

安徽大学 2018—2019 学年第二学期

《高等数学 A (二)》期中考试参考答案与评分标准

一、填空题 (本题共五小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1、 $\frac{\pi}{4}$; 2、 $-\frac{1}{6}$; 3、 $\underline{dx-2dy+dz}$; 4、 $\underline{y-z=0}$; 5、 $\underline{\sqrt{2}}$.

二、选择题 (本题共五小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

6、C; 7、A; 8、B; 9、D; 10、C.

三、计算题 (本题共六小题, 每小题 8 分, 共 48 分)

11. 解. 设点 P 的坐标为 (x, y, z) .

则曲面 S 在点 P 处的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (4x, 6y, -1)$ (3 分)

由题设, $\vec{n} \perp L$, 且 L 的方向向量为 $\vec{v} = (4, 6, 1)$ (6 分)

故 $x = -1, y = -1$, 且 $z = 6$ (7 分)

进一步, S 在点 P 的法线方程为 $\frac{x+1}{4} = \frac{y+1}{6} = z-6$ (8 分)

12. 解. $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^{-x}(-\frac{x}{y^2})\cos\frac{x}{y}$ (3 分)

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(2, \frac{1}{\pi})} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right|_{x=2} \left(\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{y=\frac{1}{\pi}} \right) = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right|_{x=2} (-\pi^2 x e^{-x} \cos(\pi x))$$

$$= -\pi^2 (e^{-x} \cos(\pi x) - x e^{-x} \cos(\pi x) - \pi x e^{-x} \sin(\pi x)) \Big|_{x=2} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \pi^2 e^{-2} \quad \dots \dots \dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

13. 解. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x f_1' + y e^{xy} f_2'$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y f_1' + x e^{xy} f_2'$ (4 分)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x(2y f_{11}'' + x e^{xy} f_{12}'') + (e^{xy} + x y e^{xy}) f_2' + y e^{xy} (2y f_{21}'' + x e^{xy} f_{22}'') \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$= (1 + xy) e^{xy} f_2' + 4xy f_{11}'' + 2e^{xy} (x^2 + y^2) f_{12}'' + xy e^{2xy} f_{22}'' \quad \dots \dots \dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

14. 解. 方程两边对 x 求导得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{2x-3z} (2 - 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})$,

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2e^{2x-3z}}{1+3e^{2x-3z}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

方程两边对 y 求导得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{2x-3z} (-3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + 2$,

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{1+3e^{2x-3z}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

15. 解. 对 x 求导得

$$1 = e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin v + u(\cos v) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$0 = e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos v + u(\sin v) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{于是, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

16. 解. 特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$ 有两个相等的实根 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3$. 故对应齐次方程组

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } Y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x} \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{又设原方程的特解为 } y^* = ax + b, \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{代入原方程得 } -6a + 9(ax + b) = 18x - 3, \text{ 比较系数得 } a = 2, b = 1. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{因此原方程通解为 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x} + 2x + 1, \text{ 其中 } C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数.} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

四、应用题 (本题共 10 分)

17. 解. 构造 Lagrange 函数 $L(x, y, \lambda) = xy + \lambda(2x^2 + 3y^2 - 6)$. (4分)

$$\text{令 } L_x = y + 4\lambda x = 0, L_y = x + 6\lambda y = 0, L_\lambda = 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 6 = 0 \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{解得 } y = 1, x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \lambda = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}}. \text{ 此时 } z = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}. \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

又因为 $z = xy$ 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 (x, y \geq 0)$ 下必有最大值, 且当 $x = 0$ 或 $y = 0$ 时,

$$z = 0. \text{ 故 } z = xy \text{ 在 } x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, y = 1 \text{ 处取到最大值 } z = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (10 \text{ 分})$$

五、证明题 (本题共两小题, 每小题 6 分, 共 12 分)

18. 证明. 由定义,

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0. \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$$

$$\text{又因为 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f_x(0,0)x - f_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} - x \right) \quad (4\text{分})$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\text{令 } y = x, \text{ 则 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ y=x}} \frac{-xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}. \text{ 因此极限 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \neq 0.$$

从而 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不可微. $\dots\dots\dots (6\text{分})$ 19. 证明: 设 $z = f(u)$, $u = e^x \sin y$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(u) e^x \cos y. \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u) e^{2x} \sin^2 y + f'(u) e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) e^{2x} \cos^2 y - f'(u) e^x \sin y. \quad (4\text{分})$$

$$\text{故 } e^{2x} f(u) = e^{2x} z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) e^{2x}, \text{ 即 } f''(u) = f(u) \dots\dots\dots (6\text{分})$$