

东南大学学生会  
Students' Union of Southeast University

04-3高A期中试卷答案

一. 填空(每题 4 分, 共 24 分)

1.  $\ln 2 + i(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)$  ; 2.  $\int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{2-y} f(x, y) dy$  ; 3.  $\frac{3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}}{6}$  ; 4.  $dx - \sqrt{2}dy$  ; 5.

$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$  ; 6. 3

二. 选择题(每题 4 分, 共 16 分)

1. B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. A

三. (每题 7 分, 共 21 分)

1.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + xyf_1 + xye^{xy}f_2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2xf_1 + (2x + x^2y)e^{xy}f_2 + x^2yf_{11} + 2x^2ye^{xy}f_{12} + x^2ye^{2xy}f_{22}$$

2.  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x - 1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, u = x^2 - x + \varphi(y)$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\varphi'(y), \quad \varphi(y) = -y^2 + C, \quad u = x^2 - y^2 - x + C$$

$f(z) = x^2 - y^2 - x + C + i(2xy - y)$  令  $y = 0$ , 得  $f(x) = x^2 - x + C$  于是  
 $f(z) = z^2 - z + C$   $f(0) = 0$  得  $C = 0$   $f(z) = z^2 - z$

3.  $L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda((x - y)^2 - z^2 - 1)$

$$L_x = 2x + 2\lambda(x - y) = 0, L_y = 2y - 2\lambda(x - y) = 0, L_z = 2z - 2\lambda z = 0, (x - y)^2 - z^2 = 1$$

求得  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$  或  $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

由问题的实际意义知原点到曲面存在最短距离, 故  $d_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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四(第一题 7 分, 其余每题 8 分, 共 39 分)

$$1. \iint_{\sigma} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\varphi+\cos\varphi}}^1 (\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi) d\rho = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2 \text{ 原式} = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iint_{2x^2+5y^2 \leq 1} d\sigma \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-4y^2}} z dz = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{2x^2+5y^2 \leq 1} (1-2x^2-5y^2) d\sigma =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{10}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{10}}$$

$$3. P = \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad Q = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2-x^2-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\pi}^{-2} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \ln \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$4. \text{原式} = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} yz dz \wedge dx = \frac{1}{3} \left( \iiint_{\Omega} z dv - \iint_{\Sigma'} 0 dz \wedge dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_0^3 z(9-z^2) dz = \frac{27}{4} \pi$$

$$5. \quad x = \cos t, \quad y = \sin t, \quad z = 2 - \cos t + \sin t \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ (2 - \cos t) \sin t + (2 - 2\cos t + \sin t) \cos t + (\cos t - \sin t)(\cos t + \sin t) \right] dt$$

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} dt = -2\pi.$$