

下期

# 2012-2013 微积分(I)-2 期中考试试卷参考答案

一、填空题 1.  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}$ ; 2.  $x^2 + y^2 = (2z+3)^2 + (z+1)^2$ ; 3.  $8dx + 8dy$ ; 4.  $\frac{14}{15}$ ; 5.  $(1, 0, 1)$

二、选择题 BBDAD

三、计算题

$$1. \text{解} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy - \sin(xy)}{y^3 \tan^3 x} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{(xy)^3}{3!}}{y^3 x^3} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$2. \text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'_1 + ye^{xy}f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f'_1 + ye^{xy}f'_2) = y[yf''_{11} + ye^{xy}f''_{12}]$$

$$+ ye^{xy}[yf''_{21} + ye^{xy}f''_{22}] + y^2 e^{xy}f'_2.$$

$$3. \text{解} \quad \text{由对称性可知} \iint_D \frac{xy}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy = 0, \quad \text{令} x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r}{1+r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{2} [\ln(1+r^2)]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

四、解答题

$$1. \text{解} \quad \text{曲线在点} (1, -5, 1) \text{ 处的法平面的法向量} \vec{n}_1 = (1, -1, 2). \text{ 直线的方向向量}$$

$$\vec{s} = (4, -3, -2) \times (1, -1, -1) = (1, 1, -1). \text{ 设直线与平面的夹角为} \varphi, \text{ 方向向量与法向量的夹角为} \theta, \text{ 则有}$$

$$\sin \varphi = |\cos \theta| = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以} \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$2. \text{解} \quad \text{曲面} z = 2x^2 + y^2 \text{ 上任一点} (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 处的切平面的法向量} \vec{n}_1 = (4x_0, 2y_0, -1), \text{ 平面的法向量}$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = (4, 2, -1). \text{ 由平行可得} \frac{4x_0}{4} = \frac{2y_0}{2} = \frac{-1}{-1}, \text{ 故} x_0 = 1, y_0 = 1, z_0 = 3, \text{ 即} \vec{n}_1 = (4, 2, -1). \text{ 所以切平面方程}$$

$$\text{为} 4(x-1) + 2(y-1) - (z-3) = 0, \text{ 即} 4x + 2y - z - 3 = 0.$$

$$3. \text{解} \quad \text{上式两端同时对} y \text{ 求导, 有} \begin{cases} F'_1(1 - \frac{dx}{dy}) + F'_2(1 - \frac{dz}{dy}) = 0 \\ G'_1(\frac{dx}{dy} \cdot y + x) + G'_2 \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{z}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} F_1' \frac{dx}{dy} + F_2' \frac{dz}{dy} = F_1' + F_2' \\ yG_1' \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y}G_2' \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{z}{y^2}G_2' - xG_1' \end{cases}, \text{解之得} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_1' + F_2' & F_2' \\ \frac{z}{y^2}G_2' - xG_1' & \frac{1}{y}G_2' \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_1' & F_2' \\ yG_1' & \frac{1}{y}G_2' \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$4. \text{解 因为} \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(x,y,z)} = f_x \cos \alpha + f_y \cos \beta + f_z \cos \gamma = 2x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2y \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}(x-y).$$

$$\text{作 } L\text{-函数 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x - y + \lambda(2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1).$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = -1 + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{解之得 } x = \pm \frac{1}{2}, y = \mp \frac{1}{2}, z = 0, \text{ 所以当 } x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -\frac{1}{2}, z = 0 \text{ 时}$$

方向导数最大, 且最大值为  $\sqrt{2}$ .

## 五、证明题

$$1. \text{证明 对 } x \text{ 求偏导可得 } \frac{z - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}x}{z^2} = \varphi' \left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \text{ 故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{x - y\varphi'}, \text{ 同理 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-z\varphi'}{x - y\varphi'}.$$

$$\text{所以 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{zx}{x - y\varphi'} + \frac{-zy\varphi'}{x - y\varphi'} = z.$$

$$2. \text{证明 因为 } A = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, B = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}, C = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \text{ 由题设可知 } AC - B^2 < 0, \text{ 故 } u(x, y) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 内无极值. 而由闭}$$

区间上连续函数的性质可知,  $u(x, y)$  的最值都在  $D$  的边界上取得.