

| 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 总分 |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|
| 得分 | | | | | |

一、 填空题(每题 3 分, 共 21 分)

1. 极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\frac{1 + \sin(xy)}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{|xy|} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

2. 交换积分次序: $\int_0^1 dy \int_{2-y}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

3. 函数 $f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{x}{z}\right)^y$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的梯度 $\text{grad} f = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

4. 函数 $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 在点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处沿 z 轴正向的方向导数为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

5. 已知 $F(u, v)$ 有连续偏导数, 方程 $F(cx + az, cy - bz) = x^2 + y^2$ 确定隐

函数 $z = z(x, y)$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

6. 曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} y = 2x \\ z = 3x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, 2, 7)$ 处的切线方程为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

7. 曲面 $z = 3 - x^2 - y^2$ 上与平面 $2x + 2y + z = 6$ 平行的切平面方程为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

二、 选择题 (每题 3 分, 共 12 分)

1. 已知 $f'_x(0,0) = 2$, $f'_y(0,0) = -2$, 则 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处 ().

A. 连续;

B. 全微分 $df = 2dx - 2dy$;

C. 沿 y 轴反向的方向导数为 2;

D. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y)$ 存在.

2. 极限 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\rho^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} \cos(xy)^2 d\sigma = ().$

A. 1;

B. 0;

C. π ;

D. ρ .

3. 设 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$, 则 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = ().$

A. $\frac{2}{5} \pi R^4$;

B. $\frac{4}{5} \pi R^4$;

C. $\frac{2}{5} \pi R^5$;

D. $\frac{4}{5} \pi R^5$.

4. 已知 $u(x,y)$ 和 $v(x,y)$ 在点 (x,y) 的邻域内有连续偏导数, 则在该点的梯度 $\text{grad}(uv)$ 等于 ().

A. $u \cdot \text{grad} v$;

B. $v \cdot \text{grad} u$;

C. $(\text{grad} u) \cdot (\text{grad} v)$;

D. $u \cdot \text{grad} v + v \cdot \text{grad} u$.

三、完成下列各题(第 1, 2, 3, 4 每题 10 分; 第 5, 6, 7 每题 9 分, 共 67 分)

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

2. 设 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y$, 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D x^2 dx dy$.

3. 记 Ω 由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和平面 $z = 1$ 所围空间区域, 计算三重积分

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz.$$

4. 设 $\Omega: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \\ z \leq 0 \end{cases}$, 计算三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+z)^2 dx dy dz$.

5. 求函数 $f(x,y) = 2(y-x^2)^2 - y^2 - \frac{1}{7}x^7$ 的极值.

6. 求 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ 在点 $(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}})$ 处沿椭圆曲线 $\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1$ 在该点的内法线方向的方向导数.
7. 证明曲面 $S: \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \pi$ 上任一点处的切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距之和为一常数.

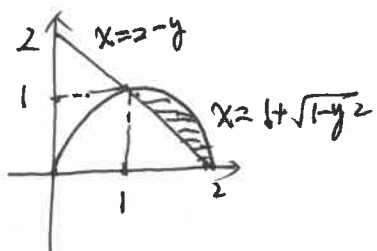
$$1. \quad 0 \leq \left| \frac{1 + \sin(xy)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| < \frac{1 + |\sin(xy)|}{x^2 + y^2} < \frac{1 + |xy|}{2|xy|}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\frac{1 + |xy|}{2|xy|} \right)^{|xy|} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|xy|} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + |xy|}{|xy|} \right)^{|xy|}$$

$$= 0 \cdot e = 0$$

由两边夹得 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\frac{1 + \sin(xy)}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{|xy|} = 0$

2. $D: 0 \leq y \leq 1, \quad 2-y \leq x \leq 1 + \sqrt{1-y^2}$



$D: 1 \leq x \leq 2, \quad 2-x \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x-x^2}$

$$\therefore \int_1^2 dx \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

3. $f'_x = y \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{y-1} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$

$$f'_y = \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^y \ln \frac{x}{y}$$

$$f'_z = x^y \cdot (-y) z^{-y-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{grad} f(1, 1, 1) = \{1, 0, -1\}$$

4. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0,0,z) - f(0,0,0)}{z}$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{z}{z} = 1$$

5. $F(cx+az, cy-bz) = x^2 + y^2$

两边对 x 求偏导,

$$F'_1 \cdot (c + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F'_2 \cdot (-b) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - F'_1 c}{F'_1 a - F'_2 b}$$

对 y 求偏导,

$$F'_1 \cdot a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + F'_2 (c - b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 2y$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y - F'_2 c}{F'_1 a + F'_2 b}$$

6. $\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = 2x \\ z = 7x^2 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore T = \{1, 2, 14x\}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(1, 2, 7) = \{1, 2, 14\}$$

$$\text{切线方程: } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-7}{14}$$

7. $\pi = \{-2x, -2y, -1\} \parallel \{2, 2, 1\}$

$$\therefore x=1, y=1$$

$$\therefore \text{切点: } (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{切平面方程: } 2(x-1) + 2(y-1) + z-1 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 2x + 2y + z - 5 = 0$$

二. 1. C. 2. C. 3. D. 4. D 5.

1. 偏导数连续 \rightarrow 可微 $\begin{cases} \text{方向导数存在} \\ \text{偏导数存在} \end{cases}$
连续 \rightarrow 极限存在
A, B, D 不对.

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot x + f'_2 \cdot z^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = (f''_{11} x + f''_{12} z^2) x + (f''_{21} x + f''_{22} z^2) z^2$$

2. 由积分中值定理得

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\rho^2} \cos(\xi \eta)^2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} d\sigma$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \pi \cos(\xi \eta)^2 \quad (\xi, \eta) \in x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2$$

$$= \pi \cos(0.0)^2 = \pi$$

$$3. \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr \, d\varphi \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 \sin \varphi \, dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} R^5 = \frac{4}{5} \pi R^5$$

$$4. \operatorname{grad} u v = \left\{ \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right\}$$

$$= v \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right\} + u \left\{ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right\}$$

$$= v \cdot \operatorname{grad} u + u \operatorname{grad} v$$

$$2. D: x^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1$$

$$\text{极坐标变换} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$



$$D': 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \sin \theta$$

$$I = \iint_{D'} (r \cos \theta)^2 \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} r^3 \cos^2 \theta \, dr$$

$$= \int_0^\pi 4 \cos^2 \theta \sin^4 \theta \, d\theta$$

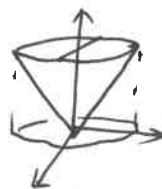
$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \sin^4 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= 8 \left[\frac{3!!}{4!!} - \frac{5!!}{6!!} \right] \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$3. \begin{cases} \delta = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \delta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得投影区域 } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$



$$\text{柱坐标变换} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = \delta \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ r \leq \delta \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{三. } 1. \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = f'_2 \cdot 2yz$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} = f''_{22} (2yz)^2 + f'_2 \cdot 2y$$

座号:

考场教室号:

授课教师:

专业年级:

姓名:

学号:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 z^2 r \cdot r dr d\theta dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_0^1 z^2 r^2 dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1-r^3}{3} r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 2xz + z^2) dV$$

Ω 关于 yOz 面对称, $2xz$ 关于 x 奇函数

$$\text{故 } \iiint_{\Omega} 2xz dV = 0$$

$$\therefore I = \iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dV + \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV$$

$$\text{球坐标变换} \begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq R \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I = \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$+ \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \quad \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \text{ 对应 } t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 \sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \theta dr + \\ &\quad \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \frac{1}{15} R^5 \cdot 1 \cdot 2\pi + \frac{2}{15} \pi R^5 = \frac{4}{15} \pi R^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} f'_x(x,y) = x(4y + 8x^2 - x^5) = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) = 2y - 4x^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 驻点 } (-2, 8), (0, 0)$$

$$f''_{xx} = 24x^2 - 8y - 6x^5$$

$$f''_{xy} = -8x \quad f''_{yy} = 2$$

$$\text{在 } (-2, 8) \text{ 处 } A=176, B=16, C=2$$

$$B^2 - AC < 0 \quad A > 0$$

$$\therefore f(-2, 8) = -\frac{96}{7} \text{ 极小值}$$

$$\text{在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处, } A=0, B=0, C=2$$

$$B^2 - AC = 0 \text{ 判别法失效}$$

$$\text{在 } (0, 0) \text{ 点处, } f(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\text{在 } (0, 0) \text{ 邻域 } y = x^2, x > 0, f(x, y) < 0$$

$$\text{在 } (0, 0) \text{ 邻域 } x = 0, f(x, y) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(0, 0) \text{ 不是极值}$$

$$6. f'_x = 2x, f'_y = 2y$$

$$\text{椭圆参数方程 } \begin{cases} x = 3 \cos t \\ y = 4 \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{切向量 } \vec{T} = \{-3 \sin t, 4 \cos t\}$$

$$\vec{T} \Big|_{\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = \left\{ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

内法线向量 $\vec{n}|(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}) = \{-\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\}$

$\therefore f$ 可微: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial n}|(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}) = f_x(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}})\cos\alpha + f_z(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}})\cos\beta$

$$\text{其中 } \cos\alpha = \frac{-\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{(\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + (\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{(\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + (\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial n}|(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}) = 3\sqrt{2} \cdot (-\frac{4}{5}) + 4\sqrt{2} \cdot (-\frac{3}{5}) = -\frac{24}{5}\sqrt{2}$$

7. 证明: 设 S 在任意点 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

切平面法向量 $\vec{n}|(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n}|(x_0, y_0, z_0) &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} \right\}|(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{切平面方程: } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y-y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z-z_0) = 0$$

而 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 在 S 上, 故 $\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = \pi$

$$\text{切平面方程为: } \frac{x}{\pi\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\pi\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\pi\sqrt{z_0}} = 1$$

截距分别为 $X = \pi\sqrt{x_0}$, $Y = \pi\sqrt{y_0}$, $Z = \pi\sqrt{z_0}$

$$\therefore X + Y + Z = \pi(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = \pi \cdot \pi = \pi^2$$

故切平面在三个坐标轴截距之和为一常数

4(法二). 将 Ω 扩展为 $\Omega_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$

由轮换对称性

$$\iiint_{\Omega_1} x^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} y^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} z^2 dx dy dz$$

Ω 关于 yOz 面对称, $2x$ 关于 x 奇函数

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} 2xz dx dy dz = 0$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 4xz + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$\stackrel{\text{球}}{=} \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{\Omega_1} r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr dy d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} R^5$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} \pi R^5$$

1. $\Omega: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z = 1$ 围成立体

求 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz$

错解: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz$
 $= \iint_{D_{xy}} \underbrace{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}_x \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}^1 dz$

$\Omega: \begin{cases} (x, y) \in D_{xy} \\ \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq 1 \end{cases}$

这里 $z > \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 所以不能替换.

错解: $I \stackrel{柱}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_0^1 \underbrace{z^2 \cdot r \cdot r dz}_x$

$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq 1, \therefore r \leq z \leq 1$

2. $\Omega: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \\ z \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 求 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+z)^2 dx dy dz$

错解: $I = \iint_{D_{xz}} (x+z)^2 dx dz \int_{-R}^R dy$

Ω 投影到 xz 面, D_{xz} , 此时 y 的范围:

$-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - z^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - z^2}$

不是找 y 的最大值和最小值.

错解: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$
 $= \frac{2}{3} R^2 \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$

$\Omega: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \\ z \leq 0 \end{cases}$

不能替换为 R^2

在 Ω 上, $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz \neq \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$

在 $\Omega_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$, $\iiint_{\Omega_1} x^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} z^2 dx dy dz$