2011-2012 学年第二学期工科高等数学(2-2)期中试题参考答案

- 一、填空题(每空3分,共计18分)
- 1. 设 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{3}$, $|\vec{b}| = 1$, $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则向量 $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ 的模为 $\sqrt{7}$.
- 2. 过曲面 $z = 4 x^2 y^2$ 上点 P 处的切平面平行于 2x + 2y + z 1 = 0 ,则点 P 的坐标为 (1,1,2) .
- 3. 函数 $z=1-(x^2+2y^2)$ 在点 $M(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{2})$ 处沿曲线 $x^2+2y^2=1$ 在该点的内法线方向n 的方向导数为 $\sqrt{6}$.
- 4. 设D为 $y = x^3$ 及x = -1, y = 1所围成的闭区域,则 $I = \iint_D xydxdy = 0$.
- 5. $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \underbrace{1 \sin 1}_{...}.$
- 6. 设函数 f 具有二阶连续的偏导数,u = f(xy, x+y),则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{f_1' + xy f_{11}'' + (x+y) f_{12}'' + f_{22}''}{f_1'' + f_2''}$.
- 二、选择题(每小题3分,共计12分)
- 1. z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微是该函数在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续的(B)
 - (A) 必要非充分条件;
- (B) 充分非必要条件;
- (C) 充分必要条件;
- (D) 既非充分也非必要条件.

$$I_1 = \iint_{D_1} \sin(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} d\sigma = \iint_{D_2} \sin(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} d\sigma$$
 之间的关系是(C).

$$(A)I_1 = I_2;$$
 $(B)I_1 \le 2I_2;$ $(C)I_1 = 4I_2;$ $(D)I_1 = 8I_2.$

3. 设 z = z(x, y) 由方程 $y + z = xf(y^2 - z^2)$ 确定, f 可微,

- (A) x_{i} (B) y_{i} (C) z_{i} (D) 1.
- 4. 函数 $u = xy^z$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 等于 (D).

- (A) zxy^z ; (B) xy^{z-1} ; (C) y^{z-1} ; (D) y^z .

三、计算题(每题7分,共计35分)

- 1. 求与已知平面2x+y+2z+5=0平行且与三个坐标平面所围成的四面体的体积为1的平 面的方程,
- 解:由于所求平面与已知平面2x+y+2z+5=0平行,

故设该平面方程为: 2x + y + 2z + D = 0;

又所求平面与坐标平面所围四面体的体积为1,即

$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{|D|}{2} \times |D| \times \frac{|D|}{2} = 1$$
, $\mathcal{A} = \pm 2\sqrt[3]{3}$,

所求平面方程为: $2x + y + 2z \pm 2\sqrt[3]{3} = 0$.

2. 计算二重积分 $\iint (x-y)^2 dxdy$, 其中 D 为 $x^2+y^2 \le 1$.

$$\Re: (x-y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$$
,

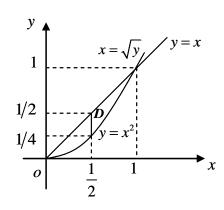
又积分区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,2xy 关于 y 为奇 函数,利用对称性,则 $\iint 2xydxdy = 0$,

故
$$\iint_D (x-y)^2 dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy,$$

在极坐标系下, D 可表示为: $\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \\ 0 \le r \le 1, \end{cases} \therefore \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

- 1. 计算二次积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx$.
- 解:根据二次积分的形式,可得积分区域D如图所示, 要改变积分次序,将D化为x型区域,

即 $D_x: \frac{1}{2} \le x \le 1, x^2 \le y \le x$.



$$\therefore \iint_{D} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x(e - e^{x}) dx = \frac{3e}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}.$$

4. 设
$$u = f(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z})$$
,求 du .

解: (方法一):
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} f_1'$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f_1' + \frac{1}{z} f_2'$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2} f_2'$, 则

$$du = \frac{1}{y} f_1' dx + \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} f_1' + \frac{1}{z} f_2'\right) dy - \frac{y}{z^2} f_2' dz.$$

(方法二): 利用全微分形式不变性,得

$$du = f_1'd(\frac{x}{y}) + f_2'd(\frac{y}{z}) = f_1'\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + f_2'\frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{y}f_1'dx + (-\frac{x}{y^2}f_1' + \frac{1}{z}f_2')dy - \frac{y}{z^2}f_2'dz.$$

5. 求区域 Ω 的体积V,其中 Ω 是由半球面 $z=\sqrt{3a^2-x^2-y^2}$ 及旋转抛物面 $x^2+y^2=2az$ 所围成(a>0).

解: (方法一) 利用二重积分

半球面与旋转曲面交线为
$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2az \end{cases}, \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2a^2 \\ z = a \end{cases}, \quad \text{则} \; \Omega \; \; \text{在 xoy 面上的投$$

影域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 2a^2$,

所求体积
$$V = \iint_{D} (\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2a}) dxdy$$
,利用极坐标系,

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} (\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2} - \frac{r^2}{2a}) r dr = 2\pi a^3 (\sqrt{3} - \frac{5}{6}).$$

(方法二)利用三重积分与柱面坐标系,

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}a} \int_{\frac{r^{2}}{2a}}^{\sqrt{3}a^{2}-r^{2}} r dz = 2\pi a^{3} (\sqrt{3} - \frac{5}{6}).$$

四、解答题(每题9分,共计27分)

1. 求曲线
$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2, \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 (1,1,2) 处的切线方程与法平面方程.

解: (方法一): 曲线方程
$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2, \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 可化简为
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2, \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$
 易知其参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}\cos t, \\ y = \sqrt{2}\sin t, \, \text{在点}(1,1,2) \, \text{处}, \, \text{对应的}\, t = \frac{\pi}{4}, \, \text{该点处的切向量为} \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(-\sqrt{2}\sin t, \sqrt{2}\cos t, 0)$$
 $\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = (-1,1,0) = -(1,-1,0)$,故所求切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{0}$$
; 法平面方程为 $x-y=0$.

(方法二): 利用方程组确定的隐函数求导,方程组 $\begin{cases} z=x^2+y^2, \\ 2x^2+2y^2-z^2=0 \end{cases}$ 两边对 x 求导,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx}, \\ 4x + 4y\frac{dy}{dx} - 2z\frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2y\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = -2x, \\ 2y\frac{dy}{dx} - z\frac{dz}{dx} = -2x \end{cases}$$
解得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}, \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$
,故在点(1,1,2)处,切向量为(1,-1,0),以下同

上(方法一).

2. 求两曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = z$, x + y + z = 1交线上的点到坐标原点的最长与最短距离.

解: 假设所求点为(x, y, z), 为方便起见考察函数 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件 $x^2 + y^2 = z$,

x + y + z = 1下的最大值和最小值.

构造拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda_1(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \lambda_2(x + y + z - 1)$$
,解方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + 2\lambda_1 y + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0, & \text{由前两个方程得} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda_1} = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda_2} = x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 2x^2, & \text{解得} \ x = y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, \ z = 2 \mp \sqrt{3}, & \text{记} \\ z = 1 - 2x \end{cases}$$

$$M_1(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, 2 - \sqrt{3}), \quad M_2(\frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}, 2 + \sqrt{3}), & \text{计算得最} \end{cases}$$
长距离与最短距离分别为 $\sqrt{9 + 5\sqrt{3}}$ 与 $\sqrt{9 - 5\sqrt{3}}$.

3. 设f(u)连续且f(0)=0, 区域 Ω 由 $0 \le z \le h$, $x^2 + y^2 \le t^2$ 围成, 设

$$F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dV, \quad \Re \frac{dF}{dt} \not \boxtimes \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{F(t)}{t^2}.$$

解:在柱面坐标系下
$$\Omega$$
可表示为: $\begin{cases} 0 \le heta \le 2\pi, \\ 0 \le r \le t, \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $0 \le z \le h$

$$F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dV$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t dr \int_0^h [z^2 + f(r^2)] r dz = 2\pi \int_0^t [f(r^2)rh + \frac{rh^3}{3}] dr$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = 2\pi t [f(t^2)h + \frac{h^3}{3}],$$

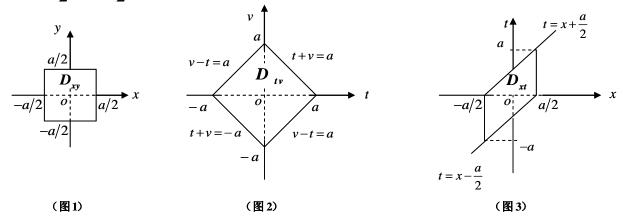
$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{F'(t)}{2t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{2\pi t [f(t^2)h + \frac{h^3}{3}]}{2t} = \pi [f(0)h + \frac{h^3}{3}], \text{ in } \text{ in }$$

$$4 \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \frac{\pi h^3}{3}.$$

五、证明题(8分)

设 f(t) 为连续函数,试证明: $\iint\limits_D f(x-y)dxdy = \int_{-a}^a f(t)(a-|t|)dt$,其中 D 为矩形

域: $|x| \le \frac{a}{2}$, $|y| \le \frac{a}{2}$, 常数 a > 0.



证明 1: 令
$$\begin{cases} x - y = t \\ x + y = v \end{cases}$$
 则
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{t + v}{2} \\ y = \frac{v - t}{2} \end{cases}$$
 , $D_{xy} \Rightarrow D_{tv} : |t + v| \le a, |v - t| \le a.$ (见图 2)

 $\mathbb{H} \ D_{tv}: \{-a \leq t \leq 0, -t-a \leq v \leq t+a\} \ \cup \ \{0 \leq t \leq a, t-a \leq v \leq -t+a\}.$

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(t,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \iint_{D} f(x-y) dx dy = \iint_{D_{tv}} f(t) \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(t,v)} \right| dt dv = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{tv}} f(t) dt dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-a}^{0} f(t) dt \int_{-t-a}^{t+a} dv + \int_{0}^{a} f(t) dt \int_{t-a}^{-t+a} dv \right] = \int_{-a}^{0} f(t) (a+t) dt + \int_{0}^{a} (a-t) f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{a} f(t) (a-|t|) dt.$$

证明 2: 将二重积分化为二次积分得,
$$\iint_D f(x-y)dxdy = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x-y)dy$$

$$(\diamondsuit x - y = t) = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{x - \frac{a}{2}}^{x + \frac{a}{2}} f(t) dt, \quad (\text{见图 3}, 交换积分次序)$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{0} f(t) dt \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{t + \frac{a}{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(t) dt \int_{t - \frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{0} f(t) (a + t) dt + \int_{0}^{a} (a - t) f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{a} f(t) (a - |t|) dt.$$