## 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 $\lambda$  的值.
- 2. 设  $z = f(x + \varphi(x y), y)$ , 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数,  $\varphi$  有二阶导数,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}.$
- 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.  $(9\, eta)$  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 $\pi$ 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,

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

将 点 
$$(1,-2,1)$$
 代 入 , 解 得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  ,  $\frac{dz}{dx} = -1$  ,

$$\vec{n} = \{1,0,-1\}$$
 .....(4 分)

切线 
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$

法 平 面 
$$(x-1)-1(z-1)=0$$
 即

は 平 面 
$$(x-1)-1(z-1)=0$$
 即  $x-z=0$  (6分) 《解  $\vec{n}=\{2x,2y,2z\}\times\{1,1,1\}=\{2,-4,2\}\times\{1,1,1\}=6\{-1,0,1\}$  ......(4分)

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\Big|_{M} = \frac{2}{27}$$
 .....(3  $\Re$ )

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

$$\vec{T}^0 = \{\frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9}\}$$
 ....(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. 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + 2f \cdot f' \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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)与己知直线垂直的平面为

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

 $z_{\min} = -18$  .....(9 %)

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

 $=-\frac{64\pi}{35}\cos^{7}\varphi\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=\frac{64}{35}\pi$ 

.....(9分)

五. 
$$I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} r^{4} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi dr \qquad (3 \%)$$

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

(2) 
$$I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \rho d\rho \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^{2}}} z \sqrt{\rho^{2} + z^{2}} dz \qquad (10 \%)$$

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

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

...(12分)

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

<del>``</del>

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi h^3 + \pi h f(0)$$
 (8 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

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

