

20-21-3工科数学分析期中试卷 参考解答

一、填空题(本题共8小题, 每小题4分, 共32分)

1. $\frac{5}{2}$; 2. $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$; 3. $\{1, 1, 1\}$;

4. $\begin{cases} x+y+3z=11 \\ 2x+4y-z=3 \end{cases}$ 或 $\frac{x-1}{-13} = \frac{y-1}{7} = \frac{z-3}{2}$;

5. $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$; 6. $-\pi$; 7. $\sqrt{3}$; 8. 2.

二、计算下列各题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 满分40分)

1. 解: 曲面在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 的外法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}|_{(1,1,1)} = \{2, 2, 2\}$,

函数的梯度为 $\nabla u = \left\{\frac{x}{3}, \frac{y}{6}, \frac{z}{9}\right\}|_{(1,1,1)} = \left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{9}\right\}$,

故方向导数为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{9}\right\} \cdot \left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right\} = \frac{11}{18\sqrt{3}}$.

2. 解: 由方程组可得
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4yy' - z' = 0 \\ 2x + 2yy' + 6zz' = 0 \end{cases},$$

解上述方程组可得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{6xz+x}{12yz+y}, \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{2x}{12z+1}$.

3. 解: 由
$$\begin{cases} f_x = \cos x - \sin(x-y) = 0 \\ f_y = -\sin y + \sin(x-y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得驻点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

在边界 $x=0$ ($0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$) 上, $f = 2\cos y$, 最小值为0, 最大值为2;

在边界 $y=0$ ($0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$) 上, $f = \sin x + \cos x + 1$, 最小值为2, 最大值为 $\sqrt{2}+1$;

在边界 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$) 上, $f = 1 + \cos y + \sin y$, 最小值为2, 最大值为 $\sqrt{2}+1$;

在边界 $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$) 上, $f = 2\sin x$, 最小值为0, 最大值为2;

综上, 函数在区域的最大值为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 最小值为0.

4. 解: 原式 = $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \frac{ye^y}{1-\sqrt{y}} dx = \int_0^1 ye^y dy = 1.$

5. 解法一: 令 $x = u, x + y = v$, 则 $|J| = 1, D' : 0 \leq v \leq t, 0 \leq u \leq v$,

则 $f(t) = \iint_{D'} e^{v^2} du dv = \int_0^t dv \int_0^v e^{v^2} du = \int_0^t ve^{v^2} dv$, 于是 $f'(t) = te^{t^2}$.

解法二: 由 $\int_0^{t-x} e^{(x+y)^2} dy \xrightarrow{x+y=u} \int_x^t e^{u^2} du = \int_x^t e^{y^2} dy$ 可得,

$f(t) = \int_0^t dx \int_x^t e^{y^2} dy = \int_0^t dy \int_0^y e^{y^2} dx = \int_0^t ye^{y^2} dy$, 则 $f'(t) = te^{t^2}$.

三、(本题7分)

解: 由 $\begin{cases} f_x = -8x(y-x^2) - x^6 = 0 \\ f_y = 4(y-x^2) - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点 $(0,0)$ 和 $(-2,8)$,

因为 $f_{xx} = -8y + 24x^2 - 6x^5, f_{xy} = -8x, f_{yy} = 2$, 所以在 $(-2,8)$ 点, $A = 224, B = 16, C = 2$, 由 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 $A > 0$ 可得 $(-2,8)$ 点为极小值点, 极小值为 $f(-2,8) = -\frac{96}{7}$;

在 $(0,0)$ 点, $A = 0, B = 0, C = 2$, 则 $AC - B^2 = 0$, 判断失效. 因为 $f(0,0) = 0$, 但沿 $y = x^2$ 接近于 $(0,0)$ 点时, $f = -x^4 \left(\frac{1}{7}x^3 + 1 \right) < 0$, 沿 $x = 0$ 接近于 $(0,0)$ 点时, $f = y^2 > 0$, 故 $(0,0)$ 点不是极值点.

四、(本题8分)

解: (1) 切平面的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{2, -2, 0\}$, 故切平面方程为 $x - y = 1$.

(2) 原点到切平面的距离为 $d_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,

设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda((x-y)^2 - z^2 - 1)$, 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 \\ F_y = 2y - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0 \\ F_z = 2z - 2\lambda z = 0 \\ (x-y)^2 - z^2 = 1 \end{cases},$$

得驻点 $\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right)$, 由问题的实际意义可知, 原点到曲面上的点距离的最小

值必存在, 于是该距离的最小值为 $d_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = d_1$, 得证.

五、(本题7分)

解: 设 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, D_2 为由 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 及 $x = 1, y = 1$ 所围成的区域, 则

$$\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy,$$

$$\iint_{D_1} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 (1 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^1 (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{8}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

六、(本题6分)

解: 因为 $x^4 + y^4 - 1 < [x^4 + y^4] \leq x^4 + y^4$,

$$\text{且 } \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq n^2} (x^4 + y^4) dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^n \rho^5 (\cos^4 \varphi + \sin^4 \varphi) d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} n^6,$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq n^2} (x^4 + y^4 - 1) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} n^6 - \pi n^2,$$

所以由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} n^6}{n^6} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} n^6 - \pi n^2}{n^6} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 及夹逼定理, 可得所求极限值为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$.