## 2018~2019学年第2学期多变量微积分期中考试答案

$$\int_{L_{\widehat{BC}}} (x+y+z)ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (2\cos t + 2\sin t + t)\sqrt{(-2\sin t)^2 + (2\cos t)^2 + 1}dt = 2\sqrt{5}\pi^2. - - - - 7\mathcal{D}$$

$$\int_{L} (x+y+z) ds = \int_{L_{AB}} (x+y+z) ds + \int_{L_{\widehat{BC}}} (x+y+z) ds = 6 + 2\sqrt{5}\pi^2 \cdot - - - - - - - - 8$$

- 二、 求下列各题(每小题8分,共16分)
  - 1. 直线L的方向为 $\mathbf{v_1} = (0, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,设M在直线L的垂足为 $N = (1, \frac{1}{2}t \frac{1}{2}, t \frac{1}{2})$ ,则

$$\overline{MN} \bot \mathbf{v_1} \Longrightarrow (1, \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2}, t - \frac{3}{2}) \cdot (0, \frac{1}{2}, 1) = 0 \Longrightarrow t = 1,$$

 $N=(1,0,\frac{1}{2}),$  垂线l的方向 $\mathbf{v_2}=(1,1,-\frac{1}{2}),$  从而垂线 l 的方程为

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \text{if } x = y+1 = 2-2z.$$
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平面  $\Pi$  的法向 $\mathbf{n} = (1, 1, -\frac{1}{2}) \times (0, 1, 0) = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, 1),$ 

平面  $\Pi$  的方程  $\frac{1}{2}x + z - 1 = 0$ 或x + 2z - 2 = 0.——8分

2. 设此点为 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x_0, y_0, z_0 > 0), 则 M 处的法向为<math>\mathbf{n} = (\frac{x_0}{a^2}, \frac{y_0}{b^2}, \frac{z_0}{c^2}),$ ——1分 在M处的切平面方程为 $\frac{x_0}{a^2}(x - x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b^2}(y - y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c^2}(z - z_0) = 0$ 或  $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{z_0}{c^2}z - 1 = 0,$ ——3分 切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距为 $\frac{a^2}{x_0}, \frac{b^2}{y_0}, \frac{c^2}{z_0},$ 则四面体的体积为 $\frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6x_0y_0z_0}$ ——4分 求最小体积,可以用**平均值不等式**  $\frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6x_0y_0z_0} \ge \frac{abc}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{(\frac{x_0^2}{2} + \frac{y_0^2}{12} + \frac{z_0^2}{2})^3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc.$ 

也可以用拉格朗日乘数法. 作辅助函数

$$\begin{split} F(x,y,z,\lambda) &= \frac{1}{xyz} + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1) \\ \begin{cases} F'_x &= -\frac{1}{x^2yz} + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0, \\ F'_y &= -\frac{1}{xy^2z} + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0, \\ F'_z &= -\frac{1}{xyz^2} + \frac{2\lambda z}{c^2} = 0, \\ F'_\lambda &= \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \end{split}$$

解得
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$
或 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}.$  —7分 即 $M(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$ 四面体体积最小,这个最小体积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc$ .—8分

三、(本题15分)

因为 $|xy| \leq \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ , 且在(0,0)点邻域内 $\sin(x^2 + y^2) \leq x^2 + y^2$ , 则

$$0 \le \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x^2 + y^2} \sin(x^2 + y^2) \le \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{2}(x^2 + y^2)} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{2}},$$

故  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$ ,即函数f(x,y)在(0,0)点连续.——5分

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$$

即 $f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0$ ,函数f(x,y)在(0,0)点偏导数存在.——10分

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f_x'(0,0)x - f_y'(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}$$

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

取y = kx,当 $(x,y) \to (0,0)$ 时,上式极限为 $\frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{1+k^2}$ ,则极限不存在,故函数f(x,y)在(0,0)点不可微.———15分

四、(本题16分,第1小题10分,第2小题6分)

1. 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^{2}f + x^{3}y^{2}f'_{1} + x^{3}y\cos xyf'_{2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^{4}yf'_{1} + x^{4}\cos xyf'_{2} - -6\%$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x\partial y} = 8x^{3}yf'_{1} + x^{3}(4\cos xy - xy\sin xy)f'_{2} + 2x^{4}y^{3}f''_{11} + 3x^{4}y^{2}\cos xyf''_{12} + x^{4}y\cos^{2}xyf''_{22} - --10\%$$

2. 
$$\int_{1}^{x} dv \int_{v}^{x} e^{-u^{2}} du = \int_{1}^{x} e^{-u^{2}} du \int_{1}^{u} dv = \int_{1}^{x} (u - 1)e^{-u^{2}} du$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1} + (x - 1)e^{-x^{2}}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^{y} \ln x, - - - - - - - 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x. - - - - - - - - - 6$$

五、(本题 15分)

解: (1) 求D内驻点, 解驻点方程组

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x(1 - y^2) = 0, \\ f'_y = 2y(2 - x^2) = 0, \end{cases}$$

结合 $y > 0, x^2 + y^2 < 4$ ,解得区域内驻点 $M_1(\sqrt{2}, 1), M_2(-\sqrt{2}, 1)$ . ————————3分

$$A = f_{xx}'' = 2 - 2y^2$$
,  $B = f_{xy}'' = -4xy$ ,  $C = f_{yy}'' = 4 - 2x^2$ ,

对于驻点 $M_1, M_2, A = 0, \Delta < 0$ ,由极值判别法知他们都不是函数在区域D的极值点,函数在区域D内无极值点.  $f(M_1) = f(M_2) = 2$ .————5分

(3) 在边界线 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 上,  $f(x, \sqrt{4-x^2}) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 8$ ,

$$f'_x(x, \sqrt{4-x^2}) = 4x^3 - 10x = 0 \Longrightarrow x = 0, x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}, \quad f''_{xx}(x, \sqrt{4-x^2}) = 12x^2 - 10,$$

$$[1+x^2+y^2] = \begin{cases} 1+[x^2+y^2] = 1, & 0 \leqslant x^2+y^2 < 1, \\ 2, & 1 \leqslant x^2+y^2 \leqslant \sqrt{2}. \end{cases}$$

积分区域 $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ ,  $D_1 = \{0 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 < 1, x \le 0, y \le 0\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{1 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 < \sqrt{2}, x \le 0, y \le 0\}$ , 采用极坐标变换得

$$\begin{split} \iint_{D} xy[1+x^{2}+y^{2}]dxdy &= \iint_{D_{1}} xydxdy + 2 \iint_{D_{2}} xydxdy - - - - - - 5 \mathcal{D} \\ &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} \sin\theta \cos\theta dr + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{1}^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^{3} \sin\theta \cos\theta dr - - - 9 \mathcal{D} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot - - - - - - 10 \mathcal{D} \end{split}$$

七、(本题10分)

解: 记 $V_1 = \{x^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 \le 4\}$ ,  $V_2 = \{x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 \le 9\}$ , 则 $V = V_2 \setminus V_1$ , 在 $V_1$ 上作变换:

 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$ ,  $z - 2 = r \cos \theta$ ,  $(0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le \theta \le \pi, 0 \le r \le 2)$ 

$$\iiint_{V_1} (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta . r^2 \sin \theta dr = \frac{256}{15} \pi. - - - - 4$$

## 在V2上作变换:

 $x = r\sin\theta\cos\varphi, \ y = r\sin\theta\sin\varphi, \ z - 1 = r\cos\theta, \ (0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi, \ 0 \le r \le 3)$ 

$$\iiint_{V_2} (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 r^2 \sin^2 \theta . r^2 \sin \theta dr = \frac{1944}{15} \pi. - - - - 8$$

$$\iiint_{V_2} (x^2 + y^2) dV = \iiint_{V_2} (x^2 + y^2) dV - \iiint_{V_1} (x^2 + y^2) dV = \frac{1688}{15} \pi. - - - - - 10$$

八、(本题10分)

- (1) 设点P(x,y,z), 在此点的法向 $\mathbf{n}=(2x,2y-z,2z-y)$ , 由题意知 $\mathbf{n}\cdot(0,0,1)=0$ , 得y=2z. 由于点P在椭球面上,将其代入椭球面方程,得点P的轨迹曲线 $\Gamma: x^2+\frac{3}{4}y^2=1$ .———4分
- (2) Σ是椭球面S位于曲线 $\Gamma$ 上方的部分,其方程为 $z = \frac{y}{2} + \sqrt{1 x^2 \frac{3}{4}y^2}$ ,其在xoy平面上的投影为区域 $D = \{x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 \le 1\}$ .