2008-2009 二学期高等数学期中(A 卷)解答

$$-1.$$
 1, $2\sqrt{7}$ (2分, 2分)

$$2. \quad \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$$

5.
$$y + \frac{1}{2}(2xy - y^2) + o(\rho^2)$$
 (一次项 1 分, 二次项 2 分, 余项 1 分)

6.
$$\frac{x^2}{2} \arctan y + \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + y - \frac{2}{3}$$

7.
$$2xf_1' + e^{x+y}f_2'$$
, $4xyf_{11}'' + 2(x+y)e^{x+y}f_{12}'' + e^{2(x+y)}f_{22}'' + e^{x+y}f_2'$ (2 $\%$, 2 $\%$)

$$= 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot y + f_2' \cdot (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2) \qquad (4 \%)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - yf_1' + 2f_2'}{f_2' - 2z} \tag{5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

$$2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot x + f_2' \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \qquad (9 \%)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y - xf_1'}{f_2' - 2z} \tag{10 }$$

三. L_1 的方向向量为 $\vec{s}_1 = \{3,-2,2\}, P_1(2,-1,3) \in L_1$

$$L_2$$
的方向向量为 $\vec{s}_2 = \{1,2,0\} \times \{0,1,1\} = \{2,-1,1\}, \ P_2(1,0,2) \in L_2$ (3 分)

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = \{-1,1,-1\}$$

$$(\vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_2, \vec{P}_1 \vec{P}_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故
$$L_1, L_2$$
共面;(8分)

所求平面法向量为
$$\vec{n} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \{0,1,1\}$$
(10 分)

所求平面方程为
$$1\times(y-0)+1\times(z-2)=0$$

即
$$y+z=2$$
(12 分)

$$I = \iint_{D_1} \frac{x - y}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{\frac{2}{\sin\theta}} (\sin\theta - \cos\theta) d\rho \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin\theta \cos\theta - \sin^2\theta) d\theta + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2\theta - \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} + \sin\theta \cos\theta) d\theta \qquad (10 \%)$$

五. 设切点
$$P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$
,则 $3x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 16$ (2 分)

切平面法向量为
$$\vec{n} = \{6x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0\}$$
(4 分)

 L_1, L_2 的方向向量分别为 $\vec{s}_1 = \{4,5,8\}, \vec{s}_2 = \{1,1,1\}$

$$\vec{s} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \{-3,4,-1\}$$
(6

.....(12 分)

分)

 $=1-\ln 2$

由题意,有
$$\vec{n}//\vec{s}$$
,故
$$\frac{3x_0}{-3} = \frac{y_0}{4} = \frac{z_0}{-1}$$
(8分)

解得
$$x_0 = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$
 $y_0 = \mp \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}$ $z_0 = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

所求点为
$$\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$
 或 $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$ (11 分)

デ.
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dz \int_0^{1-x-z} e^{\frac{y}{1-x-z}} dy$$
 (4分)

$$= (e-1) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-z) dz$$
 (7分)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e-1) \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx$$
 (9分)

$$= \frac{1}{6} (e-1)$$
 (11分)

七.
$$\vec{e} = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\}$$

$$f'_x = 2x \qquad f'_y = 2y \qquad f'_z = 2z$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x - y + z) \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $g(x, y, z) = x - y + z$

$$F(x, y, z) = x - y + z + \lambda(2x^{2} - y^{2} + z^{2} - 5) + \mu(x + y) \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$\begin{cases}
F'_{x} = 1 + 4\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\
F'_{y} = -1 - 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\
F'_{z} = 1 + 2\lambda z = 0 \\
2x^{2} - y^{2} + z^{2} = 5 \\
x + y = 0
\end{cases}$$
(8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

解得
$$x = \mp 2$$
 $y = \pm 2$ $z = \mp 1$

得两点
$$M_1(-2,2,-1)$$
 $M_2(2,-2,1)$ (10 分)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}}\Big|_{M_1} = -\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}}\Big|_{M_2} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$$

由于 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{e}}$ 在曲线上确有最大值和最小值,故 M_1, M_2 为所求,且

$$\max_{M} \{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \qquad \min_{M} \{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \} = -\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \qquad \dots (12 \ \%)$$