## 武汉大学 2010-2011 学年第二学期

## 《高等数学 B2》期中考试试卷解

一、(6') 设
$$(a \times b) \cdot c = 2$$
,求 $[(a+b) \times (b+c)] \cdot (c+a)$ 。

$$\mathbb{M}$$
,  $[(a+b)\times(b+c)]\cdot(c+a) = (a\times b + a\times c + b\times c)\cdot(c+a) = [a,b,c]+[b,c,a]=4$ 

二、(10') 求过点(-1,2,-3),且平行于平面6x-2y-3z+1=0,又与直线  $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-3}{-5}$ 相交的直线方程。

解、设与直线
$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-3}{-5}$$
的交点为 $(1+3t,-1+2t,3-5t)$ 。则

$$\vec{s} = \{2+3t, -3+2t, 6-5t\}, 6(2+3t) - 2(-3+2t) - 3(6-5t) = 0$$

解得 
$$t = 0, \vec{s} = \{2, -3, 6\}$$
。 所求直线方程:  $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z+3}{6}$ 。

三、(12') 讨论 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
 在 (0,0) 点的连续性,可导性

和可微性.

$$\mathbb{H} \cdot \mathbb{H}(x,y) \neq (0,0), \quad 0 \leq |f(x,y)| = \left| xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} |x^2 - y^2|, \quad \overline{\prod} \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{1}{2} |x^2 - y^2| = 0,$$

所以, 
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$
。 故  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  点连续。

$$\varphi(x) = f(x,0) \equiv 0, \psi(y) = f(0,y) \equiv 0$$
,  $f_x(0,0) = \varphi'(0) = 0, f_y(0,0) = \psi'(0) = 0$  都存

$$\Rightarrow y = x + kx^2$$
,则

$$0 \le \left| \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| = \left| xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| \le \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

而 
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$
,所以在  $(0,0)$  点,  $\Delta f = 0 \Delta x + 0 \Delta y + \circ \left(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}\right)$ 。故  $f(x,y)$ 

在(0,0)点可微。

四、(10') 设函数 
$$z = f(x,y)$$
在点(1,1)处可微,且  $f(1,1) = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,1)} = 2$ ,

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,1)} = 3$$
,  $\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x))$ .  $\Re \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x)\Big|_{x=1}$ 

解、
$$\frac{d}{dx}\varphi^3(x)\big|_{x=1}=3\varphi^2(1)\varphi'(1)$$
, $\varphi(1)=f(1,f(1,1))=f(1,1)=1$ ,

$$\varphi'(1) = f_1(1, f(1,1)) + f_2(1, f(1,1)) (f_1(1,1) + f_2(1,1)) = 2 + 3(2+3) = 17$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\varphi^3(x)\big|_{x=1}=51\,$$

五、(8') 设函数u = f(x, y, z)有连续偏导数,且z = z(x, y)由方程 $xe^x + ye^y - ze^z = 0$ 所确定,求du.

解、由方程  $xe^x + ye^y - ze^z = 0$ ,  $e^x dx + xe^x dx + e^y dy + ye^y dy - e^z dz - ze^z dz = 0$ ,

$$dz = \frac{e^x + xe^x}{e^z + ze^z} dx + \frac{e^y + ye^y}{e^z + ze^z} dy$$
 of  $M$ ,

$$du = f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 dz = \left( f_1 + \frac{e^x + xe^x}{e^z + ze^z} f_3 \right) dx + \left( f_2 + \frac{e^y + ye^y}{e^z + ze^z} f_3 \right) dy \circ$$

六、 (10') 设函数  $z = f(x, y) = x^3 + mx^2 + 2pxy + ny^2 + \frac{2}{n}(px + ny)(n \neq 0)$ . 试证当

 $m \cdot n \neq p^2$  时,函数 z = f(x, y) 有且只有一个极值: 又若 n < 0 时,这个极值必为最大值。

证、 f(x,y)在  $R^2$ 上 到处可导。解下列方程组得

$$J_1\left(0,-\frac{1}{n}\right), J_2\left(\frac{2(p^2-mn)}{3n},\frac{2pmn-2p^3-3n}{3n^2}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 3x^2 + 2mx + 2py + \frac{2p}{n} = 0\\ f_y(x,y) = 2px + 2ny + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = 6x + 2m, f_{xy}(x,y) = 2p, f_{yy}(x,y) = 2n$$
  $A(J_1) = 2m$   $B(J_1) = B(J_2) = 2p$ 

$$C(J_1) = C(J_2) = 2n$$
,  $A(J_2) = \frac{4p^2 - 2mn}{n}$ ,  $\Delta(J_1) = 4(mn - p^2)$ ,  $\Delta(J_2) = 4(p^2 - mn)$ .

当 $m \cdot n \neq p^2$ 时, $\Delta(J_1)$ 和 $\Delta(J_2)$ 有且只有一个为正数,故此时函数z = f(x,y)有且只有一个极值。

设加之n < 0。则 $C(J_1) = C(J_2) = 2n < 0$ ,从而在极值点 $J_i A(J_i) < 0$ ,此极值点

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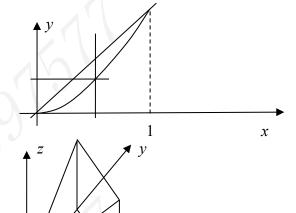
f(x,y)在 $R^2$ 上唯一的极大值点。故这个极值必为f(x,y)的最大值。

七、(14') 交换下列积分次序:

1) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_y^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x,y) dx;$$
 2)  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x,y,z) dz$  (先对  $x$ ).

解、1)作草图如右。根据右图,

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{y}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x, y) dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} f(x, y) dy$$



2) 作草图如右。根据右图,

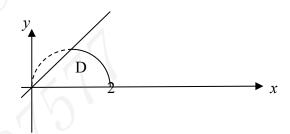
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz$$
$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y dz \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx$$

八、(10') 计算二重积分  $\iint \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, x^2 + y^2 \le 2x\}$ . 解、作草图如右。根据右图,

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 d\rho$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3\theta d\theta = \frac{20}{9\sqrt{2}}$$



九、(10') 计算三重积分  $\iint_{\Omega} (x+z)dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  与  $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$  所围 成。

解、
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x+z)dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r\sin\varphi\cos\theta + r\cos\varphi)r^2\sin\varphi dr$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin\varphi\cos\theta + \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_{r=0}^{r=1} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin\varphi\cos\theta + \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin\varphi\cos\theta + \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \cos\theta \left( \frac{1}{2}\varphi - \frac{1}{4}\sin2\varphi \right) + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2\varphi \right]_{\varphi=0}^{\varphi=\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \cos\theta \left( \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \right] d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \end{split}$$

十、(10')已知点O(0,0)及点A(1,1),且曲线积分

$$I = \int_{\overline{OA}} (ax\cos y - y^2\sin x)dx + (by\cos x - x^2\sin y)dy$$

与路径无关,试确定常数a,b,并求I.

解、
$$P = ax \cos y - y^2 \sin x$$
,  $Q = by \cos x - x^2 \sin y$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -by \sin x - 2x \sin y$ ,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -ax \sin y - 2y \sin x$ 。由于曲线积分与路径无关, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ,得 $a = b = 2$ 。

$$I = \int_{OA} (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x)dx + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y)dy = \int_0^1 (4x\cos x - 2x^2\sin x)dx = 2\cos 1$$