北京理工大学《数学分析 B》

2005-2006 学年第二学期期中试题及参考答案

- 一. 解下列各题(每小题6分)
- 1. 已知 $|\vec{a}| = 2$, $|\vec{b}| = 5$, $\vec{a} = |\vec{b}|$ 的夹角 $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 且 $\lambda \vec{a} + 17\vec{b} = 3\vec{a} \vec{b}$ 垂直, 求 λ 的值.
- 3. 求曲线 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$,x + y + z = 0在点(1,-2,1)的切线和法平面方程.
- 4. 计算积分 $I = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{2} y e^{xy} dy$.
- 二. 解下列各题(每小题7分)
- 1. 求函数 $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ 在点M(1,2,-2)处沿曲线 $x = t, y = 2t^2$,

 $z = -2t^4$ 在点 M 的切线的正方向(即 t 增大的方向)上的方向导数.

- 2. 设 $z = x + f^2(y z)$, 其中 f 是可导函数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, dz.
- 3. 求点M(1,0,2)到直线 $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 的距离.
- 4. 设f是连续函数, 试将 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} f(z) dz$ 化成定积分.
- 三. $(9 \, \beta)$ 设D是由直线x+y=6与x轴和y轴所围成的平面有界闭区域,求函数z=xy(4-x-y)在区域D上的最大值和最小值.

- 四. $(9\, \%)$ 已知直线L在平面 $\pi: x+y+z+1=0$ 上,且通过直线 $L_1: \begin{cases} x+2z=0 \\ y+z+1=0 \end{cases}$ 与平面 π 的交点并与 L_1 垂直,求直线L的方程.
- 五.(14 分)分别就下列区域V 计算积分 $I = \iiint_V z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV$:
 - (1) V 由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z$ 围成;
 - (2) V 由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ $(z \ge 0)$ 与平面 z = 1 围成.
- 六. (8 分) 设 $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dV$, 其中 f 是连续函数,

$$\Omega: x^2 + y^2 \le t^2 \ (t > 0), \ 0 \le z \le h, \quad \Re \frac{dF}{dt} \Re \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{F(t)}{t^2}.$$

七. (8分) 求常数 a,b,c 的值, 使函数 $f(x,y,z) = axy^2 + byz + cx^3z^2$ 在点 M(1,2,-1) 处沿 z 轴正方向的方向导数有最大值 64.

参考答案

 $\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = \{2, -4, 2\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = 6\{-1, 0, 1\}$ (4 分)

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^4 - e^2 \qquad(6 \, \%)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\big|_{M} = -\frac{1}{27} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\big|_{M} = -\frac{2}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\big|_{M} = \frac{2}{27} \qquad(3 \ \%)$$

$$\vec{T} = \{1,4t,-8t^3\}\big|_{t=1} = \{1,4,-8\}$$

$$\vec{T}^0 = \{\frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9}\}$$
(5 $\%$)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{T}} = -\frac{1}{27} \times \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{27} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{27} (-\frac{8}{9}) = -\frac{25}{243}$$

2.
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + 2f \cdot f' \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + 2f \cdot f'} \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2f \cdot f' \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2f \cdot f'}{1 + 2f \cdot f'} \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$dz = \frac{1}{1 + 2f \cdot f'} dx + \frac{2f \cdot f'}{1 + 2f \cdot f'} dy$$
 (7 $\%$)

3.
$$d = \frac{|\{1,1,1\} \times \{2,-2,1\}|}{|\{2,-2,1\}|} = \frac{|\{3,1,-4\}|}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3}$$
 (7 分)

〈解 2〉 过点(1,0,2)与已知直线垂直的平面为

$$d = MN = \sqrt{(1 - \frac{2}{9})^2 + (\frac{11}{9})^2 + (2 - \frac{10}{9})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3} \qquad(7 \%)$$

四.解
$$\begin{cases} x+2z=0\\ y+z+1=0\\ x+y+z+1=0 \end{cases}$$
 得 L_1 与 π 的 交 点
$$(0,-1,0)$$
(3 分)

$$L_{\scriptscriptstyle
m l}$$
 的 方 向 向 量 为

$$\bar{s}_1 = \{1,0,2\} \times \{0,1,1\} = \{-2,-1,1\}$$
(5 \(\frac{1}{12}\))

$$L$$
 的 方 向 量 为 $\vec{s} = \{1,1,1\} \times \{-2,-1,1\} = \{2,-3,1\}$ (7分)

$$L: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-3} = \frac{z}{1}$$
(9 $\frac{x}{2}$)

$$\pm$$
 . (1)

$$I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} r^{4} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi dr \qquad (3 \%)$$

$$=\frac{64\pi}{5}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin\varphi\cos^{6}\varphi d\varphi \qquad (5\%)$$

$$= -\frac{64\pi}{35}\cos^7\varphi\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{64}{35}\pi$$
 (7 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{35}\)

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \rho(\rho^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^{2}}} d\rho$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \rho[2^{\frac{3}{2}} - (\rho^{2} + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}] d\rho$$

...(12分)

$$=\frac{2\pi}{3}\left[\sqrt{2}\rho^2 - \frac{1}{5}(\rho^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}}\right]_0^1 = \frac{2(\sqrt{2} + 1)}{15}\pi \qquad (14 \%)$$

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$$F(t) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{h} (z^{2} + f(\rho^{2})) dz \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{h} z^{2} dz + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} \rho f(\rho^{2}) d\rho \int_{0}^{h} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi t^2 h^3 + 2\pi h \int_0^t \rho f(\rho^2) d\rho \qquad(4 \%)$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}\pi t h^3 + 2\pi h t f(t^2) \qquad (6 \%)$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{F'(t)}{2t} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{3}\pi h^3 + \pi h f(t^2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi h^3 + \pi h f(0)$$
 (8 $\%$)

$$f'_x = ay^2 + 3cx^2z^2$$
 $f'_y = 2axy + bz$ $f'_z = by + 2cx^3z$