$\oint_{\mathcal{C}} x f(y) dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx \ge 2\pi$$

证明: 由格林公式有

$$\oint_C x f(y) dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx = \iint_D \left[ f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dx dy,$$

其中 D 是由  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$  所围成的区域。而

$$\iint_{D} f(x)dxdy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{1-\sqrt{1-(x-1)^{2}}}^{1+\sqrt{1-(x-1)^{2}}} f(x)dy = 2\int_{0}^{2} f(x)\sqrt{1-(x-1)^{2}} dx,$$

$$\iint_{D} f(y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{2} dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-(y-1)^{2}}}^{1+\sqrt{1-(y-1)^{2}}} f(y)dx = 2\int_{0}^{2} f(y)\sqrt{1-(y-1)^{2}} dy,$$

即

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x)dxdy = \iint\limits_{D} f(y)dxdy \,,$$

所以

$$\oint_C x f(y) dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx = \iint_D \left[ f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dx dy = \iint_D \left[ f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dx dy \ge \iint_D 2d\sigma = 2\pi$$

13. 设函数 f(x,y) 在单位圆域上有连续的偏导数,且在边界上的值恒为零。证明:

$$f(0,0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{-1}{2\pi} \iint_D \frac{xf_x' + yf_y'}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

其中: **D** 为圆域  $\varepsilon^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ .

证明: 取极坐标系,由 
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
 得到

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta,$$

将上式两端同乘r,得到

$$r\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}r\cos\theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}r\sin\theta = xf_x' + yf_y'.$$

于是有

$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{xf_{x}' + yf_{y}'}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = \iint_{D} \frac{1}{r^{2}} r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} r dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\varepsilon}^{1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \Big|_{\varepsilon}^{1} d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta - \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\varepsilon \cos \theta, \varepsilon \sin \theta) d\theta = 0 - \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\varepsilon \cos \theta, \varepsilon \sin \theta) d\theta$$
$$= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\varepsilon \cos \theta, \varepsilon \sin \theta) d\theta$$

由积分中值定理、有

$$I = -2\pi \cdot f(\varepsilon \cos \theta_1, \varepsilon \sin \theta_1)$$
,  $\sharp + 0 \le \theta_1 \le 2\pi$ .

故 
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{-1}{2\pi} \iint_D \frac{xf_x' + yf_y'}{x^2 + y^2} dxdy = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} f(\varepsilon \cos \theta_1, \varepsilon \sin \theta_1) = f(0,0)$$