昆明理工大学 2015 级高等数学 A(2)A 卷参考答案及评分细则

1. 6; 2.
$$x = y^2 + z^2$$
; 3. 2; 4. $4(1+2x)$; 5. $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{0}$;

6.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{2-y}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y)dx$$
; 7. 2; 8. 0; 9. $2\pi a^7$; 10. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$;

二、11. 所给直线的方向向量为
$$\vec{S} = (1,1,-1) \times (2,-1,1) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 3 分

$$=(0,-3,-3)$$
;

过点P且与所给直线垂直的平面方程为-3(y+1)-3(z-2)=0,

即
$$y+z-1=0$$
; 7分

12. i.e.
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = f_1$$
; $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = -f_1 + f_2$; $\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -f_2 - f_3$; $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = f_3$

故
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 0$$
; 7分

13. 方程两边微分得

$$d\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) = d(\ln|z|) - d(\ln|y|), \quad \frac{zdx - xdz}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z}dz - \frac{1}{y}dy,$$

即
$$dz = \frac{yzdx + z^2dy}{y(x+z)};$$
 7分

14. 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2y - 2x = 0, \\ f_y = 3y^2 - 8y + 2x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$f_{xx} = -2, f_{xy} = 2, f_{yy} = 6y - 8.$$

在点(0,0)处, $A=-2,B=2,C=-8,AC-B^2=12>0$,A<0,故(0,0)是极大值点.

$$f_{k\bar{k}+}(0,0)=0$$
 ; 6 $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$

在点
$$(2,2)$$
处, $A=-2, B=2, C=4, AC-B^2=-12<0$,

故(2,2)不是极值点.

7分

15.设(x,y)是椭圆上任一点,则它到直线的距离平方为

$$d^2 = \frac{(2x+3y-6)^2}{13},$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

作拉格朗日函数
$$L(x, y, \lambda) = (2x + 3y - 6)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4)$$
,

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 4(2x+3y-6) + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L_y = 62x+3y-6) + 8\lambda y = 0, \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解方程组得两驻点
$$p_1(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{3}{5}), p_2(-\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}),$$
 6分

经验证
$$p_1(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$$
 为所求的最小值点,最短距离为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$; 7分

16.
$$D = D_1 \cup D_2$$
, $D_1 : x^2 + y^2 \le 4$; $D_2 : 4 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 9$

$$\iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 4| d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} (4 - x^{2} - y^{2}) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 4) d\sigma$$
2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} (4 - \rho^{2}) \rho d\rho + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{2}^{3} (\rho^{2} - 4) \rho d\rho$$
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$$=\frac{41}{2}\pi; 7\,$$

17. 由
$$P(x,y) = 2x - y + 4$$
, $Q(x,y) = 5y + 3x - 6$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3$

记L 围成的区域为D, 由 Green 公式得

$$\oint_{L} (2x - y + 4) dx + (5y + 3x - 6) dy = \iint_{D} 4 dx dy = 12.$$

18.补平面
$$\Sigma_1: z = 0(x^2 + y^2 \le a^2)$$
,取下侧, 2分

记 $\Sigma_{\Pi}\Sigma_{\Pi}$ 围成的区域为 Ω ,由 Gauss 公式得

$$\iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a \rho^4 d\rho = \frac{6\pi a^5}{5}$$