

2017-2 期中试题解答

1. 设 l 与 l_1 的交点为 Q , 则其坐标应为 $(2+t, 1+2t, 2+t)$.

从而直线 l 的方向矢量为: $\mathbf{s} = \overrightarrow{M_0Q} = \{t+1, 2t-1, t+2\}$.

因直线 l 平行于平面 π 有 $\mathbf{n} \perp \mathbf{s}$ 即 $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{s} = 0$.

即 $(t+1) + (-2)(2t-1) + (t+2) = 0$, 解得 $t = \frac{5}{2}$.

故直线 l 的方程为: $\frac{x-1}{7/2} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-0}{9/2}$.

2. 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$, $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$.

$\nabla F(1, 1, 2) = 2\{1, 1, 2\}$, $\nabla G(1, 1, 2) = \{2, 2, -1\}$,

所以切矢量为 $\boldsymbol{\tau} = \{1, 1, 2\} \times \{2, 2, -1\} = -5\{1, -1, 0\}$,

所求的法平面方程为 $x - y = 0$.

3. 在 xOy 面的投影曲线为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = ax, \\ z = 0. \end{cases}$

在 zOx 面的投影曲线为 $\begin{cases} z^2 = a^2 - ax, \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (-a \leq z \leq a)$.

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad z &= \int_0^{x+y^2} e^{t^2} (x+y^2-t) dt + \int_{x+y^2}^1 e^{t^2} (t-x-y^2) dt \\ &= (x+y^2) \int_0^{x+y^2} e^{t^2} dt - \int_0^{x+y^2} t e^{t^2} dt + \int_{x+y^2}^1 t e^{t^2} dt - (x+y^2) \int_{x+y^2}^1 e^{t^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

所以 $z_x = \int_0^{x+y^2} e^{t^2} dt - \int_{x+y^2}^1 e^{t^2} dt$, $z_{xy} = 4ye^{(x+y^2)^2}$.

5. 由题设知, 方程组 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y), \\ F(x+z, xy) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定的隐函数 $x = x(z)$ 和 $y = y(z)$,

方程组两边对 z 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = f_1 \frac{dx}{dz} + f_2 \frac{dy}{dz}, \\ F_1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dx}{dz}\right) + F_2 \cdot \left(y \frac{dx}{dz} + x \frac{dy}{dz}\right) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得 $\frac{dx}{dz} = -\frac{x F_2 + f_2 F_1}{f_2 F_1 + y f_2 F_2 - x f_1 F_2}$.

6. 交换积分次序得 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x^2 \cos(xy) dy$

$$= \int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 1).$$

7. 利用奇偶对称性及轮换对称性, 得

$$I = \iint_D (4x^2 + 9y^2 + 1) dx dy = 13 \iint_D x^2 dx dy + \iint_D dx dy$$

记 D_1 为区域 D 在第一象限的区域, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 52 \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy + 2 \\ &= 52 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x^2 dy + 2 = \frac{19}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $A = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 则 $f(x, y) = xy + A$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } A &= \iint_D xy dx dy + \iint_D A dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} xy dy + A \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} A \end{aligned}$$

解得 $A = \frac{1}{8}$, 故 $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{8}$.

9. 旋转曲面方程为 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$.

记 Ω 在 xOy 面投影的区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$. 所以

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 r dr \int_{\frac{1}{2}r^2}^8 r^2 dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^4 r^3 \left(8 - \frac{r^2}{2} \right) dr = \frac{1024}{3} \pi.$$

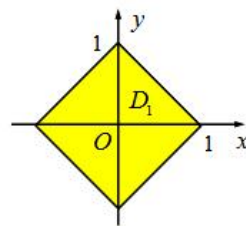
10. $I = \int_0^a z^2 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2-z^2} dx dy = \pi \int_0^a z^2 (a^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{2\pi}{15} a^5.$

11. 由于 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(x \sin y) \sin y$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(x \sin y) x \cos y$,

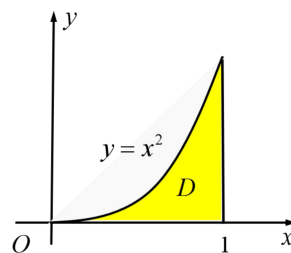
$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{f'(x \sin y)}{5} (3 \sin y + 4x \cos y),$$

利用偏导数的定义, 得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial n \partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4f'(0)x}{5x} = \frac{4f'(0)}{5} = 4.$

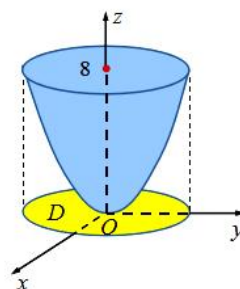
12. 设所求点为 $M(x, y)$, 由 $\nabla f(x, y) = \{6x, 2y\}$, $\mathbf{n}^\circ = \frac{1}{5}\{3, 4\}$, 得



2017-2 (期中) -7 图



2017-2 (期中) -8 图



2017-2 (期中) -9 图

$f(x, y)$ 在点 $M(x, y)$ 沿着方向 $\mathbf{n} = \{3, 4\}$ 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}}(x, y) = \frac{2}{5}(9x + 4y).$$

构造拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, \lambda) = 9x + 4y + \lambda(x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x - 45)$.

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} L_x = 9 + 2\lambda x - 2\lambda = 0, \\ L_y = 4 + 4\lambda y = 0, \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x - 88 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{由前 2 个方程可得 } 2(x-1) = 9y, \text{ 代入最后一个方程, 得}$$

$y = 2$, $x = 10$ 和 $y = 2$, $x = -8$, 即受检点为 $M_1(10, 2)$, $M_2(-8, -2)$.

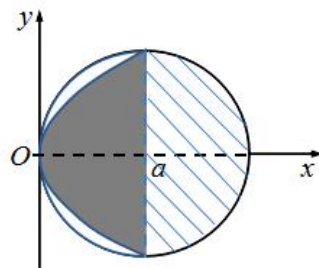
将其代入 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}}(x, y)$, 比较可得 $M_1(10, 2)$ 为所求.

13. 区域 D 如图所示, 联立 $\begin{cases} y^2 = ax, \\ y^2 = 2ax - x^2. \end{cases}$

得交点 $(0, 0)$, (a, a) , $(a, -a)$.

所求面积为半圆面积 (阴影部分) 与灰色部分面积之和

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2 \int_0^a dy \int_{y^2/a}^a dx = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2 \int_0^a (a - \frac{y^2}{a}) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2a^2 - \frac{2}{3}a^2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + \frac{4}{3}a^2. \end{aligned}$$



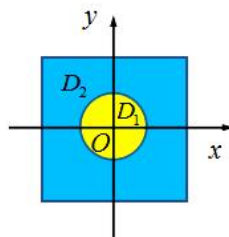
2017-2 (期中) -13 图

14. 记区域 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $D_2 = D \setminus D_1$.

记函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy - 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

而 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy = 8 \int_0^2 x^2 dx \int_0^2 dy - 16 = \frac{80}{3}$; 2017-2 (期中) -14 图



$$\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy = 2\pi \int_0^1 r^3 dr - \pi = -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以 $I = \frac{80}{3} + \pi$.

15. (1) 正确.

因为根据偏导数定义知: $f_{xx}(0,0) = \left. \frac{df_x(x,0)}{dx} \right|_{x=0}$, 而一元函数的可导必连续的结论知

$f(x,0) = 0$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处连续.

(2) 不正确. 如

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & xy = 0, \\ 1, & xy \neq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 在点 } (0,0) \text{ 处不连续.}$$

但是因为 $f(x,0) = 0$, 所以 $f_x(x,0) = 0$, 进而有 $f_{xx}(0,0) = 0$. 类似可得 $f_{yy}(0,0) = 0$.