河海大学 2021-2022 学年第二学期《高等数学 AII》期中试卷参考答案

一. DDACB

$$\equiv$$
. 1. $-\pi^3/e$ 2. -6 3. $-3dx-2\sqrt{2}dy$ 4. $(e-1)/2$ 5. $(1, 1, 2)$

三. 1. 解:
$$\vec{l} = (-4, -\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, 3(1+t)^2)\Big|_{t=0} = (-4,0,3)$$
,单位方向向量 $\vec{l}_0 = (-\frac{4}{5},0,\frac{3}{5})$ 【3 分】

$$\nabla u|_{(4,1,1)} = (y^2 z^3, 2xyz^3, 3xy^2 z^2)|_{(4,1,1)} = (1,8,12), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial l}|_{(4,1,1)} = (1,8,12) \cdot (-\frac{4}{5}, 0, \frac{3}{5}) = \frac{32}{5}. \quad \text{(3)}$$

2. 解:
$$z_x = yf'(xy) + 2g'_1(2x - y, x) + g'_2(2x - y, x)$$
 【3 分】

$$z_{xy} = f'(xy) + xyf''(xy) - 2g''_{11}(2x - y, x) - g''_{12}(2x - y, x)$$
 [3 $\%$]

3. 解: 以 x 为参数, 方程组两边同时对 x 求导, 有 2x + 4yy' = z', 4x + 6yy' + 2zz' - 6z' = 0, 将

$$(x,y,z)=(-1,1,3)$$
 代入,解得 $y'=z'=\frac{2}{3}$,故切向量 $\vec{t}=(1,\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3})//(3,2,2)$ 【4分】,故切线方

程为
$$\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-3}{2}$$
, 法平面方程为 $3(x+1) + 2(y-1) + 2(z-3) = 0$. 【2分】

4.
$$mathref{H}$$
: $\diamondsuit L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(2x + 2y + z - 6)$, $\Leftrightarrow L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(2x + 2y + z - 6)$, $\Leftrightarrow L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(2x + 2y + z - 6)$, $\Leftrightarrow L = 2(\lambda + 1)x + 2\mu = 0$

$$L_y = 2(\lambda + 1)y + 2\mu = 0$$

$$L_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0$$

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【4 分】,解得
$$(x,y,z)=(1,1,2),(-3,-3,18)$$
,故最短距离为 $\sqrt{1^2+1^2+2^2}=\sqrt{6}$.【2 分】

5.
$$\Re: I = \iint_{D} \rho(x-2)^2 dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^2}^{1} \rho(x-2)^2 dy = \frac{28}{5} \rho.$$

四. 解: (1)由于 $|f(x,y)| \le |y|$,故 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$,故函数在原点连续;【2分】

(2) 由定义,
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$$
;类似可得 $f_y(0,0) = 0$;【3分】

(3)
$$\exists \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0) \Delta x - f_y(0,0) \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{3/2}}, \quad \overrightarrow{\text{fit}}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta y = \Delta x \to 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{3/2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{|\Delta x|^3}$$
不存在,故函数在原点不可微。【3 分】

五. 解:
$$M = \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x^2} \cdot \sqrt{2} dx + \int_1^2 \sqrt{2x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} + \int_0^2 x dx = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}...$$

六. 解: 补充 $L_1: y = 0, x: 0 \rightarrow 2a$, 记原积分为 I, 由 Green 公式知,

$$-I + \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D (Q_x - P_y) dx dy = \iint_D (-2) dx dy = -\pi a^2$$
 [4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)],

又
$$\int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^{2a} 2x dx = 4a^2$$
 【3 分】,故 $I = (\pi + 4)a^2$.【1 分】

七. 解:
$$F(t) = \int_0^{\pi/6} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r) r^2 \sin\varphi dr = (2 - \sqrt{3})\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r) dr$$
 【4 分】,故 $\lim_{t \to 0^+} F(t) = 0$,由

洛必达法则,
$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{\pi t^4} = \lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})\pi t^2 f(t)}{4\pi t^3} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4} \lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{f(t)-f(0)}{t} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4} f'(0)$$
.【2 分】

八. 解: (1)投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 3$,故所求面积

$$S = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dxdy = \iint_{D} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2rdr}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} = 4\pi. \quad \text{(5 \%)}$$

(2) 由 奇 偶 对 称 性 ,
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 3z} z dx dy + \int_{1}^{2} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4 - z^{2}} z dx dy$$
 【 2 分 】

$$= \int_0^1 3\pi z^2 dz + \int_1^2 \pi z (4 - z^2) dz = \frac{13}{4} \pi. \quad (3 \%)$$