

河海大学 2022-2023 学年第二学期《高等数学 AII》期中试卷参考答案

一. ABCD

二. 1. $x^2 - 2(y^2 + z^2) = 3$ 2. $5/3$ 3. $-\frac{1}{3}dx - \frac{2}{3}dy$ 4. 2π 5. 2

三. 1. 解: $I = \int_0^{3'} dy \int_{y/2}^y e^{-y^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 ye^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{4}(1 - e^{-4})$

2. 解: $z_x = 2f'(2x - y) + g_1'(x, xy) + yg_2'(x, xy)$ 【3 分】

$$z_{xy} = -2f''(2x - y) + xg_{12}''(x, xy) + g_2'(x, xy) + xyg_{22}''(x, xy)$$
 【3 分】

3. 解: $\vec{n}_1 = (6x, -4y, 2z)|_{(2,-1,1)} = (12, 4, 2)$, $\vec{n}_2 = (1, -2y, -4z)|_{(2,-1,1)} = (1, 2, -4)$, 【2 分】切向量

$\vec{t} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (-20, 50, 20)/(-2, 5, 2)$ 【2 分】, 故切线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{-2} = \frac{y+1}{5} = \frac{z-1}{2}$ 【2 分】

4. 解: 曲线参数方程为 $x = 1 + \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ 【2 分】故

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \theta)} \sqrt{x'(\theta)^2 + y'(\theta)^2} d\theta = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \frac{\theta}{2}| d\theta = 8.$$
 【4 分】

5. 解: $dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} dxdy$ 【3 分】, 故面积 $S = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} \sqrt{2} dxdy = \sqrt{2}\pi$. 【3 分】

四. 解: (1) 由于 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) = 0$, $\left| \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1$, 故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 故函数在原

点连续; 【2 分】 (2) 由定义, $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{|x|} = 0$; 类似可得

$f_y(0, 0) = 0$; 【3 分】 (3) 因 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0, \text{ 故函数在原点可微。} \text{【3 分】}$$

五. 解: $M = \iiint_{\Omega} z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dxdydz = \int_0^{4'} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/6} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{\pi}{20}.$

六. 解: 补充 $L_1: x = 0, y: 2 \rightarrow 0$,

$$I + \int_{L_1} Pdx + Qdy \stackrel{Green}{=} \iint_D (Q_x - P_y) dxdy = \iint_D [3x^2 - (3x^2 - 1)] dxdy = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 【4 分】 故

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_{L_1} Pdx + Qdy = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_2^0 (-2y) dy = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4.$$
 【3 分】

七. 解: $F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t dr \int_0^1 [z + f(r)] r dz = \frac{1}{2} \pi t^2 + 2\pi \int_0^t r f(r) dr$ 【4 分】, 再由洛必达法则, 知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi f(t)}{2t} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi f(0) = \frac{3}{2}\pi. \quad \text{【3 分】}$$

八. 解: (1) 沿梯度方向方向导数最大, 梯度为 $\nabla h|_{(x_0, y_0)} = (-2x_0 + y_0, -2y_0 + x_0)$, 最大值为

$$g(x_0, y_0) = \sqrt{5(x_0^2 + y_0^2) - 8x_0y_0}. \quad \text{【4 分】}$$

(2) 记 $f(x, y) = g(x, y)^2 = 5(x^2 + y^2) - 8xy$, 令 $L = f(x, y) + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - xy - 75)$ 【2 分】, 令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 10x - 8y + 2\lambda x - \lambda y = 0 \\ L_y = 10y - 8x + 2\lambda y - \lambda x = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - xy - 75 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{【2 分】}, \text{ 解得 } (x, y) = (5\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3}), (-5\sqrt{3}, -5\sqrt{3}), (5, -5) \text{ 或 } (-5, 5).$$

由于 $f(5\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3}) = f(-5\sqrt{3}, -5\sqrt{3}) = 150 < f(5, -5) = f(-5, 5) = 450$, 故起始点位置为 $(5, -5)$ 或 $(-5, 5)$. 【3 分】