

四川大学 2018 级高等数学(1)-2 上期半期考试试题参考解答

1. (12 分)求空间曲线 $C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2y \end{cases}$ 在点 $P(1, 1, \sqrt{2})$ 处的切线方程和法平面方程.

解: 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 在点 P 处的法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = (2x, 2y, 2z)|_P = 2(1, 1, \sqrt{2})$; (2)

曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 在点 P 处的法向量 $\vec{n}_2 = (2x, 2y - 2, 0)|_P = 2(1, 0, 0)$; (4)

曲线 C 在点 P 处的切向量 $\vec{T} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, \sqrt{2}, -1) = (0, \sqrt{2}, -1)$ (8)

所求切线方程: $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z-\sqrt{2}}{-1}$ (10)

所求法平面方程: $y + \sqrt{2}z - 3 = 0$ (12)

2. (12 分)设 \vec{n} 是函数 $w = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2z^2$ 在点 $P(1, 1, 1)$ 处的梯度向量, 求函数 $u = \ln(xy^2z^3)$

在点 $P(1, 1, 1)$ 处沿方向 \vec{n} 的方向导数.

解: 函数 $w = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2z^2$ 在点 $P(1, 1, 1)$ 处的梯度向量

$\vec{n} = (2x, 4y, -4z)|_P = 2(1, 2, -2) \Rightarrow \vec{n}^0 = \frac{1}{3}(1, 2, -2)$ (4)

函数 $u = \ln(xy^2z^3)$ 在点 $P(1, 1, 1)$ 处梯度向量为 $(u_x, u_y, u_z)|_P = \left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{2}{y}, \frac{3}{z}\right)|_P = (1, 2, 3)$ (8)

所求方向导数: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} = \frac{1}{3}(1, 2, -2) \cdot (1, 2, 3) = -\frac{1}{3}$ (12)

3. (12 分)设 $z = f(xy, yg(x))$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 函数 $g(x)$ 可导, 且 $g(1) = 1, g'(1) = 0$, 求

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1, y=1}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{x=1, y=1}$.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1(xy, yg(x)) \cdot y + f'_2(xy, yg(x)) \cdot y \cdot g'(x) = y[f'_1(xy, yg(x)) + g'(x)f'_2(xy, yg(x))]$ (4)

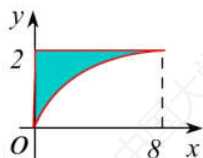
将条件代入可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1, y=1} = f'_1(1, 1)$ (6)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f'_1(xy, yg(x)) + g'(x)f'_2(xy, yg(x)) \\ &+ y\{xf''_{11}(xy, yg(x)) + g(x)f''_{12}(xy, yg(x)) \\ &+ g'(x)[xf''_{21}(xy, yg(x)) + g(x)f''_{22}(xy, y)]\}\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

将条件代入可得 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{x=1, y=1} = f'_1(1, 1) + f''_{11}(1, 1) + f''_{12}(1, 1)$ (12)

4. (12 分) 计算 $\int_0^8 dx \int_{\sqrt[3]{x}}^2 \sin \frac{x}{y} dy$.

解：交换积分次序，可得



(3)

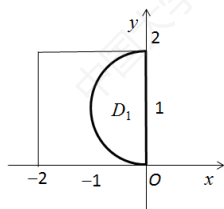
$$\int_0^8 dx \int_{\sqrt[3]{x}}^2 \sin \frac{x}{y} dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^{y^3} \sin \frac{x}{y} dx \quad (6)$$

$$= -\int_0^2 y \cos \frac{x}{y} \Big|_0^{y^3} dy \quad (9)$$

$$= \int_0^2 (y - y \cos y^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} y^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin y^2 \Big|_0^2 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4 \quad (12)$$

5. (13 分) 计算 $I = \iint_D y dx dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 $x = -2, y = 0, y = 2, x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 所围成.

解：



(3)

$$\iint_{D \cup D_1} y dx dy = \bar{y} \times S = 1 \times 4 = 4 \quad (5)$$

$$\iint_{D_1} y dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} r^2 dr = \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta d\theta \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt = \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{所以 } I = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (13)$$

6. (13 分) 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 由 $z = xy, y = x, z = 0, x = 1$ 围成.

$$\text{解: 积分区域 } \Omega \text{ 分解为: } \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq xy \\ 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x y^2 dy \int_0^{xy} z^3 dz \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 x^5 dx \int_0^x y^6 dy = \frac{1}{28} \int_0^1 x^{12} dx = \frac{1}{364} \quad (13)$$

7. (13 分) 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + y^3$ 的极值, 并判定是极大值还是极小值.

解: 求函数偏导函数和二阶偏导函数:

$$f_x(x, y) = 2x - 4y, \quad f_y(x, y) = -4x - 4y + 3y^2, \quad (2)$$

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 2, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = -4, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = -4 + 6y \quad (4)$$

$$\text{求驻点, 解方程组 } \begin{cases} 2x - 4y = 0 \\ -4x - 4y + 3y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } (0, 0) \text{ 和 } (8, 4). \quad (6)$$

$$\text{对 } (0, 0) \text{ 有 } A = f_{xx}(x, y) = 2 > 0, \quad B = f_{xy}(x, y) = -4, \quad C = f_{yy}(x, y) = -4,$$

$$\text{于是 } B^2 - AC = 24 > 0, \text{ 所以 } (0, 0) \text{ 是函数的极小值点, 极小值为 } 0. \quad (10)$$

$$\text{对 } (8, 4) \text{ 有 } A = f_{xx}(x, y) = 2 > 0, \quad B = f_{xy}(x, y) = -4, \quad C = f_{yy}(x, y) = 20,$$

$$\text{于是 } B^2 - AC = -24 < 0, \quad (8, 4) \text{ 不是函数的极值点.} \quad (13)$$

$$8. (13 \text{ 分}) \text{ 设 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 讨论函数 } f(x, y) \text{ 在原点 } O(0, 0) \text{ 处}$$

(1) 偏导存在性; (2) 连续性; (3) 沿方向 $\vec{n} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ 的方向导数的存在性, 若存在计算出结果.

解: (1) 偏导存在性;

$$\text{因为 } f(x, 0) = 0, \text{ 所以 } f_x(0, 0) = 0; \text{ 同理 } f_y(0, 0) = 0; \quad (4)$$

(2)连续性: 取路径 $\begin{cases} y = kx^2 \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$, 故 $\lim_{\substack{y=kx^2 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$,

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$ 不存在, 从而不连续. (9)

(3)因为函数 $f(x,y)$ 在 $O(0,0)$ 处不连续, 从而不可微, 只能用定义讨论方向导数.

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{2}\rho, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\right) - f(0,0)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{16}\rho^4 + \frac{3}{4}\rho^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \quad (13)$$