

1. $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - y + 8x + z + 5 = 0$
 $F'_x = 2x - y - 8$ $F'_y = -1$ $F'_z = 1$
 $\pi = (-1, -2, 1)$

5. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{1+(x^2+y^2+z)^2}$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-2y}{1+(x^2+y^2+z)^2}$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{1+(x^2+y^2+z)^2}$
 故 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+(x^2+y^2+z)^2}}$
 二. 1. $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, z = z$
 $I_1 = \int_1^2 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} (\rho \sin \theta + \cos \theta + z) \rho d\rho = \pi \int_1^2 z^2 dz = \frac{7}{3}\pi$

2. 原式 $= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{\rho^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \cos \theta \sin \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) = 0$
 3. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{2x-3y} (2-3\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2e^{2x-3y}}{3e^{2x-3y}+1}$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3e^{2x-3y}}{3e^{2x-3y}+1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2e^{2x-3y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2e^{2x-3y}}{3e^{2x-3y}+1}$

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4. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2} f'_3$
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{12} + y f''_{11} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{21} - \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22} + \frac{1}{y} (x f''_{21} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} f''_{22} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{23}) - \frac{1}{x^2} f''_{32} - \frac{y}{x^3} (x f''_{31} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} f''_{32} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{33})$
 一、计算下列各题 (每题6分, 共30分)

2. 令 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{z}} \cos \theta, y = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{z}} \sin \theta, z = a \sin \theta$
 $I_2 = \int_L \frac{(x+2)^2 + (z-3)^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{z}} \cos \theta + 2)^2 + (a \sin \theta - 3)^2}{(\frac{a^2}{z} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{a^2}{z} \sin^2 \theta + a^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \sqrt{(-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{z}} \sin \theta)^2 + (\frac{a}{2\sqrt{z}} \cos \theta)^2 + (a \cos \theta)^2} d\theta dz$
 $I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + 4a^2 \cos \theta + 4 + a^2 \sin^2 \theta - 6a \sin \theta + 9}{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + 4a^2 \sin \theta + 4} a \cos \theta d\theta dz = \frac{379}{2} + \frac{26\pi}{a}$

1. 求曲面 $x^2 - xy - 8x + z + 5 = 0$ 在点 $(2, -3, 1)$ 处的切平面与法线方程.

2. 求极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy(x+y)}{x^2+y^2}$

4. $I_4 = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 [e^y - x e^x]_{y=x^2}^{y=x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x - (x-1)e^x \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \frac{e}{2} - 0 - (\frac{e}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}) = \frac{3e}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$
 $I_5 = 4 \iint_{D_1} (1-x^2-y^2) dx dy + 4 \iint_{D_2} (x^2+y^2-1) dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-\rho^2) \rho d\rho + 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (\rho^2-1) \rho d\rho = \frac{7\pi}{8} + \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$

求偏导不重不漏 3. 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $z = e^{2x-3y} + 2y$ 确定, 求 $3\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

4. 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{y}{x}, \frac{x}{y})$, 其中 f 二阶连续可微, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$V_k = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\arctan k} d\rho \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin \rho d\rho = \frac{2\pi}{3} (1 - \cos(\arctan k))$
 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{V_k}{k^3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(\arctan k)}{k^3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 k}{k^3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} k^2 + o(k^2)}{k^3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

5. 函数 $u = \arctan(x^2 + 2y + z)$ 在点 $(1, 0, 2)$ 处沿方向 $\vec{l} = (1, 2, 3)$ 的方向导数.

二、计算下列各题 (每题8分, 共40分)

1. 计算三重积分 $I_1 = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $z = 1, z = 2$ 所围立体.

四. 曲线 $f_{\min} = f(1, 1, 0) = 0$. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \neq 0$. $\left. \begin{aligned} F(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) &= x+y+z+\lambda(x^2+y^2-z) + \mu(z-1) \\ F'_x &= 1+2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y &= 1+2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z &= 1-\lambda+\mu = 0 \\ F'_\lambda &= x^2+y^2-z = 0 \\ F'_\mu &= z-1 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$ 故 $f_{\max} = f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1) = \sqrt{2} + 1$.

2. 计算曲线积分 $I_2 = \oint_L \frac{(x+2)^2 + (z-3)^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} ds$, 其中 L 为曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2 \\ x+y=0 \end{cases} (a > 0)$.

3. 计算曲线积分 $I_3 = \int_C (x^2 + 2xy) dy$, 其中 C 是上半椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a, b > 0, y \geq 0)$, 逆时针方向.

4. 计算 $I_4 = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx$.

5. 设 $D = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq 2, |y| \leq 2\}$, 计算 $I_5 = \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy$.

三、(10分) 对任意 $k > 0$, 设 Ω_k 为 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq kz$ 与 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1$ 所交区域, 记其体积为 V_k . 已知存在 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{V_k}{k^\lambda}$ 为正数, 求 λ 的值及该极限.

四、(10分) 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ 在区域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1$ 上的最大值和最小值.

五、(10分) 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2)e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 讨论 f 在 y 轴点上的连续性, 可偏导性及可微性.

五. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2+y_0^2)e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0 = f(0, y_0)$. 故事实.

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0, y_0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, y_0) - f(0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x^2 + y_0^2)e^{-\frac{1}{\Delta x^2}}}{1 \cdot \Delta x} = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0, y_0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y_0^2 \Delta y e^{-\frac{1}{y_0^2 + \Delta y^2}}}{\Delta y} = 0$. 故可偏导.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\rho} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2+y^2)e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$. 可微.
 $w = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - x f'_x(0, 0) - y f'_y(0, 0) = f(x, y) = (x^2+y^2)e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$
 $0 \leq \frac{u}{\rho} = \frac{(x^2+y^2)e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \rightarrow 0$. 故可微.

1. $0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x})} xy}{(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x})^{xy}} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-2}}{2^{xy}} = 0$

2. $x^2 + y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + z^2 \frac{dz}{dx} - (yz + xz \frac{dy}{dx} + xy \frac{dz}{dx}) = 0$

3. $I_2 = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}) dx dy + \iint_D (\frac{1}{x^2} - x^2 - y^2) dx dy$

4. $\vec{n}_1 = (1, -1, 2)$, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 2x$, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 4y$, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 2z$

5. $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\cos t} y^3 dy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \int_0^{-\cos t} y^3 dy$

6. $I_2 = \iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy$

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7. $x = a \cos \theta \sin \varphi$, $y = b \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $z = c \cos \varphi$

8. $S = 4A = 4 \int_L y ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \sqrt{(\sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta)^2} d\theta = 4 \times 2 = 8$

一、计算下列各题: (每题6分, 共30分)

1. 求二重极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{e^{-(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x})}}{(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x})^{xy}}$

2. 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $w = f(x+y+z, xyz)$. 求 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x \partial z}$.

3. 设函数 $y = y(x)$, $z = z(x)$ 由方程组 $\begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 1 \\ x + y + z = a \end{cases}$ 确定. 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

4. 求椭圆面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上平行于平面 $x - y + 2z = 0$ 的切平面方程.

5. 交换积分次序并计算积分 $I_1 = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_0^{\arccos y} y^3 dx + \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{2\pi - \arccos y}^{2\pi} y^3 dx$

二、计算下列各题: (每题8分, 共40分)

1. 计算二重积分 $I_2 = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} |\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2| dx dy$

2. 计算三重积分 $I_3 = \iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz$, V 为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ ($a, b, c > 0$).

3. 求圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被两平面 $z = \pm y$ 所截下的有限部分的面积 S .

4. 计算曲线积分 $I_4 = \int_C y ds$. 其中 C 是摆线 $x = t - \sin t$, $y = 1 - \cos t$ 在 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 的一拱.

5. 计算曲线积分 $I_5 = \oint_L (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2+y^2) dy$. 其中 L 是以 $A(0,0)$, $B(2,0)$, $C(1,1)$ 为顶点的正向三角形闭路 $ABCA$.

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = y = f(x, y)$

7. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$

8. $w = f(0+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(0, y) - f_x(0, y) \Delta x - f_y(0, y) \Delta y = f(0, y+\Delta y) - f(0, y)$

三、(12分) 设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ y, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 讨论 f 的连续性, 可偏导性, 及可微性.

四、(10分) 求函数 $z = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 y^2$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ 上的最大值与最小值.

五、(8分) 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$ ($a > 0$) 上连续可微, 在 D 的边界上取值为 0. 证明:

1. $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx dy$

2. $|\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy| \leq \frac{\pi a^3}{3} \max_{(x,y) \in D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

六、(10分) 证明:

1. $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx dy$

2. $|\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy| \leq \frac{\pi a^3}{3} \max_{(x,y) \in D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

3. $F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 y^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2)$

4. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 2xy^2 - 2\lambda x = 0$

5. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4y - 2x^2 y - 2\lambda y = 0$

6. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$

七、(10分) 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$ ($a > 0$) 上连续可微, 在 D 的边界上取值为 0. 证明:

1. $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx dy$

2. $|\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy| \leq \frac{\pi a^3}{3} \max_{(x,y) \in D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

3. $F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 y^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2)$

4. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 2xy^2 - 2\lambda x = 0$

5. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4y - 2x^2 y - 2\lambda y = 0$

6. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$

八、(10分) 证明:

1. $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx dy$

2. $|\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy| \leq \frac{\pi a^3}{3} \max_{(x,y) \in D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

3. $F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 y^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2)$

4. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 2xy^2 - 2\lambda x = 0$

5. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4y - 2x^2 y - 2\lambda y = 0$

6. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$

$$I_4 = \int_1^2 (x \sin y + x) dx + \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos y + xy \right) dy$$

$$\rho = 1 + 10 \sin \theta$$

$$P(x, y) = x \sin y + x \quad Q(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos y + xy. \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x \cos y \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x \cos y + y.$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = x \cos y \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x \cos y + y$$

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

$$\int_L + \int_C + = - \iint_D y \, dx \, dy = - \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} \rho^2 \sin\theta \, d\rho = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\pi (1+\cos\theta)^3 \sin\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\pi (1+\cos\theta)^3 d(1+\cos\theta) = -\frac{16}{12} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2, y = 0$$

$$\int_C = \int_0^2 x dx = 2$$

微积分 II (第一层次) 期中试卷参考答案 (2023.4.22)

一、计算下列各题:(每题6分,共30分)

1. 求极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2(xy)}}{x^2 + y^2}$. 可按照等价无穷小

$$\xrightarrow[x=y \rightarrow 0]{x=y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2(\rho^2 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta))}}{\rho^2} = \frac{0}{0} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 \sin^2(\theta) e^{\sin^2(\rho^2 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta))}}{\rho^2} = 0$$

(0, 1, 0)

1. 求极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2(xy)}}{x^2 + y^2}$. 可按照等价无穷小

$$\xrightarrow[x=y \rightarrow 0]{x=y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2(\rho^2 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta))}}{\rho^2} = \frac{0}{0} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 \sin^2(\theta) e^{\sin^2(\rho^2 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta))}}{\rho^2} = 0$$

(0, 1, 0)

2. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x(y^2 + z) + e^z - 1 = 0$ 确定的隐函数, 求

$$F_x = 2x \quad F_y = y \quad F_z = 2z \quad F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$H_1 = 2 \quad H_2 = -1 \quad H_3 = 1 \quad H(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 = 1$$

$$(y^2 + z^2) - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial x \partial y}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x,y)=(0,1)} = \frac{y^2 - z^2}{2xy} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$$

3. 求空间曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ 2x - y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, -1, 0)$ 处的切线与法平面.

48. 求函数 $u = xy + y^2z^3 + z$ 在点 P_0 处沿方向 l 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}(P_0)$, 其中 $P_0\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

曲面 $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ 在 P_0 处的外法向量: $\begin{bmatrix} -2x & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

5. 求函数 $f(x, y) = xe^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$ 的极值.

二、计算下列各题：(每题8分，共40分)

1. 计算 $I_1 = \iint_D f(x)f(y-x)dx dy$, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, $D = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq 4\}$.

$I_1 = \int_0^2 dx \int_x^{x+2} x(y-x) dy =$

重积分 $I_2 = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+2y+3z) \, dx \, dy \, dz$, 其中 $\Omega: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2$ ($a>0$)

$\rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 4x+2y, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y+2x, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z$ $\Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+4y^2+4z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^4$

③ 求曲线 $2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的平面区域的面积.

4. 计算曲线积分 $I_3 = \oint \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$, 其中 Γ 是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 与直线 $y = x, y = 0$

5. 计算 $I = \int (x \sin y + y \cos x) dy - \int (y \cos x + x \sin y) dx$ 其中 I 是极坐标表达式为 $\rho = 1$

心脏线从 $O(0,0)$ 到 $A(2,0)$ 沿顺时针方向的一段弧。 $\frac{dx}{dt} = x \cos y$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = x \sin y - y$

三、(10分) 记曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 = z \\ y = 1 - z^2 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周生成的曲面与 $z = 1$ 所围成立体体的体积 $V =$ 47/48

$\int_C (10x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2) \, ds$ 记曲线 $\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x^2+z^2=1 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴旋转 2π 所生成的曲面与 $z=1, z=2$ 所围成立体 Ω 的体积.

计算 $I_5 = \iiint \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$.

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\rho^2 + z^2} \rho^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

四、(12分) 讨论函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处的连续性,

在性, 方向导数的存在性, 可微性.

五、(8分) 在第一象限内, 过曲线 $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = a$ 上任意一点作其切线, 若切线与

围成的三角形面积最小值为 $\frac{1}{4}$, 求 a 的值.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0 = f'(0)$ 直接.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{y} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)x - f_y(0, 0)y = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$$

微积分 II (第一层次) 期中试卷参考答案 (2021.4.24)

一、计算下列各题 (每题6分, 共30分)

1. 求曲面 $x^2 - xy - 8x + z + 5 = 0$ 在点 $(2, -3, 1)$ 处的切平面与法线方程.

解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - xy - 8x + z + 5$. 曲面在 $(2, -3, 1)$ 处的法向量

$$\vec{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) \Big|_{(2, -3, 1)} = (2x - y - 8, -x, 1) \Big|_{(2, -3, 1)} = -(1, 2, -1)$$

所以切平面方程为 $(x - 2) + 2(y + 3) - (z - 1) = 0$; 法线方程为 $\frac{x - 2}{1} = \frac{y + 3}{2} = \frac{z - 1}{-1}$.

2. 求极限 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy(x + y)}{x^2 + y^2}$.

解: 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则原极限化为

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\rho^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}{\rho^2} = 0.$$

3. 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $z = e^{2x-3z} + 2y$ 确定, 求 $3\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 记 $F(x, y, z) = z - e^{2x-3z} - 2y$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{2e^{2x-3z}}{1 + 3e^{2x-3z}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{2}{1 + 3e^{2x-3z}}.$$

所以 $3\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2$.

4. 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x})$, 其中 f 二阶连续可微, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'_1 + \frac{1}{y}f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2}f'_3$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f'_1 + y(xf''_{11} - \frac{x}{y^2}f''_{12} + \frac{1}{x}f''_{13}) - \frac{1}{y^2}f'_2 + \frac{1}{y}(xf''_{21} - \frac{x}{y^2}f''_{22} + \frac{1}{x}f''_{23}) - \frac{1}{x^2}f'_3 - \frac{y}{x^2}(xf''_{31} - \frac{x}{y^2}f''_{32} + \frac{1}{x}f''_{33}) \\ &= f'_1 - \frac{1}{y^2}f'_2 - \frac{1}{x^2}f'_3 + xyf''_{11} - \frac{x}{y^3}f''_{22} - \frac{y}{x^3}f''_{33} + \frac{2}{xy}f''_{23}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 函数 $u = \arctan(x^2 + 2y + z)$ 在点 $(1, 0, 2)$ 处沿方向 $\vec{l} = (1, 2, 3)$ 的方向导数.

解: $u'_x(1, 0, 2) = \frac{2x}{1 + (x^2 + 2y + z)^2} \Big|_{(1, 0, 2)} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad u'_y(1, 0, 2) = \frac{2}{1 + (x^2 + 2y + z)^2} \Big|_{(1, 0, 2)} = \frac{1}{5},$

$$u'_z(1, 0, 2) = \frac{1}{1 + (x^2 + 2y + z)^2} \Big|_{(1, 0, 2)} = \frac{1}{10}, \quad \vec{l} = (1, 2, 3) = \sqrt{14}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}})$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}}(1, 0, 2) = u'_x(1, 0, 2) \cos \alpha + u'_y(1, 0, 2) \cos \beta + u'_z(1, 0, 2) \cos \gamma = \frac{9}{10\sqrt{14}}.$$

二、计算下列各题（每题8分，共40分）

1. 计算三重积分 $I_1 = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $z = 1, z = 2$ 所围立体.

$$\text{解: } I_1 = \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \int_1^2 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} z dx dy = \int_1^2 \pi z^2 dz = \frac{7}{3} \pi.$$

2. 计算曲线积分 $I_2 = \oint_L \frac{(x+2)^2 + (z-3)^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds$, 其中 L 为曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (a > 0).$

解: 曲线 L 的参数方程为 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta, y = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta, z = a \sin \theta, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta + 2)^2 + (a \sin \theta - 3)^2}{a^2} \sqrt{(x'(\theta))^2 + (y'(\theta))^2 + (z'(\theta))^2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta + 2)^2 + (a \sin \theta - 3)^2}{a} d\theta = \frac{3\pi a}{2} + \frac{26\pi}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算曲线积分 $I_3 = \int_C (x^2 + 2xy) dy$, 其中 C 是上半椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a, b > 0, y \geq 0)$, 逆时针方向.

解: 取 C 的参数方程为 $x = a \cos \theta, y = b \sin \theta, \theta$ 从 0 变到 π . 于是

$$I_3 = \int_0^{\pi} (a^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2ab \cos \theta \sin \theta) b \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3} ab^2.$$

4. 计算 $I_4 = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx$.

$$\text{解: } I_4 = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy = \int_0^1 x(e - e^x) dx = \frac{3e}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}.$$

5. 设 $D = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq 2, |y| \leq 2\}$, 计算 $I_5 = \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy$.

$$\text{解: } I_5 = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho + 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^{\frac{2}{\cos \theta}} (\rho^2 - 1) \rho d\rho = \frac{80}{3} + \pi.$$

三、(10分) 对任意 $k > 0$, 设 Ω_k 为 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq kz$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 所交区域, 记其体积为 V_k . 已知存在 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{V_k}{k^\lambda}$ 为正数, 求 λ 的值及该极限.

解: 用球坐标 $\Omega'_k = \{(r, \phi, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \phi \leq \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$, 则

$$V_k = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}} d\phi \int_0^1 r^2 \sin \phi dr = \frac{2}{3} \pi (1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}).$$

而 $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}}{k^2} = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $\lambda = 2$, 所求极限为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

四、(10分)求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ 在区域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1$ 上的最大值和最小值.

解: 由于 $f'_x = f'_y = f'_z = 1$, 故在区域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1$ 内部无可疑极值点.

(a) 在边界 $x^2 + y^2 = z (0 \leq z < 1)$ 上,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{令 } F(x, y, z, \lambda_1) = x + y + z + \lambda_1(x^2 + y^2 - z), \\ & \text{由 } \begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 2\lambda_1 x = 0 \\ F'_y = 1 + 2\lambda_1 y = 0 \\ F'_z = 1 - \lambda_1 = 0 \\ F'_{\lambda_1} = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得可疑极值点 } P_1(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

(b) 在边界 $z = 1 (x^2 + y^2 < 1)$ 上

$$\text{令 } G(x, y, z, \lambda_2) = x + y + z + \lambda_2(z - 1),$$

由于 $G'_x = G'_y = 1 \neq 0$, 故在该边界上无可疑极值点.

(c) 在边界 $z = x^2 + y^2, z = 1$ 上

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{令 } H(x, y, z, \lambda_3, \mu_3) = x + y + z + \lambda_3(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu_3(z - 1) \\ & \text{由 } \begin{cases} H'_x = 1 + 2\lambda_3 x = 0 \\ H'_y = 1 + 2\lambda_3 y = 0 \\ H'_z = 1 - \lambda_3 + \mu_3 = 0 \\ H'_{\lambda_3} = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ H'_{\mu_3} = z - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得可疑极值点 } P_2(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1), P_3(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1). \end{aligned}$$

所以最小值 $= \min\{f(P_1), f(P_2), f(P_3)\} = -\frac{1}{2}$; 最大值 $= \max\{f(P_1), f(P_2), f(P_3)\} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$.

五、(10分) 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 讨论 f 在 y 轴点上的连续性, 可偏导性及可微性.

解: (1) $\forall y_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0 = f(0, y_0)$, 所以 f 在 y 轴点上连续.

$$(2) f'_x(0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(0, y_0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + y_0^2) \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0, \quad \text{所以 } f \text{ 在 } y \text{ 轴点上可偏导.}$$

$$(3) \omega = f(\Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(0, y_0) - f'_x(0, y_0)\Delta x - f'_y(0, y_0)\Delta y$$

$$= f(\Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = (\Delta x^2 + (y_0 + \Delta y)^2)e^{-\frac{1}{\Delta x^2}},$$

$$0 \leq \frac{\omega}{\rho} = \frac{(\Delta x^2 + (y_0 + \Delta y)^2)e^{-\frac{1}{\Delta x^2}}}{\rho} \leq ((\Delta x^2 + (y_0 + \Delta y)^2)) \frac{\frac{1}{\rho}}{e^{\frac{1}{\rho^2}}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$$

由夹逼准则可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\omega}{\rho} = 0$, 所以 f 在 y 轴点上可微.

微积分 II (第一层次) 期中试卷参考答案 (2022.5.8)

一、计算下列各题: (每题6分, 共30分)

1. 求二重极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{e^{-(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y})}}{(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y})^{xy}}$.

解: 注意到 $x, y > 0$ 时, $\frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y} \geq 2$. 于是 $0 < e^{-(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y})} \leq e^{-2}$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (\frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y})^{xy} = +\infty$, 所以原极限 = 0.

2. 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $w = f(x + y + z, xyz)$. 求 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z}$.

解: $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = f'_1 + yzf'_2$, $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} = f''_{11} + y(x+z)f''_{12} + xy^2zf''_{22} + yf'_2$.

3. 设函数 $y = y(x)$, $z = z(x)$ 由方程组 $\begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz \\ x + y + z = a \quad (a \neq 0) \end{cases}$ 确定. 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

解: 记 $F(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$, $H(x, y, z) = x + y + z - a$. 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{D(F, H)}{D(x, z)}}{\frac{D(F, H)}{D(y, z)}} = \frac{z - x}{y - z}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{D(F, H)}{D(y, x)}}{\frac{D(F, H)}{D(y, z)}} = \frac{x - y}{y - z}.$$

4. 求椭球面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上平行于平面 $x - y + 2z = 0$ 的切平面方程.

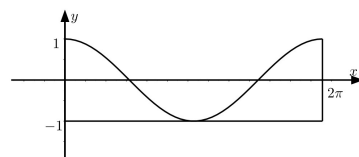
解: 曲面在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的一个法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (2x_0, 4y_0, 2z_0)$, 平面的法向量为 $(1, -1, 2)$. 于是

$$\frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{-1} = \frac{2z_0}{2} \quad \text{且} \quad x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1.$$

解得切点为 $\left(\pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}, \mp\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}, \pm 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}\right)$. 故所求切平面方程为 $x - y + 2z = \pm\sqrt{\frac{11}{2}}$.

5. 交换积分次序并计算积分 $I_1 = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_0^{\arccos y} y^3 dx + \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{2\pi - \arccos y}^{2\pi} y^3 dx$.

解: $I_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_{-1}^{\cos x} y^3 dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} (\cos^4 x - 1) dx = -\frac{5}{16}\pi$.



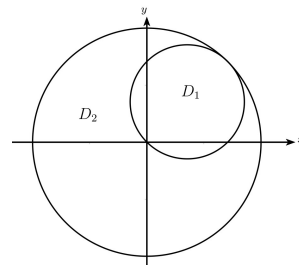
二、计算下列各题: (每题8分, 共40分)

1. 计算二重积分 $I_2 = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \left| \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 \right| dx dy$.

解法一: 记 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $D_1: x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} \leq 0$, $D_2 = D \setminus D_1$, 如图所示

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \iint_{D_2} \left(x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) dx dy - \iint_{D_1} \left(x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \left(x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) dx dy - 2 \iint_{D_1} \left(x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\iint_D \left(x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}$,



$$(\text{令 } x - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \rho \cos \theta, y - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \rho \sin \theta), \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\rho^3 - \frac{\rho}{4}) d\rho = -\frac{\pi}{32},$$

$$\text{所以 } I_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{9\pi}{16}.$$

解法二：令 $F(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2$, 作极坐标变换 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$

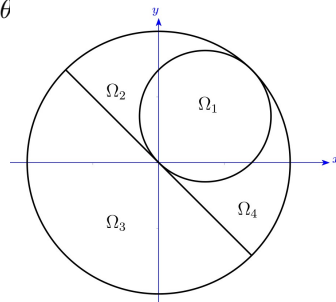
则可将积分区域分为如下4个部分：(如图所示)

$$\Omega_1: F(x, y) \geq 0, \{-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})\};$$

$$\Omega_2: F(x, y) < 0, \{\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}, \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq \rho \leq 1\};$$

$$\Omega_3: F(x, y) < 0, \{\frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{7\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1\};$$

$$\Omega_4: F(x, y) < 0, \{-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq \rho \leq 1\};$$



由对称性可得,

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})} (\rho \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \rho^2) \rho d\rho + 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})}^1 (\rho^2 - \rho \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})) \rho d\rho \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho^2 - \rho \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})) \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{9}{16} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ 计算三重积分 } I_3 = \iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz, \text{ 其中 } V \text{ 为 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1, (a, b, c > 0).$$

$$\text{解: } I_3 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} abc r^2 \sin \varphi dr = 4\pi abc \int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr = \frac{\pi^2}{4} abc.$$

3. 求圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被两平面 $z = \pm y$ 所截下的有限部分的面积 S .

解: 设 S_1 为曲面在第一卦限部分的面积, 其在 yOz 面的投影区域为 $D = \{(y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

$$S = 8S_1 = 8 \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dy dz = 8 \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dz = 8.$$

4. 计算曲线积分 $I_4 = \int_C y ds$. 其中 C 是摆线 $x = t - \sin t, y = 1 - \cos t$ 在 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 的一拱.

$$\text{解: } I_4 = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 \sqrt{(1 - \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) \sqrt{2(1 - \cos t)} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 4 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} dt = \frac{32}{3}.$$

5. 计算曲线积分 $I_5 = \oint_L (x + y)^2 dx - (x^2 + y^2) dy$. 其中 L 是以 $A(0, 0), B(2, 0), C(1, 1)$ 为顶点的正向三角形闭路 $ABCA$.

解法一: 列出直线方程 $AB: y = 0; BC: y = 2 - x, CA: y = x$, 则

$$I_4 = \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CA} = \int_0^2 x^2 dx + \int_2^1 (4 + x^2 + (2 - x)^2) dx + \int_1^0 2x^2 dx = -\frac{14}{3}.$$

解法2: 用Green公式, 其中 D 为闭路所围成的区域.

$$I_4 = \iint_D [-2x - 2(x+y)] dx dy = -2 \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} (2x+y) dx = -\frac{14}{3}.$$

三、(12分) 设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ y, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 讨论 f 的连续性, 可偏导性, 及可微性.

解: 显然 f 在 $x \neq 0$ 时是连续的、可偏导的以及可微的. 下面讨论 $x = 0$ 的情形. $\forall y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$,

(1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = y_0 = f(0, y_0)$, 所以 f 在 $x = 0$ 时连续.

(2) $f'_x(0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(0, y_0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin xy_0}{x} - y_0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin xy_0 - xy_0}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y_0 \cos xy_0 - y_0}{2x} = 0$,

$$f'_y(0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y_0 + \Delta y - y_0}{\Delta y} = 1,$$

所以 f 在 $x = 0$ 时可偏导.

(3) $\omega = f(\Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(0, y_0) - f'_x(0, y_0)\Delta x - f'_y(0, y_0)\Delta y = f(\Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - (y_0 + \Delta y)$.

$$\text{当 } \Delta x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \omega = \frac{\sin \Delta x(y_0 + \Delta y)}{\Delta x} - (y_0 + \Delta y) = \frac{\sin \Delta x(y_0 + \Delta y) - \Delta x(y_0 + \Delta y)}{\Delta x},$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\omega}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\omega}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin \Delta x(y_0 + \Delta y) - \Delta x(y_0 + \Delta y)}{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0,$$

$$\text{当 } \Delta x = 0 \text{ 时, } \omega = (y_0 + \Delta y) - (y_0 + \Delta y) = 0. \text{ 仍有 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\omega}{\rho} = 0.$$

于是 f 在 $x = 0$ 时可微.

注: 也可以证明 f 在 $x = 0$ 时连续可微, 从而可微.

四、(10分) 求函数 $z = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ 上的最大值和最小值.

解: $\begin{cases} z'_x = 2x - 2xy^2 = 0 \\ z'_y = 4y - 2x^2y = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得落在 D 内部的可能的极值点为: $(0, 0), (\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm 1)$.

在 D 的边界 $x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$ 上, 令拉格朗日函数 $F(x, y, \lambda) = (x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2) + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 4)$,

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2x(1 - y^2 + \lambda) = 0 \\ F'_y = 2y(2 - x^2 + \lambda) = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得可疑的极值点为 } (0, \pm 2), (\pm 2, 0), (\pm\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$z(0, 0) = 0, \quad z(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm 1) = 2, \quad z(0, \pm 2) = 8, \quad z(\pm 2, 0) = 4, \quad z(\pm\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}, \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{7}{4},$$

比较大小得 z 的最大值为 8 最小值为 0.

五、(8分) 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\} (a > 0)$ 上连续可微, 在 D 的边界上取值为 0. 证明:

$$(1) \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx dy;$$

$$(2) \left| \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \frac{\pi a^3}{3} \max_{(x, y) \in D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

证明: 设 L 为 D 的边界. 由格林公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L y f(x, y) dx &= - \iint_D \left(f(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right) dx dy, \\ \oint_L x f(x, y) dy &= \iint_D \left(f(x, y) + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \right) dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

于是

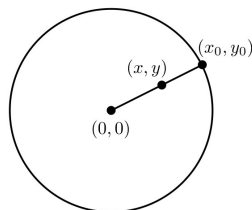
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dx dy = - \iint_D y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx dy.$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right) dx dy \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left| \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx dy \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \max_{(x, y) \in D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi a^3}{3} \max_{(x, y) \in D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

第2问方法二:

$\forall (x, y) \in D$, 按如图方式取 (x_0, y_0) , 则由中值定理



$$f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f'_x(\xi, \eta)(x - x_0) + f'_y(\xi, \eta)(y - y_0) = f'_x(\xi, \eta)(x - x_0) + f'_y(\xi, \eta)(y - y_0)$$

$$|f(x, y)| = |f'_x(\xi, \eta)(x - x_0) + f'_y(\xi, \eta)(y - y_0)| \leq \left((f'_x(\xi, \eta))^2 + (f'_y(\xi, \eta))^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}$$

$$\text{令 } x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, M = \max_{(x, y) \in D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ 则}$$

$$|f(x, y)| \leq M(a - \rho)$$

$$\left| \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \iint_D |f(x, y)| dx dy \leq \iint_D M(a - \rho) \rho d\rho d\theta = M \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a (a - \rho) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi a^3}{3} M.$$

微积分 II (第一层次) 期中试卷参考答案 (2023.4.22)

一、计算下列各题: (每题 6 分, 共 30 分)

1. 求极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2(xy)}}{x^2 + y^2}$.

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

2. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x(y^2 + z) + e^z - 1 = 0$ 确定的隐函数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x,y)=(0,1)}$.

解: 记 $F(x, y, z) = x(y^2 + z) + e^z - 1$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x(x, y, z)}{F'_z(x, y, z)} = -\frac{y^2 + z}{x + e^z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y(x, y, z)}{F'_z(x, y, z)} = -\frac{2xy}{x + e^z}$$

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

因为当 $x = 0, y = 1$ 时, $z = 0$, 所以 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x,y)=(0,1)} = 0$, 因此 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x,y)=(0,1)} = -2$.

3. 求空间曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ 2x - y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, -1, 0)$ 处的切线与法平面.

解: 切线方程 $\frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y+1}{0} = \frac{z}{2}$, 法平面方程 $-x + 2z = 0$.

4. 求函数 $u = xy + y^2 z^3 + z$ 在点 P_0 处沿方向 $\boldsymbol{l}$ 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}}(P_0)$, 其中 $P_0\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$, $\boldsymbol{l}$ 是曲面 $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ 在 P_0 处的外法向量.

解: 记 $F = z + x^2 + y^2 - 1$, 则 $\boldsymbol{l} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) \Big|_{P_0} = (2x, 2y, 1) \Big|_{P_0} = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 1) = \sqrt{5} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}\right)$

$$u'_x(P_0) = y \Big|_{y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad u'_y(P_0) = (x + 2yz^3) \Big|_{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad u'_z(P_0) = (3y^2 z^2 + 1) \Big|_{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)} = 1,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}}(P_0) = u'_x(P_0) \cos \alpha + u'_y(P_0) \cos \beta + u'_z(P_0) \cos \gamma = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

5. 求函数 $f(x, y) = xe^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$ 的极值.

解: $f'_x = (1 - x^2)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, f'_y = -xye^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$. 令 $f'_x = f'_y = 0$, 得驻点 $(\pm 1, 0)$. 记

$$A = f''_{xx} = x(x^2 - 3)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, \quad B = f'_{xy} = y(x^2 - 1)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, \quad C = f'_{yy} = x(y^2 - 1)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}.$$

在 $(1, 0)$ 处, $A = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B = 0, C = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B^2 - AC < 0, A < 0$, 故 $f(1, 0) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 是极大值.

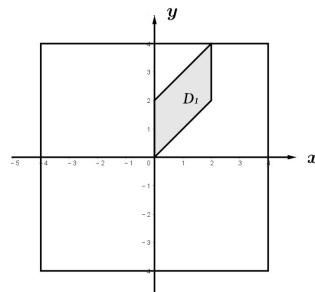
在 $(-1, 0)$ 处, $A = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B = 0, C = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B^2 - AC < 0, A > 0$, 故 $f(-1, 0) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 是极大值.

二、计算下列各题：(每题8分，共40分)

1. 计算 $I_1 = \iint_D f(x)f(y-x)dxdy$, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, $D = \{(x,y) | |x| \leq 4, |y| \leq 4\}$.

解：如图所示，设 $D_1 = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq y-x \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq 2\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I_1 &= \iint_{D_1} x(y-x) dxdy = \int_0^2 dx \int_x^{2+x} x(y-x) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{x(y-x)^2}{2} \Big|_{y=x}^{y=2+x} dx = \int_0^2 2x dx = 4. \end{aligned}$$



2. 计算三重积分 $I_2 = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+2y+3z)^2 dxdydz$, 其中 $\Omega: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2$ ($a > 0$).

解：根据奇偶性与对称性， $\iiint_{\Omega} (x+2y+3z)^2 dV = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+4y^2+9z^2) dV$.

由轮换对称性，有 $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dV = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dV = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV$. 因此

$$I_2 = 14 \iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dV = \frac{14}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dV = \frac{14}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{56\pi a^5}{15}.$$

3. 求曲线 $2x^2+2xy+y^2=1$ 所围成的平面区域的面积.

解：由 $2x^2+2xy+y^2=1$ 得 $x^2+(x+y)^2=1$, 令 $u=x, v=x+y$, 则原曲线方程化为 $u^2+v^2=1$, 而 $J(u,v)=1$, 故所求面积为 $S = \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} dudv = \pi$.

4. 计算曲线积分 $I_3 = \oint_{\Gamma} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} ds$, 其中 Γ 是圆周 $x^2+y^2=2$ 与直线 $y=x, y=0$ 所围的位于第一象限的区域的边界.

解：曲线 Γ 分为三段：

$$\Gamma_1: y=0, 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}; \quad \Gamma_2: x=\sqrt{2} \cos \theta, y=\sqrt{2} \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}; \quad \Gamma_3: y=x, 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

$$I_3 = \int_{\Gamma_1+\Gamma_2+\Gamma_3} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} ds = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} d\theta + \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x^2} \sqrt{2} dx = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

5. 计算 $I_4 = \int_L (x \sin y + x) dx + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos y + xy\right) dy$, 其中 L 是极坐标表达式为 $\rho = 1 + \cos \theta$ 的心脏线从 $O(0,0)$ 到 $A(2,0)$ 沿顺时针方向的一段弧.

解：记 $P = x \sin y + x, Q = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos y + xy$, 由 Green 公式,

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 &= \int_{\overrightarrow{OA}} - \iint_D (Q'_x - P'_y) dxdy = \int_0^2 x dx - \iint_D y dxdy = 2 - \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos \theta} \rho \sin \theta \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} -(1+\cos \theta)^3 d(1+\cos \theta) = 2 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

三、(10分) 记曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 = z \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周生成的曲面与 $z = 1, z = 2$ 所围成立体区域为 Ω ,

计算 $I_5 = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$.

解: 曲面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = z$, 记 $D(z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq z$. 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_1^2 dz \iint_{D(z)} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy = \int_1^2 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{\rho}{\rho^2 + z^2} d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} \ln(\rho^2 + z^2) \Big|_{\rho=0}^{\rho=\sqrt{z}} dz = \pi \int_1^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right) dz \\ &= \pi z \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right) \Big|_1^2 + \pi \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+z} dz \\ &= \pi \ln \frac{27}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

四、(12分) 讨论函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性, 偏导数存在性, 方向导数的存在性, 可微性.

解: (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \rho \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = f'_x(0, 0), \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = f'_y(0, 0)$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导.

$$(3) \omega = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y = f(x, y), \quad \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\rho} = \frac{x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)\rho} \not\rightarrow 0, (\rho \rightarrow 0), \text{ 所以 } f(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处不可微.}$$

(4) 设 $\mathbf{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}}(0, 0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t \cos \alpha, t \cos \beta) - f(0, 0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \cos^2 \alpha \cos \beta = \cos^2 \alpha \cos \beta,$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处沿任意方向的方向导数存在.

五、(8分) 在第一象限内, 过曲线 $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = a$ 上任意一点作其切线, 若切线与坐标轴所围成的三角形面积最小值为 $\frac{1}{4}$, 求 a 的值.

解: 设切点 $P(x, y)$, 则 (x, y) 满足 $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = a$.

在方程 $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = a$ 两边对 x 求导, 解得 $y' = -\frac{3x+y}{x+3y}$, 故过点 P 的切线方程为

$$Y - y = -\frac{3x+y}{x+3y}(X - x).$$

切线与两个坐标轴的截距分别为

$$x + \frac{x+3y}{3x+y} \cdot y = \frac{a}{3x+y}, \quad y + \frac{3x+y}{x+3y} \cdot x = \frac{a}{x+3y}, \quad (\text{这里利用了 } 3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = a)$$

故三角形的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{3x+y} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{a}{x+3y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{a+8xy}. \quad (\text{再次利用 } 3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = a)$$

已知 $a > 0$, 只需求 xy 在条件 $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = a$ 下的最大值.

令 $L = xy + \lambda(3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - a)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = y + 6\lambda x + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_y = x + 2\lambda x + 6\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = 3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - a = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得 $x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{4}$, 故 $S_{\min} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{a + 8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{4}} = \frac{1}{4}$, 从而 $a = 1$.

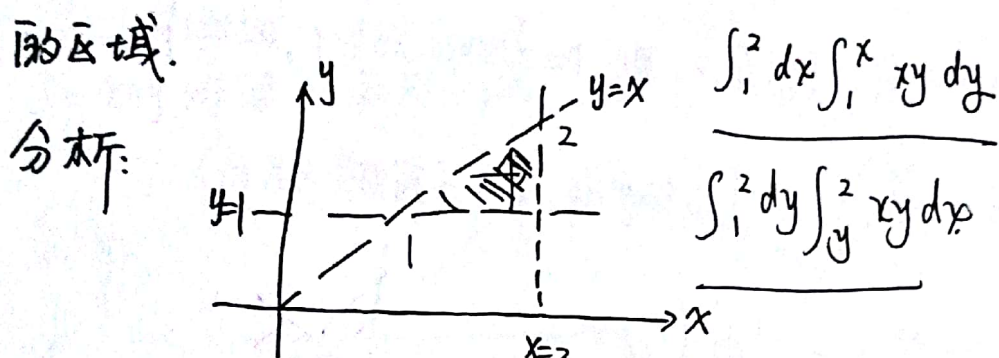
I. 定积分与重积分

知识点: (1) 重积分与累次积分互化; (2) 极坐标、球坐标, 及柱坐标下重积分; (3) 换元积分法中微元表示.

§1. 区域划分为累次积分法

例1. 计算 $I = \iint_D xy \, dx \, dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 $y=1$, $x=2$ 及 $y=x$ 所围成的区域.

分析:



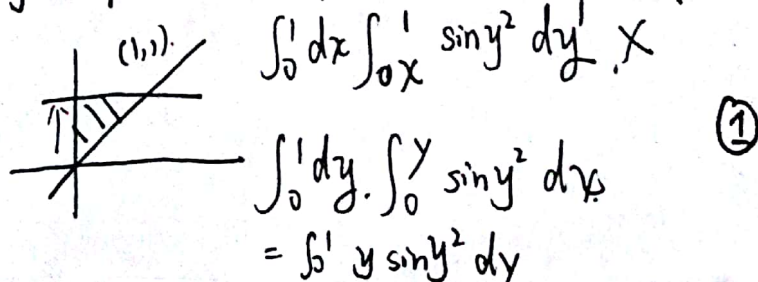
① 积分次序: 先 x 后 y , 则 $D = \{(x, y): y \leq x \leq 2, 1 \leq y \leq 2\}$

$$\text{从而 } I = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^2 xy \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 y [4 - y^2] dy = \frac{9}{8}$$

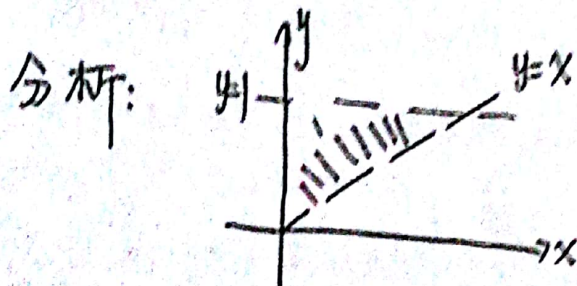
② 积分次序: 先 y 后 x , 则 $D = \{(x, y): 1 \leq y \leq x, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$

$$\text{从而 } I = \int_1^2 dx \int_1^x xy \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x [x^2 - 1] dx = \frac{9}{8}$$

例2. 计算 $I = \iint_D \sin y^2 \, dx \, dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 $x=0$, $y=1$ 及 $y=x$ 所围成



的闭区域.



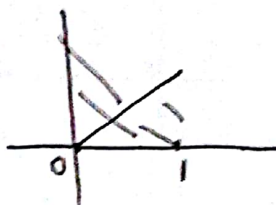
① 积分次序: 先 x 后 y , 则 $D = \{(x, y): 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

$$\text{从而 } I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \sin y^2 dx = \int_0^1 y \sin y^2 dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin y^2 dy^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1)$$

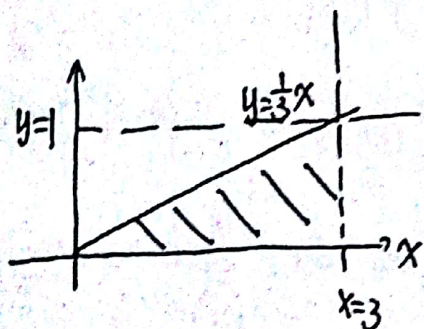
② 积分次序: 先 y 后 x , 则 $D = \{(x, y): x \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$

$$\text{从而 } I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 \sin y^2 dy \quad (\text{不可直接积出})$$

例3. 计算 $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{3y}^3 e^{x^2} dx$.



分析: I 不可直接积出, 我们可以尝试交换积分次序.



$$\begin{aligned} D &= \{(x, y): 3y \leq x \leq 3, 0 \leq y \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 x e^{x^2} dx \\ &= \{(x, y): 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{3}x, 0 \leq x \leq 3\} = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^3 e^{x^2} dx^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{6} e^{x^2} \right) \Big|_0^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{3y}^3 e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}x} e^{x^2} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{6} (e^9 - 1)$$



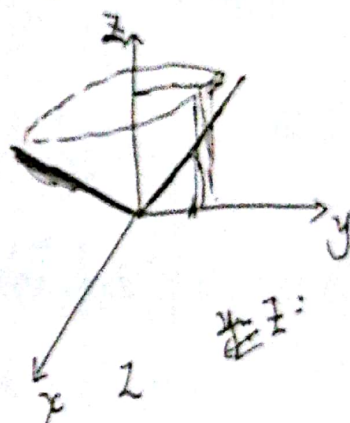
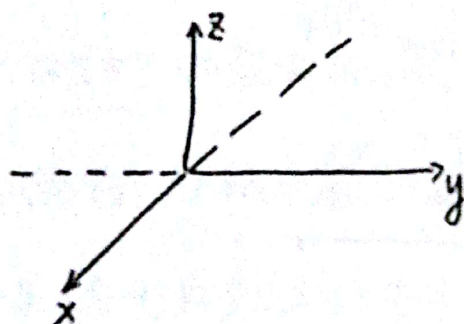
练习: (1) 计算 $I = \iint_D (y^2 - x) dx dy$, D 是由抛物线 $x = y^2$ 及 $x = 2 - y^2$ 所围成的闭区域;

(2) 计算 $I = \iint_D (x^2 - y^2) dx dy$, D 是闭区域, $0 \leq y \leq \sin x$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi$;

(3) 计算 $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{4x^3} dx$;

例 4. 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} e^x dx dy dz$, Ω 是由平面 $x=0, y=1, z=0$ 及 $z=x+y$ 所围成的闭区域.

分析:



① 积分次序: 先 x , 后 y , 后 z , $D = \{(x, y, z) : \underline{z=y \leq x \leq 1}, \underline{z \leq y \leq 1}, \underline{0 \leq z \leq 1}\}$

$$\text{从而 } I = \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 dy \int_{z-y}^0 e^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 (1 - e^{z-y}) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 [1 - z + e^{z-1} - 1] dz = \frac{1}{2} - e^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0 \\ y &= 1 \\ z &= 0 \\ z &= x+y \end{aligned}$$

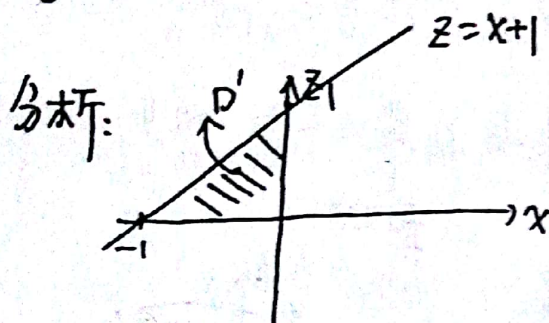


② 积分次序: 先 y 后 x 后 z , $D = \{(x, y, z): z \neq 1, z-1 \leq x \leq 0, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$

从而
$$I = \int_0^1 dz \int_{z-1}^0 dx \int_{z-x}^1 e^x dy$$

例5. 对于积分 $I = \int_0^1 dz \int_{z-1}^0 dx \int_{z-x}^1 e^x dy$, 交换积分次序为

先 y , 后 z , 后 x .



$$D' = \{(x, z): z-1 \leq x \leq 0, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$$

$$= \{(x, z): 0 \leq z \leq x+1, -1 \leq x \leq 0\}$$

从而
$$I = \int_0^1 dz \int_{z-1}^0 dx \int_{z-x}^1 e^x dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{x+1} dz \int_{z-x}^1 e^x dy$$

习题: (4) 交换下列积分次序:

① $\int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy$; ② $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(xy) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(xy) dx$

(5) $\iiint_{\Omega} yz dx dy dz$, Ω 是由平面 $z=0, z=y, y=1$ 及抛物面

$y=x^2$ 所围成的闭区域



(6) $\iiint_V z^2 dx dy dz$, V 是两个球 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2$ 和 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 2Rz$

的公共部分.

总结: 累次积分法首先要完成对区域的合理划分 (一般依据被积函数的形式而定, 见例 2 等); 因此要进行适当的交换积分次序.

§2. 微元法与换元积分法

几类常用的累次积分法:

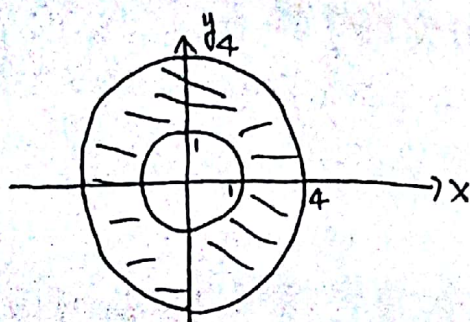
1. 直角坐标下的累次积分法, 见例 1-例 5.

2. 二元情形下的极坐标下的累次积分法, 以及针对木隋图情形的广义极坐标下的累次积分法).

例 6. 计算 $I = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 $x^2+y^2=1$ 与 $x^2+y^2=4$ 所围成的圆环形区域.

分析: 根据被积函数及区域关于 x, y 的对称形式, 此题可采用极坐标变换下的累次积分法.





① 直角坐标下累次积分, 先 x 后 y , $D = \{(x, y) : -\sqrt{4-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y^2}, -4 \leq y \leq -1\} \cup$

$$\{(x, y) : -\sqrt{4-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y^2}, -1 \leq y \leq 1\} \cup \{(x, y) : -\sqrt{4-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y^2}, 1 \leq y \leq 4\}$$

因此在直角坐标下积分比较麻烦。

② 极坐标下累次积分, 先 θ 后 r , $D = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 1 \leq r \leq 2\}$

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2$$

特别注意, 此时面积微元 $dx dy = r dr d\theta$, 因此,

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 r \sqrt{r^2} dr = 2\pi \int_1^2 r^2 dr = \frac{2\pi}{3} [2^3 - 1] = \frac{14}{3}\pi.$$

③ 极坐标下累次积分, 先 r 后 θ , $D = \{(r, \theta) : 1 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

$$\text{从而 } I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 r \sqrt{r^2} dr = \frac{14}{3}\pi.$$

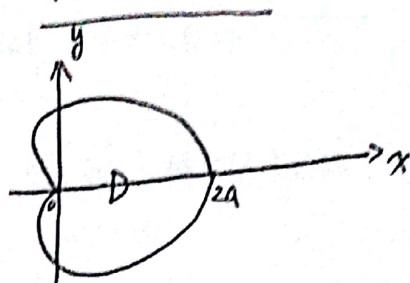
$$\int_1^2 \sqrt{r^2} dr$$

⑥



例7. 在极坐标中方程 $\rho = a(1 + \cos\varphi)$ ($a > 0$) 所表示的闭曲线称为心形线, 求心形线所围成区域的面积 S .

分析: 面积 $S = \iint_D dx dy$



① 利用极坐标下累次积分法,

先 φ 后 ρ , 则 $D = \{(\varphi, \rho) : \text{很难表示}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2a\}$

② 利用极坐标下累次积分法,

先 ρ 后 φ , 则 $D = \{(\varphi, \rho) : 0 \leq \rho \leq a(1 + \cos\varphi), -\pi \leq \varphi \leq \pi\}$

$$\text{从而 } S = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a^2 (1 + \cos\varphi)^2 d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[1 + 2\cos\varphi + \frac{1 + \cos(2\varphi)}{2} \right] d\varphi = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2.$$

习题: (1) 计算 $I = \iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ ($a > 0$).

(2) 计算 $I = \iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx dy$, 其中 D 是由圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

及直线 $y=0$, $y=x$ 所围成的在第一象限的闭区域.



注: 对于具有 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq R^2$ 的椭圆形式, 一般都有极坐标变换

$$x = a\rho \cos\theta, \quad y = b\rho \sin\theta, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq R.$$

此时面积微元 $dx dy = ab\rho d\rho d\theta.$

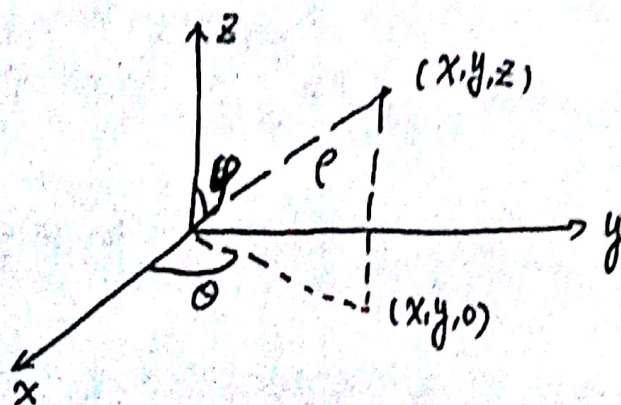
3. 二元情形下用球坐标累次积分法 (以及针对所有球情形下的广义球坐标下的累次积分法).

例8. 求上半球面 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 与圆锥面 $x^2+y^2=z^2$ 所围成

的立体的体积 V

分析: ① 球坐标变换的几何意义

$$x = \rho \cos\theta \sin\varphi, \quad y = \rho \sin\theta \sin\varphi, \quad z = \rho \cos\varphi, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi.$$

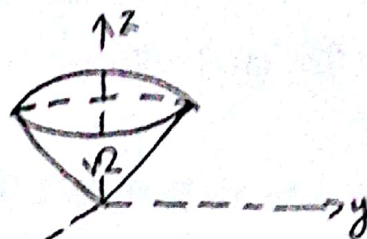


在此变换下, 体积微元 $dx dy dz \triangleq dv = \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$



② 利用球坐标下的累次积分法

④ 先 θ 后 φ 后 ρ



$$D = \{(\theta, \varphi, \rho) : \underbrace{0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi}, \underbrace{0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}}, \underbrace{0 \leq \rho \leq 1}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } V &= \iiint_D dV = \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{\rho^2 \sin\varphi}_{\rho^2 \sin\varphi} d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\varphi \\ &= 2\pi (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \int_0^1 \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{2\pi}{3} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

例9. 计算 $I = \iiint_D y^2 dx dy dz$, $D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$.

分析: 注意到此题中区域关于 x, y, z 完全对称, 从而

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_D (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

再次利用球坐标变换, $D = \{(\theta, \varphi, \rho) : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 1 \leq \rho \leq 2\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } I &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_1^2 \underbrace{\rho \sin\varphi}_{\rho \sin\varphi} \underbrace{\rho^2}_{\rho^2} d\rho = \frac{5}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \\ &= 5\pi. \end{aligned}$$

注: 充分利用区域及函数的对称性, 可适当化简计算.



习题: (9) 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$

与 $3z = x^2+y^2$ 所围立体.

(10) 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} z \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 为

$$1 \leq x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4.$$

(11) 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} e^{|z|} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 为球体 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1$.

4. 三维情形下的(标准)下的累次积分法.

例10. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 由旋转抛物面 $z = x^2+y^2$

以及平面 $z=4$ 所围成.

分析: 由于区域关于 x, y 对称, 因此此题可用标准坐标变换公式进行计算.

$$x = \rho \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \theta, \quad z = z.$$

从而体积微元 $dx dy dz = (dv) = \rho d\rho d\theta dz$

在标准坐标下的累次积分法: 先 x, y 后 z , $D = \{(x, y, z): x^2+y^2 \leq z, 0 \leq z \leq 4\}$

$$= \{(\rho, \theta, z): 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{z}, 0 \leq z \leq 4\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{从 } \rho \quad I &= \int_0^4 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \rho^3 \sin^2 \theta d\rho \\
 &= \int_0^4 dz \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^4 z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot 4^3 = \frac{16}{3} \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

注: 注意到 Ω 域关于 x, y 两轴对称性, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^4 z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot 4^3 = \frac{16}{3} \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

练习: (1) 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy dz$, Ω 由旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$, $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 及 $z = 0$ 所围成.

(1) 计算 $\equiv$ 三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z)^2 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= ar \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\
 y &= br \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\
 z &= cr \cos \varphi
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$

与 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体.



5. 一般换元变换公式.

(1) 二维情形

$$\underline{x = x(u, v)}, \quad \underline{y = y(u, v)}, \quad (u, v) \in D.$$

则面积微元

$$dx dy = |J(u, v)| du dv, \quad \text{其中 } |J(u, v)| = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = |\partial_u x \partial_v y - \partial_u y \partial_v x|$$

注: 若表达式由 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 给出, 则

$$|J(x, y)| = \left| \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \right| = |\partial_x u \partial_y v - \partial_y u \partial_x v|, \quad \text{则: } |J(u, v)| \cdot |J(x, y)| = 1.$$

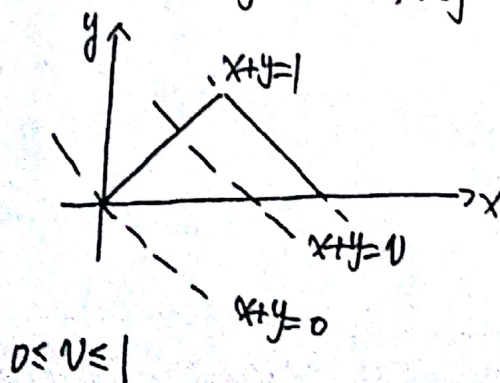
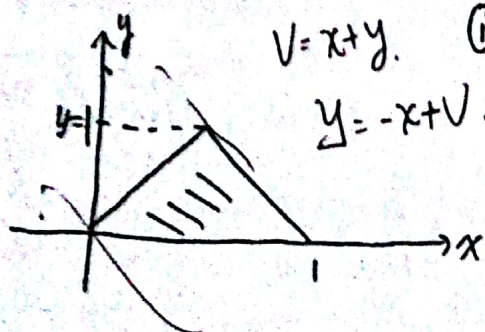
例 11. 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D \exp\left(\frac{y-x}{y+x}\right) dx dy$, 其中 D 为 $y=x$, $y=0$, $y+x=1$ 所围区域.

$$\frac{D(u, v)}{D(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2.$$

分析: 结合区域及被积函数形式, 自然要令 $u = y-x$, $v = y+x$.

$$\text{则 } J(x, y) = -2, \text{ 从而 } \underline{J(u, v) = \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)}$$

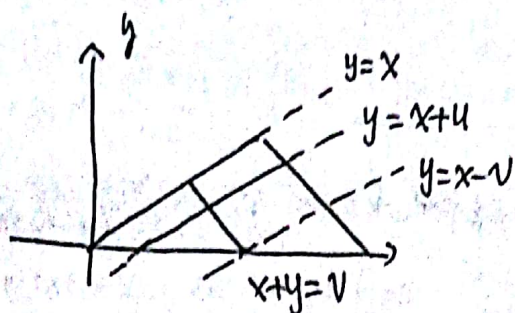
② (u, v) 给定时用累次积分法: 先 u 后 v ,



(13)



⑪ 而对固定的 v , 考虑 $u = y - x$ 的范围.



故 $-v \leq u \leq 0$.

从而 $D = \{(u, v) : -v \leq u \leq 0, 0 \leq v \leq 1\}$, 因此.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv \int_{-v}^0 e^{\frac{u}{v}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [v e^{\frac{u}{v}}]_{-v}^0 dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [v - e^{-1}v] dv = \frac{1}{4}(1 - e^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

例12. 计算由抛物线 $y^2 = x$, $y^2 = 2x$ 以及双曲线 $xy = 1$, $xy = 2$ 所围平面区域的面积 $S(D)$.

分析: 在区域 D 中, $1 \leq \frac{y^2}{x} \leq 2$, $1 \leq xy \leq 2$, 故自然令

$$u = \frac{y^2}{x}, \quad v = xy, \quad \text{则} \quad 1 \leq u \leq 2, \quad 1 \leq v \leq 2.$$

$$\text{此时, } J(x, y) = 3u, \quad \text{从而} \quad |J(u, v)| = \frac{1}{3u}$$

⑬



$$\text{则 } \sigma(D) = \int_1^2 dv \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3u} du = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2.$$

练习: (15) 求曲线 $(x-y+3)^2 + (3x+2y+1)^2 = 81$ 所围区域面积.

(16) 求由抛物线 $y^2 = ax$, $y^2 = bx$ ($0 < a < b$) 与双曲线 $xy = \alpha$, $xy = \beta$ ($0 < \alpha < \beta$) 所围区域的面积.

(2)* 三轴情形

$$x = x(u, v, w), \quad y = y(u, v, w), \quad z = z(u, v, w), \quad (u, v, w) \in D$$

则体积微元

$$dv = dx dy dz = |J(u, v, w)| du dv dw$$

$$\text{其中 } |J(u, v, w)| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix}$$

注: 若表达式由 $u = u(x, y, z)$, $v = v(x, y, z)$, $w = w(x, y, z)$ 给出, 令

$$|J(x, y, z)| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{则 } |J(x, y, z)| \cdot |J(u, v, w)| = 1.$$

§3. 定积分与变限定积分.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x - y + 3 & v &= 3x + 2y + 1 \\ J(x, y) &= & J(u, v) &= \\ \therefore S &= \iint_D \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} du dv & & \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{81}} \rho d\rho d\theta & & \end{aligned}$$



注: 对于定积分计算, 要坚持两个原则: ①处理复杂项; ②

合并简化。同时, 能够利用基本公式得出积分项。

例13. 计算 $I = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$

分析: 此题中根号比较麻烦, 故要想法去根号, 从而

$$I = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow[\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]]{x = a \sin \theta} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{a \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta}_{a^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos(2\theta)) d\theta = \frac{a^2 \pi}{4} + \frac{a^2}{4}$$

例14. 计算 $I = \int_0^1 \sin \sqrt{x} dx$

分析: 此题中 $\sqrt{x}$ 比较麻烦, 故可令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 从而

$$I = \int_0^1 \sin \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow[x=t^2]{t=\sqrt{x}} \int_0^1 \sin t \cdot 2t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \int_0^1 2t d \cos t = -2t \cos t \Big|_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 \cos t dt$$

$$= -2 \cos 1 + 2 \sin 1 = 2(\sin 1 - \cos 1).$$



$$\text{例15: } I = \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx$$

分析: 此题中 $\ln x$ 比较麻烦, 故令 $t = \ln x$, 从而

$$I = \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$\xrightarrow[t=e^t]{t=\ln x} \int_0^1 \sin t \cdot e^t dt \quad (\text{需要用循环积分})$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sin t \, de^t = e^t \sin t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos t \, e^t dt$$

$$= e \sin 1 - \int_0^1 \cos t \, de^t$$

$$= e \sin 1 - e^t \cos t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \sin t \, dt$$

$$= e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1 - I.$$

$$\text{从而 } I = \frac{1}{2} (1 + e \sin 1 - e \cos 1)$$

练习: (17) 计算下列积分

$$(i) \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\cos 2x} \, dx; \quad (ii) \int_1^2 x \ln \sqrt{x} \, dx; \quad (iii) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx;$$

$$(iv) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x + (\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx; \quad (v) \int_0^1 x \arctan x \, dx; \quad (vi) \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} \, dx.$$



注: 关于变上限或变下限定积分, 要求对变上限的导数.

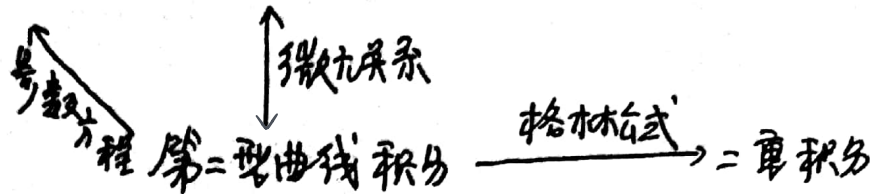


II. 曲线、曲面积分理论

知识点:

1. 三维空间中,

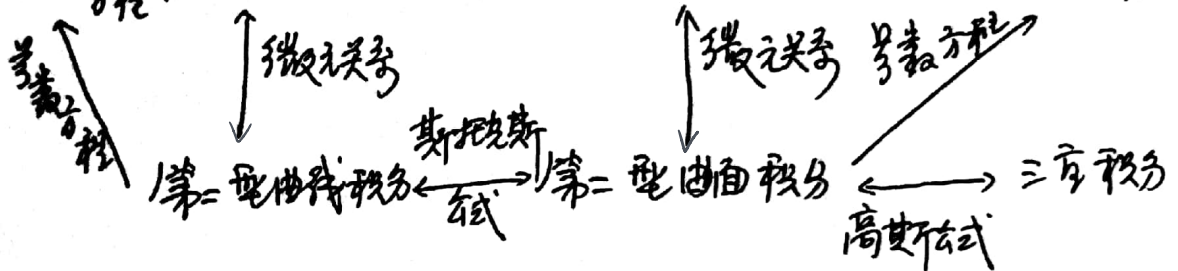
定积分 $\xleftrightarrow{\text{参数方程}}$ 第一型曲线积分



2. 三维空间中

定积分 $\xleftrightarrow{\text{参数方程}}$ 第一型曲线积分

第一型曲面积分 $\xleftrightarrow{\text{参数方程}}$ 三重积分



3. 总结: 弄清各种微分关系的换算关系.

§1. 曲线、曲面微分学.

1. 二维曲线表示:

$$\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t)), \quad t \in [a, b]$$

三维曲线表示: $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)), \quad t \in [a, b].$



2. 曲线在 $t=t_0$ 处的切线方向 $\underline{\ell(t_0)}$

对于一维情形: $\underline{\ell(t_0)} = \underline{\gamma'(t_0)} = (\underline{x'(t_0)}, \underline{y'(t_0)})$

对于三维情形: $\underline{\ell(t_0)} = \underline{\gamma'(t_0)} = (\underline{x'(t_0)}, \underline{y'(t_0)}, \underline{z'(t_0)})$

3. 二维区域的边界.

① 定侧 (定向): 沿曲线的正向, 区域在曲线的右侧.

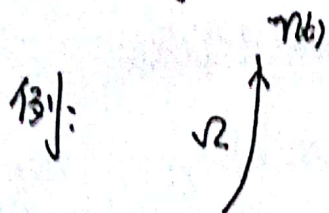


图 (一).



图 (二).



图 (三)

② 外法向与定向切线方向的关系.

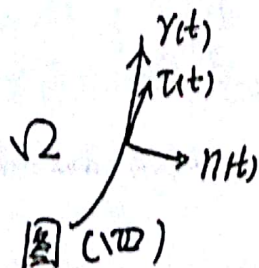


图 (四)

其中 $n(t)$ 为二维区域 Ω 的边界的外法向, $n(t) \triangleq (n_1(t), n_2(t))$,

则: 定向切线的切线方向 $\gamma(t) \triangleq \tau(t) = (\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t))$ 与 $(-n_2(t), n_1(t))$

同向.



4. 三维曲面一般表达式 $F(x, y, z) = 0$, 其对应法向量为 $\pm(\partial_x F, \partial_y F, \partial_z F)$ (注意判别方向).

三维曲面参数方程表达式

$$\underline{\gamma(u, v)} = (\underline{x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)}), (u, v) \in D.$$

则 u 参数曲线的切线方向: (v 视为固定参数)

$$\gamma_u(u, v) = (\partial_u x(u, v), \partial_u y(u, v), \partial_u z(u, v))$$

v 参数曲线的切线方向: (u 视为固定参数)

$$\gamma_v(u, v) = (\partial_v x(u, v), \partial_v y(u, v), \partial_v z(u, v))$$

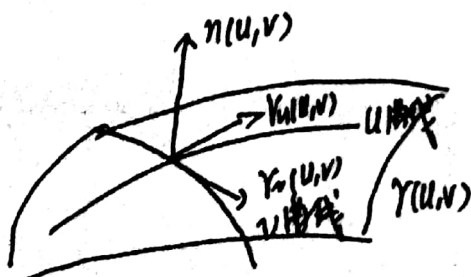
从而曲面对应的法向量为:

$$\eta(u, v) = \pm \gamma_u(u, v) \times \gamma_v(u, v)$$

$$= \pm \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)$$

$$= (\partial_u y \partial_v z - \partial_u z \partial_v y, \partial_u z \partial_v x - \partial_u x \partial_v z, \partial_u x \partial_v y - \partial_u y \partial_v x)$$

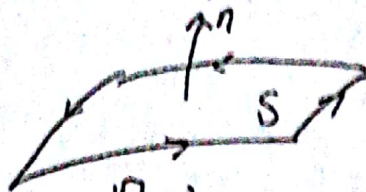
(注意判别方向)



图(五)



5. 定侧曲面为边界的定侧.



图(六)

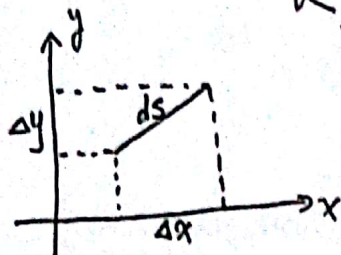
如图(六), n 指同一侧为 S 的定侧, 则利用右手系, 四指沿曲面边界的正方向时, 大拇指指向定侧.

一类曲面.

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

§2. 微元法.

1. 二维曲线的弧长微元 dl ($\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$)



图(七)

$$dl = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} |dt| \quad (0)$$

若参数增加方向与曲线定侧相同, 则 $|dt| = dt$, $dl = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$.

此时

$$(dx, dy) = (x'(t), y'(t)) dt$$

二类曲面

$$= \left(\frac{x'(t)}{\sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2}}, \frac{y'(t)}{\sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2}} \right) dl$$

$$\triangleq T(t) ds = (-n_2(t), n_1(t)) ds \quad (\text{图(四)}) \quad (1)$$

其中 $(n_1(t), n_2(t))$ 为相应区域或曲面的单位外法向量.



三维曲线的长度微元 $dl(r(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)))$

$$dl = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} |dt|$$

若参数增加方向与曲线定向相同, 则 $|dt| = dt$,

$$dl = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt,$$

此时

$$(dx, dy, dz) = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)) dt$$

$$= \frac{(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))}{\sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2}} dl \quad (2)$$

2. 三维空间中曲面面积微元 $ds(r(u,v) = (x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)))$

设曲面 S 上单位法向量 $n = (n_1, n_2, n_3) = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$, 则:

$$(dydz, dzdx, dxdy) = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) ds$$

同时,

$$|dydz| = \left| \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| du dv, \quad |dzdx| = \left| \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| du dv, \quad |dxdy| = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| du dv$$

$$\triangleq |A| du dv \quad \triangleq |B| du dv \quad \triangleq |C| du dv$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y,z) ds = \iint_D f(x,y,z) \sqrt{1 + g_x'^2 + g_y'^2} dx dy \quad (22)$$

$$= \iint_D f(x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)) \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv$$



$$A \quad (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \pm (A, B, C) / \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad ds = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \, du \, dv \quad (3)$$

另-方面, 记 $E = \gamma_u' \cdot \gamma_u'$, $F = \gamma_u' \cdot \gamma_v'$, $G = \gamma_v' \cdot \gamma_v'$, 则:

$$\underline{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} = \underline{EG - F^2}$$

$$\text{证: } A^2 + B^2 + C^2 = |\gamma_u' \times \gamma_v'|^2$$

$$= |\gamma_u'|^2 \cdot |\gamma_v'|^2 \cdot \sin^2 \langle \gamma_u', \gamma_v' \rangle$$

$$= |\gamma_u'|^2 \cdot |\gamma_v'|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \langle \gamma_u', \gamma_v' \rangle)$$

$$= |\gamma_u'|^2 \cdot |\gamma_v'|^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{\gamma_u' \cdot \gamma_v'}{|\gamma_u'| \cdot |\gamma_v'|}\right)^2\right)$$

$$= EG - F^2$$

注: 若 n 为 S 上指定一侧的单位法向量, $n = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$, 在

第二型曲面积分计算中可利用如下公式

$$(dy \, dz, dz \, dx, dx \, dy) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) \, dS \quad (4)$$

(见课本 149 页公式), 其中 $dy \, dz, dz \, dx, dx \, dy$ 为有向面积元.

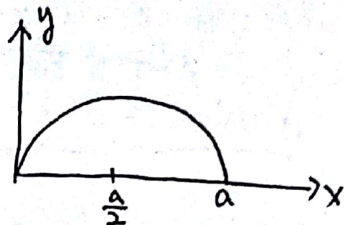


§3. 曲线积分与格林公式

例1. 计算 $I = \int_L \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} ds$, 其中 L 为上半圆弧 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$,

$y \geq 0$.

分析: 由被积函数的形式, 需
要用极坐标参数形式, 从而



令 $x = \rho \cos \theta$, $y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则圆弧对应参数方程形式:

$$\rho = a \cos \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow x = a \cos^2 \theta, \quad y = a \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2(2\theta) + a^2 \cos^2(2\theta)} d\theta, \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}). \quad (\text{公式(1)})$$

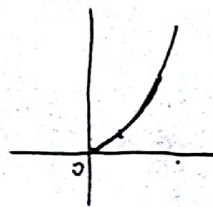
$$\text{从而 } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot a d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta = a^2.$$

例2. 计算 $I = \int_C \sqrt{y} ds$, 其中 C 为抛物线 $y = x^2$ 从点 $(0,0)$ 到点 $(2,4)$

的一段弧 (2014.4.26)

分析: 曲线用 x 为参数, 曲线方程 $y = y(x)$, 则



$$ds = \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2) \quad (\text{公式(1)})$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2}$$

(24)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } I &= \int_0^2 x \cdot \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} (1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} [17^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_C \sqrt{y} ds & y &= x^2 \\ &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{y} ds & x &= \sqrt{y} \\ ds &= \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} dy \\ &= \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

例2: (1) 计算 $I = \int_{\Gamma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$, 其中 Γ 为螺旋线 $x = \cos t, y = \sin t,$

$z = t$ 上 相应于 t 从 0 到 2π 的一段弧。

(2) 计算 $I = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds$, 其中 Γ 为曲线 $x = e^t \cos t, y = e^t \sin t,$
 $z = e^t (0 \leq t \leq 2).$

例3. 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 - yz) dx + (y^2 - xz) dy + (z^2 - xy) dz$, 其中积分
曲线 L 是从 $A(0, 0, 0)$ 到 $B(a, 0, h)$ 的螺旋线: $x = a \cos \varphi, y = a \sin \varphi, z = h\varphi/2\pi$.

分析: ① 本题直接给出了曲线的参数方程, 且被积表达式形式简单, 因此
可直接化为定积分。

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ [a^2 \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{a}{2\pi} h \varphi \sin \varphi] \cdot (-a \sin \varphi) + [a^2 \sin^2 \varphi - a \cos \varphi \cdot h \varphi / 2\pi] (a \cos \varphi) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + [h^2 \varphi^2 / 4\pi^2 - a^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi] \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi} \right\} d\varphi - \text{化成复杂的定积分} \end{aligned}$$



②另一方面, 被积表达式有形式

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{(x^2-yz)dx + (y^2-xz)dy + (z^2-xy)dz} \\ &= d\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{z^3}{3} - xyz\right) \end{aligned}$$

因此, 被积表达式为全微分形式从而

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_L d\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{z^3}{3} - xyz\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{z^3}{3} - xyz\right) \Big|_{\varphi=0}^{\varphi=2\pi} \\ &= \frac{0^3}{3} + \frac{1^3}{3} \end{aligned}$$

例4. 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_{\Gamma} 2y dx + x dy + e^z dz$, 其中 Γ 为 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=1 \\ x+y=1 \end{cases}$

从y轴正向看去是顺时针方向.

分析: ①求曲线参数方程

$$\begin{aligned} & (y-1)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ \Rightarrow & 2y^2 - 2y + z^2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & 2\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{z^2}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

从而参数方程: $x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta$, $y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta$, $z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta$, $\theta \in [2\pi, 0]$



从而

$$I = - \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \right) \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \right) + e^{\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \right] d\theta$$

= ... (形式复杂)

②同时, 注意到

$$1 = \int_L \underline{y dx} + \underline{y dx + x dy + e^z dz}$$

$$\underline{y dx + x dy + e^z dz = d(xy + e^z)}$$

因此, 由于 L 为封闭曲线, $\int_L y dx + x dy + e^z dz = 0$

从而

$$I = - \int_0^{2\pi} \underline{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta} d\theta \quad (= \int_L y dx)$$

= 0.

1 =

注: 若 u 在曲线 Γ 上连续, 则

$$\int_{\Gamma} du = u(\text{终点值}) - u(\text{起点值}) \quad (5)$$

(即斯托克斯公式)

注: 很多情形下, 第一型或第二型曲线积分都可以化成定积分进行

计算. 需要根据曲线的形式及被积表达式形式选择合适的

方法.



注: 对于二重曲线积分, 有时可结合格林公式选择有效办法.

例5. $I = \int_C \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 C 为椭圆周 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 积分按逆时针方向进行.

分析: ① 根据被积函数及曲线形式, 用参数方程进行计算不太有利. 此时, 令 $p(x, y) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $q(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = 0 \quad ((x, y) \neq (0, 0))$$

故取 $\partial B_\varepsilon(0) = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2\} \quad (0 < \varepsilon < 1)$

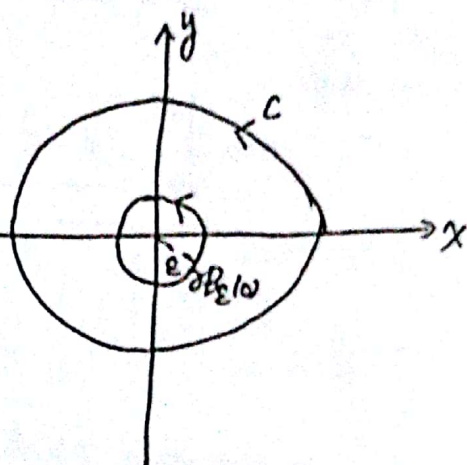
取逆时针方向. (此处取此曲线依赖于被积函数形式), 从而

于被积函数形式), 从而

$$I = \int_{C - \partial B_\varepsilon(0)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(0)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= 0 \text{ (格林公式)} + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\varepsilon^2 [\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta]}{\varepsilon^2} d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi.$$



② 错误解法.

$$I = \int_C d \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

从而以为可利用公式(5), 得 $I=0$.

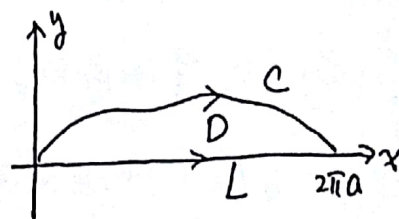
其错误原因在 $\arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 在 D 上不连续.

例6. $I = \int_C \underbrace{(1+x+y+1)e^x - e^y + y}_{p(x,y)} dx + \underbrace{(e^x - (1+x+y+1)e^y - x)}_{q(x,y)} dy$, 其中 C 是

旋轮线 $x=a(t-\sin t)$, $y=a(1-\cos t)$ 上从 $O(0,0)$ 到 $A(2\pi a, 0)$ 的一段.

分析: 记 $I = \int_C p(x,y)dx + q(x,y)dy$.

则 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = -2$.



从而可补曲线 L : 从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(2\pi a, 0)$ 的有向线段, 故

$$I = \int_{C-L} p(x,y)dx + q(x,y)dy + \int_L p(x,0)dx$$

$$= - \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \int_0^{2\pi a} [(1+x)e^x - 1] dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi a} y dx + \left[e^{2\pi a} - 1 + xe^x \Big|_0^{2\pi a} - [e^{2\pi a} - 1] - 2\pi a \right]$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} a(1-\cos t) \cdot a(1-\cos t) dt + 2\pi a (e^{2\pi a} - 1)$$

$$= 6\pi a^2 + 2\pi a (e^{2\pi a} - 1)$$



习题: (3) 计算 $I = \int_L (y + e^y/x) dx + e^y \ln x dy$, L 是半圆 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$

$(x>1)$ 上从点 $(1,0)$ 到点 $(2,1)$ 的一段弧.

(4) 计算 $I = \oint_L \frac{1}{x} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx + \frac{2}{y} \arctan \frac{x}{y} dy$, 其中 L 为圆 $x^2+y^2=1$, $x^2+y^2=4$ 与直线 $y=x$, $y=\sqrt{x}$ 在第一象限所围区域的正向边界.

果

$$\oint_S p dx + q dy + r dz$$

§4. 曲面积分与高斯公式.

例7. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_S \frac{ds}{z}$, 其中 S 是球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ 被平面

$z=h$ ($0 < h < a$) 截出的顶部.

$$\iint_S p dy dz + q dz dx + r dx dy$$

分析: ① 曲面方程得单位外法向

$$= \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \right) dV$$

$$n = \frac{1}{a}(x, y, z) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{z}{a} ds = dx dy$$

$$\text{则 } ds = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

② 曲面方程可写为 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$\text{单位外法向量 } n = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, 1 \right)$$

$$\text{单位化, 得: } n = \left(\frac{x}{a}, \frac{y}{a}, \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}{a} \right)$$

②



从而

$$ds = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$z = h$$

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

故

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 - h^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 - h^2} \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - h^2}} \frac{a\rho}{a^2 - \rho^2} d\rho$$

$$= a\pi \cdot (-\ln(a^2 - \rho^2)) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - h^2}}$$

$$= a\pi (\ln a^2 - \ln h^2)$$

$$= 2\pi a \ln \frac{a}{h}$$

$$I = \iint_S x^2 ds$$

$$S: z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$

例 8 求 $\iint_S x^2 ds$, 其中 S 为上半球面 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$

分析: 在 S 上, x, y 具有对称性, 故

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) ds$$

由例 7 的分析, $ds = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$



$$\text{从而 } I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{\rho^2}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} d\rho$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{\rho^2}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} d\rho^2$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} t = \sqrt{1-x} \\ = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t^2)}{t} 2t \cdot dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}\pi.$$

习题: (5) $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS$, 其中 S 为曲面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$, $z \geq 0$

(6) $\iint_S \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2-a^2}} dS$, 其中 S 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$.

例 9. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} xyz dx dy$, 其中 Σ 是球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$

外侧在 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 的部分.



分析: Σ 可分由 $\Sigma_1: \Sigma$ 上 $z \geq 0$ 部分及 $\Sigma_2: \Sigma$ 上 $z \leq 0$ 部分.

从而 Σ_1 及 Σ_2 均可投影到 x, y 平面区域 $D = \{(x, y): x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$

故

$$I = \iint_D xy \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy - \iint_D xy (-\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_D xy \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta \sqrt{1-\rho^2} d\rho$$

$$= \int_0^1 \rho^3 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} d\rho^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{15}$$

例10. 计算 $I = \iint_S \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy)$.

其中 S 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$ 的外侧.



分析: 首先简化形式

$$I = \frac{1}{R^3} \iint_S (x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy)$$

球面 S 外侧的单位法向量为

$$n = \frac{1}{R} (x, y, z)$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{1}{R^3} \iint_S \frac{1}{R} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_S ds$$

$$= 4\pi.$$

例 11. 计算 $I = \iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$, 其中 S 为球面

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2 \text{ 的外侧}.$$

分析: 此题被积函数为多项式形式, 可选用常规办法.

S 上外侧的单位法向量为

$$n = \frac{1}{R} (x-a, y-b, z-c)$$

$$\text{从而 } I = \frac{1}{R} \iint_S [x^2(x-a) + y^2(y-b) + z^2(z-c)] ds$$



此题中, 利用对称性.

$$\iint_S (x-a)^3 ds = \iint_S (y-b)^3 ds = \iint_S (z-c)^3 ds = 0$$

$$\iint_S (x-a)^2 ds = \iint_S (y-b)^2 ds = \iint_S (z-c)^2 ds$$

$$\iint_S (x-a) ds = \iint_S (y-b) ds = \iint_S (z-c) ds = 0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{R} \iint_S [(x-a+a)^2(x-a) + (y-b+b)^2(y-b) + (z-c+c)^2(z-c)] ds$$

$$= \frac{2}{R} \iint_S [a(x-a)^2 + b(y-b)^2 + c(z-c)^2] ds$$

$$= \frac{2}{R} \times \frac{a+b+c}{3} \times \iint_S [(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2] ds$$

$$= \frac{2}{R} \times \frac{a+b+c}{3} \times R^2 \iint_S ds = \frac{8(a+b+c)}{3} \pi R^3.$$

例12. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$, 其中 Σ 为上半球面

$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧.

分析: 此题中, 设 $p(x, y, z) = x$, $q(x, y, z) = y$, $r(x, y, z) = z$, 则

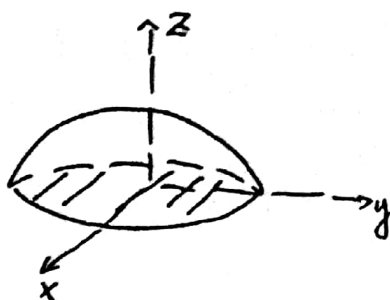
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = 3$$



故可尝试用高斯公式

$$\text{取 } \bar{\Sigma}_1 = \{(x, y, z): x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, z=0\}$$

下侧。



则

$$I = \iint_{\bar{\Sigma} + \bar{\Sigma}_1} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy - \iint_{\bar{\Sigma}_1} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2, z \geq 0} 3 dV = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 = 2\pi a^3$$

$$x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2$$

$$z \geq 0$$

习题: 17) 计算 $I = \iint_{\bar{\Sigma}} z^2 dx dy$, 其中 $\bar{\Sigma}$ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的下半部分

的下侧。

$$(8) \iint_{\bar{\Sigma}} (x^2 + y^2) dz dx + z dx dy, \bar{\Sigma} \text{ 为锥面 } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 上满足 } x \geq 0,$$

$z \leq 1$ 的那部分下侧。

$$(9) \iint_{\bar{\Sigma}} e^y dy dz + y e^x dz dx + x^2 y dx dy, \text{ 其中 } \bar{\Sigma} \text{ 是抛物面 } z = x^2 + y^2$$

被平面 $x=0, x=1, y=0, y=1$ 所截的有限部分的上侧。

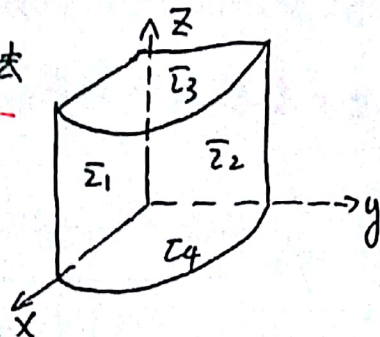


例 13. 计算 $I = \iint_S z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx$, 其中 S 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

被平面 $z=0$ 及 $z=2$ 所截得的第一卦限的部分的前侧。

分析: ① 曲面上对应侧单位法

向量 $\underline{n} = (x, y, 0)$



从而

$$I = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) ds$$

$$= \iint_S ds = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 2 = \pi.$$

② 如图, $\bar{\Sigma}_1$ 取左侧, $\bar{\Sigma}_2$ 取右侧, $\bar{\Sigma}_3$ 取上侧, $\bar{\Sigma}_4$ 取下侧。

$$I = \iint_{\bar{\Sigma} + \bar{\Sigma}_1 + \bar{\Sigma}_2 + \bar{\Sigma}_3 + \bar{\Sigma}_4} z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx$$

$$= \iint_{\bar{\Sigma}_1} \dots - \iint_{\bar{\Sigma}_2} \dots - \iint_{\bar{\Sigma}_3} \dots - \iint_{\bar{\Sigma}_4} \dots$$

$$= \iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 0 \leq z \leq 2} z dv - 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0} 0 dx dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$



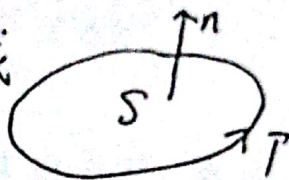
§5. 斯托克斯公式

注：一般情况下不用 Stokes 公式把第二型曲线积分化成对坐标面上的第二型曲面积分，除非运用公式后的被积函数在较简单曲面上有较好的形式。

公式： $\oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$

$$= \iint_S \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dydz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dzdx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

其中 Γ 的方向与 n 对侧外法向量成右手系， Γ 为曲面 S 的边界。



注：斯托克斯定理要用到 ω - 就是给出积分为路径无关条件。

若 $du = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ ，则

$$\int_L du = u(\text{终点}) - u(\text{起点})$$

例14. 计算 $I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$ ，其中 C 是木椭圆

$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 1$ ($a > 0, h > 0$)，若从 Ox 轴的正向看去，此木椭圆

是依逆时针方向进行。

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6



分析: ① 参数方程办法.

$$x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, z = h(1 - \cos \theta), \theta \in [0, 2\pi].$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(a \sin \theta - h(1 - \cos \theta))(-a \sin \theta) \\ &\quad + (h(1 - \cos \theta) - a \cos \theta)a \cos \theta \\ &\quad + a(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \cdot h \sin \theta] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-a^2 \sin^2 \theta + \underline{ha \sin \theta} - \underline{ah \sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &\quad + \underline{ah \cos \theta} - \underline{ha \cos^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{2}a^2 \cos^2 \theta \\ &\quad + \underline{ah \sin \theta \cos \theta} - ah \sin^2 \theta] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-a^2 \sin^2 \theta - ha \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}a^2 \cos^2 \theta] d\theta \\ &= \cancel{\frac{1}{2}a^2 \pi} - \cancel{ha\pi} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}a^2 \pi} - 2\pi a(h+a) \end{aligned}$$

② 见课本 P163, 利用 Stokes 公式计算.

例 15. 见例 4.

例 16. 设函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 连续可微, $f(0) = g(0) = 0$, 使得曲线积分

$$\int_{(0,1,0)}^{(1,0,1)} ((x^2 - f(x))y + \frac{1}{2}g(x)y^2) dx + (f(x)y - g(x)) dy + dz.$$



与路径无关, 求出 $f(x)$, $g(x)$, 并求该曲线积分.

分析: 利用 Stokes 公式, 知.

$$x^2 - f(x) + g(x)y = f'(x)y - g'(x)$$

$$\text{从而 } f'(x) = g(x), \quad g'(x) = f(x) - x^2, \quad f(0) = g(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) - f(x) = -x^2, \quad f(0) = f'(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + x^2 + 2.$$

$$f(0) = C_1 + C_2 + 2 = 0 \quad f'(0) = C_1 - C_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore C_1 = -1, \quad C_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^x + e^{-x} + x^2 + 2, \quad g(x) = e^x - e^{-x} + 2x.$$

习题: (10). 计算 $I = \oint_P xy dx + yz dy + zx dz$, P 是以点 $(1, 0, 0)$, $(0, 3, 0)$

$(0, 0, 3)$ 为顶点的三角形边界, 从 z 轴的正向看去, P 取逆时

针方向.

(11) 计算 $I = \oint_P z^2 dx + x^2 dy + y^2 dz$, P 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$

位于第一卦限那部分的边界线, 从 z 轴的正向看去, P 取逆

时针方向.

(40)



三. 级数

§1. 常数项级数

大收敛
小收敛
小发散
大发散
根 $\lim$
重点: 正项级数的比较判别法、比值判别法及对应的极限形式;

交错级数的莱布尼茨定理; 会判定绝对收敛与条件收敛。

例1. 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}}$ 是发散的。

证明: 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/\sqrt{n(n+1)}}{1/n} = 1$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散

故由比较判别法极限形式知,

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}}$ 发散。

1. 大收敛 $\rightarrow$ 小收敛
小发散 $\rightarrow$ 大发散

$\frac{1}{n^p}$ $p > 1$ 收敛
 $p \leq 1$ 发散

例2. 判定级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 的收敛性。

证明: 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{n} / \frac{1}{n} = 1$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 发散。

3. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \rho$

4. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \rho$

$\rho < 1$ 收敛
 $\rho > 1$ 发散

例3. 判定级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})$ 的收敛性。5. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \leq \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 有相同级数性

(4)



姓名_____系科、年级_____学号_____

1. (6分) 如果你学号的最后三位除以3的余数是r, 就做本题的第(1+r)题!

(1) 讨论 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 的连续性、可偏导性与可微性。

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{xy} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{xy} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$ 可偏导: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+\Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0$

可微: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{xy} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{xy} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) = +\infty$ 不可微。

(2) 讨论 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 的连续性、可偏导性与可微性。

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin x + \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} (x^2+y^2) \sin x + \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} (x^2+y^2) \sin x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 0$ $0 \times \text{有界量}$

可偏导: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \sin \Delta x = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+\Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0$

可微: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\rho} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2+y^2) \sin x + \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$ 可微。

(3) 讨论 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 的连续性、可偏导性与可微性。

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} = 0$

可偏导: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+\Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0$

可微: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\rho} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$

2. (6分) 如果你学号的最后三位除以4的余数是r, 就做本题的第(r+1)题!

(1) 求曲线 $y = 1 - x^2, z = 0$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周的旋转曲面的方程, 并求此旋转面与平面 $y = 0, y = 0.5$ 所围立体的体积。

$f(y, \pm \sqrt{x^2+z^2}) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 - x^2 - z^2$

$V = \iiint dxdydz = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y}} 2\pi \rho d\rho = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y}} 2\pi \rho dy = \int_0^1 \pi (1-y)^2 dy = \frac{8}{3}\pi$

(2) 直线 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周的旋转曲面的方程。

设 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为直线 L 上一点, $x_0=1, P_0(1, y_0, z_0)$

L 绕 z 轴旋转 $z=z_0$ 保持不变 $d\rho^2 = r^2 = 1+y_0^2 = x^2+y^2$

又 $y_0=z_0$ 故 $r^2 = x^2+y^2 = 1+y_0^2 = 1+z_0^2 = 1+z^2$ 故 $\Gamma: x^2+y^2-z^2=1$

(3) 求以曲线 $\Gamma: x^2 - y^2 = z, x + y + z = 0$ 为准线, 母线垂直于 Γ 所在平面的柱面方程。

$x+y+z=0$ 法向量 $\vec{n}=(1, 1, 1)$ 为柱面准线方向向量。

$M(x, y, z)$ 为准线上一点, 过该点母线: $\frac{x-x_0}{1} = \frac{y-y_0}{1} = \frac{z-z_0}{1}$ 即 $x-x_0 = y-y_0 = z-z_0$

与 $\begin{cases} z=x^2-y^2 \\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$ 消去 x, y, z 有 $10(z+2x) = 2xy^2 + (z+2x)^2$ 为柱面。

(4) 求以直线 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z+1}{2}$ 为对称轴, 半径等于2的圆柱面方程。

$(2y+z+1)^2 + 4(x+z)^2 + (x-zy-1)^2 = 36$

3. (6分) 如果你学号的最后二位除以2的余数是r, 就做本题的第(r+1)题!

(1) 设 f 可微, $z = f(xy, x^2 - y^2)$, 求 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f'_1 + 2x f'_2$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11} + y f''_{12} - 2y f''_{21} + 2x^2 f''_{22} - 4xy f''_{22}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x f'_1 - 2y f'_2$

$= f''_{11} + x f''_{12} + (2x^2 - 2y^2) f''_{21} - 4xy f''_{22}$

$y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y} = y^2 f''_{11} + 2xy f''_{12} + x^2 f''_{11} - 2xy f''_{21} = (x^2+y^2) f''_{11}$

柱面上一点 (x, y, z)

对称轴上一点 $M_0(1, 0, -1)$

$\vec{M_0M} = (x-1, y, z+1)$

$\vec{n} = (2, 1, -2)$

$r = \frac{|\vec{M_0M} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|} \Rightarrow$ 半径

(2) 设 f 可导, $z = x^3 f(\frac{y}{x^2}, x^2 + y^2)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 f - 2yf'_1 + 2x^4 f'_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 3x^2 (\frac{1}{x^2} f'_1 + 2y f'_2) - 2f'_1 - 2y (\frac{1}{x^2} f''_{11} + 2y f''_{12}) + 2x^4 (\frac{1}{x^2} f''_{21} + 2y f''_{22}) \\ &= f'_1 + 6x^2 y f'_2 - \frac{2y}{x^2} f''_{11} + (2x^2 - 4y) f''_{12} + 4x^4 y f''_{22} \end{aligned}$$

4. (6分) 如果你学号的最后三位除以4的余数是r, 就做本题的第(4-r)题!

(1) 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $F(x - \frac{z}{y}, y - \frac{z}{x}) = 0$ 所确定, 这里 F 可微, 计算 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z$, 并说明此式与 z 无关.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + \frac{z}{x} f'_2 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y} f'_1 - f'_2$$

$$x f'_1 + \frac{z}{x} f'_2 + \frac{z}{y} f'_1 + y f'_2 - z$$

$$F'_1 (1 - \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F'_2 (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} x - z) = 0$$

$$\frac{F'_1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{F'_1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = F'_1 - \frac{z}{x^2} f'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F'_1 + \frac{z}{x^2} f'_2}{\frac{F'_1}{y} + \frac{F'_2}{x}}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{z}{y} f'_1 + f'_2}{\frac{F'_1}{y} + \frac{F'_2}{x}}$$

(2) 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $x - z = ye^x$ 所确定, 计算 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^x \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 - ye^x$$

$$- \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^x \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -e^x$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z = \frac{x f'_1 + \frac{z}{x} f'_2 + \frac{z}{y} f'_1 + y f'_2}{\frac{F'_1}{y} + \frac{F'_2}{x}} = \frac{z f'_1}{y} - \frac{z f'_2}{x} \text{ 与 } z \text{ 无关}$$

(3) 设 $f(x, x - y, x - y - z) = 0$, f 可微, 求 dz

$$0 = f'_1 + f'_2 + f'_3 (1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_1 + f'_2 + f'_3}{f'_3}$$

$$0 = f'_2 - f'_3 (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f'_2 + f'_3}{f'_3}$$

$dz = \dots$

(4) 设 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = y f(\frac{z}{y})$, f 可微, 求 dz

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f'(\frac{z}{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{f(\frac{z}{y}) - 2z}$$

$$2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(\frac{z}{y}) + f'(\frac{z}{y}) \cdot \frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z}{y^2} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{zy - f(\frac{z}{y}) + \frac{z}{y} f'(\frac{z}{y})}{\frac{f'(\frac{z}{y})}{y} - 2z}$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

5. (6分) f 连续可导, $z(x, y) = \int_0^y e^y f(x-t) dt$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\text{令 } x-t=u \quad t=x-u \quad z(x, y) = e^y \int_x^{x-y} f(u) du$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^y (f(x) - f(x-y))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^y (f'(x) - f'(x-y))$$

6. (6分) 如果你学号的最后三位除以3的余数是r, 就做本题的第(3-r)题!

(1) 由 $u = \frac{x-z}{y-z}$, $ze^z = xe^x + ye^y$ 确定 u 是 x, y 的函数, 求 du

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

$$(z+1)e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x+1)e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{(x+1)e^x}{(z+1)e^z} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{(y+1)e^y}{(z+1)e^z}$$

(2) 设 $x + y + z = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$

$$dx + dy + dz = 0 \quad (x-y) dx + (z-y) dz = 0$$

$$x dx + y dy + z dz = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x-y}{z-y}$$

$$(x-z) dx + (y-z) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-z}{y-z}$$

(3) 设 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} z^2, x + y + z = 2$, 求 $\frac{dx}{dz}, \frac{dy}{dz}, \frac{d^2 x}{dz^2}, \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2}$.

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

$$dx + dy + dz = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{z+2y}{2y-2x} \\ \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{(2y-2x) - \frac{dy}{dz}(z+2x)}{(2y-2x)^2} \end{cases}$$

7. (6分)如果你学号的最后三位除以4的余数是r, 就做本题的第(r+1)题!

(1)求第二类曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2}$, 其中L为包含单位圆周 $x^2+y^2=1$ 在内的分段光滑单闭曲线, 按照逆时针方向积分. 取足够小的 $\epsilon > 0$, 使 $x^2+y^2=\epsilon^2$ 完全被 $x^2+y^2=1$ 包围.

$$P(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \quad Q(x,y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\int_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2} + \int_{C^-} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D \frac{4xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{4\rho^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta}{\rho^4} \rho d\rho$$

$$\int_{C^-} = \int_{\epsilon^2}^1 \frac{4\sin\theta \cos\theta}{\rho^2} d\rho = \int_{\epsilon^2}^1 (\cos 2\theta) d\rho = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \int_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2} = \int_L + \int_{C^-} + \int_{C^+} = 2\pi$$

(2)求第二类曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2}$, 其中L为 $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$, 按照逆时针方向积分. 取 $\epsilon > 0$ 充分小, 使椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = \epsilon^2$ 及其内部完全包含在L区域内, C的方向取逆时针方向.

$$P(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \quad Q(x,y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\int_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2} + \int_{C^-} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D \frac{4xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = 0 \quad \text{奇函数}$$

$$\int_{C^+} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{5\epsilon \cos\theta d4\epsilon \sin\theta - 4\epsilon \sin\theta d5\epsilon \cos\theta}{(5\epsilon \cos\theta)^2 + (4\epsilon \sin\theta)^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{20}{25\cos^2\theta + 16\sin^2\theta} d\theta = 20 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{16+9\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

(3)判断 $\int_C \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dy$ 是否与路径无关? 当C为曲线 $x = 2\cos t, y = \sin t (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ 并沿着t增加的方向时, 求该积分.

$$P(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} \quad Q(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-(x^2+y^2) - 2y(x-y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2+y^2-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2-y^2-2x(x+y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{故与路径无关. 不妨沿 } y=0, -2 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ 积分, 方向向右}$$

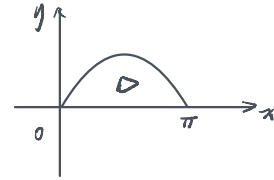
$$\int_C = \int_{C^-} + \int_{C^+} = \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = 0$$

(4) Γ 为 $y = \sin x$ 上自点(0,0)到 $(\pi, 0)$ 的一段, 求 $\int_{\Gamma} (\frac{x}{1+x^2} + y \cos xy) dx + x(1 + \cos xy) dy$

$$P(x,y) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} + y \cos xy \quad Q(x,y) = x(1 + \cos xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \cos xy - xy \sin xy \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1 + \cos xy - xy \sin xy$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} dy = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2$$



8. (6分)本题三选一

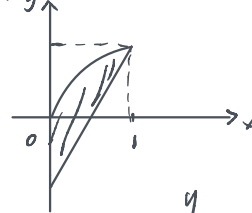
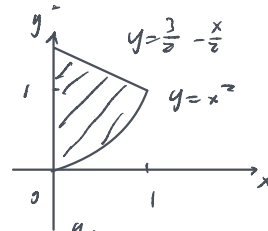
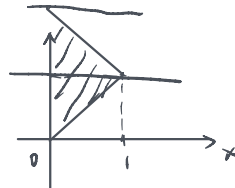
(1)交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x} f(x,y) dy$

(2)交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{3-2y} f(x,y) dx$

(3)交换积分次序 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{2x-1}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x,y) dy$

$$(1) \int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{2-y} f(x,y) dx \quad (2) \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\frac{3-x}{2}} f(x,y) dy$$

$$(3) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}^y f(x,y) dx$$



9. (6分)如果你学号的最后三位除以3的余数是r, 就做本题的第(1+r)题!

(1) $\int_D (|x-y| + 2) dx dy, D: x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

(2) $\int_D (|x^2+y^2-2|) dx dy, D: x^2+y^2 \leq 3$

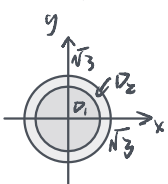
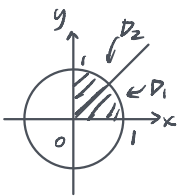
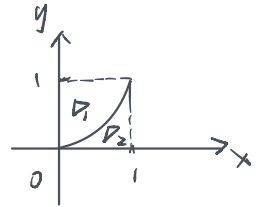
(3) $\int_D |y-x^2| dx dy, D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

$$(1) \iint_D (|x-y| + 2) dx dy = \iint_D \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy + \iint_D 2 dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) d\rho + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta - \sin\theta) + 1 \right) d\theta = \left(\frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(2) \iint_D |x^2+y^2-2| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} (2-x^2-y^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2+y^2-2) dx dy = 2\pi \left(2 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - 3 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} + 2 \right) = 2\pi \left(1 + \sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \right)$$

$$(3) \iint_D |y-x^2| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} y-x^2 dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x^2-y dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 y-x^2 dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} x^2-y dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 \right) dx = \frac{1}{5}$$

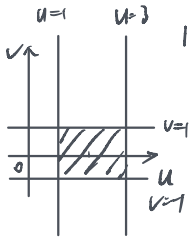
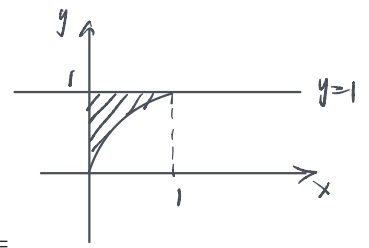


10. (6分) 如果你学号的最后三位除以3的余数是r, 就做本题的第(3-r)题!

(1) $\int \int_D e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx dy$, $D: y^2 = x, x=0, y=1$ $x=\cos^4\theta$ $y=\sin^2\theta$.

(2) $\int \int_D \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}} dx dy$, 其中D为 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} = 1$ 与坐标轴所围成的区域.

(3) $\int \int_D (x+y)^3 (x-y)^2 dx dy$, D是由 $x+y=1, x+y=3, x-y=1, x-y=-1$ 所围成的区域.



1) $\int \int_D e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^1 e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx = \int_0^1 y e^{\frac{1}{y}} - y e^{\frac{y^2}{y}} dy = -y^3 e^{\frac{1}{y}} - (y-1) e^y \Big|_0^1 = 1-e$

2) $\int \int_D \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}} dx dy \xrightarrow[x=\cos^4\theta]{y=\sin^2\theta} -24 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4\theta \sin^6\theta d\theta$

3) $\int \int_D (x+y)^3 (x-y)^2 dx dy \xrightarrow[x-y=v]{x+y=u} \int \int_{D'} u^3 v^2 z du dv = 2 \int_1^3 u^3 du \int_{-1}^1 v^2 dv = 2x \frac{z}{3} \times 20 = \frac{80}{3}$

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

11. (6分) 如果你学号的最后三位除以3的余数是r, 就做本题的第(1+r)题!

(1) 计算 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \frac{ye^y}{1-\sqrt{y}} dy$

$\int_{y(1)}^{y(2)} f(t) dt$

(2) 计算 $\int_0^1 x f(x) dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$

(3) 计算 $\int \int_D (x+y)^2 dx dy$, 其中 $D: (x^2+y^2)^2 \leq 2(x^2-y^2)$ $\frac{1}{2}y^2 - e^y$

1) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \frac{y-e^y}{1-\sqrt{y}} dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \frac{y-e^y}{1-\sqrt{y}} dx = \int_0^1 y - e^y dy = (\frac{1}{2} - e) + 1 = \frac{3}{2} - e$

2) $\int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) d(\frac{1}{2}x^2) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 f(x) - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x^2 f'(x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot 2x e^{-x^4} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4}e - 1$

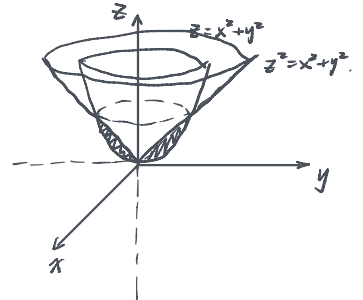
3) $\int \int_D (1+\sin 2\theta) \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}\cos 2\theta} \rho^2 d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} (1+\sin 2\theta) \cos^3 2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 2\theta d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta \cos^3 2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{\sin(4\theta)}{8} - \frac{\cos^3(2\theta)}{6} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \pi$

12. (6分) 如果你学号的最后三位除以3的余数是r, 就做本题的第(3-r)题!

(1) $\int \int \int_{\Omega} \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x^2+y^2})}{x^2+y^2} dV$, $\Omega: z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 所围成区域.

(2) $\int \int \int_{\Omega} x \exp(\frac{1}{a^2}(x^2+y^2+z^2)) dV$, $\Omega: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$

(3) $\int \int \int_{\Omega} \frac{\cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dV$, $\Omega: \pi^2 \leq x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4\pi^2$



1) 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, z = z$.

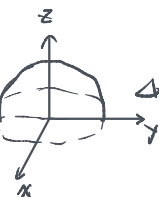
$\int \int \int_{\Omega} \frac{\ln(1+\rho)}{\rho^2} \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^1 dz \int \int_{\Omega} \frac{\ln(1+\rho)}{\rho} d\rho d\theta = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\rho^2}^1 \frac{\ln(1+\rho)}{\rho} d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^1 (1-\rho) \ln(1+\rho) d\rho = 2\pi (2\ln 2 - \frac{5}{4})$

2) 令 $x = a \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = a \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = a \cos \varphi$.

$\int \int \int_{\Omega} x \exp(\frac{1}{a^2}(x^2+y^2+z^2)) dV = \int \int \int_{\Omega} (r \cos \theta \sin \varphi) e^{\frac{r^2}{a^2}} \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 e^{\frac{r^2}{a^2}} dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{a^4}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} a^4$

3) 令 $x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \varphi, \pi \leq r \leq 2\pi$.

$\int \int \int_{\Omega} \frac{\cos r}{r} r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \cos r dr = 4\pi (r \sin r + \cos r) \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} = 8\pi$

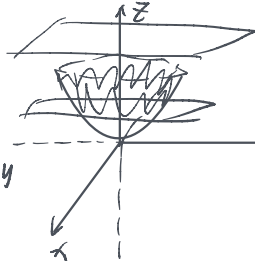
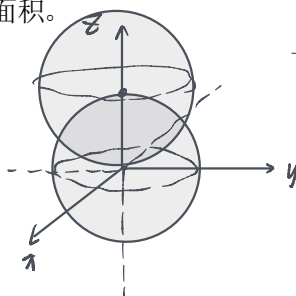


* 13. (6分) 三选一

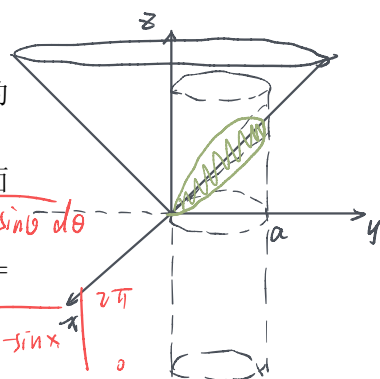
(1) 求圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ay$ 介于 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($a > 0$) 与 xy 平面之间部分曲面的面积。

(2) 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 位于球面 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-a)^2 = a^2$ 内部的部分曲面的面积 ($0 < R < 2a$)。

(3) 设 Ω 是由曲线 $y^2 = 2z$, $x = 0$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周所生成的曲面与平面 $z = 2$, $z = 8$ 所围成的区域, 求 Ω 的表面积。



$$x^2 + y^2 = 2z \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2z$$



14. (4分) 三选一

(1) 求 $f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + xz$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 沿 $\vec{l} = (1, 3, 1)$ 的方向导数

(2) 求 $z = x^2 - y^2$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 沿 x 轴正向成角 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 方向上的方向导数

(3) 求 $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $P(1, 1)$ 沿 $\vec{OP}$ 方向的方向导数。

$$(1) \frac{\vec{l}}{|\vec{l}|} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \right) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y + z \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x + z \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = y + x \quad (3) \frac{\vec{l}}{|\vec{l}|} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zx}{3x^2} = \frac{z}{3x} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{3y}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}} = \frac{y+z}{\sqrt{11}} + \frac{z(x+z)}{\sqrt{11}} + \frac{y+x}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$(2) \frac{\vec{l}}{|\vec{l}|} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}} = x - \sqrt{3}y$$

15. (6分) 曲面 Σ 方程为 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 2$, $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为 Σ 上一点, 求 Σ 在 P_0 处的切平面在各个坐标轴的截距之和。

设 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 有 P_0 切平面的法向量 $\vec{n} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}} \right)$.

$$\pi_{\text{切}}: \frac{x-x_0}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y-y_0}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z-z_0}{\sqrt{z_0}} = 0$$

截距 $(2\sqrt{x_0}, 2\sqrt{y_0}, 2\sqrt{z_0})$

$$2\sqrt{x_0} + 2\sqrt{y_0} + 2\sqrt{z_0} = 4$$

$$\ln x_1 + 1$$

16. (6分) 设有函数 $H(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln x_i$, 求在满足 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1$ 下的最大值。

$$\text{令 } F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = H(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1 \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln x_i + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_{x_1} = \ln x_1 + 1 + \lambda \\ F'_{x_2} = \ln x_2 + 1 + \lambda \\ \dots \\ F'_{x_n} = \ln x_n + 1 + \lambda \\ F'_\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

函数 H 在有界闭区域上必有最大...
为界外取最大值

$$\text{故 } H_{\max} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} = -\ln n$$

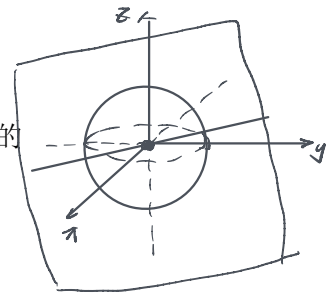
$$x = \cos^3 \theta \quad y =$$



17. (6分) 二选一

(1) 求 $\int_L |y|^{\frac{2}{3}} ds$, 其中 L 为星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$

(2) 求 $\int_L (xy + yz + xz) ds$, 其中 L 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 的交线。



$$\text{1) 令 } x = \cos^3 \theta, y = \sin^3 \theta. \quad x' = -3\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \quad y' = 3\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\int_L |y|^{\frac{2}{3}} ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{9\cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 9\sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = 3$$

$$\triangle, \text{ 12) } \oint_L (xy + yz + xz) ds = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L (x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = -\frac{1}{2} \oint_L ds = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi = -\pi.$$

18. 附加题(10分) 计算由曲线 $y^2 = a^2 - 2ax$, $y^2 = b^2 - 2bx$, $y^2 = m^2 + 2mx$, $y^2 = n^2 + 2nx$ 所围成区域的面积 ($y \geq 0$, $b > a > 0$, $n > m > 0$).