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高等数学(下)习题解答

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大学数学(I)微积分---2

复习提要

1. 二次曲面和方程
2. 多元函数的定义, 连续, 可微, 偏导存在, 偏导连续之间的关系
3. 隐函数的偏导数 (一阶及二阶)
4. 方向导数、梯度和散度的定义及计算公式
5. 多元微分学的几何应用
6. 多元函数的极值 (包括条件极值)
7. 函数的奇偶性, 积分区域对称性与二重积分计算的关系, 二重积分的几何意义, 三重积分 (利用柱面坐标和球面坐标) 的计算
8. 两类曲线积分计算、格林公式、曲线积分与路径无关的条件, 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分
9. 正项级数、交错级数的敛散性、绝对收敛、条件收敛
10. 函数展开成幂级数 (间接法), 傅立叶级数的收敛定理
11. 一阶微分方程计算、二阶常系数线性方程的解与特征方程的关系

向量及其运算

一、 填空题:

1. 设 $\mathbf{a}=\{3,2,1\}$, $\mathbf{b}=\{2,\frac{4}{3},k\}$. 若 $\mathbf{a}\perp\mathbf{b}$, 则 $k=-\frac{26}{3}$; 若 $\mathbf{a}\parallel\mathbf{b}$, 则 $k=-\frac{3}{2}$.
2. 已知三点坐标 $A(3,1,2)$, $B(1,-1,1)$, $C(2,0,k)$. 若 A,B,C 共线, 则 $k=-\frac{3}{2}$.
3. 已知 $|\mathbf{a}|=2$, $|\mathbf{b}|=3$, 夹角 $\langle\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b}\rangle=\frac{\pi}{3}$, 则 $|2\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}|=\sqrt{13}$.
4. $\mathbf{a}=2\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}+3\mathbf{k}$, $\mathbf{b}=\mathbf{i}+3\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{k}$, 则 $|2\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}|=\sqrt{83}$, $\text{Proj}_{\mathbf{b}}\mathbf{a}=-\frac{4}{\sqrt{11}}$, $\cos\langle\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b}\rangle=-\frac{4}{\sqrt{154}}$.
5. 设 $(\mathbf{a}\times\mathbf{b})\cdot\mathbf{c}=2$, 则 $[(\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b})\times(\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{c})]\cdot(\mathbf{c}+\mathbf{a})=4$.
6. 平行于矢量 $\mathbf{a}=\{6,-7,6\}$ 的单位矢量 $\mathbf{b}=(\frac{6}{11}, -\frac{7}{11}, \frac{6}{11})$.
7. 设 $\mathbf{a}=\{2,1,2\}$, $\mathbf{b}=\{4,-1,10\}$, $\mathbf{c}=\mathbf{b}-\lambda\mathbf{a}$, 且 $\mathbf{a}\perp\mathbf{c}$, 则 $\lambda=3$.

二、 计算题:

1. 已知单位向量 $\mathbf{P}_0$ 与 x 轴、 y 轴的交角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$, 与 z 轴的夹角为钝角, 又 $\mathbf{a}=2\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{k}$, 试计算: ① $\mathbf{P}_0\cdot\mathbf{a}$; ② $\mathbf{P}_0\times\mathbf{a}$; ③ $(\mathbf{P}_0\times\mathbf{a})\cdot(2\mathbf{P}_0-3\mathbf{a})$.

解: 单位向量 $\mathbf{P}_0=(\cos\frac{\pi}{3}, \cos\frac{\pi}{3}, -\sqrt{1-\cos^2\frac{\pi}{3}-\cos^2\frac{\pi}{3}})=(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$, $\mathbf{a}=(0, 2, -1)$,

所以 ① $\mathbf{P}_0\cdot\mathbf{a}=(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})\cdot(0, 2, -1)=1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

② $\mathbf{P}_0\times\mathbf{a}=(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})\times(0, 2, -1)=(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})=(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$;

③ $(\mathbf{P}_0\times\mathbf{a})\cdot(2\mathbf{P}_0-3\mathbf{a})=2(\mathbf{P}_0\times\mathbf{a})\cdot\mathbf{P}_0-3(\mathbf{P}_0\times\mathbf{a})\cdot\mathbf{a}=0$.

2. 设 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 均为非零向量, 且 $\mathbf{a}=\mathbf{b}\times\mathbf{c}$, $\mathbf{b}=\mathbf{c}\times\mathbf{a}$, $\mathbf{c}=\mathbf{a}\times\mathbf{b}$, 求 $|\mathbf{a}|+|\mathbf{b}|+|\mathbf{c}|$.

解: 根据已知条件, 向量 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 两两相互垂直, 且长度都为 1, 所以 $|\mathbf{a}|+|\mathbf{b}|+|\mathbf{c}|=3$.

3. 若 $\overrightarrow{AB}=\vec{a}+5\vec{b}$, $\overrightarrow{BC}=-2\vec{a}+8\vec{b}$, $\overrightarrow{CD}=3(\vec{a}-\vec{b})$, 试证: A, B, D 三点在同一直线上.

证明: 只需证向量 $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AD}$ 为共线. 通过计算有

$$\overrightarrow{AD}=\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{BC}+\overrightarrow{CD}=2\vec{a}+10\vec{b}=2(\vec{a}+5\vec{b})$$

4. 设 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$ 为非零向量, $|\mathbf{b}|=2$, $\langle\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\rangle=\frac{\pi}{3}$, 求 $\lim_{x\rightarrow 0}\frac{|\vec{a}+x\vec{b}|-|\vec{a}|}{x}$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\rightarrow 0}\frac{|\vec{a}+x\vec{b}|-|\vec{a}|}{x} &= \lim_{x\rightarrow 0}\frac{\sqrt{(\vec{a}+x\vec{b})\cdot(\vec{a}+x\vec{b})}-\sqrt{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a}}}{x} = \lim_{x\rightarrow 0}\frac{\sqrt{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a}+x^2\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}+2x\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}-\sqrt{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a}}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x\rightarrow 0}\frac{x\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}+2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}{\sqrt{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a}+x^2\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}+2x\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}+\sqrt{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a}}} = \frac{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|} = |\vec{b}|\cos\langle\vec{a}, \vec{b}\rangle = 2\times\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}\end{aligned}$$

5. 已知设 $|\vec{m}|=5, |\vec{n}|=3, \vec{m}$ 与 $\vec{n}$ 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{6}$, 设 $\vec{AB} = \vec{m} + 2\vec{n}, \vec{AD} = \vec{m} - 3\vec{n}$.

求以 $\vec{AB}, \vec{AD}$ 为边的平行四边形的面积.

解: 求以 $\vec{AB}, \vec{AD}$ 为边的平行四边形的面积可以看成计算 $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}$ 的模.

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD} = (\vec{m} + 2\vec{n}) \times (\vec{m} - 3\vec{n}) = -3\vec{m} \times \vec{n} + 2\vec{n} \times \vec{m} = -5\vec{m} \times \vec{n}$$

$$|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}| = 5 \times |\vec{m} \times \vec{n}| = 5 \cdot |\vec{m}| \cdot |\vec{n}| \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{75}{2}$$

6. 若矢量 $\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}$ 垂直于 $7\vec{a} - 5\vec{b}$, 且矢量 $\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}$ 垂直于 $7\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$, 求 $\vec{a}$ 与 $\vec{b}$ 的夹角.

根据已知, $(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \cdot (7\vec{a} - 5\vec{b}) = 0, (\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) \cdot (7\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) = 0$, 即有

$$\begin{cases} 7\vec{a}^2 + 16\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 15\vec{b}^2 = 0 \\ 7\vec{a}^2 - 30\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 8\vec{b}^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 7 \cdot k^2 + 16 \cdot k \cos \theta - 15 = 0 \\ 7 \cdot k^2 - 30k \cos \theta + 8 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (k = \frac{|\vec{a}|}{|\vec{b}|})$$

解:

二者相减可得 $46 \cdot k \cos \theta - 23 = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2 \cos \theta}$, 所以

$$7 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2 \cos \theta}\right)^2 + 16 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cos \theta} \cdot \cos \theta - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ (舍去)}$$

7. 已知三矢量 $\vec{a} = (2, 3, -1), \vec{b} = (1, -2, 3), \vec{c} = (1, -2, -7)$, 若矢量 $\vec{d}$ 分别与 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ 垂直, 且 $\vec{d} \cdot \vec{c} = 10$, 求矢量 $\vec{d}$.

解:

设 $\vec{d} = (x, y, z)$, 根据条件有

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{d} = 0 \\ \vec{b} \cdot \vec{d} = 0 \\ \vec{d} \cdot \vec{c} = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 3y - z = 0 \\ x - 2y + 3z = 0 \\ x - 2y - 7z = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 3y - z = 0 \\ x - 2y + 3z = 0 \\ x - 2y - 7z = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = -1 \end{cases}$$

所以矢量 $\vec{d} = (1, -1, -1)$.

8. 设向量 $\vec{AB}$ 与 $\vec{a} = (8, 9, -12)$ 同向, 且点 $A(2, -1, 7), |\vec{AB}| = 34$, 求点 B 的坐标.

设点 B 的坐标 $(x, y, z), \vec{AB} = (x - 2, y + 1, z - 7)$, 根据条件

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{8} = \frac{y+1}{9} = \frac{z-7}{-12} (=t) \\ (x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-7)^2 = 34^2 \end{cases}$$

解法一:

$$(2 + 8t - 2)^2 + (-1 + 9t + 1)^2 + (7 - 12t - 7)^2 = 34^2 \Rightarrow t = 2$$

所以点 B 的坐标为 $(18, 17, -17)$.

解法二: 根据条件 $|\vec{AB}| = t|\vec{a}| \Rightarrow t = 2, \vec{AB} = t\vec{a} \dots$

9. 已知向量 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ 的模 $|\vec{a}|=2\sqrt{2}$, $|\vec{b}|=3$, 夹角 $\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 求以向量 $\vec{c}=5\vec{a}+2\vec{b}$ 和

$\vec{d}=\vec{a}-3\vec{b}$ 为边的平行四边形对角线的长.

解:

求以向量 $\vec{c}$ 和 $\vec{d}$ 为边的平行四边形对角线的向量 $\vec{r}_1=\vec{c}+\vec{d}=6\vec{a}-\vec{b}$, $\vec{r}_2=\vec{c}-\vec{d}=4\vec{a}+5\vec{b}$.

$$|\vec{r}_1|=|6\vec{a}-\vec{b}|=\sqrt{(6\vec{a}-\vec{b})\cdot(6\vec{a}-\vec{b})}=\sqrt{36\vec{a}^2+\vec{b}^2-12\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}=\sqrt{36\cdot 8+9-12\cdot 2\sqrt{2}\cdot 3\cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}=15$$

$$|\vec{r}_2|=|4\vec{a}+5\vec{b}|=\sqrt{(4\vec{a}+5\vec{b})\cdot(4\vec{a}+5\vec{b})}=\sqrt{16\cdot 8+25\cdot 9+40\cdot 2\sqrt{2}\cdot 3\cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}=\sqrt{128+465}=\sqrt{593}$$

10. 设向量 $\vec{a}=2\vec{i}+3\vec{j}+4\vec{k}$, $\vec{b}=3\vec{i}-\vec{j}-\vec{k}$, (1) 求向量 $\vec{a}$ 的方向余弦; (2) 求向量 $\vec{a}$ 在向量 $\vec{b}$ 上的投影; (3) 若 $|\vec{c}|=3$, 求向量 $\vec{c}$, 使得三向量 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 所构成的平行六面体的体积最大.

解:

$$(1) \text{ 向量 } \vec{a} \text{ 的方向余弦 } (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{29}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}\right);$$

$$(2) \text{ 向量 } \vec{a} \text{ 在向量 } \vec{b} \text{ 上的投影 } \text{Prj}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}};$$

(3) 设向量 $\vec{c}=(x, y, z)$, $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 所构成的平行六面体的体积为

$$V = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = x+14y-11z, x^2+y^2+z^2=9, \text{即要求计算}$$

$V=x+14y-11z$ 在 $x^2+y^2+z^2=9$ 条件下的条件极值.

令 $F=x+14y-11z+\lambda(x^2+y^2+z^2-9)$, 对各自变量求导并令为0,

$$\begin{cases} 1+2\lambda x=0 \\ 14+2\lambda y=0 \\ -11+2\lambda z=0 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2-9=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-\frac{1}{2\lambda} \\ y=-\frac{7}{\lambda} \\ z=\frac{11}{2\lambda} \\ \frac{1}{4\lambda^2}+\frac{49}{\lambda^2}+\frac{121}{4\lambda^2}-9=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\mp\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{6}{53}} \\ y=\mp 7\sqrt{\frac{6}{53}} \\ z=\pm\frac{11}{2}\sqrt{\frac{6}{53}} \\ \frac{1}{\lambda}=\pm\sqrt{\frac{6}{53}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{向量 } \vec{c} = \left(\mp\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{6}{53}}, \mp 7\sqrt{\frac{6}{53}}, \pm\frac{11}{2}\sqrt{\frac{6}{53}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{6}{53}}(\mp 1, \mp 14, \pm 11)$$

曲面和空间曲线

一、下列方程表示什么曲面:

1. $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1$ 椭球面 ; 2. $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - z = 0$ 椭圆抛物面 ;
3. $16x^2 + 4y^2 - z^2 = 64$ 单叶双曲面 ; 4. $x^2 - y - z^2 = 0$ 双曲抛物面 ;

二、求过两曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 1$ 与 $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 0$ 的交线, 而母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程.

解: 母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程中没有字母 z , 只需由原两曲面消去 z 即可. 所以所求柱面方程为 $5x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$ (双曲柱面).

三、求曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 6 - z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转面 S 的方程, 并求出 S 和锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 的交线 xOy 面上的投影.

解: 曲线绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转面 S 方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 6 - z$; 它和锥面的交线 xOy 面上的投影为二者连立

$$\text{消去 } z, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 6 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

四、求以原点为顶点且经过三坐标轴的正圆锥面方程.

解法一: 该正圆锥面方程可以看成是顶点在 $O(0,0,0)$, 准线为空间圆 $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 形成的锥面. 设 L

上任一点 $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$, 过 O 与 M_1 的直线方程为 $\frac{x}{x_1} = \frac{y}{y_1} = \frac{z}{z_1}$ (即锥面上动点 $M(x, y, z)$ 满足的方程), 设

$x_1 = tx, y_1 = ty, z_1 = tz$, 代入准线方程得到

$$\begin{cases} t^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 1 \\ t(x + y + z) = 1 \end{cases}$$

消去 t 得到正圆锥面方程: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (x + y + z)^2$

解法二: 该正圆锥面方程可以看成由一组空间圆 $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2 \\ x + y + z = t \end{cases}$ 形成的旋转面. 消去 t 得到正圆锥面

方程: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (x + y + z)^2$

解法三: 解: (这里仅求 I、VII 卦限内的圆锥面, 其余类推)

$\because$ 圆锥的轴 l 与 $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ 等角, 故 l 的方向数为 $1:1:1$

$\therefore$ 与 l 垂直的平面之一令为 $x + y + z = 1$

平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 在所求的锥面的交线为一圆, 该圆上已知三点 $(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$, 该圆的圆心为 $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$, 故该圆的方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (x - \frac{1}{3})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{3})^2 + (z - \frac{1}{3})^2 = (\frac{2}{3})^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

它即为要求圆锥面的准线.

对锥面上任一点 $M(x, y, z)$, 过 M 与顶点 O 的母线为:

$$\frac{X}{x} = \frac{Y}{y} = \frac{Z}{z}$$

令它与准线的交点为 (X_0, Y_0, Z_0) , 即存在 t , 使 $X_0 = xt, Y_0 = yt, Z_0 = zt$, 将它们代入准线方程, 并消去 t 得:

$$xy + yz + zx = 0$$

此即为要求的圆锥面的方程。

解法四: $\because$ 圆锥的轴 l 与 $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ 等角, 故 l 的方向 $\vec{l} = (1, 1, 1)$, 正圆锥上的任意点 $M(x, y, z)$ 与顶点 O 形成的向量 $\vec{OM} = (x, y, z)$ 与 l 的方向 $\vec{l} = (1, 1, 1)$ 夹角相等, 所以

$$\cos(\vec{OM}, \vec{l}) = \cos(\vec{i}, \vec{l})$$

$$\frac{x+y+z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow x^2+y^2+z^2 = (x+y+z)^2 \Rightarrow xy+yz+zx=0$$

此即为要求的圆锥面的方程。

五、求过两曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 = y^2 + z^2$ 的交线, 而母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程。

解: 与二题重复

六、求下列各平面曲线的旋转曲面方程:

1. $\begin{cases} x^2 + 4y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 分别绕 x 轴, y 轴旋转; 2. $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{y} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 分别绕 y 轴, z 轴旋转。

解: 1. 绕 x 轴旋转: $x^2 + 4y^2 + 4z^2 = 1$; 绕 y 轴旋转: $x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 1$;

2. 绕 y 轴旋转: $x^2 + z^2 = y$; 绕 z 轴旋转: $z^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 。

七、求螺旋线 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = a \sin \theta \\ z = b\theta \end{cases}$ 在三个坐标面上的投影曲线的直角坐标方程。

解: 在 xOy 面上的投影曲线的直角坐标方程: $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = a \sin \theta \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$;

在 yOz 面上的投影曲线的直角坐标方程: $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = a \sin \theta \\ z = b\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = a \sin \frac{z}{b} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$;

在 zOx 面上的投影曲线的直角坐标方程: $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = 0 \\ z = b\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \cos \frac{z}{b} \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 。

平面和空间直线

一、求过点 $P(1, -5, 1)$ 和 $Q(3, 2, -1)$ 且平行于 y 轴的平面方程.

解: 设平面方程为 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$, 根据条件:

$$\begin{cases} A - 5B + C + D = 0 \\ 3A + 2B - C + D = 0 \\ (A, B, C) \cdot (0, 1, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + C + D = 0 \\ 3A - C + D = 0 \\ B = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = -D/2 \\ A = -D/2 \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以平面方程为 $x + z = 2$.

二、求过点 $(1, 0, 1)$, 平面 $x + y - 5z - 1 = 0$ 与 $2x + 3y - z + 2 = 0$ 的交线的平面方程.

解一: 过直线的平面方程为: $x + y - 5z - 1 + k(2x + 3y - z + 2) = 0$, 由点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 可得 $k = 5/3$, 从而平面方程: $13x + 18y - 20z + 7 = 0$.

解二: 过两平面的法向量的叉积向量为: $(1, 1, -5) \times (2, 3, -1)$, 再由点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 可得.

三、求过点 $P(-3, 5, 9)$ 与 $L_1: \begin{cases} y = 3x + 5 \\ z = 2x - 3 \end{cases}$ 和 $L_2: \begin{cases} y = 4x - 7 \\ z = 5x + 10 \end{cases}$ 都相交的直线方程.

解法一: 设所求直线方程为 $L: \frac{x+3}{m} = \frac{y-5}{n} = \frac{z-9}{p}$ 它分别与两已知直线共面. 根据

$$L_1: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 5 + 3t \\ z = -3 + 2t \end{cases}, \quad L_2: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -7 + 4t \\ z = 10 + 5t \end{cases} \text{ 可得: } \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & -12 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4m - 2n + p = 0 \\ 32m + 7n - 12p = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4m - 2n = -p \\ 32m + 7n = 12p \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = \frac{20}{23}p \\ m = \frac{17}{92}p \end{cases}$$

直线方程 L 的方向为: $(80, 17, 92)$, 直线方程: $\frac{x+3}{80} = \frac{y-5}{17} = \frac{z-9}{92}$

解法二: 根据 $L_1: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 5 + 3t \\ z = -3 + 2t \end{cases}$, $L_2: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -7 + 4t \\ z = 10 + 5t \end{cases}$ 可得

$$\text{过点 } P(-3, 5, 9) \text{ 和 } L_1 \text{ 的平面方程: } \begin{vmatrix} x+3 & y-5 & z-9 \\ 0+3 & 5-5 & -3-9 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 4x - 2y + z + 13 = 0$$

$$\text{过点 } P(-3, 5, 9) \text{ 和 } L_2 \text{ 的平面方程: } \begin{vmatrix} x+3 & y-5 & z-9 \\ 0+3 & -7-5 & 10-9 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 32x + 7y - 12z + 169 = 0$$

$$\text{直线方程: } \begin{cases} 4x - 2y + z + 13 = 0 \\ 32x + 7y - 12z + 169 = 0 \end{cases}$$

四、求过点 $M(3, -2, 1)$ 且与直线 $\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{3}$ 垂直相交的直线方程.

解: 设所求直线方程为 $L: \frac{x-3}{m} = \frac{y+2}{n} = \frac{z-1}{p}$. 根据条件

$$4m - n + 3p = 0, \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 4 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 4m - 2n - 6p = 0, \text{ 从而 } n = -9p; m = -3p;$$

$$\text{所求直线方程为 } L: \frac{x-3}{-3} = \frac{y+2}{-9} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

$$\text{五、已知直线 } \frac{x-a}{3} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{a} \text{ 在平面 } 3x+4y-az=3a-1 \text{ 上, 求 } a.$$

解: 根据直线上点 \$(a,0,1)\$ 满足平面方程或直线方向 \$(3,-2,a)\$ 与平面法向垂直, 可得 \$a=1\$

六、求点 \$M(-1,2,0)\$ 在平面 \$x+2y-z+1=0\$ 上的投影点的坐标.

$$\text{解: 过点 } M(-1,2,0) \text{ 与平面 } x+2y-z+1=0 \text{ 垂直的直线为: } \begin{cases} x=-1+t \\ y=2+2t \\ z=-t \end{cases}, \text{ 代入平面方程得到 } t=-2/3,$$

所以所求点 \$(-5/3, 2/3, 2/3)\$.

$$\text{七、求直线 } L: \begin{cases} 2x-4y+z=0 \\ 3x-y-2z-9=0 \end{cases} \text{ 在平面 } 4x-y+z=1 \text{ 上的投影直线方程.}$$

$$\text{解: 首先直线与平面的交点为: } \begin{cases} 2x-4y+z=0 \\ 3x-y-2z=9 \\ 4x-y+z=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x,y,z) = (\frac{12}{13}, -\frac{11}{39}, \frac{116}{39});$$

$$\text{直线上另取一点, 如: 过点 } M(0,-1,-4) \text{ 与平面 } 4x-y+z=1 \text{ 垂直的直线为: } \begin{cases} x=4t \\ y=-1-t \\ z=-4+t \end{cases}, \text{ 代入平面方程得}$$

到 \$t=2/9\$, 所以所求点 \$(8/9, -11/9, -34/9)\$. 根据两点式方程有

$$\frac{x-\frac{12}{13}}{\frac{8}{9}-\frac{12}{13}} = \frac{y+\frac{11}{39}}{-\frac{11}{9}+\frac{11}{39}} = \frac{z-\frac{116}{39}}{-\frac{34}{9}-\frac{116}{39}} \Rightarrow \frac{x-\frac{12}{13}}{-12} = \frac{y+\frac{11}{39}}{-330} = \frac{z-\frac{116}{39}}{-2370}$$

八、若直线过点 \$M(-1,0,4)\$ 平行于平面 \$3x-4y+z-10=0\$ 且与直线 \$L: \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y+3}{1} = \frac{z}{2}\$ 相交, 求此直线方程.

解: 设所求直线方程为 \$L: \frac{x+1}{m} = \frac{y}{n} = \frac{z-4}{p}\$. 根据条件 \$3m-4n+p=0\$;

$$\begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -2m-12n+9p=0, \text{ 从而 } m=6p/11, n=29p/44, \text{ 直线方程为 } L: \frac{x+1}{24} = \frac{y}{29} = \frac{z-4}{44}$$

九、求点 \$P(3,-1,2)\$ 到直线 \$L: \begin{cases} x+y-z+1=0 \\ 2x-y+z-4=0 \end{cases}\$ 的距离.

解: 直线化为参数方程 $L: \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-2+t \\ z=t \end{cases}$, 求点 $P(3,-1,2)$ 到直线的距离为:

$$d = \frac{|(0,1,1) \times (2,1,2)|}{|(0,1,1)|} = \frac{|(1,2,-2)|}{|(0,1,1)|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

十、设有两直线 $L_1: \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+2}{m} = \frac{z-3}{2}$, $L_2: \begin{cases} x=1-t \\ y=-1+2t \\ z=-1-3t \end{cases}$.

1. 试问 m 为何值时, 直线 L_1 和 L_2 相交;

2. 当 L_1 和 L_2 相交时, 求过 L_1 和 L_2 的平面方程.

解: 1. 直线 L_1 和 L_2 相交: $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & m & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow m = 7$;

2. 当 L_1 和 L_2 相交时, 过 L_1 和 L_2 的平面方程的法方向为: $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-25, 1, 9)$, 所求方程为:

$$-25(x-2) + (y+2) + 9(z-3) = 0 \Rightarrow -25x + y + 9z + 25 = 0.$$

十一、已知直线 $L_1: x=t+1, y=2t-1, z=t$ 与 $L_2: x=t+2, y=2t-1, z=t+1$, 求直线 L_1 与 L_2 之间的距离.

解: 两直线相互平行, 所以可计算点 $(2,-1,1)$ 到 L_1 的距离即可:

$$d = \frac{|(1,2,1) \times (1,0,1)|}{|(1,2,1)|} = \frac{|(2,0,-2)|}{|(1,2,1)|} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

十二、设一平面垂直于平面 $z=0$, 并通 $(1,-1,1)$ 到直线 $L: \begin{cases} y-z+1=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases}$ 的垂线, 求此平面的方程.

解: 设平面方程为 $A(x-1) + B(y+1) + C(z-1) = 0$. 由它与平面 $z=0$ 垂直, 可得 $C=0$, 方程为:

$A(x-1) + B(y+1) = 0$; 过 $(1,-1,1)$ 与直线 $L: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=-1+t \\ z=t \end{cases}$ 垂直的平面方程为:

$y+z+2=0$, 直线 L 与它的交点为: $(0, -3/2, -1/2)$, 代入方程 $A(x-1) + B(y+1) = 0$ 得到 $B = -2A$, 所求平面的方程为: $x-2y-3=0$.

十三、直线 $L: \frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周, 求旋转曲面的方程.

解: $L: \frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$ 的参数方程为 $L: \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=t \\ z=t \end{cases}$, 绕 z 轴旋转的旋转曲面方程:

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{1+t^2} \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{1+t^2} \sin \theta \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1 \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

十四、证明：平面 $6x+3y-2z+12=0$ 通过直线 $\frac{x+3}{-2}=\frac{y}{6}=\frac{z+3}{3}$

证明：直线上找两点满足平面方程即可。

十五、求异面直线 $L_1: \frac{x-1}{0}=\frac{y}{1}=\frac{z}{1}$ 与 $L_2: \frac{x}{2}=\frac{y}{-1}=\frac{z+2}{0}$ 之间的距离。

解：与直线方向都垂直的方向为： $\vec{n}=\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}=(1,2,-2)$ 过 L_1 且与 L_2 平行的平面方程为：

$x+2y-2z-1=0$ 。所求距离为点 $(0,0,-2)$ 到平面的距离，即： $d=\frac{|0+0+4-1=0|}{|(1,2,-2)|}=1$ 。

课后答案网

www.hackshp.cn

多元函数的基本概念

一、单项选择题:

1. 已知 $f\left(\frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{xy - x^2}{x - 2y}$, 则了 $f(x, y) = (D)$.

A. $\frac{x-y}{xy-2x^2}$ B. $\frac{x-y}{xy-2y^2}$ C. $\frac{y-x}{xy-2x^2}$ D. $\frac{y-x}{xy-2y^2}$

2. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}}} (2+xy)^{\frac{1}{y+xy^2}} = (C)$.

A. e^2 B. $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ C. e^{-2} D. $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}}} (2+xy)^{\frac{1}{y+xy^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}}} [1+(1+xy)]^{\frac{1}{1+xy} \cdot \frac{1}{y}} = e^{-2}$$

3. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} (x^2 + y^2) \sin\left(\frac{3}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = (B)$

A. 0 B. 3 C. $\frac{1}{3}$ D. ∞

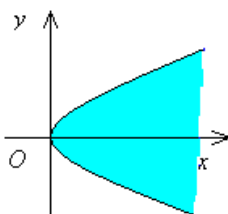
4. 如果定义 $f(0,0) = (B)$, 则函数 $f(x,y) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy+4}}{xy}$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续.

A. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. $-\frac{1}{4}$ C. 4 D. -4

二、写出下列函数的定义域, 并绘出定义域的图形:

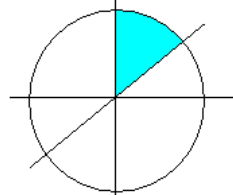
1. $z = \ln(y^2 - 2x + 1)$;

解: $y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}$



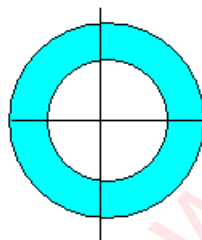
2. $z = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$ ($a > 0, b > 0$); 解: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$

3. $z = \ln(y-x) + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$; 解: $\begin{cases} y > x \\ x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 < 1 \end{cases}$



4. $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2}}$ ($R > r > 0$).

解: $r \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq R$



三、求下列极限:

1. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$;

解: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\ln(1+1)}{\sqrt{1+0}} = \ln 2$.

$$2. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)e^{x^2 y^2}};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)e^{x^2 y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \rho^2}{\rho^2} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{4}\rho^4 \sin^2 2\theta}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \rho^2}{\rho^2} = 0.$$

$$3. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{\sqrt{|x|}}{3x + 2y};$$

$$\text{误解: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{\sqrt{|x|}}{3x + 2y} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\rho} |\cos \theta|}{3\rho \cos \theta + 2\rho \sin \theta} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}} \frac{\sqrt{|\cos \theta|}}{3 \cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta} = 0$$

正确解法: 极限不存在。

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y=x}} \frac{\sqrt{|x|}}{3x + 2y} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y=x}} \frac{\sqrt{|x|}}{5x} = 0;$$

$$\text{令 } y = \frac{1}{2}(-3x + \sqrt{x}), \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty, \text{ 这时 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y=x-\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{|x|}}{3x + 2y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y}.$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} [x \times \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy}] = 2 \times 1 = 2.$$

四、求下列函数的间断点:

$$1. z = \frac{y^2 + 2x}{y^2 - 2x};$$

解: 间断点满足 $y^2 = 2x$, 即此抛物线上的所有点都是间断点.

$$2. z = \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2).$$

解: 间断点满足 $1 - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 即单位圆上的所有点都是间断点.

$$\text{五、证明: 函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^3 + y^3}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 点不连续.}$$

$$\text{证明: 因为 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^3 + y^3} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{x^2 \cdot x}{x^3 + x^3} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0, \text{ 所以函数在 } (0, 0) \text{ 点不连续.}$$

偏导数

一、单项选择题:

1. $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点连续是 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点两个偏导数 $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$ 存在的 (D).

A. 必要条件 B. 充分条件 C. 充要条件 D. 既非充分也非必要条件

2. 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续的充分必要条件是 (A)A. $f(x, y) = f(0, 0) + \alpha, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \alpha = 0$ B. $f(x, y)$ 关于 x 连续, 且关于 y 连续C. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)] = f(0, 0)$ D. $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)] = f(0, 0)$ 3. 二元函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处 (C)A. 连续, 偏导数存在 B. 连续, 偏导数不存在
C. 不连续, 偏导数存在 D. 不连续, 偏导数不存在

二、填空题:

1. 设 $z = x^{\ln y}$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^{\ln y} \ln x}{y}$.2. 若 $u = \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 y + \sin^2 z}$, 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{(0, 0, \frac{\pi}{4})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.3. 若 $z = e^{-x} \sin \frac{x}{y}$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 在点 $(2, \frac{1}{\pi})$ 处的值为 $-\frac{\pi^2}{e^2}$.

三、求下列函数的偏导数:

1. $z = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv}$;解: $z = \frac{u}{v} + \frac{v}{u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{v}{u^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{u}{v^2}$ 2. $z = \sin(xy) + \cos^2(xy)$;解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cos(xy) - 2y \cos(xy) \sin(xy) = y[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)];$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cos(xy) - 2x \cos(xy) \sin(xy) = x[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)].$ 3. $u = \arctan(x - y)^z$;解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}} \cdot z(x - y)^{z-1} = \frac{z(x - y)^{z-1}}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}};$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}} \cdot z(x - y)^{z-1} = -\frac{z(x - y)^{z-1}}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}};$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}} \cdot (x - y)^z \ln(x - y) = \frac{(x - y)^z \ln(x - y)}{1 + (x - y)^{2z}}.$ 4. $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}; \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}.$

四、解答题:

1. $f(x, y) = \ln(x + \ln y)$, 求 $f_x(1, e), f_y(1, e)$;

解: $f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{x + \ln y}, \Rightarrow f_x(1, e) = \frac{1}{2}; f_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{x + \ln y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow f_y(1, e) = \frac{1}{2e}.$

2. $f(x, y) = x + (y - 1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$, 求 $f_x(x, 1)$;

解: $f_x(x, y) = 1 + (y - 1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x/y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y}; f_x(x, 1) = 1.$

3. $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2$, 求 $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1), f_{xz}(1, 0, 2), f_{yz}(0, -1, 0), f_{zzx}(2, 0, 1)$;

解: $f_{xx}(x, y, z) = 2z \Rightarrow f_{xx}(0, 0, 1) = 2; f_{xz}(x, y, z) = 2x \Rightarrow f_{xz}(1, 0, 2) = 2;$
 $f_{yz}(x, y, z) = 2z \Rightarrow f_{yz}(0, -1, 0) = 0; f_{zzx}(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow f_{zzx}(2, 0, 1) = 0.$

4. $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$;

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}; \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

5. $z = x \ln xy$, 求 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial^2 x \partial y}$.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln xy + 1; \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y}{xy} = \frac{1}{x}; \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial^2 x \partial y} = 0.$

全微分

一、选择题:

1. 已知 $(axy^3 - y^2 \cos x)dx + (1 + by \sin x + 3x^2 y^2)dy$ 为某函数的全微分, 则 a 和 b 的值分别等于 (B)

A. -2 和 2 B. 2 和 -2 C. -3 和 3 D. 3 和 -3

2. 考虑二元函数的下面 4 条性质:

① $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续; ② $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的两个偏导数相等;

③ $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微; ④ $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的两个偏导数存在.

若用 “ $P \Rightarrow Q$ ” 表示可由性质 P 推出性质 Q , 则有 (无答案)

A. $② \Rightarrow ③ \Rightarrow ①$ B. $③ \Rightarrow ② \Rightarrow ①$ C. $③ \Rightarrow ④ \Rightarrow ①$ D. $③ \Rightarrow ① \Rightarrow ④$

二、填空题:

1. 设 $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}}$, 则 $df(1, 1, 1) = \frac{dx - dy}{3}$.

2. 设 $f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{x-y}$, 则 $df = \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$.

3. 函数 $z = e^{xy}$, 当 $x=1, y=1, \Delta x=0.15, \Delta y=0.1$ 时的全微分为 $e/4$.

4. $\frac{(1.01)^2}{\sqrt[3]{0.97} \sqrt[4]{1.02}}$ 的近似值为 1.025.

$$f = \frac{x^2}{y^{\frac{1}{3}} z^{\frac{1}{4}}} = x^2 y^{-\frac{1}{3}} z^{-\frac{1}{4}} \Big|_{(1,1,1)}^{(1.01, -0.03, 0.02)}$$

三、求下列函数的全微分:

1. $z = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}};$

$$\text{解: } dz = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy - y \cdot \frac{2(xdx + ydy)}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)dy - (xydx + y^2 dy)}{(x^2 + y^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{xydx + x^2 dy}{(x^2 + y^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

2. $z = \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$ (当 $x=1, y=2$ 时);

$$\text{解: } dz = \frac{2xdx + 2ydy}{1 + x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow dz|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{3}(dx + 2dy)$$

3. $u = e^{xy} \sin(x + y);$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } du &= \sin(x + y)e^{xy}(xdy + ydx) + e^{xy} \cos(x + y)(dx + dy) \\ &= e^{xy}[y \sin(x + y) + \cos(x + y)]dx + e^{xy}[x \sin(x + y) + \cos(x + y)]dy \end{aligned}$$

4. $u = x^{yz}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } du &= yzx^{yz-1}dx + x^{yz} \cdot \ln x \cdot z \cdot dy + x^{yz} \cdot \ln x \cdot y \cdot dz = yzx^{yz-1}dx + x^{yz} \cdot z \ln x \cdot dy + x^{yz} \cdot y \ln x \cdot dz \\ \text{或者 } \ln u &= yz \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = \frac{yz}{x} dx + \ln x(ydz + zdy) \Rightarrow du = x^{yz} \frac{yz}{x} dx + x^{yz} \ln x(ydz + zdy) \end{aligned}$$

四、设 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 且 $f(x, 2x) = x, f_x(x, 2x) = x^2$, 求 $f_y(x, 2x)$.

$$\text{解: 对 } f(x, 2x) = x \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导, 可得 } f_x(x, 2x) + 2f_y(x, 2x) = 1 \Rightarrow f_y(x, 2x) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - x^2]$$

五、设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 证明: $f''_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f''_{yx}(0, 0)$.

证明:

$$f_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} y \frac{x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}; \quad f_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \frac{x^4 - 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases};$$

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0, \Delta y) - f_x(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta y} = -1; \quad f''_{yx}(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(\Delta x, 0) - f_y(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$$

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多元复合函数的求导法则

一、填空题:

1. 设 $z = u^2 + v^2$, 而 $u = x + y, v = x - y$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y$.

2. 设 $z = e^{x-2y}$, 而 $x = \sin t, y = t^3$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dt} = e^{\sin t - 2t^3} (\cos t - 6t^2)$.

3. 设 $z = \arctan(xy)$, 而 $y = e^x$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{e^x(1+x)}{1+x^2 e^{2x}}$.

4. 设 $u = \frac{e^{ax}(y-z)}{a^2+1}$, 而 $y = a \sin x, z = \cos x$, 则 $\frac{du}{dx} = e^{ax} \sin x$.

二、求下列函数的一阶偏导数:

1. $u = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$;

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'_x(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy}) + ye^{xy} f'_y(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$;
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2yf'_x(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy}) + xe^{xy} f'_y(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$.

2. $u = yf(x^2 - y^2)$.

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xyf'(x^2 - y^2)$; $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f(x^2 - y^2) - 2y^2 f'(x^2 - y^2)$.

三、求下列函数的 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$, (其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数):

1. $z = f(xy^2, x^2 y)$;

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^2 f_1(xy^2, x^2 y) + 2xyf_2(xy^2, x^2 y)$; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xyf_1(xy^2, x^2 y) + x^2 f_2(xy^2, x^2 y)$;

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f_1(xy^2, x^2 y)] + 2yf_2(xy^2, x^2 y) + 2xy \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f_2(xy^2, x^2 y)] \\ &= y^2 [y^2 + 2xyf_{12}] + 2yf_2 + 2xy[y^2 f_{21} + 2xyf_{22}] \\ &= y^4 f_{11} + 4xy^3 f_{12} + 4x^2 y^2 f_{22} + 2yf_2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= 2xf_1(xy^2, x^2 y) + 2xy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f_1(xy^2, x^2 y)] + x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f_2(xy^2, x^2 y)] \\ &= 2xf_1 + 2xy[2xyf_{11} + x^2 f_{12}] + x^2[2xyf_{21} + x^2 f_{22}] \\ &= 4x^2 y^2 f_{11} + 4x^3 y f_{12} + x^4 f_{22} + 2xf_1. \end{aligned}$$

2. $z = f(\sin x, \cos y, e^{x+y})$.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x f_1 + e^{x+y} f_3$; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sin y f_2 + e^{x+y} f_3$;

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= (-\sin x) f_1 + \cos x \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + e^{x+y} f_3 + e^{x+y} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} \\ &= (-\sin x) f_1 + \cos x [\cos x f_{11} + e^{x+y} f_{13}] + e^{x+y} f_3 + e^{x+y} [\cos x f_{31} + e^{x+y} f_{33}] \\ &= \cos^2 x f_{11} + 2e^{x+y} \cos x f_{13} + e^{2x+2y} f_{33} - f_1 \sin x + e^{x+y} f_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= (-\cos y) f_2 - \sin y \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + e^{x+y} f_3 + e^{x+y} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} \\
&= -\sin y [-\sin y f_{22} + e^{x+y} f_{23}] + e^{x+y} [-\sin y f_{32} + e^{x+y} f_{33}] \\
&= \sin^2 y f_{11} - 2e^{x+y} \sin y f_{23} + e^{2x+2y} f_{33} - f_2 \cos y + e^{x+y} f_3 \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \cos x \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} + e^{x+y} f_3 + e^{x+y} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} \\
&= \cos x [-\sin y f_{12} + e^{x+y} f_{13}] + e^{x+y} f_3 + e^{x+y} [-\sin y f_{32} + e^{x+y} f_{33}] \\
&= -\cos x \sin y f_{12} + e^{x+y} \cos x f_{13} - e^{x+y} \sin y f_{32} + e^{2x+2y} f_{33} + e^{x+y} f_3
\end{aligned}$$

四、解答题:

1. 设 f 和 g 为连续可微函数, $u = f(x, xy), v = g(x + xy)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$;

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1 + y f_2; \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = (1+y)g' \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = (1+y)(f_1 + y f_2)g'$

2. 设 $u = yf(\frac{x}{y}) + xg(\frac{y}{x})$, 其中 f 和 g 具有二阶连续导数, 求 $x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$;

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(\frac{x}{y}) + g(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x} g'(\frac{y}{x});$
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{y} f''(\frac{x}{y}) + \frac{y^2}{x^3} g''(\frac{y}{x}); \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f''(\frac{x}{y}) - \frac{y}{x^2} g''(\frac{y}{x});$
 $x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{x}{y} f''(\frac{x}{y}) + \frac{y^2}{x^2} g''(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{x}{y} f''(\frac{x}{y}) - \frac{y^2}{x^2} g''(\frac{y}{x}) = 0.$

3. 设 $z = f(2x - y) + g(x, xy)$, $f(t)$ 二阶可导, $g(u, v)$ 有连续二阶偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$;

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2f'(2x - y) + g_1(x, xy) + y g_2(x, xy)$
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2f''(2x - y) + x g_{12}(x, xy) + g_2(x, xy) + x y g_{22}(x, xy)$

4. 设 $z = f(e^x \sin y, x^2 + y^2)$, 其中 $f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$;

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y f_1(e^x \sin y, x^2 + y^2) + 2x f_2(e^x \sin y, x^2 + y^2)$
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^x \cos y f_1 + e^x \sin y [e^x \cos y f_{11} + 2y f_{12}] + 2x [e^x \cos y f_{21} + 2y f_{22}]$
 $= e^x \cos y f_1 + e^{2x} \sin y \cos y f_{11} + 2y e^x \sin y f_{12} + 2x e^x \cos y f_{21} + 4x y f_{22}$
 $= e^{2x} \sin y \cos y f_{11} + 2e^x (y \sin y + x \cos y) f_{12} + 4x y f_{22} + e^x \cos y f_1$

5. 设 $z = \frac{1}{x} f(xy) + y \varphi(x + y)$, 其中 f, φ 具有二阶连续导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$;

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} f(xy) + \frac{y}{x} f'(xy) + y \varphi'(x + y)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{1}{x} f'(xy) + \frac{1}{x} f'(xy) + y f''(xy) + \varphi'(x+y) + y \varphi''(x+y) \\ &= y f''(xy) + \varphi'(x+y) + y \varphi''(x+y)\end{aligned}$$

6. 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处可微, 且 $f(1, 1) = 1, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = 2, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = 3, \varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x))$, 求

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1};$$

解: 由题设 $\varphi(1) = f(1, f(1, 1)) = f(1, 1) = 1$,

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1} = 3\varphi^2(x) \left. \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right|_{x=1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 3[f_1'(x, f(x, x)) + f_2'(x, f(x, x))(f_1'(x, x) + f_2'(x, x))] \Big|_{x=1} \\ &= 3 \cdot [2 + 3 \cdot (2 + 3)] = 51\end{aligned}$$

7. 试用线性变换 $\xi = x + at, \eta = x - at$ 把方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 化简为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 (a \neq 1)$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}; \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right] = \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right] + \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right] - a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right] = a \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right] - a \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right] = a^2 \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta^2} \right]$$

代入方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 化简可得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$.

五、证明题:

1. 设 $\omega = f\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right)$, 证明: $x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = 0$;

证明:

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{z} f_1; \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} f_2; \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = -\frac{x}{z^2} f_1 - \frac{y}{z^2} f_2$$

$$x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = \frac{x}{z} f_1 + \frac{y}{z} f_2 - \frac{x}{z} f_1 - \frac{y}{z} f_2 = 0$$

2. 设 $z = x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right)$, 验证 $2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$.

证明:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + \frac{x}{y^2} \varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right); \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) \left(-\frac{2x}{y^3}\right) = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} \varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right)$$

$$2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + 2 \frac{x^2}{y^2} \varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = 2z.$$

3. 设 $u = f(x, y)$ 有连续二阶偏导数, $x = \frac{s - \sqrt{3}t}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}s + t}{2}$, 证明: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2}$

证明:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}; \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial s^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$$

4. 设 $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2 - y^2)}$, 其中 f 为可导函数, 验证: $\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}$.

证明:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xyf'(x^2 - y^2)}{[f(x^2 - y^2)]^2}; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{f(x^2 - y^2)} + \frac{2y^2 f'(x^2 - y^2)}{[f(x^2 - y^2)]^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2yf'(x^2 - y^2)}{[f(x^2 - y^2)]^2} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{f(x^2 - y^2)} + \frac{2yf'(x^2 - y^2)}{[f(x^2 - y^2)]^2} = \frac{z}{y^2}.$$

隐函数的求导公式

一、填空题:

1. 已知 $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + \cos^2 z = 1$, 其中 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $dz =$ $-\frac{1}{\sin 2z}(\sin 2x dx + \sin 2y dy)$.

2. 已知 $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ $\frac{x+y}{x-y}$.

3. 函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $z = \varphi\left(\frac{x}{z}, y\right)$ 所确定的函数, 其中 φ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{z\varphi_1}{z^2 + x\varphi_1}}{1}.$$

4. 由方程 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 所确定的函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 0, -1)$ 处的全微分 $dz =$ $dx - \sqrt{2}dy$.

二、计算由下列方程所确定的隐函数的一阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

1. $x + 2y + z - 2\sqrt{xyz} = 0$;

解:

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{\sqrt{xyz}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\sqrt{xyz} - yz}{xy - \sqrt{xyz}}; \quad 2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{xz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{\sqrt{xyz}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2\sqrt{xyz} - xz}{xy - \sqrt{xyz}}$$

2. $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$.

解: 方程化为 $x = z \ln z - z \ln y$, $1 = (\ln z + 1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \ln y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\ln z - \ln y + 1}$

$$0 = (\ln z - \ln y + 1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{z}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\ln z - \ln y + 1} \cdot \frac{z}{y}$$

三、计算由下列方程所确定的隐函数的二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

1. $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$; (a 为常数)

解: $3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 3yz - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}; \quad 3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 3xz - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{yz}{z^2 - xy} \right) = \frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (z^2 - xy) - yz (2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y)}{(z^2 - xy)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-(xy + z^2)y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 z}{(z^2 - xy)^2} = \frac{-y^2 z (xy + z^2) + y^2 z (z^2 - xy)}{(z^2 - xy)^3} = \frac{-2xy^3 z}{(z^2 - xy)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{yz}{z^2 - xy} \right) = \frac{(z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y})(z^2 - xy) - yz (2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x)}{(z^2 - xy)^2} = \frac{z^5 - 2xy^2 z^4 - x^2 y^2 z}{(z^2 - xy)^3}$$

2. $e^z - xyz = 0$.

解: $e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - yz - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}$; $e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - xz - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{yz}{e^z - xy} \right) = \frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (e^z - xy) - yz (e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y)}{(e^z - xy)^2} = \frac{y^2 z e^z - 2xy^3 z}{(e^z - xy)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{yz}{e^z - xy} \right) = \frac{(z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (e^z - xy) - yz (e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x))}{(e^z - xy)^2} \\ &= \frac{ze^z (e^z - xy) - xyz^2 e^z + xyz (e^z - xy)}{(e^z - xy)^3} = \frac{ze^{2z} - xyz^2 e^z - x^2 y^2 z}{(e^z - xy)^3} \end{aligned}$$

四、求由下列方程组所确定的函数的导数或偏导数.

1. 设 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 20 \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$.

解: 消去 z 得到 $4x^2 + 5y^2 = 20$, 从而 $8xdx + 10ydy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{4x}{5y}$

设 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 20 \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$.

消去 y 得到 $2z + 3z^2 - x^2 = 20$, 从而 $2 \frac{dz}{dx} + 6z \frac{dz}{dx} - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x}{1+3z}$

2. 设 $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

解: $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F = e^u + u \sin v - x = 0 \\ G = e^u - u \cos v - y = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}} = - \frac{-u \sin v}{e^u u (\sin v - \cos v) + u} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, v)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u \cos v \\ -1 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}} = - \frac{u \cos v}{e^u u (\sin v - \cos v) + u} = \frac{-\cos v}{e^u (\sin v - \cos v) + 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & -1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}} = - \frac{e^u - \cos v}{e^u u (\sin v - \cos v) + u} = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{e^u u (\sin v - \cos v) + u}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,y)}}{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 0 \\ e^u - \cos v & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{-(e^u + \sin v)}{e^u u (\sin v - \cos v) + u} = \frac{e^u + \sin v}{e^u u (\sin v - \cos v) + u}$$

3. 设 $u = f(x, y, z), \varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0, y = \sin x$, 其中 f, φ 都具有有一阶连续偏导数, 且 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

解: $\varphi(x^2, e^{\sin x}, z) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x\varphi_1 + e^{\sin x} \cos x \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\varphi_3} [2x\varphi_1 + e^{\sin x} \cos x \varphi_2]$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = f_1 + f_2 \cos x + f_3 \frac{dz}{dx} = f_1 + f_2 \cos x - \frac{f_3}{\varphi_3} [2x\varphi_1 + e^{\sin x} \cos x \varphi_2]$$

五、证明题:

1. 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x + \frac{x}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}) = 0$ 所确定, 证明: $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy$.

证明: $F_1(1 + \frac{1}{y}) + F_2(\frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z}{x^2}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{x} - \frac{F_1}{F_2}(x + \frac{x}{y})$

$$F_1(-\frac{x}{y^2}) + F_2(1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F_1}{F_2} \frac{x^2}{y^2} - x$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - \frac{F_1}{F_2}(x^2 + \frac{x^2}{y}) + \frac{F_1}{F_2} \frac{x^2}{y} - xy = z - xy - \frac{F_1}{F_2} x^2 \dots$$

方程 F 应该为 $F(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}) = 0$, 可以证明结论成立:

$$F_1(1 + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F_2(-\frac{z}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x} \frac{zF_2 - x^2 F_1}{xF_1 + yF_2}$$

$$F_1(-\frac{z}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + F_2(1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y} \frac{zF_1 - y^2 F_2}{xF_1 + yF_2}$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{yzF_2 - x^2 y F_1}{xF_1 + yF_2} + \frac{xzF_1 - xy^2 F_2}{xF_1 + yF_2} = \frac{z(xF_1 + yF_2) - xy(xF_1 + yF_2)}{xF_1 + yF_2} = z - xy$$

2. 设 $\Phi(u, v)$ 具有连续偏导数, 证明: 由方程 $\Phi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$ 所确定的函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c.$$

证明:

$$\Phi_1(c - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + \Phi_2(-b \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{c\Phi_1}{a\Phi_1 + b\Phi_2}; \Phi_1(-a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + \Phi_2(c - b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{c\Phi_2}{a\Phi_1 + b\Phi_2};$$

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{ac\Phi_1}{a\Phi_1 + b\Phi_2} + \frac{bc\Phi_2}{a\Phi_1 + b\Phi_2} = \frac{ac\Phi_1 + bc\Phi_2}{a\Phi_1 + b\Phi_2} = c.$$

微分法在几何上的应用

一、填空题:

1. 设在椭球面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 上, 某一点的切平面过直线 $L: \frac{x-6}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{2z-1}{-2}$, 则此切平面方程为 $x + 2z = 7$ or $x + 4y + 6z = 21$.

设切点为 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 切平面方程为 $x_0x + 2y_0y + 3z_0z = 21$, 直线 $L: \frac{x-6}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-\frac{1}{2}}{-1}$ 在切平面上, 从而有

$$\begin{cases} x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 3z_0^2 = 21 (\text{椭球面上}) \\ 2x_0 + 2y_0 - 3z_0 = 0 (\text{直线方向与切面法线垂直}) \\ 7x_0 + 7y_0 = 21 (\text{直线上点 } (7, \frac{7}{2}, 0) \text{ 在切面上}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 = 9 \\ x_0 + y_0 = 3 \\ z_0 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 2 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = 2 \\ z_0 = 2 \end{cases}$$

切平面方程为 $x + 2z = 7$ or $x + 4y + 6z = 21$

2. 由曲线 $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 12 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周得到的旋转面在点 $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 处的指向外侧的单位法向量为 $(0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{15}})$.

在点 $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 处的外法向与 z 轴夹角为锐角, 从而

$$3x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 12 \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (6x, 4y, 6z)|_{(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})} = (0, 4\sqrt{3}, 6\sqrt{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}^0 = (0, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{30}}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{30}}) \Rightarrow \vec{n}^0 = (0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{15}})$$

3. 曲面 $z - e^x + 2xy = 2$ 在点 $(1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面方程为 $(4 - e)x + 2y + z = 8 - e$.

$$\vec{n} = (-e^x + 2y, 2x, 1)|_{(1, 2, 0)} = (4 - e, 2, 1)$$

$$(4 - e)(x - 1) + 2(y - 2) + z = 0 \Rightarrow (4 - e)x + 2y + z = 8 - e$$

4. 曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 在点 $(1, -2, 2)$ 处的法线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{6}$.

$$\vec{n} = (2x, 4y, 6z)|_{(1, -2, 2)} = 2(1, -4, 6) \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{6}$$

5. 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与平面 $2x + 4y - z = 0$ 平行的切平面方程是 $2x + 4y - z = 5$.

$$\vec{n} = (2x, 2y, -1) \parallel (2, 4, -1) \Rightarrow x = 1, y = 2, z = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x-1) + 4(y-2) - (z-5) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 4y - z = 5$$

二、选择题:

1. 已知曲面 $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ 在点 P 处的切平面平行于平面 $2x + 2y + z - 1 = 0$, 则点 P 的坐标是 (C)

A. $(1, -1, 2)$ B. $(-1, 1, 2)$ C. $(1, 1, 2)$ D. $(-1, -1, 2)$

2. 在曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -t^2 \\ z = t^2 \end{cases}$ 的所有切线中, 与平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$ 平行的切线 (A)

A. 只有一条 B. 只有两条 C. 至少有三条 D. 不存在

3. 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 附近有定义, 且 $f_x(0, 0) = 3, f_y(0, 0) = 1$, 则 (C)

- A. $dz|_{(0,0)} = 3dx + dy$
- B. 曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 的法向量为 $\{3, 1, 1\}$
- C. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 的切向量为 $\{1, 0, 3\}$
- D. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 的切向量为 $\{3, 0, 1\}$

看成 xOz 坐标面的平面曲线 $z=f(x, 0)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的导数为 3, 因而在该平面内存在切线。

三、解答题:

1. 求曲线 $x = t - \sin t, y = 1 - \cos t, z = 4 \sin \frac{t}{2}$ 在点 $(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1, 1, 2\sqrt{2})$ 处的切线和法平面方程。

解: 切向量 $\vec{T} = (1 - \cos t, \sin t, 2 \cos \frac{t}{2})|_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = (1, 1, \sqrt{2})$

$$\text{切线方程 } \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{1} = \frac{z - 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{法平面方程 } (x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1) + (y - 1) + \sqrt{2}(z - 2\sqrt{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow x + y + \sqrt{2}z = 4 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x = 0 \\ 2x - 3y + 5z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的切线及法平面方程。

解: 切向量 $\vec{T} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2x-3 & 2y & 2z \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}_{(1,1,1)} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (16, 9, -1)$

$$\text{切线方程 } \frac{x-1}{16} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$

$$\text{法平面方程 } 16(x-1) + 9(y-1) - (z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 16x + 9y - z = 24$$

3. 求椭圆球面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上平行于平面 $x - y + 2z = 0$ 的切平面方程。

解: 法向量 $\vec{n} = (2x, 4y, 2z) // (1, -1, 2)$, 且 $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$, 即

$$x = \frac{1}{2}t, y = -\frac{1}{4}t, z = t, x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow t = \pm\sqrt{\frac{8}{11}}, x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}, y = \mp\sqrt{\frac{1}{22}}, z = \pm\sqrt{\frac{8}{11}}$$

$$\text{切平面方程 } x - y + 2z = \sqrt{\frac{11}{2}} \quad \text{或者} \quad x - y + 2z = -\sqrt{\frac{11}{2}}$$

4. 设直线 $L: \begin{cases} x + y + b = 0 \\ x + ay - z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 S 上, 且平面 S 又与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 相切于点 $(1, -2, 5)$, 求 a, b 的值。

解: 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在点 $(1, -2, 5)$ 的切平面为 $(2x, 2y, -1)|_{(1,-2,5)} \cdot (x-1, y+2, z-5) = 0$, 即

$$2x - 4y - z - 5 = 0, \text{ 为平面 } S \text{ 的方程。又直线 } L: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -b - t \\ z = -ab - 3 + (1-a)t \end{cases} \text{ 在平面 } S \text{ 上, 有}$$

$$(2, -4, -1) \cdot (1, -1, 1-a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -5, \quad 2x - 4y - z - 5 = 0|_{(0,-b,-ab-3)} \Rightarrow b = -2$$

5. 证明: $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a} (a > 0)$ 上任何点处的切平面在各坐标轴上的截距之和等于 a .

证明: 曲面上点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面: $(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}) \cdot (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = 0$

各坐标轴上的截距之和 $\sqrt{ax_0} + \sqrt{ay_0} + \sqrt{az_0} = \sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = a$

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方向导数与梯度

一、填空题:

1. $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$ 在 $A(1,0,1)$ 处沿 A 指向 $B(3,-2,2)$ 方向的方向导数为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 函数梯度 $(\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}})|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{2}(1, 0, 1)$,方向导数为 $\frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \cdot (1, 0, 1) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{2}$ 2. 函数 $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 在点 $M(1,2,-2)$ 处的梯度 $\text{gradu}|_M = \frac{2}{9}(1, 2, -2)$ 函数梯度 $2(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})|_{(1,2,-2)} = \frac{2}{9}(1, 2, -2)$

二、选择题:

1. 设曲线 $\begin{cases} y = 1 - 2x \\ z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2}x^2 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, -1, -2)$ 处的切线与直线 $\begin{cases} 5x - 3y + 3z - 9 = 0 \\ 3x - 2y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的夹角为 φ , 则 φ 的值应为

(B)

A. 0 B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ $\vec{T} = (1, -2, -5), \vec{l} = (3, 4, -1), \vec{T} \cdot \vec{l} = 0, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 2. 设函数 $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 的某邻域内可微分, 则在点 (x, y) 处有 $\text{grad}(uv) =$ (B).A. $\text{gradu} \cdot \text{grad}v$ B. $u \cdot \text{grad}v + v \cdot \text{gradu}$ C. $u \cdot \text{grad}v$ D. $v \cdot \text{gradu}$

三、计算题:

1. 求函数 $u = \ln(x + y)$ 在抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上点 $(1,2)$ 处, 沿着抛物线在该点处偏向 x 轴正方向的切线方向的方向导数.解: 抛物线 $4x - y^2 = 0$ 上点 $(1,2)$ 处, 沿着抛物线在该点处偏向 x 轴正方向为 $(-F_y, F_x) = (2y, 4)|_{(1,2)} = 4\sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 函数的方向导数: $\text{gradu}|_{(1,2)} \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = (\frac{1}{x+y}, \frac{1}{x+y})|_{(1,2)} \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 2. 求函数 $u = xy^2 + z^3 - xyz$ 在点 $(1,1,2)$ 处沿方向角 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 方向的方向导数.

解: 函数的方向导数:

 $\text{gradu}|_{(1,1,2)} \cdot (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = (y^2 - yz, 2xy - xz, 3z^2 - xy)|_{(1,1,2)} \cdot (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = 5$ 3. 设 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$, 求 $\text{grad}f(0,0,0)$ 及 $\text{grad}f(1,1,1)$.解: 函数的方向导数: $\text{grad}f = (2x + y + 3, 4y + x - 2, 6z - 6)$ $\text{grad}f(0,0,0) = (3, -2, -6), \text{grad}f(1,1,1) = (6, 3, 0)$ 4. 设 $\vec{n}$ 是曲面 $2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 6$ 在点 $P(1,1,1)$ 处指向外侧的法向量, 求函数 $u = \frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z}$ 在点 P 处沿方向 $\vec{n}$ 的方向导数.

解: $\vec{n} = (4x, 6y, 2z)|_P = 2(2, 3, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{n}^0 = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}})$, 而

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_P = \frac{6x}{z\sqrt{6x^2+8y^2}}|_P = \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_P = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_P = -\sqrt{14}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_P = \frac{1}{14}(6 \times 2 + 8 \times 3 - 14 \times 1) = \frac{11}{7}$$

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多元函数的极值及其求法

一、填空题:

1. 函数 $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + ay^2 + 4xy^2 + 2y$ 在点 $(-1, 1)$ 处取得极值, 则常数 $a = \underline{3}$ 2. 函数 $z = xy$ 在附加条件 $x + y = 1$ 下的极大值为 $\underline{\frac{1}{4}}$ 3. 函数 $z = x^2 + 4xy + 9y^2 - x - 3y$ 的极小值为 $\underline{\frac{6}{25}}$ 二、设函数 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$, 则以下结论正确的是(D)

- A. 点 $(0, 0)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的驻点
 B. 点 $(0, 0)$ 不是 $f(x, y)$ 的驻点, 而是极值点
 C. 点 $(0, 0)$ 不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点, 而是可微点
 D. 点 $(0, 0)$ 不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点, 也不是驻点

三、在椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 上求一点, 使它到直线 $2x + 3y - 6 = 0$ 的距离最短.解: 只需求 $S' = d^2 = \frac{1}{13}(2x + 3y - 6)^2$ 或 $S = (2x + 3y - 6)^2$ 在条件 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 下的最小值, 令 $F = (2x + 3y - 6)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4)$, 对各变量求导并令其为 0,

$$\begin{cases} 2(2x + 3y - 6) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ 3(2x + 3y - 6) + 8\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 3y - 6 + \lambda x = 0 \\ 2x + 3y - 6 + \frac{8}{3}\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{8}{5} \\ y = \pm \frac{3}{5} \end{cases}$$

代入可知在点 $(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$ 处距离最短(最小值为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$)四、求内接于半径为 a 的球且有最大体积的长方体.解 设球面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, (x, y, z) 是它的各面平行于坐标面的内接长方体在第一卦限内的一个顶点, 则此长方体的长, 宽, 高分别为 $2x, 2y, 2z$, 其体积为 $V = 8xyz$, 令

$$F = 8xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2)$$

分别求导并令为 0, 得到

$$\begin{cases} 8yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ 8xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ 8xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = y = z = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

由题意知, 这种长方体必有最大体积, 所以当长, 宽, 高都为 $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时其体积最大.五、在第一卦限内作椭圆面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的切平面, 使得切平面与三坐标面所围的四面体的体积最小, 求切点的坐标.解: 设切点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则切平面方程为 $(x - x_0)(-\frac{2x_0}{a^2}) + (y - y_0)(-\frac{2y_0}{b^2}) + (z - z_0)(-\frac{2z_0}{c^2}) = 0$ 即 $\frac{x_0}{a^2}(x - x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b^2}(y - y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c^2}(z - z_0) = 0$, 则与三点坐标轴交点为: $(\frac{a^2}{x_0}, 0, 0); (0, \frac{b^2}{y_0}, 0); (0, 0, \frac{c^2}{z_0})$

$$\therefore U = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 y_0 z_0}, \text{即为最小值}$$

$$\text{令 } f = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 y_0 z_0} + \lambda \left(1 - \frac{x_0}{a^2} - \frac{y_0}{b^2} - \frac{z_0}{c^2}\right), \text{设 } f_{x_0} = f_{y_0} = f_{z_0} = f_{\lambda} = 0, \text{则有}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{y_0 z_0} \cdot \frac{-1}{x_0^2} - \frac{\lambda^2 x_0}{a^2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 z_0} \cdot \frac{-1}{y_0^2} - \frac{2\lambda^2 y_0}{b^2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 y_0} \cdot \frac{-1}{z_0^2} - \frac{2\lambda^2 z_0}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{解得: } x_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z_0 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}, \\ &\lambda = -\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{3} abc \\ &\therefore \text{所求点为 } \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \text{极值为 } \sqrt{3} abc \end{aligned}$$

六、抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 截成一个椭圆，求原点到椭圆的最长和最短距离。

解：只需求 $S = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件 $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y + z = 1$ 下的最小值，令 $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda_1(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \lambda_2(x + y + z - 1)$ ，对各变量求导并令其为 0，

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2y + 2\lambda_1 y + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2z - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2y + 2\lambda_1 y + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2z - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ z = \frac{5}{4} \mp \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{cases} \text{代入}$$

$$S = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{4} \mp \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{69}{16} \mp \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

可知在点 $\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}, \frac{5}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$ 处距离最短

$$\text{最小值为 } \sqrt{S} = \sqrt{2\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{69 - 12\sqrt{6}}}{4}$$

可知在点 $\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}, \frac{5}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$ 处距离最长，最小值为 $\sqrt{S} = \frac{\sqrt{69 + 12\sqrt{6}}}{4}$

七、设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由 $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$ 确定的函数，求 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极值点和极值。

解：将方程两边分别对 x, y 求偏导

$$2x - 6y - 2yz_x - 2zz_x = 0 \Rightarrow z_x = \frac{x - 3y}{y + z}$$

$$-6x + 20y - 2z - 2yz_y - 2zz_y = 0 \Rightarrow z_y = -\frac{3x - 10y + z}{y + z}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 3y = 0 \\ 3x - 10y + z = 0 \\ x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 9 \\ y = \pm 3 \\ z = \pm 3 \end{cases} \text{驻点为 } (9, 3, 3) \text{ 和 } (-9, -3, -3).$$

根据 $z_x = \frac{x-3y}{y+z}, z_y = -\frac{3x-10y+z}{y+z}$ 有

$$z_{xx} = \frac{(y+z) - (x-3y)z_x}{(y+z)^2}, z_{xy} = \frac{3(y+z) - (x-3y)(1+z_y)}{(y+z)^2}, z_{yy} = -\frac{-10(y+z) - (3x-10y+z)(1+z_y)}{(y+z)^2}$$

从而对驻点(9,3,3), $A = \frac{1}{6} > 0, B = \frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{5}{3}, B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{36} < 0$, 所以函数在(9,3,3)处有极小值;

对驻点(-9, -3, -3), $A = -\frac{1}{6} < 0, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{5}{3}, B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{36} < 0$, 所以函数在(-9, -3, -3)处有极大

值.

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二重积分的概念与性质

一、利用二重积分的几何意义, 确定下列二重积分的值.

1. $\iint_D (4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) d\sigma$, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$;

解: 可以看成是一个圆柱减去圆锥得到, 所以积分为 $4 \cdot \pi \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = \frac{40}{3} \pi$.

2. $\iint_D (\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) d\sigma$, 其中

解: 可以看成是一个球的 $1/8$, 所以积分为 $\frac{1}{6} \pi a^3$.

二、比较二重积分的大小.

1. $I_1 = \iint_D \ln^3(x+y) d\sigma, I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma, I_3 = \iint_D \sin^3(x+y) d\sigma$,

其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, y \geq 0, \frac{1}{2} \leq (x+y) \leq 1\}$.

解: 在 D 内, $(x+y)^3 \geq \sin^3(x+y) \geq \ln^3(x+y) \Rightarrow I_2 \geq I_3 \geq I_1$

2. $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D [\ln(x+y)]^2 d\sigma$, 其中 D 是矩形闭区域: $3 \leq x \leq 5, 0 \leq y \leq 1$.

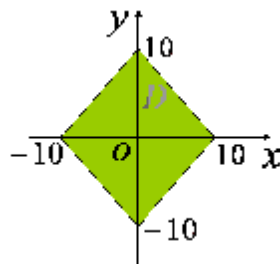
解: 在 D 内, $x+y > e \Rightarrow \ln^2(x+y) \geq \ln(x+y) \Rightarrow \iint_D \ln^2(x+y) d\sigma \geq \iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$

三、利用二重积分的性质估计积分的值: $I = \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$.

解: D 的面积为 $\sigma = (10\sqrt{2})^2 = 200$,

$$\frac{1}{102} \leq \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \leq \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{200}{102} \leq I \leq \frac{200}{100} \Rightarrow 1.96 \leq I \leq 2$$



四、设 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 求 $I = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} f(x, y) d\sigma$.

解: 根据积分中值定理, 则至少存在一点 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$, 使 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \sigma$, 根据函数的连续性, 所以

$$I = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi \rho^2 = f(0, 0).$$

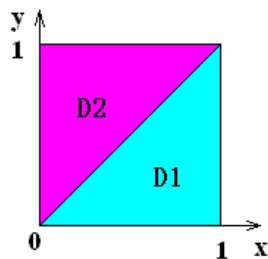
二重积分的计算(1)

一、计算下列二重积分:

1. $\iint_D (x+y) \operatorname{sgn}(x-y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x+y) \operatorname{sgn}(x-y) dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} (x+y)(x-y) dx dy - \iint_{D_2} (x+y)(x-y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_1} (x^2 - y^2) dx dy - \iint_{D_2} (x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x^2 - y^2) dy - \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 (x^2 - y^2) dy \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{3} x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

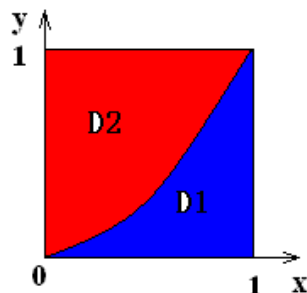


2. $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | \text{由 } y = x^2, y = 4x^2, y = 1 \text{ 所围}\}$.

$$\text{解: } \iint_D (x+y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{4x^2} (x+y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left(3x^3 + \frac{15}{2} x^4 \right) dx = 15 \int_0^1 x^4 dx = 3$$

3. $\iint_D |y - x^2| dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_D |y - x^2| dx dy &= \iint_{D_2} (y - x^2) dx dy - \iint_{D_1} (y - x^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy - \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (y - x^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(x^4 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{10} \end{aligned}$$



4. $\iint_D e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 $x=1, y=0, y=\sqrt{x}$ 所围成的面积.

$$\text{解: } \iint_D e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy \int_{y^2}^1 dx = \int_0^1 (1 - y^2) e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy = \dots$$

二、更换下列积分次序.

1. $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx$

2. $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_2^8 dx \int_x^8 f(x, y) dy =$

3. $a > 0, I = \int_0^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x, y) dy =$

$$\int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{1}{2a}y^2}^{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^a dy \int_{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx + \int_a^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2a}y^2}^8 f(x, y) dx$$

4. $I = \int_0^4 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_0^{4-x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{2-\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$

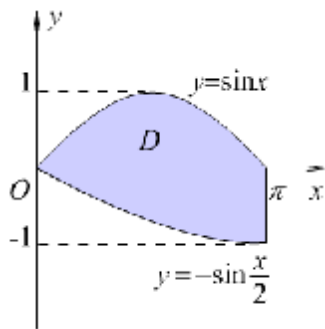
5. $I = \int_0^\pi dx \int_{-\sin \frac{x}{2}}^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} f(x, y) dx + \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-2\arcsin y}^\pi f(x, y) dx$

解 由根据积分限可得积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq \pi, -\sin \frac{x}{2} \leq y \leq \sin x\}$, 如图.

因为积分区域还可以表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq y \leq 0, -2\arcsin y \leq x \leq \pi\} \cup \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, \arcsin y \leq x \leq \pi - \arcsin y\},$$

所以
$$\int_0^\pi dx \int_{-\sin \frac{x}{2}}^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-2\arcsin y}^\pi f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$



三、设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明: $[\int_a^b f(x) dx]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$.

证明: 令 $F(t) = (t-a) \int_a^t f^2(x) dx - [\int_a^t f(x) dx]^2$, $F(a) = 0$,

$$F'(t) = \int_a^t f^2(x) dx + (t-a) f^2(t) - 2f(t) \int_a^t f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^t f^2(x) dx - 2 \int_a^t f(t) f(x) dx + \int_a^t f^2(t) dx = \int_a^t [f(t) - f(x)]^2 dx \geq 0$$

所以函数 $F(t)$ 为单调不减函数, 故结论成立。

二重积分的计算(2)

一、化下列二次积分为极坐标形式的二次积分.

$$1. \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\cos\theta}^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}} r f(r \cos\theta, r \sin\theta) dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta}}^{\frac{1}{\sin\theta}} r f(r \cos\theta, r \sin\theta) dr \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2. \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\cos\theta}{\cos^2\theta}}^{\frac{1}{\sin\theta}} r f(r \cos\theta, r \sin\theta) dr \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

二、利用极坐标计算下列二重积分.

$$1. \iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) | \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2\}.$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = 2\pi (-r \cos r + \sin r) \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} = -6\pi^2$$

$$2. I = \iint_D \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x+y \geq 1\}.$$

$$\text{解: } I = \iint_D \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}}^1 dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta - 1) d\theta = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$3. I = \iint_D (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2xy + 2) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}.$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2xy + 2) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r(r\sqrt{1-\sin 2\theta} + 2) dr = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos\theta - \sin\theta| d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) d\theta + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin\theta - \cos\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

三、求由平面 $z = x - y, z = 0$ 与柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 所围成的立体的体积($a > 0$).

解: 设 D 为 xoy 坐标面的圆面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D |x - y| dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos\theta - \sin\theta| d\theta \int_0^{a\cos\theta} r^2 dr = \frac{a^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos\theta - \sin\theta| \cos^3\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) \cos^3\theta d\theta + \frac{a^3}{3} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin\theta - \cos\theta) \cos^3\theta d\theta = \frac{15\pi - 6}{48} a^3 \end{aligned}$$

四、设闭区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq y, x \geq 0$, $f(x, y)$ 为 D 上连续函数, 且

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(u, v) du dv, \text{ 求 } f(x, y).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} du dv - \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(u, v) du dv \\
 \Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \theta} r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr \\
 \text{解: } &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \theta} r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^3 \theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \left(\theta - \sin \theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3\pi - 4}{36} \\
 \Rightarrow f(x, y) &= \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} - \frac{6\pi - 8}{9\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

五、求 $I = \iint_D x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 $y = x^3, y = 1, x = -1$ 所围成的, f 是连续函数.

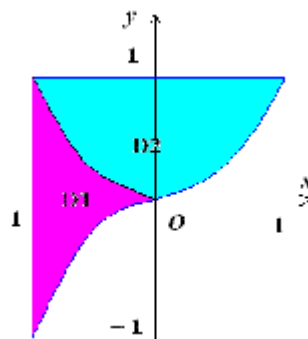
解: 因为被积函数在关于 y 轴对称的区域 D_2 上是奇函数,

从而 $\iint_{D_2} x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy = 0$

在关于 x 轴对称的区域 D_1 上, $\iint_{D_1} xyf(x^2 + y^2) dx dy,$

$$\iint_{D_1} x dx dy = \int_{-1}^0 x dx \int_{x^3}^{-x^3} dy = 2 \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$I = \iint_{D_2} x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy + \iint_{D_1} x dx dy + \iint_{D_1} xyf(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{2}{5}$$



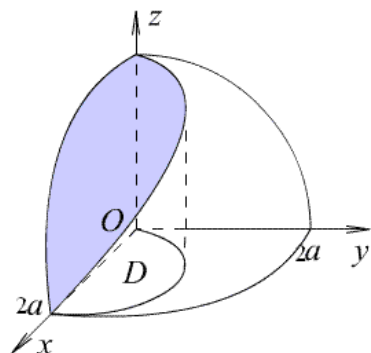
二重积分的应用

一、求由球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4a^2$ 和柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 所围的且在柱面内部部分的体积.

解: 位于柱面内的部分球有四块, 其体积相等, 由曲面方程

$$z = \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4 \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 2ax \\ y>0}} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} r \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} dr \\ &= \frac{128}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{128}{3} a^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{64}{9} a^3 (3\pi - 4) \end{aligned}$$



二、求由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围成的立体的体积.

$$\text{解: } V = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} [\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - (x^2+y^2)] dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r(r-r^3) dr = \frac{4\pi}{15}$$

三、求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$ 被平面 $z = 3$ 所分成的上半部分曲面的面积.

解: 设 D 为平面区域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$, 由曲面方程 $z = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$ 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$A = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 16} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = 5 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 16} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} = 5 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{25 - r^2}} = 20\pi$$

四、求由半球面 $z = \sqrt{12 - x^2 - y^2}$ 与旋转抛物面 $x^2 + y^2 = 4z$ 所围立体的表面积.

解: 所围立体在 xoy 坐标面的投影区域 D 为 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 8$, 由曲面方程 $z = \sqrt{12 - x^2 - y^2}$ 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{12 - x^2 - y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{12 - x^2 - y^2}}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$A_1 = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 8} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{12} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 8} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{12 - x^2 - y^2}} = \sqrt{12} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{12 - r^2}} = 8(3 - \sqrt{3})\pi$$

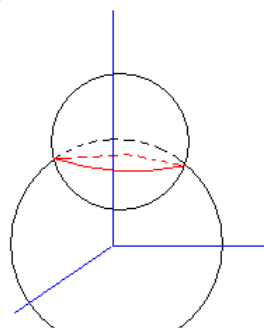
由曲面方程 $z = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)$ 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{2}$, 于是

$$A_2 = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 8} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 8} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 4} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r \sqrt{r^2 + 4} dr = \frac{8}{3}(3\sqrt{3} - 1)\pi$$

所求表面积为 $A = A_1 + A_2 = 8(3 - \sqrt{3})\pi + \frac{8}{3}(3\sqrt{3} - 1)\pi = \frac{64}{3}\pi$

五、设有一半径为 R 的空球, 另有一半径为 r 的变球与空球相割, 如果变球的球心在空球的表面上, 问 r 等于多少时, 含在空球内变球的表面积最大? 并求出最大表面积的值.

解: 变球与空球相交线为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 = r^2 \end{cases}$, 它在 xoy 面投影为:



$$\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} = R - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4R^2}$$

由曲面方程 $z = R - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = r \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = r \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4R^2}}} \frac{\rho d\rho}{\sqrt{r^2 - \rho^2}} = 2\pi \left(r^2 - \frac{r^3}{2R}\right)$$

$$A'(r) = 2\pi \left(2r - \frac{3r^2}{2R}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{4R}{3}, A = 2\pi \left(\frac{16R^2}{9} - \frac{1}{2R} \frac{64R^3}{27}\right) = \frac{32}{27} \pi R^2$$

六、求坐标轴与 $2x + y = 6$ 所围成三角形均匀薄片的重心.

$$\text{解: 重心的横坐标为: } \frac{\iint_D x \rho dx dy}{\iint_D \rho dx dy} = \frac{1}{9} \int_0^3 x dx \int_0^{6-2x} dy = \frac{2}{9} \int_0^3 (3x - x^2) dx = 1$$

$$\text{重心的纵坐标为: } \frac{\iint_D y \rho dx dy}{\iint_D \rho dx dy} = \frac{1}{9} \int_0^3 dx \int_0^{6-2x} y dy = \frac{2}{9} \int_0^3 (3-x)^2 dx = 2, \text{ 所以重心为}(1,2).$$

七、由螺线 $r = \theta$ 与直线 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 围成一平面薄片 D , 面密度 $\rho(r, \theta) = r^2$, 求它的质量.

$$\text{解: 质量为: } \iint_D \rho d\sigma = \iint_D \rho r dr d\theta = \iint_D r^3 dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^\theta r^3 dr = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta^4 d\theta = \frac{\pi^5}{640}$$

八、求均匀椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$ 关于直线 $y = mx$ 的转动惯量, 并求使转动惯量最小的 m 值.

转动惯量等于转动质量与其至转动中心距离的平方的积; 刚体的转动惯量是由质量、质量分布、转轴位置三个因素决定的.

如果你知道什么是惯性, 就能理解什么是转动惯量.

惯性: 保持原来匀速直线运动状态或者静止状态的性质, 惯性(质量)越大越难改变(容易保持)

转动惯量: 保持原来匀速圆周运动状态或者静止状态的能力. 举个例子: 呼啦圈转动时不难停下, 但大型机床上的带动轮转起来后你能轻易使它停下吗?

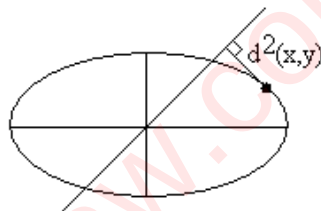
转动惯量的单位为千克米², 符号为 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$.

解: 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$ 上任取一点 $P(x, y)$, P 点关于直线 $y = mx$ 的

转动惯量:

$$G = \iint_D \mu d^2 dx dy = \mu \iint_D \frac{(y - mx)^2}{1 + m^2} dx dy = \frac{\mu}{1 + m^2} \iint_D (y - mx)^2 dx dy = \frac{\mu ab}{1 + m^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (b \sin \theta - a m \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr \quad \text{当 } m=0$$

$$= \frac{\mu ab}{4(1 + m^2)} \int_0^{2\pi} (b^2 \sin^2 \theta - abm \sin 2\theta + a^2 m^2 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{\mu ab \pi}{4} \frac{b^2 + a^2 m^2}{1 + m^2} = \frac{\mu ab \pi}{4} \left(a^2 - \frac{a^2 - b^2}{1 + m^2}\right)$$



时, G 最小为 $\frac{\mu ab^3 \pi}{4}$ 。

九、求面密度为常数 ρ 的均质半圆环薄片: $\sqrt{R_1^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{R_2^2 - y^2}, z=0$ 对位于 z 轴上点 $M_0(0,0,a)$ ($a > 0$) 处单位质量的质点的引力 F 。

解 由积分区域关于 x 轴对称性, 有 $F_y = 0$ 。设引力常数为 G , 则

$$dF_x = G \frac{1 \cdot \rho x d\sigma}{[(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (0-a)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } F_x &= G\rho \iint_D \frac{x dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = G\rho \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{r^2 dr}{(r^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \\ &= 2G\rho \left[\ln \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + R_2^2} + R_2}{\sqrt{a^2 + R_1^2} + R_1} - \frac{R_2}{\sqrt{a^2 + R_2^2}} + \frac{R_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + R_1^2}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理 } F_x &= -\iint_D \frac{G\rho y d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = -G\rho \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{r dr}{(r^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \\ &= \pi a G\rho \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + R_2^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + R_1^2}} \right), \text{ 故所求引力 } F\{F_x, 0, F_x\}. \end{aligned}$$

三重积分的概念及其计算

一、设 Ω_1 为: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, z \geq 0$; Ω_2 为: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$, 则(C)

- A. $\iiint_{\Omega_1} x dx dy dz = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} x dx dy dz$ B. $\iiint_{\Omega_1} y dx dy dz = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} y dx dy dz$
 C. $\iiint_{\Omega_1} z dx dy dz = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} z dx dy dz$ D. $\iiint_{\Omega_1} xyz dx dy dz = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} xyz dx dy dz$

二、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $z = 0, y + z = 1$ 及 $y = x^2$ 所围成的立体

解 由题设知, Ω 在 xOy 面上的投影区域为 $D_{xy}: -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

所以 原式 $= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 y dy \int_0^{1-y} dz = \frac{8}{35}$

三、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} y \cos(x+z) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $y = \sqrt{x}, z = 0, y = 0, x + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成的立体.

解 由题设知, Ω 在 xOy 面上的投影区域为 $D_{xy}: 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}$

所以 原式 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} y dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} \cos(x+z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(1 - \sin x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2}$

四、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} xy dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $z = xy, x + y = 1$ 及 $z = 0$ 所围成的立体.

解 由 Ω 在 xOy 面的投影域为 $D_{xy}: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x$, 可知,

原式 $= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} y dy \int_0^{xy} dz = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x)^3 dx = \frac{1}{180}$

五、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{xz}{(1+y)^2} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $x = 0, z = 0, z = 1-y^2$ 及 $x = \sqrt{y}$ 所围成的立体.

解 由 Ω 在 xOy 面的投影域为 $D_{xy}: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2$, 可知,

原式 $= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{(1+y)^2} dy \int_0^{1-y^2} z dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{x^2} (1-y)^2 dy$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{x^2} (1-y)^2 dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (3x^3 - 3x^5 + x^7) dx = \frac{1}{16}$

六、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} e^{|z|} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 所围成的立体.

解 由 Ω 在 xOy 面的投影域为 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 可知,

原式 $= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} e^z dz = 4\pi \int_0^1 (re^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} - re) dr = 4\pi$

七、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $z = xy, x + y + z = 1$ 及 $z = 0$ 所围成的立体.

解 由 Ω 在 xOy 面的投影域为 $D_{xy}: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x$, 可知,

原式 $= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} y dy \int_{xy}^{1-x-y} dz = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x)^3 dx = \frac{1}{40}$

利用柱面、球面坐标计算三重积分

一、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x^2+y^2})}{x^2+y^2} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $z = x^2 + y^2, z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所围成的立体.

解: Ω 为 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = x^2+y^2 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=1; x^2+y^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, 在柱面坐标系下, Ω 为 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1, r^2 \leq z \leq r$, 所以原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \cdot \frac{\ln(1+r)}{r^2} dr \int_{r^2}^r dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 (1-r) \ln(1+r) dr \\ &= \pi[(3+2r-r^2)\ln(1+r) + \frac{1}{2}(1+r)^2 - 4r] \Big|_0^1 = (4\ln 2 - \frac{5}{2})\pi \end{aligned}$$

二、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} xz dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由 $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z = 12 - x^2 - y^2$ 所围成的立体.

解: Ω 为 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 12 - x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=3^2; \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq z \leq 12 - x^2 - y^2$, 在柱面坐标系下, Ω 为 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 3, r \leq z \leq 12 - r^2$, 所以原式 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^3 r^2 dr \int_r^{12-r^2} z dz = 0$

三、设 Ω 为曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周形成曲面与平面 $z=4$ 所围成的区域, 求

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z) dv.$$

解: 旋转曲面为 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 故 Ω 为 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 8, \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \leq z \leq 4$, 在柱面坐标系下, Ω 为 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{r^2}{2} \leq z \leq 4$, 所以原式

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^4 (r^2 + z) dz = 2\pi \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} [2r + 4r^3 - \frac{5}{8}r^5] dr = \frac{112\pi}{3}$$

四、 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x+z) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 及 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 所围成的所围立体.

解 由方程 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \\ z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \end{cases}$ 得两曲面的交线为 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} (z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

从而 Ω 在 xOy 平面上的投影区域为 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (z=0)$

在柱面坐标系下, Ω 为 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, r \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-r^2}$, 所以 原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} r dr \int_r^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} (r \cos \theta + z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} [(r^2 \sqrt{1-r^2} - r^3) \cos \theta + (\frac{1}{2}r - r^3)] dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (r^2 \sqrt{1-r^2} - r^3) dr + 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}r - r^3) dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}r - r^3) dr = \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

五、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sin(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$ 及

$z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} (R > 0)$ 所围成的所围立体.

解: 在球面坐标系下, $\sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = (\frac{R}{2})^2$,

$$\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, 0 \leq r \leq R$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sin(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^2 \sin r^3 dz = \frac{\pi}{3} (2 - \sqrt{3}) (1 - \cos R^3)$$

六、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$, $z^2 = 3(x^2 + y^2)$ 及 $z = 1$ 所围成的所围立体.

解: 在球面坐标系下, $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} (r + \frac{1}{r^2}) r^2 dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} + \frac{1}{4 \cos^4 \varphi}) \sin \varphi d\varphi = 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} + \frac{1}{4 \cos^4 \varphi}) \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= 2\pi [\frac{1}{12 \cos^3 \varphi} - \ln |\cos \varphi|] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{27} + \ln \frac{3}{2}) \pi \end{aligned}$$

七、计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2z$ 所围成的所围立体.

解: 在球面坐标系下, $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} r^3 dr = 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{8}{5} \pi$$

八、将 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ 表示成柱面坐标系和球面坐标系的累次积分, 其中 Ω 是由 $2z = x^2 + y^2, z = 2, z = 1$ 所围成的所围立体.

解: 在柱面坐标系下, $\Omega_1: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2, \frac{r^2}{2} \leq z \leq 2; \Omega_2: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}, \frac{r^2}{2} \leq z \leq 1;$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz - \iiint_{\Omega_2} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^2 f dz - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^1 f dz \end{aligned}$$

在球面坐标系下,

$$\Omega_1: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{2}{\cos \varphi}; \Omega_2: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi;$$

$$\Omega_1': 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \arctan 2, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}; \Omega_2': 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \arctan 2 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega_1} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega_2} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz - \iiint_{\Omega_1'} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz - \iiint_{\Omega_2'} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{2}{\cos \varphi}} r^2 f dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} r^2 f dr \\ &\quad - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\arctan 2} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} r^2 f dr - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\arctan 2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} r^2 f dr. \end{aligned}$$

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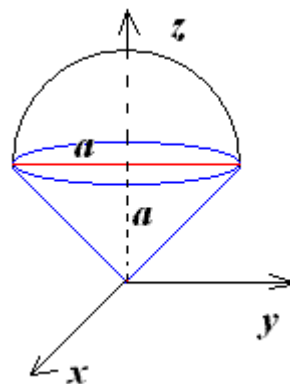
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三重积分的应用

一、一物体由圆锥和与圆锥共底的半球拼成,圆锥的高等于球的半径 a , 物体上任一点处的密度等于该点到圆锥顶点的平方, 求此物体的质量.

解: 在球面坐标系下, $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2a \cos \varphi} r^4 dr \\ &= \frac{64}{5} a^5 \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^5 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{28}{15} a^5 \pi \end{aligned}$$



二、设有一半径为 R 的球体, P_0 是此球表面上的一点, 球体上任一点的密度与该点到 P_0 距离的平方成正比 (比例常数 $R > 0$), 求球体的重心位置.

解: 设球体方程为 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$, P_0 的坐标为 $(0,0,R)$, 密度函数为 $\rho = R[x^2 + y^2 + (z-R)^2]$, 球体的质量为:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} R[x^2 + y^2 + (z-R)^2] dx dy dz \\ &= R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R (r^4 - 2Rr^3 \cos \varphi + R^2 r^2) dr = 2\pi R^6 \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{8}{15} \sin \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \right) d\varphi = \frac{32}{15} \pi R^6 \end{aligned}$$

利用函数关于 x 轴和 y 轴的奇偶性有

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \iiint_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} Rx[x^2 + y^2 + (z-R)^2] dx dy dz = 0 \\ I_y &= \iiint_{\Omega} y \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} Ry[x^2 + y^2 + (z-R)^2] dx dy dz = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = R \iiint_{\Omega} z[x^2 + y^2 + (z-R)^2] dx dy dz \\ &= R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R (r^5 - 2Rr^4 \cos \varphi + R^2 r^3) dr \\ &= 2\pi R^7 \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{7}{12} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - \frac{2}{5} \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi \right) d\varphi = -\frac{4}{3} \pi R^7 \Rightarrow I_z / I = -\frac{5}{8} R \end{aligned}$$

所以重心坐标为: $(0, 0, -\frac{5}{8}R)$

三、设球在动点 $P(x,y,z)$ 处的密度与该点到球心距离成正比, 求质量为 m 的非均匀球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ 对于其直径的转动惯量.

解: 设球体方程为 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$, 密度函数为 $\rho = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

球体的质量为:

$$m = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = k \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz = k \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^3 dr = k\pi R^4$$

所以, 密度函数为 $\rho = \frac{m}{\pi R^4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

计算该球体绕 z 轴转动的转动惯量:

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \frac{m}{\pi R^4} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{m}{\pi R^4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^5 dr = \frac{2}{3} m R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4}{9} m R^2$$

四、一匀质圆柱筒以柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = b^2$ ($a < b$) 和平面 $z = 0, z = h$ ($h > 0$) 为界面, 在原点处有一质量为 m 的质点, 求圆柱筒对原点的引力.

解: 由对称性知引力 $\vec{F} = (0, 0, F_z)$, 设密度为 k , 使用柱面坐标计算

$$F_z = Gk \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z}{r^3} dv = Gk \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz = Gk \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b r dr \int_0^h \frac{z}{(r^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi Gk \int_a^b \left(1 - \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}}\right) dr = 2\pi Gk [(b-a) - (\sqrt{b^2 + h^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2})]$$

五、证明 $\int_0^x \int_0^v \int_0^u f(t) dt du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 f(t) dt$.

证明 $\int_0^x \int_0^v \int_0^u f(t) dt du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 f(t) dt$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_0^x \int_0^u f(t) dt du = \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt \Leftrightarrow \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

思路: 从改变积分次序入手. $\therefore \int_0^v du \int_0^u f(t) dt = \int_0^v dt \int_t^v f(t) du = \int_0^v (v-t) f(t) dt$,

$$\therefore \int_0^x \left[\int_0^v \left(\int_0^u f(t) dt \right) du \right] dv = \int_0^x dv \int_0^v (v-t) f(t) dt = \int_0^x dt \int_t^x (v-t) f(t) dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 f(t) dt.$$

六、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 试证: $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z)dx dy dz = \frac{1}{6} [\int_0^1 f(x)dx]^3$.

证明: 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_x^1 \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z)dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 f(y)dy \int_x^y f(z)dz \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 f(y)[F(y) - F(x)]dy = \int_0^1 f(x) \left[\frac{1}{2} F^2(y) - F(x)F(y) \right] \Big|_x^1 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} [F(1) - F(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [F(1) - F(x)]^2 dF(x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3!} [F(1) - F(x)]^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3!} F^3(1) = \frac{1}{6} \left[\int_0^1 f(x)dx \right]^3 \end{aligned}$$

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对弧长的曲线积分

一、求曲线 $x = e^t \cos t, y = e^t \sin t, z = e^t$ 以 $t = 0$ 到任意点间那段弧的质量, 设它各点的密度与该点到原点的距离平方成反比, 且在点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 处的密度为 1.

解: 设密度函数 $\rho = \frac{k}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 利用在点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 处的密度为 1 得到 $\rho = \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

所求质量等于: $\int_L \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds = \int_0^{t_0} \frac{1}{e^{2t}} \sqrt{3} e^t dt = \sqrt{3} \int_0^{t_0} e^{-t} dt = \sqrt{3}(1 - e^{-t_0})$

二、计算下列曲线积分:

1. $\int_L \sqrt{2y} ds, L: x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$

解: $\int_L \sqrt{2y} ds = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2(1 - \cos t)} \sqrt{2(1 - \cos t)} dt = 2a \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) dt = 4a\pi$

2. $\int_L (x + y) ds, L$: 顶点为 $O(0, 0), A(1, 0), B(0, 1)$ 的三角形边界;

解: $\int_L (x + y) ds = \int_{OA} (x + y) ds + \int_{BA} (x + y) ds + \int_{OB} (x + y) ds$
 $= \int_0^1 (x + 0) dx + \int_0^1 (x + 1 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (y + 0) dy = 2$

3. $\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds, L$: 由曲线 $r = a, \theta = 0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 所围成的区域的边界;

解: $\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^a \sqrt{a^2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} a e^a$

4. $\int_L (x + y + z) ds, L$: 直线 $AB: A(1, 1, 0), B(1, 0, 0)$ 及螺线 $\overline{BC}: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ 组成.

解: $\int_L (x + y + z) ds = \int_{AB} (x + y + z) ds + \int_{BC} (x + y + z) ds$
 $= \int_0^1 (1 + y) dy + \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos t + \sin t + t) dt = \frac{3}{2} + 2\sqrt{2}\pi$

三、计算 $I = \int_L \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$, 其中 L 是由曲线 $x = y, y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}, y = 0$ 所围成的第一象限部分的边界.

解: $I = \int_L \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_0^1 \cos x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2}} \cos(\sqrt{2}x) dx + R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos r dr = \sin 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin R + R)$

四、求 $I = \int_L \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds$, 其中 L 满足 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases}$.

解: 曲线 L 的参数方程为: $\begin{cases} x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a \sin \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi. \\ z = a \cos \varphi \end{cases}$

$I = \int_L \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds = a^2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi} \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi = \pi a^2$

五、求 $\oint_L x ds$, 其中 L 是由直线 $x = 0, y = x$ 及曲线 $2 - y = x^2$ 所围成的第一象限部分的闭路.

$$\text{解: } \oint_L x ds = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^2 0 dy + \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx = \frac{6\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{5} - 1}{12}$$

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对坐标的曲线积分

一、设一质点处于弹性力场中, 弹力方向指向原点, 大小与质点离原点的距离成正比, 比例系数为 k , 若质点沿椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 从点 $(a,0)$ 移到点 $(0,b)$ (第一象限内), 求弹力所做的功.

$$\text{解: } I = k \int_L |\mathbf{r}| \cdot \mathbf{r}^0 \cdot (dx, dy) = k \int_L xdx + ydy = k(b^2 - a^2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} k(b^2 - a^2)$$

二、求曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 + 2xy)dx + (y^2 - 2xy)dy$, L 是一段抛物线 $y = x^2 (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$ 沿 x 增加方向.

$$\text{解: } I = \int_L (x^2 + 2xy)dx + (y^2 - 2xy)dy = \int_{-1}^1 (2x^5 - 4x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2)dx = -\frac{14}{15}$$

三、计算 $I = \int_L y\sqrt{x}dx + xe^{y^2}dy$, 其中 L 为曲线 $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 上从点 $O(0,0)$ 到点 $(1,1)$ 的一段弧.

$$\text{解: } I = \int_L y\sqrt{x}dx + xe^{y^2}dy = \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + xe^{x^2})dx = \frac{5e-1}{10}$$

四、求 $I = \int_L (x^2 + y^2)dx + (x^2 - y^2)dy$, L 是曲线 $y = 1 - |1 - x|$ 点 $O(0,0)$ 到点 $(2,0)$ 部分.

$$\text{解: } I = \int_L (x^2 + y^2)dx + (x^2 - y^2)dy = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx + 2 \int_1^2 x^2 dx = 2 \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{16}{3}$$

五、求 $I = \int_{\widehat{ABC}} xdy - ydx$, 其中 $A(-1,0)$, $B(0,1)$, $C(1,0)$, $\widehat{AB}$ 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的上半圆弧段, $\widehat{BC}$ 为 $y = 1 - x^2$ 上的弧段.

$$\text{解: } I = \int_{\widehat{ABC}} xdy - ydx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta - \int_0^1 (1 + x^2)dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{3}$$

六、求 $\oint_L xdy$, 其中 L 是由直线 $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$ 和坐标轴构成的三角形闭路, 沿逆时针方向.

$$\text{解: } \oint_L xdy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(2,0)} xdy + \int_{(2,0)}^{(0,3)} xdy + \int_{(0,3)}^{(0,0)} xdy = \int_{(2,0)}^{(0,3)} xdy = \int_0^3 (2 - \frac{2}{3}y)dy = 3$$

七、求 $I = \int_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + 2yzdy - x^2dz$, 其中 L 为曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ 上由 $t_1=0$ 到 $t_2=1$ 的一段弧.

$$\text{解: } I = \int_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + 2yzdy - x^2dz = \int_0^1 (3t^6 - 2t^4)dt = \frac{1}{35}$$

八、已知平面力场 $\vec{F} = \{y, x\}$, 问将单位质量的质点 M 从坐标原点沿直线移到曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在第一象限的部分上, 终点为何点时, $\vec{F}$ 做功最大?

解: $I = \int_L (y, x) \cdot (dx, dy) = \int_L ydx + xdy = \int_0^1 (br \sin \theta a \cos \theta + ar \cos \theta b \sin \theta) dr = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin 2\theta$ 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\vec{F}$ 做功最大, 为 $\frac{1}{2}ab$.

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格林公式及其应用

一、利用曲线积分计算由旋轮线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 与 x 轴所围区域的面积.

解:
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L (x dy - y dx) = \int_0^0 x d(0) - 0 dx + \int_{2\pi}^0 a(t - \sin t) \cdot a \sin t dt$$

$$= -a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (t \sin t - \sin^2 t) dt = -a^2 \left(-t \cos t + \sin t + \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \pi$$

二、利用格林公式计算下列曲线积分:

1. $\oint_L (x + y)^2 dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$, 其中 L 是顶点为点 $A(1,1), B(3,3), C(3,5)$ 的三角形的边界, 沿逆时针方向;

解:
$$\oint_L (x + y)^2 dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy = -2 \iint_D y dx dy = -2 \int_1^3 dx \int_x^{2x-1} y dy = -12$$

2. $\oint_L xy^2 dx - x^2 y dy$, 其中 L 是 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 沿逆时针方向;

解:
$$\oint_L xy^2 dx - x^2 y dy = -4 \iint_D xy dx dy = -4 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr = 0$$

3. $\int_L (x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) dy$, 其中 L 是从点 $A(0,-1)$ 沿直线 $y=1-x$ 到点 $M(1,0)$, 再从点 M 沿圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 依逆时针到点 $B(0,1)$;

解:
$$\int_L (x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) dy = \iint_D 0 dx dy + \int_{-1}^1 y^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

4. $\int_L [f(y)e^x - my] dx + [f'(y)e^x - m] dy$, 其中 $f(y)$ 有连续的一阶导数, L 是连接点 $A(0, y_1), B(0, y_2)$ 的任何路径, 且 L 与直线 AB 所围成区域的面积为定值 S , L 总是位于直线段 AB 的左方.

解:
$$\int_L [f(y)e^x - my] dx + [f'(y)e^x - m] dy$$

$$= \iint_D m dx dy + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} [f'(y) - m] dy = mS + f(y_2) - f(y_1) - m(y_2 - y_1)$$

三、求 $\oint_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为曲线 $|x| + |y| = 1$ 沿逆时针方向.

解: 计算可得 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 使用包含于曲线内部的圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 = R^2$,

$$\oint_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_C \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = 2\pi$$

四、设曲线积分 $\int_L xy^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy$ 与路径无关, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 具有连续导数, 且 $\varphi(0) = 0$, 求 $\varphi(x)$, 并求积分 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy$ 的值.

解: 根据曲线积分与路径无关, 有 $\varphi'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = x^2$,

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 dx + yx^2 dy = 2 \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

五、求 $\int_L (y+2xy)dx + (x^2+2xy+y^2)dy$, 其中 L 是 $x^2+y^2=2x$ 的上半圆周由点 $A(4,0)$ 到点 $B(0,0)$ 的弧段.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L (y+2xy)dx + (x^2+2xy+y^2)dy &= \iint_D (2y-1)dxdy - \int_{BA} (y+2xy)dx + (x^2+2xy+y^2)dy \\ \text{解: } &= 2 \iint_D ydxdy - 2\pi = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 dr = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

六、求 $\oint_L |y|dx + |x|dy$, 其中 L 是以点 $A(1,0)$, $B(0,1)$, $C(-1,0)$ 为顶点的三角形的正向边界曲线.

$$\text{解: } \oint_L |y|dx + |x|dy = \oint_{ABO} ydx + xdy + \oint_{OBC} ydx - xdy = -2 \iint_{\Delta OBC} dxdy = -1$$

七、证明: $(3x^2+6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y-4y^3)dy$ 在 xOy 面上是某一函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分, 并求出一个 $u(x, y)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 计算可得 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \text{ 由于 } (3x^2+6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y-4y^3)dy = d(x^3+3x^2y^2-y^4), \\ \text{所以 } u(x, y) &= x^3+3x^2y^2-y^4 \end{aligned}$$

八、计算抛物线 $(x+y)^2=ax$ ($a>0$) 与 x 轴所围成的面积.

解: 抛物线 $(x+y)^2=ax$ 的参数方程为 $x=t^2, y=\sqrt{at}-t^2, (\sqrt{a}>t>0)$,

$$S = \oint_L xdy = -\int_0^{\sqrt{a}} (\sqrt{at}^2 - 2t^3)dt = \frac{1}{6}a^2$$

九、设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 有连续导数, 求 $\int_L \frac{1+y^2 f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy$, 其中 L 是从点 $A(3, \frac{2}{3})$ 到点 $B(1, 2)$ 的直线段.

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L \frac{1+y^2 f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy &= \int_3^1 \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} f\left(\frac{2}{3}x\right) \right] dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 \left[f(y) - \frac{1}{y^2} \right] dy \\ &= -3 - \int_1^3 \frac{2}{3} f\left(\frac{2}{3}x\right) dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 [f(y)] dy - \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{19}{6} + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 [f(y)] dy - \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 [f(t)] dt = -\frac{19}{6} \end{aligned}$$

对面积的曲面积分

一、计算下列曲面积分:

$$(1) \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) ds, \Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2;$$

解: 取球面坐标, $dS = R^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta$, $x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \sin^2 \varphi$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) ds = R^4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = \pi^2 R^4$$

$$(2) \iint_{\Sigma} xyz ds, \Sigma: x + y + z = 1 \text{ 在第一卦限部分};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz ds &= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x-y)\sqrt{3} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} y(1-x-y) dy \\ \text{解: } &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{5}{6} x^4 \right) dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{24} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) ds, \Sigma: \text{由 } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 和 } z = 1 \text{ 所转成立体的表面};$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

$$(4) \iint_{\Sigma} (xy^2 + yz + zx) ds, \Sigma: \text{锥面 } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 被柱面 } x^2 + y^2 = 2ax (a > 0) \text{ 所截下的那块曲面};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} (xy^2 + yz + zx) ds &= \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2ax} (xy^2 + y\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + x\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy \\ \text{解: } &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} r^3 (r \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) dr \\ &= \frac{32}{5} \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [a^5 \cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \frac{16}{4} a^4 (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \cos^4 \theta] d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{32}{5} \sqrt{2} [a^5 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \frac{16}{4} a^4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos^4 \theta d\theta + \frac{16}{4} a^4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta d\theta]$$

$$= \frac{32}{5} \sqrt{2} [2a^5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \theta d\theta - 2a^5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^8 \theta d\theta + 8a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta d\theta]$$

$$= \frac{32}{5} \sqrt{2} [2a^5 \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 2a^5 \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 8a^4 \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}]$$

$$= \frac{32}{5} \sqrt{2} a^4 [\frac{15\pi}{48} a - \frac{35\pi}{128} a + \frac{64}{15}]$$

(5) $\iint_{\Sigma} 3zds$, Σ : 抛物面 $z = 2 - (x^2 + y^2)$ 在 xoy 面上方的部分;

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Sigma} 3zds &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2} [2 - (x^2 + y^2)] \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dxdy \\ \text{解: } &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r(2 - r^2) \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - r^2) \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr^2 \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (2 - t) \sqrt{1 + 4t} dt \xrightarrow{\substack{u=\sqrt{1+4t} \\ \frac{u^2-1}{4}=t}} \frac{\pi}{8} \int_1^3 (9u^2 - u^4) du = \frac{37}{10} \pi\end{aligned}$$

(6) $\iint_{\Sigma} xyds$, Σ : 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 在第一卦限部分;

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Sigma} xyds &= \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} xy \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dxdy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 t \sqrt{1 + 4t} dt \xrightarrow{\substack{u=\sqrt{1+4t} \\ \frac{u^2-1}{4}=t}} \frac{\pi}{64} \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} (u^4 - u^2) du = \frac{\pi}{64} \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} (u^4 - u^2) du = \frac{\pi}{32} \left(\frac{5}{3} \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{15} \right)\end{aligned}$$

二、求

上半球壳 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($z \geq 0$) 的质量, 此壳的面密度 $\rho = z$.

$$\text{解: } \iint_{\Sigma} zds = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = a \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} dxdy = \pi a^3$$

三、求均匀曲面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的重心坐标.

$$\text{解: } \iint_{\Sigma} zds = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = a \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} dxdy = \pi a^3$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} ds = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = 2\pi a \int_0^a \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = 2a^2\pi$$

结合对称性, 重心为 $(0, 0, \frac{a}{2})$

一、把对坐标的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z)dydz + Q(x, y, z)dzdx + R(x, y, z)dxdy$ 化为对面积的曲面积分:

(1) Σ 为平面 $3x + 2y + 2\sqrt{3}z = 6$ 在第一卦限部分的上侧;

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } &\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z)dydz + Q(x, y, z)dzdx + R(x, y, z)dxdy \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \iint_{\Sigma} [3P(x, y, z) + 2Q(x, y, z) + 2\sqrt{3}R(x, y, z)]dS\end{aligned}$$

(2) Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的内侧.

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy \\ \text{解: } &= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} [xP(x, y, z) + yQ(x, y, z) + zR(x, y, z)] dS \end{aligned}$$

二、计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x) dydz + g(y) dzdx + h(z) dxdy$, 其中 $f(x), g(y), h(z)$ 为连续函数, Σ 为直角平行六面体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 的表面外侧.

解: 曲面积分在 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, z = 0$ (下侧), $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, z = c$ (上侧) 位、为 $\iint_{D_{xy}} h(c) dxdy - \iint_{D_{xy}} h(0) dxdy = ab[h(c) - h(0)]$; 类似可以计算其他面, 结果为

$$bc[f(a) - f(0)] + ca[g(b) - g(0)] + ab[h(c) - h(0)]$$

三、计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} xyz dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为柱面 $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 在 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 两卦限内被平面 $y = 0$ 及 $y = h$ 所截下部分的外侧.

解: Σ_1 为半柱面的下底: $x^2 + z^2 = R^2, y = 0, x \geq 0$; Σ_2 为半柱面的上底: $x^2 + z^2 = R^2, y = h, x \geq 0$; Σ_3 为半柱面的底: $y: 0 \rightarrow h, z: -R \rightarrow R, x = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz dxdy &= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3} xyz dxdy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} xyz dxdy - \iint_{\Sigma_2} xyz dxdy - \iint_{\Sigma_3} xyz dxdy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} xy dxdydz = \iint_{\substack{x: 0 \rightarrow R \\ y: 0 \rightarrow h}} xy dxdy \int_{-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dz = 2 \int_0^R x \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx \int_0^h y dy = \frac{1}{3} h^2 R^3 \end{aligned}$$

四、求 $\oint_{\Sigma} (y - z) dydz + (z - x) dzdx + (x - y) dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 及平面 $z = h (h > 0)$ 所围成的空间区域的整个边界曲面的外侧.

解: 根据高斯公式 $\oint_{\Sigma} (y - z) dydz + (z - x) dzdx + (x - y) dxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dxdydz = 0$

五、求 $\iint_{\Sigma} (f(x, y, z) + x) dydz + (2f(x, y, z) + y) + (f(x, y, z) + z) dxdy$, 其中 $f(x, y, z)$ 为连续函数, Σ 为平面 $x - y + z = 1$ 在第四卦限部分的上侧.

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma} (f(x, y, z) + x) dydz + (2f(x, y, z) + y) + (f(x, y, z) + z) dxdy \\ \text{解: } &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{D_{xy}} [(f(x, y, z) + x) - (2f(x, y, z) + y) + (f(x, y, z) + z)] dxdy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{D_{xy}} [x - y + z] dxdy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

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一、利用高斯公式计算曲面积分：

- (1) $\oiint_{\Sigma} xydydz + yzdzdx + zxdxdy$, Σ 由 $x=0, y=0, z=0, x+y+z=1$ 所转成四面体的外侧表面；

解：根据高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned}\oiint_{\Sigma} xydydz + yzdzdx + zxdxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} (y+z+x) dxdydz = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} z dxdydz \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy \int_0^{1-x-y} z dz = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y)^2 dy = \frac{1}{18} \int_0^1 (1-x)^3 dx = \frac{1}{72}\end{aligned}$$

- (2) $\oiint_{\Sigma} (x-y+z)dydz + (y-z+x)dzdx + (z-x+y)dxdy$, $\Sigma: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的外侧；

解：根据高斯公式

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} (x-y+z)dydz + (y-z+x)dzdx + (z-x+y)dxdy = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dxdydz = 4\pi abc$$

- (3) $\oiint_{\Sigma} xy^2dydz + yz^2dzdx + zx^2dxdy$, Σ : 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z$ 的外侧；

解：根据高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned}\oiint_{\Sigma} xy^2dydz + yz^2dzdx + zx^2dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2 + x^2) dxdydz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{10}\end{aligned}$$

- (4) $\oiint_{\Sigma} z^2 dxdy$, $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 外侧.

解：根据高斯公式 (关于 z 为奇函数) $\oiint_{\Sigma} z^2 dxdy = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dxdydz = 0$

二、求向径 $\vec{r} = \{x, y, z\}$ 通过圆锥体 $z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 全表面外侧的流量.

解：所求流量为 $\oiint_{\Sigma} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{dS} = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dxdydz = \pi$

三、求 $\oiint_{\Sigma} x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy$, $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的上半球面外侧.

解：设 Σ_1 为 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z=0$ (下侧)，则

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy \\
&= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dxdydz = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{3\pi}{2} a^4
\end{aligned}$$

四、求 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2}{a+y} f[(a+x)(a+y)^2] dydz - \frac{1}{a+x} f[(a+x)(a+y)^2] dzdx + [(x^2+y^2)z + \frac{z^3}{3}] dxdy$, Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的下半部分的上侧, 常数 $a > 1$, f 可导.

解: 设 Σ_1 为 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z = 0$ (下侧), 则

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2}{a+y} f[(a+x)(a+y)^2] dydz - \frac{1}{a+x} f[(a+x)(a+y)^2] dzdx + [(x^2+y^2)z + \frac{z^3}{3}] dxdy \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = - \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dxdydz = - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 dr = -\frac{4\pi}{15} a^5
\end{aligned}$$

五、求 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 x + ye^z) dydz + x^2 y dzdx + (\sin^3 x + y^2 z) dxdy$, Σ : 下半球面 $z = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧.

解: 设 Σ_1 为 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0$ (下侧), 则

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = - \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) dxdydz - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \sin^3 x dxdy \\
&= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} [\sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi] d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr = -\frac{2+5\pi}{15} R^5
\end{aligned}$$

六、计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} (2x+z) dydz + z dx dy$, 其中 Σ 为有向曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 (0 \leq z \leq 1)$, 其法向量与 z 轴正向的夹角为锐角.

解: $I = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dxdydz = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{r^2}^1 dz = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

七、求下列向量场的散度

$$(1) \vec{A} = yz\vec{i} + xz\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$$

$$(2) \vec{A} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} \cdot \vec{r}, \text{ 其中 } \vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}.$$

解: (1) $\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{A} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\
&+ \frac{z^2 + x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{2}{|\vec{r}|}
\end{aligned}$$

一、利用斯托克斯公式计算曲线积分： $\oint_{\Gamma} (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (x-y)dz$ ，其中 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x - y + z = 2 \end{cases}$ ，从 z 轴正向往负向看， Γ 的方向是顺时针的。

解：

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (x-y)dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z-y & x-z & x-y \end{vmatrix} ds$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} ds = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dxdy = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

二、求向量场 $\vec{A} = (2z-3y)\vec{i} + (3x-z)\vec{j} + (y-2x)\vec{k}$ 的旋度

解：

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2z-3y & 3x-z & y-2x \end{vmatrix} = (2, 5, 6)$$

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一、用比较审敛法或极限审敛法判别下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+n^2}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n} (a > 0); \quad (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}.$$

解: (1) 因为 $\frac{1+n}{1+n^2} \sim \frac{1}{n}$, 发散;

(2) 当 $0 < a < 1$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n} = 1$; $a = 1$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n} = \frac{1}{2}$, 发散;

当 $a > 1$, $\frac{1}{1+a^n} \sim \frac{1}{a^n} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n$, 收敛。

(3) 因为 $\sin \frac{\pi}{2^n} \sim \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$, 收敛。

二、判别下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right)^{2n-1}; \quad (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}$$

解: (1) 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{(n+1)}} / \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$, 所以原级数收敛;

(2) 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right)^{2n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3-1/n}\right)^{2-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{9} < 1$, 所以原级数收敛;

(3) 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} = 1$, 所以原级数发散;

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n+2)}{\left(a+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} (a > 0); \quad (5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n}{3^{n-1}}; \quad (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)}.$$

解: (4) 当 $a \leq 1$ 时, 因为 $\frac{\ln(n+2)}{\left(a+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = +\infty$, 原级数发散;

当 $a > 1$ 时, 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n+3)}{\left(a+\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}} / \frac{\ln(n+2)}{\left(a+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n+3)}{\ln(n+2)} \times \frac{\left(a+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{\left(a+\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(a+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{\left(a+\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n} \times \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a+\frac{1}{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a+\frac{1}{n}}{a+\frac{1}{n+1}}\right)^n = \frac{1}{a} e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n[\ln(a+\frac{1}{n}) - \ln(a+\frac{1}{n+1})]} = \frac{1}{a} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(a+x) - \ln(ax+x+a) + \ln(x+1)}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{a+1}{ax+x+a} + \frac{1}{x+1}\right]} = \frac{1}{a} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{a} - \frac{a+1}{a} + 1\right]} = \frac{1}{a} < 1$$

(5) 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 所以原级数(绝对)收敛;

(6) 原级数(条件)收敛。

三、若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 u_n$ 存在, 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛。

证明: 根据 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 u_n$ 存在, $u_n \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛。

四、证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b^{3n}}{n!a^n} = 0$.

证明：只需证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b^{3n}}{n!a^n}$ 收敛即可. 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^3}{(n+1)a} = 0 < 1$ 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b^{3n}}{n!a^n}$ 收敛。

五、下列级数是交错级数还是一般的变号级数？讨论它们的敛散性，并对收敛级数说明是绝对收敛还是条件收敛：

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$;

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$;

证明：(1) 根据 $|\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛。

(2) 根据 $\frac{1}{n - \ln n} > \frac{1}{n}$ 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$ 发散。但对于 $u_n = \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$,

$$1 > \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \Rightarrow n + 1 - \ln(n+1) > n - \ln n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n - \ln n} > \frac{1}{n + 1 - \ln(n+1)} \Rightarrow u_n > u_{n+1}$$

根据莱布尼茨法则， $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$ (条件) 收敛。

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{n^{5/4}}$.

证明：(3) 根据 $0 < \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{n^{5/4}} \leq \frac{3}{n^{5/4}}$ 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{n^{5/4}}$ (绝对) 收敛。

一、求下列幂级数的收敛半径和收敛区间：

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^n + b^n} x^n \quad (a>0, b>0); \quad (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n} (x-1)^n.$$

解：(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1} x^{2n}}{a_n x^{2n-2}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} / \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \right| |x|^2 = \frac{x^2}{2}$

当 $\frac{x^2}{2} < 1$, 即 $-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$ 时, 级数收敛;

当 $\frac{x^2}{2} > 1$, 即 $x > \sqrt{2}$ 或 $x < -\sqrt{2}$ 时, 级数发散。

对端点 $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2}$ 发散, 所以收敛区间为: $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

$$(2) \because R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{a^n + b^n} = \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(\frac{a}{b})^n + b}{(\frac{a}{b})^n + 1} = b & a \leq b \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b(\frac{b}{a})^n + a}{(\frac{b}{a})^n + 1} = a & a > b \end{cases} = \max(a, b)$$

对端点 $x = \pm \max(a, b)$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\max(a^n, b^n)}{a^n + b^n}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \max(a^n, b^n)}{a^n + b^n}$ 发散 (通项极限不等于零)。所

以收敛区间为: $(-\max(a, b), \max(a, b))$

$$(3) \because R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}(n+1)}{2^n n} = 2$$

对端点 $x = 0$ 和 $x = 2$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n}$ 收敛。所以收敛区间为 $[0, 2]$ 。

二、求和函数：

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} x^{2n-1};$$

解：(1) 易求出幂级数的收敛半径为 1, 端点发散,

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)' = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, |x| < 1$$

(2) 易求出幂级数的收敛半径为 1, 端点 $x=1$ 发散, $x=-1$ 收敛

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = x + \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n} \right) dx \\ &= x + \int_0^x \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx = -\int_0^x \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx = \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right|, x \in [-1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1}, \text{ 并求级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{5^n} \text{ 之和.}$$

(3) 易求出幂级数的收敛半径为 1, 端点 $x=1$, $x=-1$ 发散

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x^n)' = (x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1})' = [x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)']' = [x(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n)']' \\
 &= [x(\frac{x}{1+x})']' = [\frac{x}{(1+x)^2}]' = \frac{1-x}{(1+x)^3}, x \in (-1, 1) \\
 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{5^n} &= 5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 (\frac{1}{5})^{n-1} = 5 \frac{1 - \frac{1}{5}}{(1 + \frac{1}{5})^3} = \frac{125}{54}
 \end{aligned}$$

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一、将下列函数展开成 x 的幂级数，并求展开式成立的区间

- (1) $(1+x)\ln(1+x)$; (2) $\arcsin x$; (3) $\frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}$.

解: (1)

$$(1+x)\ln(1+x) = (1+x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+2}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+2} x^{n+2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+2} = 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)(n+2)} x^{n+2}, -1 < x \leq 1$$

(2)

$$\arcsin x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^x (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_0^x \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{\frac{1}{2}}^n x^{2n} \right] dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{\frac{1}{2}}^n \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} C_{\frac{1}{2}}^n x^{2n+1}, (-1 < x < 1)$$

(3)

$$\frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} - \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)'' - \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right)'' - \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right)'$$

$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1}, |x| < 1$$

二、将函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$ 展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数.

解: 令 $t = x+4$, 则

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{t^2 - 5t + 6} = \frac{1}{t-3} - \frac{1}{t-2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{t}{3} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right] t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right] (x+4)^n$$

$$-2 < t < 2 \Rightarrow -6 < x < -2$$

三、将级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1}$ 的和函数展开成 $(x-1)$ 的幂级数.

解:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1} = \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{2n-1} = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^5 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2n-1)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{2n-1} + \dots \right] +$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^4 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2n)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{2n} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x-1) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{12} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x-1)^3 + \dots +$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x-1)^{2n-1} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \sqrt{2}}{(2n)!} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x-1)^{2n} + \dots$$

四、将函数 $f(x) = \cos x$ 展开成 $(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ 的幂级数.

解: $\cos x = \cos \left[\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{\pi}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos x &= \cos\left[\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^4 - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2n)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n} + \cdots\right] + \\
 &\quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{3!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^5 - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2n-1)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n-1} + \cdots\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{1}{3!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^3 + \cdots \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^3 + \cdots \\
 &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n} + \cdots
 \end{aligned}$$

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一、利用函数的幂级数展开式求下列各数的近似值:

(1) $\ln 3$ (误差不超过 0.0001)

$$\text{解 } \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1}x^{2n-1} + \cdots) \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\ln 3 = \ln \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} + \cdots).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } |r_n| &= 2[\frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^{2n+3}} + \cdots] \\ &= \frac{2}{(2n+1)2^{2n-1}} [1 + \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^{2n+3}} + \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}}{(2n+5) \cdot 2^{2n+5}} + \cdots] \\ &< \frac{2}{(2n+1)2^{2n-1}} (1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots) = \frac{1}{3(2n-1)2^{2n-2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } r_5 < \frac{1}{3 \cdot 11 \cdot 2^8} \approx 0.00012, \quad |r_5| < \frac{1}{3 \cdot 13 \cdot 2^{10}} \approx 0.00003.$$

因而取 $n=6$, 此时

$$\ln 3 = 2(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} + \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{11}}) \approx 1.0986.$$

(2) $\cos 2^\circ$ (误差不超过 0.0001)

$$\text{解 } \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \cdots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

$$\cos 2^\circ = \cos \frac{\pi}{90} = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^4 - \frac{1}{6!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^6 + \cdots.$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^2 \approx 6 \times 10^{-4}, \quad \frac{1}{4!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^4 \approx 10^{-8},$$

$$\text{故 } \cos 2^\circ \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^2 \approx 1 - 0.0006 = 0.9994.$$

二、求 $\int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$ 的近似值, 误差不超过 0.0001.

$$\text{解 } \int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \int_0^{0.5} [1 - x^4 + x^8 - x^{12} + \cdots + (-1)^n x^{4n} + \cdots] dx$$

$$= (x - \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{9}x^9 - \frac{1}{13}x^{13} + \cdots) \Big|_0^{0.5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} - \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{13}} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} \approx 0.00625, \quad \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} \approx 0.00028, \quad \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{13}} \approx 0.000009,$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} \approx 0.4940.$$

一、设 $f(x, y)$ 具有一阶连续偏导数, 且满足 $f(x, x^2) = x^3$, $f'_x(x, x^2) = x^2 - x^4$, 计算 $f'_y(x, x^2)$.

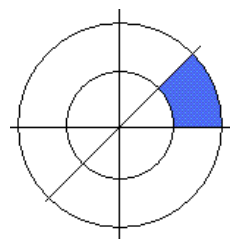
$$\text{解: 两边对 } x \text{ 求导, 有 } f'_x(x, x^2) + 2xf'_y(x, x^2) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow f'_y(x, x^2) = \frac{2x + x^3}{2}$$

二、计算曲面积分，其中积分曲面 Σ 为 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧.

解：设 Σ_1 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$ 的下侧. 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} (x^3-x)dydz + (y^3-2y)dzdx + (z^3+2)dx dy \\ &\quad - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^3-x)dydz + (y^3-2y)dzdx + (z^3+2)dx dy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2+3y^2-3+3z^2)dx dy dz + \iint_D 2dx dy = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2)dx dy dz - 3\pi + 2\pi \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 dr - \pi = \frac{7}{5}\pi \end{aligned}$$

三、计算 $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma$ ，其中 D 由直线 $y=0$ 及圆周 $x^2+y^2=4, x^2+y^2=1, y=x$ 所围成的在第一象限内的闭区域.



解： $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta d\theta \int_1^2 r dr = \frac{3}{64}\pi^2$

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一、填空题:

(1) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & , -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ 1+x^2 & , 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$, 则以 2π 为周期的傅立叶级数在 $x = \pi$ 处收敛于 $\underline{-\pi^2/2}$.

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 是以 2 为周期的函数, 其表达式为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & , -1 < x \leq 0 \\ x^3 & , 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x)$ 的傅立叶级数在 $x=1$ 处收敛于 $\underline{3/2}$.

二、将下列函数 $f(x)$ 开成傅里叶级数:

(1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} bx & -\pi < x < 0 \\ ax & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases} \quad (a > b > 0);$

解 因为 $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 bxdx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} axdx = \frac{\pi}{2}(a-b),$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 bx \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} ax \cos nx dx]$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{n^2\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 bx \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} ax \sin nx dx$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{a+b}{n} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数展开式为

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}(a-b) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{[1 - (-1)^n](b-a)}{n^2\pi} \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(a+b)}{n} \sin nx \right\} \\ (x \neq (2n+1)\pi, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

(2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases};$

解 将 $f(x)$ 拓广为周期函数 $F(x)$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 中连续, 在 $x=\pm\pi$ 间断, 且

$$\frac{1}{2}[F(-\pi^-) + F(-\pi^+)] \neq f(-\pi), \quad \frac{1}{2}[F(\pi^-) + F(\pi^+)] \neq f(\pi),$$

故 $F(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 中收敛于 $f(x)$, 而在 $x=\pm\pi$ 处 $F(x)$ 的傅里叶级数不收敛于 $f(x)$.

计算傅氏系数如下:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 e^x dx + \int_0^{\pi} dx \right] = \frac{1+\pi-e^{-\pi}}{\pi},$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 e^x \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right] = \frac{1-(-1)^n e^{-\pi}}{\pi(1+n^2)} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 e^x \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{-n[1-(-1)^n e^{-\pi}]}{1+n^2} + \frac{1-(-1)^n}{n} \right\} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

所以
$$f(x) = \frac{1+\pi-e^{-\pi}}{2\pi}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1-(-1)^n e^{-\pi}}{1+n^2} \cos nx + \left[\frac{-n+(-1)^n n e^{-\pi}}{1+n^2} + \frac{1-(-1)^n}{n} \right] \sin nx \right\}$$

$$(-\pi < x < \pi).$$

(3) $f(x) = \sin(\arcsin \frac{x}{\pi}) \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi);$

解: 显然 $f(x) = \sin(\arcsin \frac{x}{\pi}) = \frac{x}{\pi}$ 在整个数轴上连续, 由收敛定理知, 其傅立叶级数处处收敛于 $f(x)$, 又 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 故由上面的讨论知, 其傅立叶级数是正弦级数.

其中
$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n\pi}$$

∴ 所求傅立叶级数为:

$$f(x) = \sin(\arcsin \frac{x}{\pi}) = \frac{x}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \sin nx}{n} \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

一、将 $f(x) = 2x^2 (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$ 分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数.

解 对 $f(x)$ 作奇延拓, 则 $a_n = 0 (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$, 而

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 \sin nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[(-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{n^3} - \frac{\pi^2}{n} \right) - \frac{2}{n^3} \right] (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

故正弦级数为

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{n^3} - \frac{\pi^2}{n} \right) - \frac{2}{n^3} \right] \sin nx \quad (0 \leq x < \pi),$$

级数在 $x=0$ 处收敛于 0.

对 $f(x)$ 作偶延拓, 则 $b_n = 0 (n=1, 2, \dots)$, 而

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{8}{n^2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

故余弦级数为

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi).$$

二、设 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2} (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$ 将其展开成傅里叶级数.

解 因为 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$ 为偶函数, 故 $b_n = 0 (n=1, 2, \dots)$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(\frac{1}{2}-n)x - \cos(\frac{1}{2}+n)x] dx \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{4n^2-1} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上连续, 所以

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{4n^2-1} \cos nx \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi).$$

三、函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 2π . 证明:

- (1) 如果 $f(x-\pi) = -f(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 的傅立叶系数 $a_0 = 0, a_{2k} = 0, b_{2k} = 0 (k=1, 2, \dots)$;
- (2) 如果 $f(x-\pi) = -f(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 的傅立叶系数 $a_{2k+1} = 0, b_{2k+1} = 0 (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$.

解1 因为 $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } t = \pi + x}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t - \pi) dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt = -a_0,$$

所以 $a_0 = 0$.

因为 $a_{2k} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2kx dx$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } t = \pi + x}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t - \pi) \cos 2k(t - \pi) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos 2ktdt = -a_{2k},$$

所以 $a_{2k} = 0$.

同理 $b_{2k} = 0 (k=1, 2, \dots)$.

解2 因为 $a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(2k+1)x dx$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } t = \pi + x}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t - \pi) \cos(2k+1)(t - \pi) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos(2k+1)tdt = -a_{2k+1},$$

所以 $a_{2k+1} = 0 (k=1, 2, \dots)$.

同理 $b_{2k+1} = 0 (k=1, 2, \dots)$.

一、将周期为 6 的周期函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$ 展开成傅里叶级数.

$$\text{解 } a_0 = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^3 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[\int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) dx + \int_0^3 1 dx \right] = -1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^3 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_0^3 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{6}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^3 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_0^3 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{6}{n\pi} (-1)^n \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

而在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上, $f(x)$ 的间断点为 $x=3(2k+1), k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } f(x) &= -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{6}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{6}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right\}, \\ &\quad (x \neq 3(2k+1), k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

二、将函数 $f(x) = x^2, (0 \leq x \leq 2)$ 展开为正弦级数和余弦级数.

解: 显然 $f(x) = x^2$ 满足收敛定理中的条件, 且 $\ell = 2$

(I) 现将 $f(x)$ 展开成正弦级数, 为此, 先将 $f(x)$ 延拓成奇函数,

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \int_0^2 x^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{8}{n\pi} + \frac{8}{(n\pi)^3} [(-1)^n - 1], \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{在 } [0, 2] \text{ 内, } f(x) \text{ 连续} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} + \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^3 \pi^2} \right\} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

(II) 现将 $f(x)$ 展开成余弦级数, 为此, 先将 $f(x)$ 延拓成偶函数, 利用(6)求其系数 $a_n (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$\text{当 } n=0 \text{ 时, } a_0 = \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3},$$

$$\text{当 } n \neq 0 \text{ 时, } a_n = \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = (-1)^n \frac{16}{n^2 \pi^2}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 的傅立叶级数收敛余 $f(x)$.

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

一、判断级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n + \frac{1}{n})^n} n^{n+\frac{1}{n}}$ 的敛散性.

证: 由于

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n + \frac{1}{n})^n} n^{n+\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}}}{[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^{n^2}]^{\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \neq 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln n}{n^2}} = 1$$

所以级数发散.

二、求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(x-1)^n$ 收敛域及和函数.

解: 令 $t=x-1$, 先计算 $s = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)t^n$, 显然 $s = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)t^n$ 的收敛区域为 $(-1,1)$. 所求和函数为

$$s = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (t^{n+1})' = (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{n+1})' = (\frac{t}{1-t})' = \frac{1}{(2-x)^2}, x \in (-1,1)$$

三、将 $f(x) = x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}$ 有开成麦克劳林级数.

解: $\because f'(x) = \arctan x$, 而 $\arctan x$ 可按下面方法展开成 x 的幂级数.

$$\begin{aligned} \because \frac{1}{1+x} &= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^n + \cdots, \forall x \in (-1,1) \\ \therefore \frac{1}{1+x^2} &= 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^{2n} + \cdots, \forall x \in (-1,1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \arctan x &= \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \\ &= x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{5} x^5 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} + \cdots, \forall x \in (-1,1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} = \int_0^x \arctan x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{12} x^4 + \frac{1}{30} x^6 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} x^{2n+2} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

四、将 $f(x) = 2 + |x|$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$) 展开成付里叶级数并由此求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 的和.

解: 显然 $f(x) = 2 + |x|$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$) 是偶函数, 且 $\ell = 1$, 故 $b_n = 0$ $n = 1, 2, \cdots$, 下面来求 a_n ($n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$)

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) dx = 5$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{\ell} x dx = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi^2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{(2k-1)^2 \pi^2}, & n = 2k-1, n = 1, 2, \cdots \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1,1]$ 上处处连续, 故其傅立叶级数处处收敛于 $f(x) = 2 + |x|$.

$$\therefore f(x) = 2 + |x| = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2k-1)\pi x}{(2k-1)^2}, x \in (-1,1]$$

取 $x=0$ 代入, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$. 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = s$, 那么

$$s = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{4} s + \frac{\pi^2}{8} \Rightarrow s = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

一、指出下列方程中那些是微分方程：

- (1) $y'' - 3y' + 2y = x$ (☐)； (2) $y^2 - 3y + 2 = x$ (☐)；
 (3) $y' = x + y + y^2 \cos x$ (☐)； (4) $y^2 + 1 = 3x + 2xy + \sin x$ (☐)。

二、指出下列微分方程的阶数，同时指出它是线性的，还是非线性的：

- (1) $x(y')^2 - 2yy' + x = 1$ (1阶；非线性)； (2) $x^2 y'' - xy' + y = \ln x$ (2阶；非线性)；
 (3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (1阶；非线性)； (4) $(7x+3y)dx + (x+y)dy = 0$ (1阶；非线性)。

三、指出下列各题中的函数是否为所给微分方程的解. 如果是解，是通解，还是特解？请选出相应的选项。

- (1) $xy' = 2y, y = 5x^2$ (A D)；
 (A) 是解；(B) 不是解；(C) 是通解；(D) 是特解。
 (2) $y'' + \omega y = 0, y = 3\sin \omega x - 4\cos \omega x$ (B)；
 (A) 是解；(B) 不是解；(C) 是通解；(D) 是特解。
 (3) $y'' - 2y' + y = 0, y = x^2 e^x$ (B)；
 (A) 是解；(B) 不是解；(C) 是通解；(D) 是特解。
 (4) $y' = 3xy, y = Ce^{\frac{3}{2}x^2}$ (C)。
 (A) 是解；(B) 不是解；(C) 是通解；(D) 是特解。

四、求下列可分离变量的微分方程的解：

- (1) $(xy^2 + x)dx + (y - x^2 y)dy = 0$;

解：当 $x^2 - 1 \neq 0$ 时，方程可变为 $\frac{x}{x^2-1}dx = \frac{y}{y^2+1}dy$ ，两边积分，得

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2-1) = \frac{1}{2}\ln(y^2+1) + C_1 \quad \text{即为方程的通解。}$$

可以验证 $x^2 - 1 = 0$ 或 $x = 1, -1$ 满足方程。

综上所述，方程的通解为 $y^2 + 1 = C(x^2 - 1)$

- (2) $y' = e^{5x-2y}, y(0) = 0$;

解：方程可变为

$$e^{2y} dy = e^{5x} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}e^{2y} = \frac{1}{5}e^{5x} + C_1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{2}{5}e^{5x} + C\right)$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{2}{5}e^{5x} + \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

- (3) $y' = \frac{x(1+y^2)}{y(1+x^2)}$;

解：方程可变为

$$\frac{y}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+y^2) = \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + C_1 \Rightarrow 1+y^2 = C(1+x^2)$$

- (4) $y' = \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$;

解：方程可变为

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow \arcsin y = \arcsin x + C \Rightarrow y = \sin(\arcsin x + C)$$

- (5) $(e^{x+y} - e^x)dx + (e^{x+y} + e^y)dy = 0$;

解：方程可变为

$$\frac{e^y dy}{e^y - 1} = -\frac{e^x dx}{e^x + 1} \Rightarrow \ln(e^y - 1) + \ln(e^x - 1) = C \Rightarrow (e^y - 1)(e^x - 1) = C$$

(6) $y' = \tan x - y = a, y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0;$

(7) $(y+1)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 = 0;$

解：方程可变为

$$(y+1)^2 dy = -x^2 dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}(y+1)^3 = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_1 \Rightarrow (y+1)^3 + x^3 = C$$

(8) $y' \sin x = y \ln y;$

解：方程可变为

$$\frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{dx}{\sin x} \Rightarrow \ln \ln y = \ln |\cot x - \csc x| + C_1 \Rightarrow y = Ce^{\cot x - \csc x}$$

附加题：设函数 $u(x, y)$ 有连续二阶偏导数，证明：在变换 $\xi = x - y$,

$\eta = x - \frac{1}{3}y$ 下方程： $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 可变为方程： $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$

证明：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right] = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right] = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \\ &= -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right] = -\left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \right] \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\ 0 &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + 4 \left[-\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \right] + 3 \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \right] \\ \text{可变为方程: } &\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

一、求下列齐次微分方程的解:

(1) $xy' - y - \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = 0$;

解: 原方程可化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1}$, 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 即 $y = ux$, 代入方程, 得

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \sqrt{u^2 - 1}, \text{ 化简 } \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

积分, 得 $\ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 - 1}) = \ln x + C_1 \Rightarrow \frac{y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}}{x^2} = C$, 得通解为

$$y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = Cx^2$$

(2) $x^2 y' = x^2 + xy + y^2$;

解: 原方程可化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2$, 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 即 $y = ux$, 代入方程, 得

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = 1 + u + u^2, \text{ 化简 } \frac{du}{1 + u^2} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

积分, 得 $\arctan u = \ln x + C \Rightarrow \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln x + C$, 得通解为

$$y = x \tan(\ln x + C)$$

(3) $(xy' - y)\cos^2 \frac{y}{x} + x = 0$;

解: 原方程可化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$, 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 即 $y = ux$, 代入方程, 得

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 u} + u, \text{ 化简 } \cos^2 u du = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

积分, 得通解 $\frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2u = -\ln x + C_1 \Rightarrow 2\frac{y}{x} + \sin \frac{2y}{x} + 4\ln x = C$

(4) $y' = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}, y(1) = 0$;

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^u + u \Rightarrow u + x \frac{du}{dx} = e^u + u \Rightarrow e^{-u} du = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{y}{x}} + \ln x = C$

$$e^0 + \ln 1 = C \Rightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{y}{x}} + \ln x = 1$$

(5) $y' = \frac{y^2 - 2xy - x^2}{y^2 + 2xy - x^2}, y(1) = 1$;

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{u^2 - 2u - 1}{u^2 + 2u - 1} \Rightarrow u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2 - 2u - 1}{u^2 + 2u - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{u^2 + 2u - 1}{u^3 + u^2 + u + 1} du = -\frac{dx}{x}$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{u+1} - \frac{2u}{u^2+1} \right] du = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow u+1 = Cx(u^2+1) \Rightarrow x+y = C(x^2+y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 2C \Rightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow x+y = x^2+y^2 \Rightarrow \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

(6) $(1 + 2e^{\frac{x}{y}})dx + 2e^{\frac{x}{y}}\left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right)dy = 0$;

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{du} \stackrel{u=x/y}{=} \frac{2(u-1)e^u}{1+2e^u} \Rightarrow y \frac{du}{dy} = -\frac{u+2e^u}{1+2e^u} \Rightarrow \frac{1+2e^u}{u+2e^u} du = -\frac{dy}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(u+2e^u) = C \Rightarrow x + 2ye^{\frac{x}{y}} = C$$

$$(7) \frac{x}{y} y' = \ln \frac{y}{x}.$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{d(\ln y)}{d(\ln x)} = \ln y - \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{dY}{dX} = Y - X \stackrel{u=Y-X}{\Rightarrow} \frac{du}{dX} = u - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u-1} = dX$$

$$\Rightarrow u - 1 = Ce^X \Rightarrow \ln y - \ln x - 1 = Cx \Rightarrow y = xe^{Cx+1}$$

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一、求下列一阶线性微分方程的解:

(1) $xy' + y = e^x, y(1) = e;$

解: 由于 $xy' + y = e^x$ 为一阶线性非齐次方程, 且 $P(x) = \frac{1}{x}, Q(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$, 代入 (4), 得其通解为

$$y = \left(\int \frac{e^x}{x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x} (e^x + C) = \frac{e^x + C}{x}$$

(2) $y' + y \cos x = e^{-\sin x};$

解: $y = \left(\int e^{-\sin x} e^{\int \cos x dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int \cos x dx} = (x + C) e^{-\sin x}$

(3) $(x^2 + 1)y' + 2xy = 4x^2;$

解: $y = \left(\int \frac{4x^2}{x^2 + 1} e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \left(\frac{4}{3} x^3 + C \right)$

(4) $(x - 2)y' = y + 2(x - 2)^3;$

解: $y = \left(\int 2(x - 2)^2 e^{\int -\frac{1}{x-2} dx} dx + C \right) e^{\int \frac{1}{x-2} dx} = (x - 2)(x^2 - 4x + C)$

(5) $y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x}, y(\pi) = 1;$

解: $y = \left(\int \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x} (-\cos x + C)$

$y(\pi) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \pi - 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} (-\cos x + \pi - 1)$

(6) $\frac{d\rho}{d\theta} + 5\rho = 4;$

$\rho = \left(\int 4e^{\int 5d\theta} d\theta + C \right) e^{-\int 5d\theta} = e^{-5\theta} \left(\int 4e^{5\theta} d\theta + C \right) = e^{-5\theta} \left(\frac{4}{5} e^{5\theta} + C \right) = \frac{4}{5} + Ce^{-5\theta}$

(7) $y' + \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3} y = 1, y(1) = 0;$

解: $y = \left(\int e^{\int \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3} dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3} dx} = \left(\int x^{-3} e^{-x^{-2}} dx + C \right) e^{x^{-2} + 3\ln x} = x^3 e^{x^{-2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{x^{-2}} + C \right)$

$y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2e} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} x^3 (1 - e^{x^{-2}-1})$

(8) $xy' + y = x^2 + 3x + 2.$

解: $y = \left(\int \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x} \left(\int (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{3} x^2 + \frac{3}{2} x + 2 + \frac{C}{x}$

一、利用全微分计算下列各题:

(1) 求解 $(5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3)dx + (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2)dy = 0$;

解: 令 $P = 5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3, Q = 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2$, 由于 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 故方程为全微分方程, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(x, 0)dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y)dy = \int_0^x 5x^4dx + \int_0^y (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2)dy \\ &= x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y^2}{2xy + 2y^3}$ 的通解;

微分方程变形为: $(y^2 - x)dx + (2xy + 2y^3)dy = 0$. 由于 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 故方程为全微分方程,

$$(y^2 - x)dx + (2xy + 2y^3)dy = 0 \Rightarrow d(2xy^2) + dy^4 - dx^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2xy^2 + y^4 - x^2 = C$$

(3) $e^y dx + (xe^y - 2y)dy = 0$;

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, $e^y dx + (xe^y - 2y)dy = 0 \Rightarrow d(xe^y - y^2) = 0 \Rightarrow xe^y - y^2 = C$

(4) $(x + y)(dx - dy) = dx + dy$.

解: 微分方程变形为: $(x + y - 1)dx - (x + y + 1)dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + y - 1}{x + y + 1}$,

令 $t = x + y + 1$, 方程变形为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + y - 1}{x + y + 1} &\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = 2 - \frac{2}{t} \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{t-1})dt = 2dx \\ &\Rightarrow t + \ln|t-1| = 2x + C \Rightarrow y - x + 1 + \ln|x + y| = C \end{aligned}$$

一、求下列微分方程的通解：

(1) $y^{(4)} = xe^x + 2$

解：连续积分，得 $y = xe^x - 4e^x + \frac{1}{12}x^4 + \frac{1}{6}C_1x^3 + \frac{1}{2}C_2x^2 + C_3x + C_4$

(2) $y'' = y' + x$;

解：令 $p = y'$ ，则 $p' = y''$ ，则 $p' - p = x$ （一阶线性方程）

通解：
$$p = e^x \left(\int xe^{-x} dx + C \right) = e^x (-xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + C_1) = -x - 1 + C_1e^x$$

又 $p = y'$ ，所以通解 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_1e^x + C_2$

(3) $y'' = 1 + y'^2$;

解：令 $p = y'$ ，则 $p' = y''$ ，则 $p' = 1 + p^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx \Rightarrow p = \tan(x + C_1)$

又 $p = y'$ ，所以通解 $y = -\ln |\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$

(4) $yy'' + y'^2 = 0$;

解：令 $p = y'$ ，则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ ，则

$$yp \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y \frac{dp}{dy} + p = 0 \text{ 或 } p = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{dy}{y} \text{ 或 } p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow yp = C_1 \text{ 或 } p = 0 \Rightarrow ydy = C_1dx \text{ 或 } y = C_3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y^2 = C_1x + C_2$$

(5) $1 + y'^2 = 2yy''$;

解：令 $p = y'$ ，则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ ，则

$$1 + p^2 = 2yp \frac{dp}{dy} \Rightarrow \frac{2pdp}{1+p^2} = \frac{dy}{y} \Rightarrow p^2 = C_1y - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{C_1y - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{C_1y - 1}} = \pm dx \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{C_1y - 1} = \pm xC_1 + C_1C_2$$

(6) $2xy'y'' - y'^2 = 1$.

解：令 $p = y'$ ，则 $p' = y''$ ，则 $2xpp' = 1 + p^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2pdp}{1+p^2} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow p = \pm \sqrt{Cx - 1}$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \int \sqrt{Cx - 1} dx = \pm \frac{2(Cx - 1)}{3C} \sqrt{Cx - 1}$$

(7) $y'' + y'^2 = 1, y|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} = 0$;

解：令 $p = y'$ ，则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ ，则

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dp^2}{dy} + 2p^2 = 2 \Rightarrow p^2 = e^{\int -2dy} [\int 2e^{\int 2dy} dy + C_1] = C_1 e^{-2y} + 1 \Rightarrow y' = \pm \sqrt{C_1 e^{-2y} + 1} \quad \text{根据}$$

$$y|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} = 0, C_1 = -1, y' = \pm \sqrt{1 - e^{-2y}} \Rightarrow \ln(e^y + \sqrt{e^{2y} - 1}) = \pm x + C_2$$

$$\text{根据 } y|_{x=0} = 0, C_2 = 0, \ln(e^y + \sqrt{e^{2y} - 1}) = \pm x \Rightarrow y = \ln chx$$

$$(8) y'' = 3\sqrt{y}, y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 2.$$

解：令 $p = y'$ ，则 $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ ，则 $p \frac{dp}{dy} = 3\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow p dp = 3\sqrt{y} dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} p^2 = 2y^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2C_1 \Rightarrow y' = 2\sqrt{y^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1}$ 根据

$$y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 2, C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y' = 2y^{\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow 4y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2x + C_2 \Rightarrow y = (\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}C_2)^4$$

$$\text{根据 } y|_{x=0} = 1, C_2 = 1, y = (\frac{1}{2}x + 1)^4.$$

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一、求下列常系数齐次微分方程的解:

(1) $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$;

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$ 则 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$, 从而通解为 $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x}$

(2) $y'' + a^2 y = 0$;

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 + a^2 = 0$ 则 $r_{1,2} = \pm ai$, 从而通解为 $y = c_1 \cos ax + c_2 \sin ax$

(3) $y'' + 6y' + 13y = 0$;

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 + 6r + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -3 \pm 2i$, 从而通解为

$$y = e^{-3x} (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$$

(4) $y^{(4)} - 16y = 0$;

解: 特征方程为 $r^4 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 2, \pm 2i$, 从而通解为

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + c_3 \cos 2x + c_4 \sin 2x$$

(5) $4y'' + 4y' + y = 0, y|_{x=0} = 2, y'|_{x=0} = 0$;

解: 特征方程为 $4r^2 - 4r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{1}{2}$, 从而通解为 $y = c_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$,

根据初始条件有 $c_1 = c_2 = 1$, 所以 $y = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$

(6) $y'' + 4y' + 29y = 0, y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 15$.

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 + 4r + 29 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -2 \pm 5i$, 从而通解为

$$y = e^{-2x} (c_1 \cos 5x + c_2 \sin 5x)$$

根据初始条件有 $c_1 = 0, c_2 = 3$, 所以 $y = 3e^{-2x} \sin 5x$

一、求下列常系数非齐次微分方程的解:

(1) $y'' + 3y' + 2y = (x^2 + 1)e^{2x}$;

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -1, -2$, 则齐次方程的通解为 $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$

设特解为 $y^* = (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{2x}$, 代入方程, 比较系数得

$$12ax^2 + (14a + 12b)x + 2a + 7b + 12c = x^2 + 1 \quad a = \frac{1}{12}, b = \frac{7}{72}, c = \frac{11}{864}$$

故 特解 $y^* = \frac{1}{12}(x^2 + \frac{7}{6}x + \frac{11}{72})e^{2x}$

所以通解为: $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{12}(x^2 + \frac{7}{6}x + \frac{11}{72})e^{2x}$

(2) $y'' + 3y' + 2y = (x + 3)e^{-2x}$;

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -1, -2$, 则齐次方程的通解为 $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$

设特解为 $y^* = x(ax + b)e^{-2x}$

代入方程, 比较系数得 $-2ax + 2a - b = x + 3 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -4$

故 特解 $y^* = -\frac{1}{2}x(x + 8)e^{-2x}$ 所以通解为: $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}x(x + 8)e^{-2x}$

(3) $25y'' - 10y' + y = (3x^2 + x)e^{\frac{1}{5}x}$;

解: 特征方程为 $25r^2 - 10r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{1}{5}$, 则齐次方程的通解为

设特解为 $y^* = x^2(ax^2 + bx + c)e^{\frac{1}{5}x}$

代入方程, 比较系数得 $50(6ax^2 + 3bx + c) = (3x^2 + x) \quad a = \frac{1}{100}, b = \frac{1}{150}, c = 0$

故 特解 $y^* = \frac{1}{300}x^3(3x + 2)e^{\frac{1}{5}x}$

所以通解为: $y = c_1 e^{\frac{1}{5}x} + c_2 x e^{\frac{1}{5}x} + \frac{1}{300}x^3(3x + 2)e^{\frac{1}{5}x}$

(4) $y'' - 2y' + 5y = 3x^2 e^x (\cos 2x + \sin 2x)$;

解: 特征方程: $r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$, 则 $r_{1,2} = 1 \pm 2i$, 从而通解为 $y = e^x (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$

使用常数变易法, 设 $y = c_1(x)e^x \cos 2x + c_2(x)e^x \sin 2x$

$$\begin{cases} c_1'(x)y_1 + c_2'(x)y_2 = 0 \\ c_1'(x)y_1' + c_2'(x)y_2' = f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1'(x)\cos 2x + c_2'(x)\sin 2x = 0 \\ c_1'(x)(\cos 2x - \sin 2x) + c_2'(x)(\sin 2x + \cos 2x) = 3x^2(\cos 2x + \sin 2x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1'(x) = -3x^2 \sin 2x(\cos 2x + \sin 2x) \\ c_2'(x) = 3x^2 \cos 2x(\cos 2x + \sin 2x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 \cos 4x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \sin 4x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \\ c_2'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 \cos 4x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \sin 4x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\int x^2 \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{4}x^2 \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8}x \cos 4x - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x$$

$$\int x^2 \sin 4x dx = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 \cos 4x + \frac{1}{8}x \sin 4x + \frac{1}{32} \cos 4x$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^2 \sin 4x - \frac{3}{16}x \sin 4x - \frac{3}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 \cos 4x + \frac{3}{16}x \cos 4x - \frac{3}{64} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + c_1 \\ c_2(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^2 \sin 4x + \frac{3}{16}x \sin 4x - \frac{3}{64} \sin 4x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 \cos 4x + \frac{3}{16}x \cos 4x + \frac{3}{64} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + c_2 \end{cases}$$

所以方程的

解:

$$y = c_1 e^x \cos 2x + c_2 e^x \sin 2x + \frac{3}{8}(x^2 - \frac{1}{8})e^x(\sin 2x + \cos 2x) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - \frac{3}{8})xe^x(\sin 2x - \cos 2x)$$

$$(5) y'' + 4y + 3\sin 3x = 0, y|_{x=\pi} = y'|_{x=\pi} = 1;$$

解: 特征方程: $r^2 + 4 = 0$, 则 $r_{1,2} = \pm 2i$, 从而通解为 $y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$.从而特解设为 $y^* = A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x$, 代入方程比较系数, 得 $A = 0, B = \frac{3}{5}$ 从而特解为 $y^* = \frac{3}{5} \sin 3x$, 所以通解为: $y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{3}{5} \sin 3x$.根据 $y|_{x=\pi} = y'|_{x=\pi} = 1, c_1 = 1, c_2 = \frac{7}{5}$, 所求解为: $y = \cos 2x + \frac{7}{5} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{5} \sin 3x$

$$(6) y'' - 6y' + 5y = 4x + 1, y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 1;$$

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 - 6r + 5 = 0$ 则 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 5$, 则齐次方程的通解为 $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{5x}$ 设特解为 $y^* = ax + b$, 代入方程, 比较系数得

$$-6a + 5ax + 5b = 4x + 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{5}, b = \frac{29}{25} \quad \text{故 特解 } y^* = \frac{1}{25}(20x + 29)$$

所以通解为: $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{5x} + \frac{1}{25}(20x + 29)$

根据初始条件, $c_1 = -\frac{1}{4}, c_2 = \frac{9}{100}$, 所求解: $y = -\frac{1}{4}e^x + \frac{9}{100}e^{5x} + \frac{1}{25}(20x + 29)$

$$(7) y'' - 6y' + 9y = (2x+1)e^{3x}, y|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} = 1;$$

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$ 则 $r_1 = 3, r_2 = 3$, 则齐次方程的通解为 $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 x e^{3x}$

设特解为 $y^* = x^2 e^{3x}(ax + b)$, 代入方程, 比较系数得

$$e^{3x}(6ax + 2b) = e^{3x}(2x + 1) \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{1}{2}$$

故 特解 $y^* = x^2 e^{3x}(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2})$

所以通解为: $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 x e^{3x} + x^2 e^{3x}(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2})$

根据初始条件, $c_1 = 1, c_2 = -2$, 所求解: $y = e^{3x} - 2x e^{3x} + x^2 e^{3x}(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2})$

$$(8) y'' + 4y = \cos 2x, y|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} = 0.$$

解: 特征方程: $r^2 + 4 = 0$, 则 $r_{1,2} = \pm 2i$

又 $\lambda + \omega i = 2i$ 是特征方程的根, $k = 1$, 从而通解为 $y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$

从而特解设为 $y^* = x(A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x)$, 代入方程比较系数, 得 $A = 0, B = \frac{1}{4}$

故 特解 $y^* = \frac{1}{4}x \sin 2x$

所以通解为: $y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4}x \sin 2x$

根据初始条件, $c_1 = c_2 = 0$ 所求解: $y = \frac{1}{4}x \sin 2x$

一、一曲线在任一点的斜率等于 $\frac{2y+x+1}{x}$, 且通过点 (1, 0), 试求.

解: $y' = \frac{2y+x+1}{x}$, 令 $\begin{cases} x = X+h \\ y = Y+k \end{cases}$, 则

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{X+2Y+2k+h+1}{X+h} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2k+h+1=0 \\ h=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k=-\frac{1}{2} \\ h=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dY}{dX} = 1+2\frac{Y}{X}$$

令 $u = \frac{Y}{X}$ 代入, 得 $\frac{du}{1+u} = \frac{dX}{X}$, 积分, 得 $u = CX - 1$, 由 $u = \frac{Y}{X}$ 代回, 得

通解为: $y + \frac{1}{2} = Cx^2 - x$, 通过点 (1, 0) 有 $C = \frac{3}{2}$, 此曲线的方程式

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - x - \frac{1}{2}$$

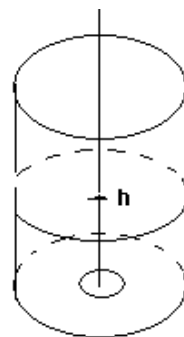
二、有一直径为 $2R=1.8\text{m}$, 高为 $H=2.45\text{m}$ 的圆柱形水槽. 柱轴竖直放着柱底有一直径为 $2R=6\text{cm}$ 的小圆孔, 问在多长时间可使全槽中的水经小圆孔全部流尽? (液体多容器中流出的速度等于 $0.6\sqrt{2gh}$, 其中 $g=10\text{m/s}^2$ 为重力加速度, h 为流孔上方水平面的高度.)

解: 由水力学知, 水从孔口流出的流速为 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0.6\sqrt{2gh}$

由于 $V = \pi R^2 h = 0.81\pi h$, 从而

$$0.81\pi dh = 0.6\sqrt{2gh}dt, h|_{t=0} = 2.45$$

$$h = \left(\frac{0.1\sqrt{20}}{0.27\pi}t + \sqrt{2.45} \right)^2$$



三、求曲线的方程, 此曲线上任一点 (x, y) 处之切线垂直于此点与原点的连线.

解: 设曲线的方程为 $y=f(x)$, 根据题意有

$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$

解方程: $ydy = -xdx \Rightarrow y^2 = -x^2 + C \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = C$

四、汽艇以 $(1/0.36)\text{m/s}$ 的速度在静水上运动. 停止了发动机, 经过 20 秒钟, 艇的速度减至 $(1/0.6)\text{m/s}$, 问发动机停止 2min 后艇的速度(假定水的阻力与艇速成正比).

解: 根据牛顿第二定律列方程 $m \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv$, 初始条件为 $v|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{0.36}$

对方程分离变量, 然后积分: $\frac{dv}{v} = -\frac{k}{m}dt \Rightarrow v = Ce^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$

利用初始条件, 得: $v = \frac{1}{0.36}e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$

$$(1/0.6)\text{m/s}: \frac{1}{0.6} = \frac{1}{0.36}e^{-\frac{20k}{m}} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{m} = -\frac{1}{20}\ln\frac{3}{5}$$

从而: $v = \frac{1}{0.36}e^{(\frac{1}{20}\ln\frac{3}{5})t}$. 经过 2min 秒钟, 艇的速度减至 $v = \frac{1}{0.36}e^{\frac{6\ln\frac{3}{5}}{5}} = 0.1296$

数一期末模拟试题(一)

一、填空题: (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

(1) 设函数 $u = (\frac{x}{y})^{\frac{1}{z}}$, 则 $du|_{(1,1,1)} = \underline{dx - dy}$.

$$du = \frac{1}{zy} (\frac{x}{y})^{\frac{1}{z}-1} dx + \frac{1}{z} (\frac{x}{y})^{\frac{1}{z}-1} (-\frac{x}{y^2}) dy + (\frac{x}{y})^{\frac{1}{z}} \ln \frac{x}{y} (-\frac{1}{z^2}) dz \Rightarrow du|_{(1,1,1)} = dx - dy$$

(2) D 为圆 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ 中第一象限部分, $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = \underline{\frac{2}{3} \pi R^3}$.

(3) 曲面 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = 1 (0 \leq z \leq 2)$, $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + 1) ds = \underline{8\pi}$.

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + 1) ds = \iint_{\Sigma} 2 ds = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2\pi = 8\pi$$

(4) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x+1, & -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ x^2, & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x)$ 的傅氏级数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内的和

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} -x+1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ x^2, & 0 < x < \pi \\ 1/2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(5) 二阶线性方程 $y'' - 2y' + 10y = 0$ 的通解 $y = \underline{y = e^x (c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)}$.

二、选择题: (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

(1) 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 2$, 则幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{2n+1}$ 的收敛半径为 (D).

(A) 2; (B) 1; (C) $\sqrt{2}$; (D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(2) 直线 $l: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$ 与平面 $\pi: x - y + 2z + 3 = 0$ 位置关系为 (D).

(A) l 平行于 π ; (B) l 垂直于 π ; (C) l 在 π 内; (D) l 与 π 斜交.

(3) $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 偏导数存在为 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续的 (B) 条件.

(A) 充分; (B) 无关; (C) 必要; (D) 充要.

(4) 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 及 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都发散, 则 (C).

(A) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 必发散; (B) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 必发散;

(C) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|u_n| + |v_n|)$ 必发散; (D) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n^2 + v_n^2)$ 必发散.

(5) $D = \{(x, y) | -a \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\}$, $D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\}$ 则

$$\iint_D (xy + \cos x \cdot \sin y) dx dy = (A).$$

(A) $2 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \cdot \sin y dx dy$; (B) $2 \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$;

(C) $4 \iint_{D_1} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy$; (D) 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (xy + \cos x \cdot \sin y) dx dy &= \int_{-a}^a dx \int_x^a (xy + \cos x \cdot \sin y) dy \\ &= \int_{-a}^a \left[\frac{1}{2} x a^2 - \cos x \cdot \cos a - \frac{1}{2} x^3 + \cos^2 x \right] dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^a [-\cos x \cdot \cos a + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)] dx = -\sin a \cdot \cos a + a \end{aligned}$$

三、解答题：(每小题 9 分，共 36 分)

(1) 已知 $f(x, y)$ 有连续偏导数， $f(2, 2) = 3$ ， $f'_x(2, 2) = -1$ ， $f'_y(2, 2) = 4$ ，函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $f(x + z - 1, yz) = x^2 - y + 3$ 确定的隐函数，求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}}$ 。

$$f(x + z - 1, yz) = x^2 - y + 3 \Rightarrow f_1(x + z - 1, yz)(1 + z_x) + y f_2(x + z - 1, yz) z_x = 2x$$

解： $f(2, 2) = 3 \Rightarrow x + z - 1 = 2, yz = 2, x^2 - y + 3 = 3 \Rightarrow x = 1, y = 1, z = 2$
 $\Rightarrow f_1(2, 2)(1 + z_x) + f_2(2, 2)z_x = 2 \Rightarrow z_x = 1$

(2) 求由球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az (a > 0)$ 和锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所围成的立体体积。

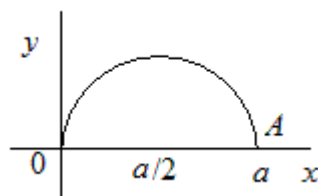
解：

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2a \cos \varphi} r^2 dr = -\frac{16}{3} a^3 \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \varphi d \cos \varphi = \frac{4}{3} a^3 \pi \cos^4 \varphi \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 = a^3 \pi$$

(3) 设 L 为圆周 $y = \sqrt{ax - x^2}$ 上从 $A(a, 0)$ 到原点 $O(0, 0)$ 的一段圆弧，计算积分

$$I = \int_L (e^x \sin^2 y - 2y - x) dx + (\cos^2 y + e^x \sin 2y) dy.$$

$$\text{解： } I = \int_{L+OA} - \int_{OA} = \iint_D 2 dx dy - \int_{OA} -x dx = \frac{\pi a^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} a^2$$



(4) Σ 为有向曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} (0 \leq z \leq 1)$ ，其法向量与 z 轴正向夹角为锐角，计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (3x + z) dy dz + z dx dy$ 。

解：设 D 为圆面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 1$ (下侧)

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} &= \iint_{\Sigma+D} - \iint_D = -4 \iiint_V dx dy dz - \iint_D (3x + z) dy dz + z dx dy \\ &= -4 \iiint_V dx dy dz + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = -4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 1 + \pi = -\frac{1}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

四、应用题(每小题 9 分，共 18 分)

(1) 求 $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 7$ 在闭区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$ 内最大值、最小值。

解：首先求函数的驻点，为极值点。

求条件极值： $F = 2x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 7 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 16)$

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 4 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 4 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = \pm \sqrt{12} \end{cases}, \text{ 代入 } f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 7,$$

$$f(1, 0) = 5, f(4, 0) = 23, f(-4, 0) = 55, f(2, \sqrt{12}) = f(2, -\sqrt{12}) = 19$$

所以最大值 55、最小值点 5。

(2) 求连接点 $A(0,1)$ 和 $B(1,0)$ 的一条(向上)凸曲线, 对其上任意一点 $P(x,y)$, 曲线弧段 AP 与线段 AP 之间的面积恰为 x^3 .

解: 根据曲线弧段 AP 与线段 AP 之间的面积为 x^3 ,

$$\text{两边求导, } y' - \frac{1}{x}y = -6x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{则 } y = Cx + 1 - 6x^2 \Rightarrow y = -6x^2 + 5x + 1.$$

五、证明题(每小题 8 分, 共 16 分)

(1) 设正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 发散, 求证 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a_n+1})^n$ 收敛.

证明: 根据莱布尼茨法则, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a > 0$, 对 $\varepsilon = a/2 > 0$, 存在 N , 当 $n > N$ 时, $0 < a_n - a < a/2$. 所以 根

据比较法则和 $(\frac{1}{a_n+1})^n < (\frac{1}{a+1})^n$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a_n+1})^n$ 收敛.

(2) 设函数 $z = f(u)$, 且 $u = u(x, y)$ 满足 $u = y + x\varphi(u)$, 其中 f, φ 可导, 证明:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \varphi(u) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

证明: $u_x = \varphi(u) + x\varphi'(u)u_x \Rightarrow u_x = \frac{\varphi(u)}{1-x\varphi'(u)}; u_y = 1 + x\varphi'(u)u_y \Rightarrow u_y = \frac{1}{1-x\varphi'(u)}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u)u_x = \frac{f'(u)\varphi(u)}{1-x\varphi'(u)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u)u_y = \frac{f'(u)}{1-x\varphi'(u)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \varphi(u) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f'(u)\varphi(u)}{1-x\varphi'(u)} - \varphi(u) \frac{f'(u)}{1-x\varphi'(u)} = 0$$

数一期末模拟试题(二)

一、填空题:(每小题3分,共15分)

(1) 设 $u = e^{-x} \sin(x+y)$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ 在点 $(0, \pi)$ 处的值为 1.

(2) 交换二次积分的积分次序, $\int_0^1 dy \int_{1-y}^1 f(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 f(x,y) dy$.

(3) 曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} z ds = \underline{8\pi}$. (Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$, 在 $Z \geq 0$ 的部分.)

(4) 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 2x & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ 则它的傅里叶级数在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内的和函数 $S(x) =$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x+1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 2x, & 0 < x < \pi \\ 1/2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(5) 曲线 $y = x^2$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周, 则旋转曲面的方程为 $y = x^2 + z^2$.

二、选择题:(每小题3分,共15分)

(1) 幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}\right) x^n$ 的收敛半径为 R , 则 $R =$ (A).

(A) 1; (B) 2; (C) 3; (D) $\frac{1}{2}$.

(2) 在曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -t^2 \\ z = t^3 \end{cases}$ 的所有切线中, 与平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$ 平行的切线 (B).

(A) 只有1条; (B) 只有两条; (C) 至少有三条; (D) 不存在.

(3) 由方程 $xyz + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ 所确定的函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 0, -1)$ 处的全微分 $dz =$ B.

(A) $dz = -\frac{1}{2} dx + dy$; (B) $dz = dx - \frac{1}{2} dy$;

(C) $dz = \frac{1}{2} dx + dy$; (D) $dz = dx + \frac{1}{2} dy$.

(4) 函数 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 处从 $(1, 2)$ 点到 $(2, 2 + \sqrt{3})$ 方向的方向导数为 C.

(A) $\{2, 4\}$; (B) $8 + 2\sqrt{3}$; (C) $1 + 2\sqrt{3}$; (D) $\frac{4}{3}\pi$.

(5) 求微分方程 $x^2 y' + xy = y^2$ 满足 $y|_{x=1} = 1$ 的特解 $y =$ D.

(A) $y = \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2}$; (B) $y = \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2}$; (C) $y = \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$; (D) $y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$.

三、计算题:(每小题8分,共24分)

(1) 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $z^3 - x + yz = 1$ 所确定, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 的值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 z^3 - x + yz = 1 &\Rightarrow x = 0, y = 0, z = 1 \\
 3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y + 3z^2} \\
 \text{解: } 3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{z}{y + 3z^2} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{1 + 6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(y + 3z^2)^2} = -\frac{y - 3z^2}{(y + 3z^2)^3} = \frac{1}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 和 $z^2 - x^2 - y^2 = 0$ 在 $z \leq 0$ 的部分所围成的立体体积.

解: 交线在 XOY 面上的投影为: $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$, 利用柱面坐标,

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{\sqrt{4-r^2}}^r dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{4-r^2} - r) r dr = \frac{8}{3}(2 - \sqrt{2})\pi$$

(3) 求微分方程 $y'' - 4y' + 4y = e^x$ 的通解.

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$ 则 $r_1 = r_2 = 2$, 则齐次方程的通解为 $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x e^{2x}$

设特解为 $y^* = a e^x$, 代入方程, 比较系数得 $a = 1$, 故 特解 $y^* = e^x$

所以通解为: $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x e^{2x} + e^x$

四、解答题: (每小题 8 分, 共 16 分)

(1) 设曲线积分 $\int_L x^2 y^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy$ 与路径无关, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 具有一阶连续的导数, 且 $\varphi(0) = 1$, 计算:

$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} x^2 y^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy$ 的值.

解: 根据曲线积分与路径无关,

$$y = y\varphi'(x) \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) = 2x^2 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + C \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 1$$

原函数为: $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 y^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} x^2 y^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 y^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right) \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

(2) Σ 为有向曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$), Σ 的方向为外侧, 计算曲面积分

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dx dz + dx dy.$$

解: 补充 $\Sigma_1: z=1$ (方向, 上侧), 利用高斯公式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = 2 \iiint_V dx dy dz - \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{r^2}^1 dz - \pi = 0$$

五、应用题: (每小题 8 分, 共 16 分)

(1) 在第一卦限内作椭圆面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的切平面, 使该切平面与三坐标面所围成的四面体体积最小, 求此切平面的切点, 并求此最小体积.

解：现将问题化为求函数 $V = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{xyz}$ 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最小值的问题，或求函数 $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ 在 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最大值的问题。
作辅助函数 $F(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1)$ 。

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy + \frac{2\lambda z}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{解方程组得} \quad x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

于是，所求切点为 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$ ，此时最小体积为 $V = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc$ 。

解：现将问题化为求函数 $V = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{xyz}$ 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最小值的问题，或求函数 $f = xyz$ 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最大值的问题。作辅助函数

$$F = xyz + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1), \quad \text{令} \begin{cases} yz + \frac{2\lambda x^2}{a^2} = 0 \\ xz + \frac{2\lambda y^2}{b^2} = 0 \\ xy + \frac{2\lambda z^2}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \\ z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

于是，所求切点为 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$ ，此时最小体积为 $V = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc$ 。

(2) 某曲线经过原点，且在点 (x, y) 处的切线斜率等于 $2x + y$ ，求此曲线的方程。

解： $y' = 2x + y, y(0) = 0$

$$y' - y = 2x \Rightarrow y = Ce^x - 2x - 2 \Rightarrow y = 2(e^x - x - 1)$$

六、证明题：（每小题 7 分，共 14 分）

(1) 设 $a_n > 0$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) 且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛，

求证：级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\arctan \frac{\lambda}{n}) a_{2n}$ 绝对收敛 ($0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为常数)。

证明：首先证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n}$ 收敛。 ($\sum_{k=1}^n a_{2k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_k$)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n \arctan \frac{\lambda}{n}) a_{2n}}{a_{2n}} = \lambda \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan \frac{\lambda}{n}}{\frac{\lambda}{n}} = \lambda.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n \arctan \frac{\lambda}{n}) a_{2n} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n \arctan \frac{\lambda}{n}) a_{2n}$$

(2) 设函数 $u(x, y) = \varphi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) + \int_{x-y}^{x+y} \psi(t) dt$ ，其中：函数 $\varphi(t), \psi(t)$ 都具有二阶连续导数，

求证： $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$

证明：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x+y) + \varphi'(x-y) + \psi(x+y) - \psi(x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi''(x+y) + \varphi''(x-y) + \psi'(x+y) - \psi'(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) - \varphi'(x-y) + \psi(x+y) + \psi(x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \varphi''(x+y) + \varphi''(x-y) + \psi'(x+y) - \psi'(x-y)$$

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数二期末模拟试题(二)

一、选择题:(每小题3分,共15分)

(1) 方程 $y^2 + z^2 - 4x + 8 = 0$, 表示(D).

(A) 单叶双曲面; (B) 双叶双曲面; (C) 锥面; (D) 旋转抛物面.

(2) 设 $F(x-y, y-z, z-x) = 0$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$ (A)(A) $\frac{F_1 - F_3}{F_2 - F_3}$ (B) $\frac{F_2 - F_1}{F_2 - F_3}$ (C) $\frac{F_1 + F_3}{F_2 - F_3}$ (D) $\frac{F_1 - F_3}{F_2 + F_3}$ (3) 函数 $z = \ln(x+y)$ 在抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上点 (1, 2) 处, 沿着此抛物线在该点偏向 x 轴正向的切方向的方向导数为(A)(A) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (C) 1 (D) $\sqrt{3}$ (4) $\int_0^1 dx \int_1^x e^{-y^2} dy =$ (A)(A) $\frac{1}{2}(e^{-1} - 1)$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}(e - 1)$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}(e + 1)$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}(e^{-1} + 1)$ (5) 若 y_1 和 y_2 是二阶齐次线性方程 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 的两个特解, 则 $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$ _____ B _____

(A) 是该方程的通解;

(B) 是该方程的解;

(C) 是该方程的特解;

(D) 不一定是方程的解.

二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

(1) 已知有向线段 $\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2}$ 的长度为 6, 方向余弦为 $-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$, P_1 点的坐标为 $(-3, 2, 5)$, 则 P_2 点的坐标为 $(-7, 4, 9)$ _____(2) 曲面 $z - e^z + 2xy = 3$ 在点 $(-1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面方程为 $x + y - 1 = 0$ (3) 点 $M(-3, 4, -5)$ 到 YOZ 平面的距离为 3 _____(4) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 3x^2 + 1, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$, 且以 2π 为周期, $f(x)$ 的付氏级数在 $x = 0$ 处收敛于 $-\frac{1-\pi}{2}$ _____(5) 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2x+1)^n}{n}$ 的收敛区间是 $[-1, 0)$ _____

三、计算题:(每小题8分,共24分)

1. 设函数 $Q(x, y)$ 在 xoy 平面上具有一阶连续偏导数, 积分曲线 $\int_L 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy$ 与路径无关, 并且对任意 t , 恒有 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy$, 求 $Q(x, y)$.解: 根据积分曲线与路径无关, $Q_x(x, y) = 2x \Rightarrow Q(x, y) = x^2 + C(y)$ 由于 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xydx + [x^2 + C(y)]dy = \int_0^t [1 + C(y)]dy$ $\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xydx + [x^2 + C(y)]dy = \int_0^1 C(y)dy + 2 \int_0^t xdx$ 根据 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xydx + [x^2 + C(y)]dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xydx + [x^2 + C(y)]dy$

$$\int_0^t [1+C(y)]dy = \int_0^1 C(y)dy + 2\int_0^t xdx \Rightarrow 1+C(t) = 2t \Rightarrow C(x) = 2x-1$$

所以 $Q(x, y) = x^2 + 2x - 1$

(2) 求曲面积分: $I = \iint_{\Sigma} yzdzdx + (z+1)dxdy$, 其中 Σ 是面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 外侧在 $z \geq 0$ 的部分

解: 设 Σ_1 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0$ (下侧), 则

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} dv - \iint_{\Sigma_1} 1dxdy = \frac{32}{3}\pi + 4\pi = \frac{44}{3}\pi$$

(3) 求微分方程 $y'' + 5y' + 6y = 2e^{-x}$ 的通解.

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 + 5r + 6 = 0$ 则 $r_1 = -2, r_2 = -3$, 则齐次方程的通解为 $y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-3x}$

设特解为 $y^* = ae^{-x}$, 代入方程, 比较系数得 $a = 1$

所以通解为: $y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-3x} + e^{-x}$

四、应用题: (每小题10分, 共30分)

(1) 在 xoy 平面上求一点, 使它到三直线 $x=0, y=0$ 及 $x+2y-16=0$ 的距离的平方和为最小.

解: 设所求点为 (x, y) , 即使 $S = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{5}(x+2y-16)^2$ 最小,

$$\begin{cases} 2x + \frac{2}{5}(x+2y-16) = 0 \\ 2y + \frac{4}{5}(x+2y-16) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{8}{5} \\ y = \frac{16}{5} \end{cases}$$

(2) 求曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 夹在两曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = y, x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 之间的面积.

$$\text{解: } \iint_{\Sigma} 1ds = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq y} \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq y} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$$

(3) 在上半平面求一条向上凹的曲线, 其上任一点 $P(x, y)$ 处的曲率 (曲率 $K = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{3/2}}$) 等于此曲线在该点的法线段 PQ 长度的倒数 (Q 是法线与 x 轴的交点), 且曲线在点 $(1, 1)$ 处的切线与 x 轴平行.

解: 设曲线方程为 $y=f(x)$, 根据题意, 过点 $P(x, y)$ 处的法线方程为: $Y-y = -\frac{1}{y'}(X-x)$,

与 x 轴的交点 Q 为 $(x+y'y, 0)$, PQ 长度: $\sqrt{(y'y)^2 + y^2} = y\sqrt{1+y'^2}$, 所以

$$\frac{y''}{[1+(y')^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{y\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{y''}{1+y'^2} = \frac{1}{y}, y|_{x=1} = 1, y'|_{x=1} = 0,$$

$$\int \frac{y''}{1+y'^2} dy = \int \frac{1}{y} dy \Rightarrow \arctan y' = \ln Cy, \text{ 利用初始条件 } C=1, y' = \ln y \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{\ln y} = x+C$$

//////////

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{y''}{[1+(y')^2]^{3/2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{y''}{1+y'^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \arctan y' = x \\ \Rightarrow \arctan y' &= x + C \Rightarrow y = -\ln \cos(x-1) + C_2 \\ \Rightarrow y &= 1 - \ln \cos(x-1)\end{aligned}$$

五、证明题：(每小题8分，共16分)

(1) 证明：变换 $\begin{cases} u = x - 2y \\ v = x + 3y \end{cases}$ 可把方程 $6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

简化为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

证明：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right] = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right] = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &= -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right] + 3 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right] = -2 \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] + 3 \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] \\ &= 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 12 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 9 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ 0 &= 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ &= 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - 9 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ \text{可变为方程: } &\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0\end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 S_n 表示正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的前 n 项之和, 试证: [1] 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{S_n}$ 发散; [2] 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{S_n}$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.

证明: [1] 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = s > 0$, 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{S_n}$ 的通项极限不为 0, 发散;

[2] 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{S_n}$ 收敛, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{S_n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.

数二期末模拟试题(二)

一、填空题:(每小题3分,共15分)

(1) 设 $|\vec{a}|=3, |\vec{b}|=4$, 且 $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$, 则 $|(\vec{a}+\vec{b}) \times (\vec{a}-\vec{b})| = 24$.

(2) 一边长为 a 正方形薄板垂直没入水中, 其中一边与水面(比重为1)齐平, 则板一侧所受压力为 $\frac{1}{2}a^2$.

(3) $u = xy^2$ 在点 $M_0(1, -1)$ 处从 M_0 指向 $M_1(4, 4)$ 的方向导数为 $-\frac{7}{\sqrt{34}}$.

(4) 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!}$ 的和函数为 xe^x .

(5) 求全微分 $(3y + e^x)dx + (3x - \cos y)dy = d(3xy + e^x - \sin y)$.

二、选择题:(每小题3分,共15分)

(1) 由曲线 $y = \ln x$ 与 $x = e$ 及 $y = 0$ 所围成平面图形的面积是 (D).

(A) $\frac{2}{3}$; (B) $\frac{3}{2}$; (C) 1; (D) e .

(2) 设 $I = \int_{-1}^2 dx \int_{x^2}^{x+2} f(x, y) dy$, 交换积分次序得 $I =$ (C).

(A) $\int_0^4 dy \int_{y-2}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$; (B) $\int_0^1 dy \int_{-2}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^4 dy \int_{y-2}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$;

(C) $\int_0^4 dy \int_{-1}^2 f(x, y) dx$; (D) $\int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^4 dy \int_{y-2}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$.

(3) 二元函数 $\begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处 (C).

(A) 连续, 偏导存在; (B) 连续, 偏导不存在;
(C) 不连续, 偏导存在; (D) 不连续, 偏导不存在.

(4) 若数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛于 S , 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + a_{n+1} - a_{n+2})$ 收敛于 (B).

(A) $S + a_1$; (C) $S + a_1 + a_2$; (D) $S + a_2 - a_1$.

(5) 微分方程 $\cos^2 x \cdot y' + y = \tan x$ 的通解是 (A).

(A) $y = \tan y - 1 + Ce^{-\tan x}$; (B) $y = \tan y - 1 - Ce^{-\tan x}$;
(C) $y = -\tan y + 1 + Ce^{-\tan x}$; (D) $y = \tan y - 1 + Ce^{\tan x}$.

三、计算题:(每题7分,共28分)

(1) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}{xy}$;

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}{xy} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy+1}+1}$

(2) 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n}$ 的收敛区间;

解: $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}}{n \cdot 2^n} = 1$

当 $x = -3, x = 1$ 时, 对应的级数收敛, 因而收敛区间为 $[-3, 1]$.

(3) 求二阶非齐次方程 $y'' + 2y' + 3y = 3x + 5$ 的通解;

解: 特征方程为 $r^2 + 2r + 3 = 0$ 则 $r_1 = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$, 则齐次方程的通解为 $y = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x)$

设特解为 $y^* = ax + b$, 代入方程, 比较系数得 $3ax + 2a + 3b = 3x + 5 \Rightarrow a = b = 1$

故特解 $y^* = x + 1$

所以通解为: $y = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x) + x + 1$

(4) 判定直线 $l: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z}{2}$ 与平面 $\pi: x + 4y - z - 1 = 0$ 的位置关系, 若相交则求出交点与夹角.

解: 直线的方向向量 $\vec{n}_1 = (1, -2, 2)$, 平面的法向量 $\vec{n}_2 = (1, 4, -1)$. 根据内积 $\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = -9 \neq 0$, 二者相交. 连立方程 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z}{2}$, $x + 4y - z - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{9}, y = -\frac{2}{9}, z = -\frac{16}{9}$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

四、解答题: (每题 8 分, 共 24 分)

(1) 求曲面 $z = x f(\frac{y}{x})$ 的所有切平面均通过的那一点, 写出公共交点坐标.

解: 令 $F = x f(\frac{y}{x}) - z$, $\vec{n} = (f(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x} f'(\frac{y}{x}), f'(\frac{y}{x}), -1)$, 通过 (x, y, z) 的切平面:

$$(f(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x} f'(\frac{y}{x}))(X - x) + f'(\frac{y}{x})(Y - y) - 1(Z - z) = 0$$

$$(f(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x} f'(\frac{y}{x}))X + f'(\frac{y}{x})Y - Z = 0$$

该方程均通过坐标原点 $(0, 0, 0)$.

(2) 求一平面薄片所占的区域由不等式 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2Rx$ 所确定, 其上每一点的面密度为 $\mu(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 试求该薄片的质量.

解: 根据对称性 $m = 2 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, D 是由不等式 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2Rx$, $y=0$ 确定, 两圆的交点 $(\frac{R}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2})$. 直线 $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 将 D 分成两部分.

的交点 $(\frac{R}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2})$. 直线 $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 将 D 分成两部分.

$$m = 2 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2R \cos \theta} r^3 dr = (\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{8}) R^4$$

(3) 在第一象限有曲线过点 $(4, 1)$, 由线上任一点 $P(x, y)$ 向 x 轴, y 轴作垂线, 垂足分别为 Q 及 R , 又曲线在点 P 处的切线交 x 轴于 T , 若使长方形 $OQPR$ 和三角形 PQT 有相同的面积, 求曲线的方程.

解: 设曲线方程为 $y=y(x)$, 根据几何条件可以得到

$$|PR| \parallel PQ = \frac{1}{2} |PT| \parallel PQ \Rightarrow 2|PR| = |PT|$$

直线 PT 的方程为 $v - y = y'(u - x)$ ，则 T 点坐标为： $(x - \frac{y}{y'}, 0)$ ， $P(x, y), R(0, y)$,

$Q(x, 0)$ ，则 $2|x||y'| = |y|$ 。下面解方程：

(1) $2xy' = y \Rightarrow y^2 = Cx$ ，根据初值 $(4, 1)$ 得到 $C = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{4}x$

(2) $2xy' = -y \Rightarrow y^2 = Dx^{-1}$ ，根据初值 $(4, 1)$ 得到 $C = 4 \Rightarrow y^2x = 4$

六、证明题：（每题 9 分，共 18 分）

(1) 设偶函数 $f(x)$ 的二阶导数 $f''(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的某邻域内连续，且 $f(0)=1, f''(0)=2$ 。试证明级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(\frac{1}{n}) - 1]$ 绝对收敛。

证明： $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2) = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2)$ （偶函数， $f'(0)=0$ ）

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{1}{n}) - 1}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{1}{n}) - f(0)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} + o(\frac{1}{n^2})}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$$

根据 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛， $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(\frac{1}{n}) - 1]$ 绝对收敛。

(2) 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 可微，证明：由方程 $f(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$ 所确定的函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 满足

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c \quad (a, b, c \text{ 为常数}).$$

证明：方程两边对 x 求导： $f_1(c - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + f_2(-b \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{cf_1}{af_1 + bf_2}$

方程两边对 y 求导： $f_1(a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + f_2(c - b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{cf_2}{af_1 + bf_2}$

$$\text{所以 } a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{acf_1}{af_1 + bf_2} + \frac{bcf_2}{af_1 + bf_2} = c$$