

答案：

一： 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 A 5 D 6 C 7 B 8 C 9 B 10 B

二： 1 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 2 $\frac{5}{3}$ 3 $\frac{0}{3}$ 4 $\frac{-10\pi}{3}$ 5 $\frac{-8}{3}$

6 $yF'_y(x, y) = xF'_x(x, y)$ 7 $\frac{3x^2}{2}$ 8 $-\sqrt{2}\pi$ 9 $\frac{4\pi a^4}{3}$ 10 $\frac{0}{3}$

三、计算题（每题 4 分，共 20 分）

$$1. ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{(\cos t - t \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2 + 1} dt = \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{t_0} t \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} (2 + t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(2 + t^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (2 + t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{t_0} = \frac{1}{3} \left[(2 + t_0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{2} \right] \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \therefore I &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(2a - a + a \cos t)a(1 - \cos t) + a(t - \sin t)a \sin t] dt = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 t \sin t dt = -a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} t d \cos t \\ &= -a^2 t \cos t \Big|_0^{2\pi} - a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt = -2\pi a^2 \quad (4 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

3. 解：以 y 为参变量，则 y 从 -1 变到 1 ，从而

$$\int_L xy dx = \int_{-1}^1 y^2 \cdot y \cdot dy^2 = 2 \int_{-1}^1 y^4 dy = \frac{2}{5} y^5 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{4}{5} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

4. 解 Σ 在 xoy 平面上的投影 $D_{xy}: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$

$$\text{则 } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy = - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 e^r dr = 2\pi e(1 - e) \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$5. \text{解 } \iint_{\Sigma} z dxdy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy = - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 dr = -\frac{2}{3}\pi \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

四. 解 由格林公式

$$I = \oint_C y^3 dx + (3x - x^3) dy = 3 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dxdy = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R (1 - r^2) r dr = 3\pi R^2 \left(1 - \frac{R^2}{2}\right)$$

所以，当 $R = \sqrt{2}$ 时， $I = 0$. (4 分)

令 $\frac{dI}{dR} = 6\pi R - 6\pi R^3 = 0$ ，解得 $R = 1$ ， $I''|_{R=1} = [6\pi - 18\pi R^2]|_{R=1} = -12\pi < 0$ ，所以， $R = 1$

是唯一的极大值点，即也是最大值点，其最大值 $I(1) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ (8 分)

五 (6 分) .解: $\because \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x$, \therefore 积分与路径无关

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 (1+y^4) dy = \frac{1}{3} + \left[y + \frac{1}{5} y^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{23}{15} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

六 (10 分) .解: $\because \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = y\varphi'(x), \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xy$, 又因为积分与路径无关, $\therefore \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,

即 $\varphi'(x) = 2x$, $\varphi(x) = x^2 + c$, 由 $\varphi(0) = 0$ 得 $c = 0$, 于是 $\varphi(x) = x^2$,

$$I = \int_0^1 0 dx + \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{1}{2}.$$

七 (8 分) 解: $\because \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x}{y^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \quad (x \neq 0, y \neq 0)$, 所以是某函数的全微分. (2 分)

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_1^x \left(\frac{1}{x} + 2x \right) dx + \int_1^y \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2} \right) dy = (\ln x + x^2) \Big|_1^x + \left(y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} \right) \Big|_1^y \\ &= \ln x + x^2 - 1 + y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} - \ln x - x^2 = y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以原函数为 $u(x, y) = y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} + c$, (6 分)

$$\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} \left(\frac{y}{x} + 2\frac{x}{y} \right) dx + \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2} \right) dy = \left(y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} \right) \Big|_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} = 3 \ln 2 + \frac{4}{3} - 1 = 3 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

八解设 $\Sigma_1: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$ 的上侧, Ω 为 Σ 与 Σ_1 所围的空间区域 (2 分)

$$I = \oiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} xz dy dz + z^2 dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} xz dy dz + z^2 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 3z dv - \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = 3\pi \int_0^1 r(1-r^4) dr - \pi = 0$$

(8 分)