

考试说明：本课程为闭卷考试，满分为： 100 分

题号	一	二	三	四	总分
得分					

一、填空题（每小题 3 分，共 27 分）

1. 极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
2. 交换积分次序： $\int_1^3 dx \int_{x-1}^2 f(x,y) dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
3. 已知 $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ，则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
4. 函数 $f(x,y,z) = x^2 yz$ 在点 $(1,2,1)$ 处的梯度 $\text{grad} f = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
5. 函数 $u = xyz$ 在点 $P(1,1,1)$ 处沿 $\vec{l} = \{1,1,1\}$ 方向的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
6. $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处沿任意方向的方向导数为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
7. 函数 $f(x,y) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2$ 的极小值为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
8. 曲面 $z - e^z + 2xy = 3$ 在点 $(1,2,0)$ 处的切平面方程为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
9. 设 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$ ，则二重积分 $I = \iint_D \sin(xy)^5 d\sigma = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

二、完成下列各题（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1. 已知 $f(u,v)$ 有二阶连续偏导数且 $z = xf(xy, x)$ ，求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$.

2. 计算三重积分: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv$, 其中 $\Omega: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1 \end{cases}$.

3. 计算三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + y + z)^2 dv$. $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2z$.

4. 已知方程 $f(x - z, y - 2z) = 0$ 确定隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

5. 计算二重积分: $I = \iint_D \max\{y, x^2\} dx dy$, 其中 $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$.

6. 求函数 $f = xy^2z^3$ 在条件 $x + y + z = 1$ ($x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$) 下的最大值.

三、解答题 (共 13 分)

已知曲面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz = a^2$ ($a > 0$)

1) S 是一个怎样的曲面?

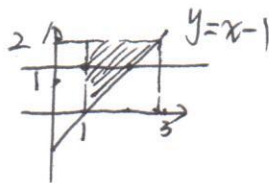
2) 求出曲面 S 上 z 坐标为最大、最小的点.

一. 填空题.

$$1. 0 \leq \frac{|x+y|}{|x^2-xy+y^2|} \leq \frac{|x|+|y|}{|x^2-xy+y^2|} \leq \frac{|x|+|y|}{|xy|} = \frac{1}{|y|} + \frac{1}{|x|} \rightarrow 0 \quad \begin{matrix} (x \rightarrow \infty) \\ (y \rightarrow \infty) \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2} = 0$$

$$2. D: 1 \leq x \leq 3, x-1 \leq y \leq 2$$



$$\therefore D: 0 \leq y \leq 2, 1 \leq x \leq 1+y$$

$$\int_0^2 dy \int_1^{1+y} f(x,y) dx$$

$$3. z = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x^2+y^2 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$4. \text{grad} f|_P = \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right\} = \{2xyz, x^2z, x^2y\}|_{(1,2,1)} = \{4, 1, 2\}$$

$$5. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_P = 1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_P = 1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_P = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial L}|_P = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$6. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(P) - f(P_0)}{|PP_0|} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 1$$

$$7. \begin{cases} f_x = 3x^2 - 8x + 2y = 0 \\ f_y = 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{驻点: } (0,0), (2,2)$$

$$f_{xx} = 6x - 8, \quad f_{xy} = 2, \quad f_{yy} = -2$$

$$\text{在 } (0,0) \text{ 点处, } A = f_{xx}(0,0) = -8, \quad B = 2, \quad C = -2$$

$$B^2 - AC = 4 - 16 < 0 \quad A < 0 \quad \therefore f(0,0) \text{ 极大值}$$

在(2,2)点处, $A = f_{xx}(2,2) = 4$, $B = 2$, $C = -2$.

$B^2 - AC > 0 \quad \therefore f(2,2)$ 不是极值.

无极小值.

8. 令 $F(x,y,z) = z - e^z + 2xy - 3$

法向量 $\pi = \{2y, 2x, 1 - e^z\} \quad \pi|_{(1,2,0)} = \{4, 2, 0\}$

\therefore 切平面: $4(x-1) + 2(y-2) = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \underline{2x + y - 4 = 0}$

9. $D: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 关于 x 轴对称, $\sin(xy)^5$ 关于 y 奇函数,

$\therefore \iint_D \sin(xy)^5 d\sigma = \underline{0}$

二. 1. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 f_1' \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 2x f_1' + x^2 \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial x} = 2x f_1' + x^2 (f_{11}'' y + f_{12}'')$

2. $I = \int_0^1 z^2 dz \iint_{D: x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$

3. $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 \leq 1$

$\hat{\Omega}: \begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = 1 + r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$

$dv = r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \quad \Omega': \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (r \sin \varphi \cos \theta + r \sin \varphi \sin \theta + 1 + r \cos \varphi)^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^1 (r^2 + 2r \cos \varphi + 1) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$

$= 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{5} \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \right] = \frac{32}{15} \pi$

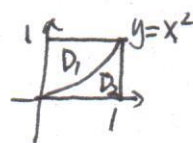
4. $f(x-z, y-2z) = 0$ 对 x 求偏导得 $f_1' (1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + f_2' \cdot (-2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0$

$\therefore (-f_1' - 2f_2') \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -f_1' \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f_1'}{f_1' + 2f_2'}$

对 y 求偏导得 $f_1' (1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + f_2' (1 - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0$

$(f_1' - 2f_2') \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f_2' \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f_2'}{f_1' + 2f_2'} \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f_1' + 2f_2'}{f_1' + 2f_2'} = 1$

$$5. \max \{y, x^2\} = \begin{cases} y, & (x, y) \in D_1 \\ x^2, & (x, y) \in D_2 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{D_1} y \, d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} x^2 \, d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 y \, dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} x^2 \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (1 - x^4) \, dx + \int_0^1 x^4 \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \text{令拉格朗日函数 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy^2z^3 + \lambda(x+y+z-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = y^2z^3 + \lambda = 0 & ① \\ L_y = 2xy z^3 + \lambda = 0 & ② \\ L_z = 3xy^2z^2 + \lambda = 0 & ③ \\ L_\lambda = x + y + z - 1 = 0 & ④ \end{cases}$$

由 ①, ② 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}y$ ⑤ 由 ②, ③ 得 $z = \frac{3}{2}y$ ⑥

代 ⑤, ⑥ 到 ④ 得 $y = \frac{1}{3}$ $\therefore x = \frac{1}{6}, z = \frac{1}{2}$

唯一驻点 $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$, 由实际问题的最大值存在, 故 f 在

$(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$ 取得最大值, 最大值 $f_{\max} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{432}$.

三. 1) S 是一个椭球面.

如图:

截痕法: 用 xOy 面截 S 得交线 $x^2 + y^2 + xy = a^2$, 即 $\frac{3}{4}x^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}x)^2 = a^2$

用 yOz 面截 S 得交线: $y^2 + z^2 + yz = a^2$, 即有椭圆 $\frac{3}{4}y^2 + (z + \frac{1}{2}y)^2 = a^2$

用 zOx 面截 S 得交线 $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$. 图

2) 设曲面 S 上点 $P(x, y, z)$ P 到 xOy 面距离的平方 $d^2 = z^2$

设拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz - a^2)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2\lambda x + \lambda y = 0 & ① \\ L_y = 2\lambda y + \lambda x + \lambda z = 0 & ② \\ L_z = 2z + 2\lambda z + \lambda y = 0 & ③ \\ L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz - a^2 = 0 & ④ \end{cases}$$

①.②.③得 $y = -2x, z = 3x, \lambda = -\frac{3}{2}$

代入④得 $x = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \therefore y = \mp \frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}, z = \pm \frac{3a}{\sqrt{6}}$

由本问题知, 曲面 S 上 z 坐标, 最大, 最小点必存在. 故 z 坐标最大的点是

$(\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3a}{\sqrt{6}})$, 最小的点 $(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{3a}{\sqrt{6}})$.

法2. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz = a^2$ 决定 $z = z(x, y)$

分别对 x 求偏导 $2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$

得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x+y}{y+2z}$

对 y 求偏导, $2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x + z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x+2y+z}{y+2z}$

令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $y = -2x, z = 3x$ 代入原方程得 $x = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}$.

$\therefore y = \mp \frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}, z = \pm \frac{3a}{\sqrt{6}}$

由1) 知 z 坐标最大, 最小点存在, $\therefore z$ 坐标最大的点 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3a}{\sqrt{6}})$
 小 $(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{3a}{\sqrt{6}})$