# C卷参考答案

### 中国石油大学(北京)2018-2019 学年第二学期

## 《数学分析 II》期末补考试卷

考试方式 (闭卷考试)

班级:	
姓名:	
学号:	

题号	_	=	三	四	五.	六	七	总分
得分								

(试卷不得拆开,所有答案均写在题后相应位置)

#### 填空题(每题3分,共15分)

- 1.  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2-1}} = 2$
- 2. 设 $f(x, y, z) = x^2yz$ 、则 $\nabla \times (\nabla f)$  (梯度的旋度) 为: 0
- 3. 设函数u = xyz,它在点A(5,1,2)处沿到点B(9,4,14)的方向 $\overrightarrow{AB}$ 上的方向导数为:  $\frac{98}{13}$
- 4. 设L是圆周 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$ , $0 \le t \le 2\pi$ ,方向为逆时针方向。则第二类曲线积分 $\oint_L x dy = \pi a^2$
- 5. 交换积分 $\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1-x^2} f(x,y) dy$ 的次序为:  $\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x,y) dx$

#### 二、选择题(每题3分,共15分)

- 1. 函数 $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在(0,0)点处(D)
- (A) 不连续; (B) 偏导数存在; (C) 可微; (D) 沿着任意方向的方向导数存在.
- 2. 已知函数f(x,y)在(0,0)的某邻域内有定义,且 $f_x(0,0) = 2$ ,  $f_y(0,0) = 1$ , 则(B)
  - (A) 曲面z = f(x,y)在(0,0,f(0,0))处的法向量为(2,1,1);
  - (B) 曲线  $\begin{cases} z = f(x,y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  在(0,0, f(0,0))处的切向量为(1,0,2);
  - (C) 曲线  $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  在(0,0,f(0,0))处的切向量为(2,0,1);
  - (D)  $dz|_{0,0} = 2dx + dy$ .
- 3. 设 D 为 单 位 圆 域  $x^2+y^2 \le 1$ ,  $I_1 = \iint_D (x^3+y^3) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$ ,  $I_2 = \iint_D (x^4+y^4) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$ ,  $I_3 = \iint_D (x^4+y^4) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$  $\iint_{D} (2x^6 + y^5) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \, \mathbb{M} \quad (D)$ 
  - (A)  $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$ ;

(B)  $I_3 < I_1 < I_2$ ;

(C)  $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ ;

- (D)  $I_1 < I_3 < I_2$ .
- 4. 设L是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $\vec{n}$ 是L的外法线向量,  $u(x,y) = \frac{1}{12}(x^4 + y^4)$ ,则 $\oint_L \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} ds$ 等于(A)

- (A)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , (B)  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ , (C)  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ , (D)  $-\frac{3\pi}{2}$
- 5. 设S:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2(z \ge 0)$ ,  $S_1$ 为S在第一卦限中的部分,则(C)
  - (A)  $\iint_S x dS = 4 \iint_{S_1} x dS$ ;
- (B)  $\iint_{S} y dS = 4 \iint_{S_1} y dS$ ;
  - (C)  $\iint_{S} z dS = 4 \iint_{S_{1}} z dS;$
- (D)  $\iint_{S} xyz dS = 4 \iint_{S_{1}} xyz dS$

#### 三、解答题(每题6分,共30分)

- 1.  $\bar{x}I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx \, (n \in Z^+)$ 
  - $\mathfrak{M}: \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \, d \sin x = \left[\cos^{n-1} x \sin x\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$+(n-1)\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{2}x\cos^{n-2}x\,\mathrm{d}x$$
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=  $(n-1)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1-\cos^2 x] \cos^{n-2} x \, dx$ ,所以得到:

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} = \dots = \begin{cases} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}, & n = 2m \\ \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}, & n = 2m+1 \end{cases}$$

解:将方程的两边关于 u 求导得到:

$$\begin{cases} 2u - 2xx_u - y_u = 0 \\ -1 - yx_u - xy_u = 0 \end{cases} - - - - - (4)$$

解方程得到:

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{2xu+1}{2x^2-y} - --- (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = -\frac{2x+2yv}{2x^2-y} - --- (1)$$

3. 计算由抛物线 $y^2 = mx$ ,  $y^2 = nx$ 和直线y = ax, y = bx所围区域 D 的面积(0 < m < n, 0 < a < b)。

解:  $\iint_D 1 dx dy$ 采用坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x = u/v^2 \\ y = u/v \end{cases}$ , 则原式积分为:

$$\iint_{D} 1 \, dx \, dy = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv \int_{m}^{n} u \, du \, \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}} \frac{1}{v^{4}} \, dv = \frac{(n^{2} - m^{2})(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6a^{3}b^{3}$$

4. 计算积分 $\iint_V \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) dx dy dz$ ,其中V为椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$ 

解: 
$$\iiint_{V} \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} dx dy dz = 2 \int_{0}^{c} \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy - - - 2$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{c} \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} \pi ab \left[1 - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}}\right] dz = 2\pi ab \left[\frac{c}{3} - \frac{c}{5}\right] = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc - -2$$

同理可得:  $\iiint_V \frac{y^2}{b^2} dx dy dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc = \iiint_V \frac{x^2}{a^2} dx dy dz$ 

所以有: 
$$\iiint_V \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) dx dy dz = \frac{4}{5} \pi abc - - 2$$

5. 设u = u(x,y)可微, 在极坐标变换下 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 下, 证明

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

证明:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - - - (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - - - (2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 - - - (2)$$

四、 解答题(本题 10 分)验证积分 $\int_L (2x + \sin y)dx + (x \cos y)dy$  与路径无关,并求原函数u(x,y)使得 $du(x,y) = (2x + \sin y)dx + (x \cos y)dy$  解:  $P(x,y) = 2x + \sin y$ ,  $Q(x,y) = x \cos y$ , 所以有:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \cos y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

所以得出积分与路径无关。.....5

$$(2x + \sin y)dx + (x\cos y)dy = d[x^2 + x\sin y + C]$$

所以,有 $u(x,y) = x^2 + x \sin y + C$ 。......5

五、解答题(本题 10 分)计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx - dx dy$ ,其中  $\Sigma$  为曲面  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$   $(z \ge 0)$ 的下侧。

解:添加辅助面 
$$\Sigma_1: z = 0$$
  $(x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$ ,取上侧, (2分)

则根据高斯公式可得:

$$I + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx - dx dy = - \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^{2} + 3y^{2}) dx dy dz$$
 (3 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{1-r^2} 3r^2 dz = -2\pi \int_0^1 (3r^3 - 3r^5) dr = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 (2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

故 
$$I-\pi=-\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 ,即:  $I=\frac{\pi}{2}$  。 (1分)

六、计算题(本题 10 分)计算 $\oint_L (y^2+z^2)dx+(z^2+x^2)dy+(x^2+y^2)dz$ ,其中L为x+y+z=1与三个坐标平面的交线,从z轴正向看,方向为逆时针方向。

解: 由斯托克斯公式:

$$\oint_{L} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dx + (z^{2} + x^{2}) dy + (x^{2} + y^{2}) dz = \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^{2} + z^{2} & z^{2} + x^{2} & x^{2} + y^{2} \end{vmatrix} dS = --4$$

$$= \iint_{S} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[ 2y - 2z + 2z - 2x + 2x - 2y \right] dS - - - 4$$

= 0 - - - 2

七、 解答题(本题 10 分)已知空间中 n 个点的坐标分别是

$$A_i(x_i, y_i, z_i), \qquad i = 1, 2, \cdots n$$

试求一点,使得它与这 n 个点距离的平方和最小。

解:设目标函数为:

$$L(x, y, z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2 \dots \dots 4$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(x - x_i) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(y - y_i) = 0 \dots \dots 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(z - z_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得到解为:

$$x = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$
$$y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i}{n}$$
$$z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i}{n}$$

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