- 1. $\lim_{(y,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2-1}} = 2$
- 2. 设 $f(x, v, z) = x^2vz$. 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: $\frac{98}{12}$
- 4. 设L是圆周 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ v = a \sin t \end{cases}$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$,方向为逆时针方向。则第二类曲线积分 $\oint_L x dy = \pi a^2$
- 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);

 - (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 $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$, $I_1=\iint_D (x^3+y^3) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$, $I_2=\iint_D (x^4+y^4) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$, $I_3=\iint_D (x^3+y^3) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$, $I_3=I_1$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{D}} (2x^6 + y^5) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathbb{M}$$
 (D)

(A) $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$;

(B) $I_3 < I_1 < I_2$;

(C) $I_2 < I_2 < I_1$;

- (D) $I_1 < I_2 < I_2$.
- 4. 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) $\iint_{S} xyz dS = 4 \iint_{S_1} xyz dS$
- 1. $\Re I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x \, (n \in Z^+)$

解: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \, d \sin x = [\cos^{n-1} x \sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$+(n-1)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^{n-2} x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

= $(n-1)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1-\cos^2 x] \cos^{n-2} x \, dx$,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:

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

解方程得到:

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

3. 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: $\iiint_V \frac{z^2}{c^2} dx dy dz = 2 \int_0^c \frac{z^2}{c^2} dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy$

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

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

4. 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:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 &+ \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \end{split}$$

一、 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。

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

所以,有 $u(x,y) = x^2 + x \sin y + C$ 。

- 二、解答题(本题 10 分)计算曲面积分 $I=\iint_\Sigma x^3\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z+y^3\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x-\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$,其中 Σ 为曲面 $z=1-x^2-y^2\ (z\geq 0)$ 的下侧。
- 解:添加辅助面 $\Sigma_1 : z = 0 \ (x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$,取上侧

则根据高斯公式可得:

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

$$= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{0}^{1-r^{2}} 3r^{2} dz = -2\pi \int_{0}^{1} (3r^{3} - 3r^{5}) dr = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\not \subset \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx - dx dy = -\iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} dx dy = -\pi$$

故
$$I-\pi=-\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 , 即: $I=\frac{\pi}{2}$