

北京理工大学 2009-20120 学年第二学期高等数学

期中试题参考解答(A 卷)

一、填空题 (每小题 4 分, 共 28 分)

$$1. \quad k = -\frac{5}{3}, \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{7}{3};$$

$$2. \quad dz = \frac{dx - f'dy}{2 - 3f'};$$

$$3. \quad d = \sqrt{5}$$

$$4. \quad I = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1-x^2} f(x, y) dy$$

$$5. \quad \vec{\tau} = \{8, 10, 7\}, \quad \frac{x-1}{8} = \frac{y+1}{10} = \frac{z-2}{7}; \quad 6. \quad a = \frac{4}{3}, \quad n = -4.$$

$$7. \quad \vec{n} = \{-2, -1, 2\}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} = -\frac{10}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\text{二、} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + xf_1' + xyf_2',$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2xyf_1' + x^2f_2',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2yf_1' + 2xf_2' - 2xyf_{11}'' + (x^2 - 2xy^2)f_{12}'' + x^2yf_{22}''.$$

$$\text{三、} \quad V = \iiint_D |x - y| dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} (x - y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (y - x) dx dy$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{四、} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (1 + e^y)(-\sin x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^y \cos x - e^y - ye^y = 0$$

解得驻点: $(\pi, -2), (2\pi, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = (1 + e^y)(-\cos x), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -e^y \sin x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = (\cos x - 2 - y)e^y.$$

在点 $(\pi, -2)$

$$A = 1 + e^{-2}, \quad B = 0, \quad C = -e^{-2}, \quad \Delta = B^2 - AC = e^{-2}(1 + e^{-2}) > 0,$$

所以点 $(\pi, -2)$ 不是极值点;

在点 $(2\pi, 0)$

$$A = -2 < 0, \quad B = 0, \quad C = -1, \quad \Delta = B^2 - AC = -2 < 0,$$

所以点 $(2\pi, 0)$ 是极大值点, 且极大值为 $f(2\pi, 0) = 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{五、} \quad I &= \iiint_V (x + y + z) dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_V x dx dy dz + \iiint_V y dx dy dz + \iiint_V z dx dy dz \\ &= 0 + 0 + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^1 z dz \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

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

平面 π 的法向量为: $\vec{n} = \{2, -3, 1\}$

由题意, $L // \pi$, 所以有 $2m - 3n + p = 0$

又已知直线的方向向量为 $\vec{s}_1 = \{2, -1, -1\}$, $M(1, -1, 2), N(1, 0, 2)$

$\overrightarrow{MN} = \{0, 1, 0\}$, 由题意有: $\vec{s}, \overrightarrow{MN}, \vec{s}_1$ 共面, 有

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

有 $m = -2p, n = -p$

$$\text{所以 } L: \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$$

七、 Ω 在 xoy 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r^4 \sin^3 \varphi dr \\ &= \frac{64\pi}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 \varphi \cos^5 \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{11}{30} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

八、目标函数为: $V = x_0 y_0 z_0$

$$\text{约束条件为: } \frac{x_0}{2} + \frac{y_0}{3} + \frac{z_0}{4} = 1$$

$$\text{构造拉氏函数: } F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = x_0 y_0 z_0 + \lambda \left(\frac{x_0}{2} + \frac{y_0}{3} + \frac{z_0}{4} - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_{x_0} = y_0 z_0 + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0 \\ F'_{y_0} = x_0 z_0 + \frac{\lambda}{3} = 0 \\ F'_{z_0} = x_0 y_0 + \frac{\lambda}{4} = 0 \\ \frac{x_0}{2} + \frac{y_0}{3} + \frac{z_0}{4} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得唯一驻点为: } \begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{2}{3} \\ y_0 = 1 \\ z_0 = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

由问题的实际意义知, 当 $\begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{2}{3} \\ y_0 = 1 \\ z_0 = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$ 时, 此长方体的体积最大,

$$V_{\text{最大}} = \frac{8}{9}.$$