

北京理工大学 2010-2011 学年第二学期《微积分 A》

期中试题解答

一、填空题（每小题 4 分，共 20 分）

1. $x + 3z = 0;$

2. $\text{gradu}|_{M_0} = -\frac{1}{4}\{\pi, 1, 1\}; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}}|_{M_0} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{12};$

3. $I = \int_0^3 dy \int_0^{\frac{y}{3}} e^{y^2} dx, \quad \frac{1}{6}(e^9 - 1);$

4. $\vec{n}^0 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}\{2, 4, -1\}, \quad \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-3}{-1};$

5. $f'_x(0, 0) = -1, \quad f'_y(0, 0) = 1.$

二、 (1) $\vec{d} = \{5, -1, 0\};$

(2) $(\vec{d})_{\vec{a}} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3};$

(3) $\vec{a} \times \vec{d} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \{1, 5, -6\}.$

三、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'_1 + yg'f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + g'f'_2 + xyf''_{11} + y[g'(x) + g(x)]f''_{12} + yg'(x)g(x)f''_{22}.$$

由题意知: $g'(1) = 0, \quad g(1) = 1,$ 所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = f'_1(1, 1) + f''_{11}(1, 1) + f''_{12}(1, 1).$$

四、 $I = \iint_D 2(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$

$$= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\cos \theta}^{2 \cos \theta} 2\rho^3 d\rho$$

$$= 15 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 15 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{45}{16} \pi.$$

五、 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 4y = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4x - 4y + 3y^2 = 0$$

解得驻点： $(0, 0), (8, 4)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -4 + 6y.$$

在点 $(0, 0)$

$$A = 2, \quad B = -4, \quad C = -4, \quad \Delta = B^2 - AC = 24 > 0,$$

所以点 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点;

在点 $(8, 4)$

$$A = 2 > 0, \quad B = -4, \quad C = 20, \quad \Delta = B^2 - AC = -24 < 0,$$

所以点 $(8, 4)$ 是极小值点, 且极小值为 $f(8, 4) = -32$.

六、 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} dy \int_0^{1-x-2y} x dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (x - 2x^2 + x^3) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{48}.$$

七、 设直线 L 的方向向量为 $\vec{s} = \{m, n, p\}$,

直线 L_1 的方向向量为 $\vec{s}_1 = \{2, -1, -1\}$

由题意, $L \perp L_1, \Rightarrow \vec{s} \cdot \vec{s}_1 = 0$, 所以有 $2m - n - p = 0$

取点 $M_1(1, 0, 2) \in L_1$, 又因为 L 与 L_1 相交, 所以向量 $\vec{s}, \vec{s}_1, \overrightarrow{MM_1} = \{0, 1, 0\}$ 共面,

$$\text{有 } \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = m + 2p = 0$$

$$\text{有 } m = -2p, n = -5p$$

所以 L 的方向向量为: $\vec{s} = \{-5p, -2p, p\} // \{2, 5, -1\}$

$$\text{所以 } L \text{ 的参数方程为: } \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = -1 + 5t \\ z = 2 - t \end{cases}$$

(注: 此题还有其他解法)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{八、用柱坐标, } F(t) &= \iiint_V [f(x^2 + y^2) + z^2] dV \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t \rho d\rho \int_0^2 [f(\rho^2) + z^2] dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^t \rho [2f(\rho^2) + \frac{8}{3}] d\rho \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^t \rho f(\rho^2) d\rho + \frac{8}{3} \pi t^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = 4\pi t f(t^2) + \frac{16\pi}{3} t.$$

九、方程两边取微分, 得

$$F_1'(dx + \frac{ydz - zdx}{y^2}) + F_2'(dy + \frac{xdz - zdx}{x^2}) = 0$$

整理得

$$dz = \frac{y(zF_2' - x^2F_1')}{x^2F_1' + xyF_2'} dx + \frac{x(zF_1' - y^2F_2')}{xyF_1' + y^2F_2'} dy$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y(zF_2' - x^2F_1')}{x^2F_1' + xyF_2'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x(zF_1' - y^2F_2')}{xyF_1' + y^2F_2'}$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy$$

(注：求偏导数时还有其它方法)

十、 Ω 在 xoy 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$,

$$z = 2 + \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow r = 4 \cos \varphi, \quad z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

由对称性, 知

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} z^3 dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_0^{4 \cos \varphi} r^5 \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \frac{2^{12} \pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \varphi \cos^9 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1562}{15} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

十一、目标函数为: $V = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h$

约束条件为: $S = \pi R^2 + \pi Rh$

构造拉氏函数: $F(R, h) = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h + \lambda(\pi R^2 + \pi Rh - S)$

$$\begin{cases} F_R' = \pi Rh + \lambda(2\pi R + \pi h) = 0 \\ F_h' = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 + \lambda \pi R = 0 \\ S = \pi R^2 + \pi Rh \end{cases}$$

解得唯一驻点为: $R = \frac{h}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}, \quad h = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}$

由问题的实际意义知, 当 $R = \frac{h}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}, \quad h = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}$ 时, 此容器容积最大,

$$V_{\text{最大}} = \frac{S}{3} \sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}.$$