

数学科学学院 2015 届数学分析 3-2 期末考试参考答案

(本答案以张万鹏回忆版为基础) ZYChokie

一、讨论 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性.

解: 令 $A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0,$

$$B = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0.$$

现求极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - Ax - By}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$

令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta,$

则上述极限 $= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{r \sqrt{|\cos \theta \sin \theta|}}{\sqrt{r^2}} = \sqrt{|\cos \theta \sin \theta|},$

可见上述极限显然不存在, 则由可微性的定义即有 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

二、设 $u = u(x)$ 为由方程组 $\begin{cases} u = f(x, y, z) \\ g(x, y, z) = 0 \\ h(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定的函数, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}.$

解: 对题目中三个等式两端求全微分, 得到以下三个等式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz = du \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} dz = 0 \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} dz = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{将以上三个等式看作以 } dx, dy, dz \text{ 为变量的线性方程组, 即解得}$$

$$dx = \frac{du \frac{D(g, h)}{D(y, z)}}{\frac{D(f, g, h)}{D(x, y, z)}}, \text{ 即 } \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{D(f, g, h)}{D(x, y, z)} \cdot \frac{D(y, z)}{D(g, h)}.$$

三、求 $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ 在条件 $xy + yz + xz = 1$ 下的条件极值.

解: 令 $L(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda(xy + yz + xz - 1)$ (λ 待定).

$$\text{解方程组} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 + \lambda(y+z) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 1 + \lambda(x+z) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 1 + \lambda(x+y) = 0 \\ xy + yz + xz - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即可解得 } x = y = z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 或 } x = y = z = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

而 $dL = (1 + \lambda(y+z))dx + (1 + \lambda(x+z))dy + (1 + \lambda(x+y))dz$,

$$d^2L = \lambda(2dxdy + 2dydz + 2dxdz).$$

由 $xy + yz + xz = 1$ 两边取微分得, $(y+z)dx + (x+z)dy + (x+y)dz = 0$, 由于对上述两解均有 $x = y = z$,

于是 $dx + dy + dz = 0$, 两边取平方即有 $2dxdy + 2dxdz + 2dydz = -(d^2x + d^2y + d^2z)$.

因此 $d^2L = -\lambda(d^2x + d^2y + d^2z)$.

当 $\lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 时, $d^2L \geq 0$, $f(x, y, z)$ 取极小值, 为 $f(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \sqrt{3}$.

当 $\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 时, $d^2L \leq 0$, $f(x, y, z)$ 取极大值, 为 $f(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = -\sqrt{3}$.

四、求 $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} [y-x]dxdy$ (其中 $[x]$ 表示不超过 x 的最大整数).

解: 记 $D = x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$. 易知当 $(x, y) \in D, y-x \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$.

把区域 D 分成四个区域,

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | -\sqrt{2} \leq y-x < -1\} \cap D,$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq y-x < 0\} \cap D,$$

$$D_3 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y-x < 1\} \cap D,$$

$$D_4 = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq y-x \leq \sqrt{2}\} \cap D.$$

$$\text{则 } I = -2 \iint_{D_1} dxdy - \iint_{D_2} dxdy + \iint_{D_4} dxdy = -2|D_1| - |D_2| + |D_4|.$$

显然有 $|D_1| = |D_4|$ 且 $|D_1| + |D_2| = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 因此 $I = -\frac{\pi}{2}$.

五、求 $I = \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 4} \frac{|x^3 + xy^2 - 2x^2 - 2xy|}{|x| + |y|} dxdy$.

解: 记 $D = |x| + |y| \leq 4, |D| = 32$, 有 $|x^3 + xy^2 - 2x^2 - 2xy| = |x||x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y|$.

区域 D 关于 x, y 是对称的, 且根据变量的对称性就有

$$I = \iint_D \frac{|x||x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y|}{|x| + |y|} dxdy = \iint_D \frac{|y||x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y|}{|x| + |y|} dxdy$$

$$\text{可得 } I = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y| dxdy = I = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D |(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 - 2| dxdy.$$

记 $D_1 = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 2$. 由于 $D_1 \subseteq D$, 将区域 D 分为两个区域, D_1 和 $D \setminus D_1$.

$$\text{再记 } I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_1} (2x + 2y - x^2 - y^2) dx dy,$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D \setminus D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y) dx dy + I_1$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y) dx dy.$$

则 $I = I_1 + I_2 = I_3 + 2I_1$.

根据 D_1 关于 x, y 的对称性, $I_1 = \iint_{D_1} (1 - (x-1)^2) dx dy$, 经过极坐标代换容易解出 $I_1 = \pi$.

同理, 有 $I_3 = \iint_D ((x-1)^2 - 1) dx dy = \iint_D (x-1)^2 dx dy - 32$.

作变换 $u = x + y, v = x - y$, 得 $x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}$. 则 $\left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$.

区域 $D \rightarrow D', D' = \{(u, v) | u \in [-4, 4], v \in [-4, 4]\}$.

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D'} \left(\frac{u+v}{2} - 1\right)^2 du dv - 32 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-4}^4 dv \int_{-4}^4 \left(\frac{u+v}{2} - 1\right)^2 du - 32 = \frac{256}{3}.$$

$$I = \frac{256}{3} + 2\pi.$$

六、求 $I = \iiint_D (x^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$. 其中区域 D 是由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2 - z$ 和 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所围成的区域.

解: 联立两曲面方程, 消去 z , 即得 D 在 xOy 上的投影为 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$.

因此 $D = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq 2 - x^2 - y^2\}$.

$$I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + z^2) dz.$$

经过坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^{2-r^2} (r^2 \cos^2 \theta + z^2) dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 (2 - r^2 - r) dr + \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^1 r ((2 - r^2)^3 - r^3) dr \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{5} \right) - \frac{\pi}{3} \int_0^1 (2 - r^2)^3 d(2 - r^2) - \frac{2\pi}{15} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{12} (2 - r^2)^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$