

2011-2012 第 2 期 中期参考答案

一. $(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5})$; $\sqrt{2}$; $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx$; $\frac{2}{e}$; $\arctan 2$

二. A, A, D, C, D

三. 1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = f_x + f_t \frac{dt}{dx}$; $F_x + F_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F_t \frac{dt}{dx} = 0$ 解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{F_t f_x - F_x f_t}{F_t + F_y f_t}$ (4分)

2. 原式 $= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2)^2 dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 \rho^4 dz = \frac{\pi}{28}$ (2分) (6分)

3. 设 L_1, L_2 交点为 $A(t_1, 2t_1+1, 2)$, $B(-t_2+1, t_2, 2)$ (本题方法多)

$\overrightarrow{AB} = (-t_2-t_1-1, -2-2t_1, t_2-2) \perp \vec{s}_1 = (1, 2, 0)$, $\overrightarrow{AB} \perp \vec{s}_2 = (-1, 0, 1)$

有 $\begin{cases} -5t_1-t_2=5 \\ t_1+2t_2=1 \end{cases}$ 解得 $t_1 = -\frac{11}{9}$, $t_2 = \frac{10}{9}$ $\overrightarrow{AB} = (-\frac{8}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9})$, $A(-\frac{11}{9}, -\frac{13}{9}, 2)$

$\therefore d = |\overrightarrow{AB}| = \frac{12}{9}$ (3分) L_1 与 L_2 的交点 $\frac{x+\frac{11}{9}}{-2} = \frac{y+\frac{13}{9}}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-2}$ (6分)

四. 1. (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$ 故连续. $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + o(x^3)}{x} = 0$

同理 $f_y(0, 0) = 0$. (3分)

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x^3} = 1$ 知 $x > 0$ 且 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(x, 0) > f(0, 0)$, $x < 0$ 且 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时

$f(x, 0) < f(0, 0)$. 故 $f(0, 0)$ 不为极值.

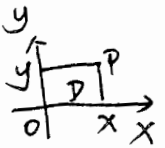
(3) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)x - f_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} x^2 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} y^2 + \right.$

$\left. \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} x^2 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} y^2 \right) \frac{o(x^3+y^3)}{x^3+y^3} \right] = 0$ 5分

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 可微.

2. $ds = \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = \sqrt{2} dx dy$; $D: 2x^2+y^2 \leq R^2$ (2分)

$\therefore A = \iint_D \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_D 1 dx dy = \sqrt{2} A(D) = \pi R^2$ (2分)

五.  $V(x,y) = \int_0^x dx \int_0^y dy \int_0^{\frac{1-x-y}{4}} dz = \frac{1}{4}xy - \frac{1}{8}x^2y - \frac{1}{16}xy^2$ (5分)

令 $F(x,y) = V(x,y) + \lambda(x + \frac{y}{2} - 1)$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = \frac{1}{4}y - \frac{1}{4}xy - \frac{1}{16}y^2 + \lambda = 0 \\ F_y = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}xy + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0 \\ x + \frac{y}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$
 解得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$ 故 $V_{\max} = \frac{1}{16}$ (6分)

六 (1) $f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0) = f(x,y) - f(x_0,y) + f(x_0,y) - f(x_0,y_0)$
 $= f_x(\xi,y)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0,\eta)(y-y_0)$ (3分)

$\therefore 0 \leq |f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0)| \leq |x-x_0| + |y-y_0|$ (2分)

由夹逼知 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$ 故 $f(x,y)$ 在 D 上连续 (1分)

(2) 用极坐标 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} = f_x \cos \theta + f_y \sin \theta = \frac{x f_x + y f_y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ (3分)

$\therefore I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} \cdot \rho d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \Big|_0^1 d\theta$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta$ (2分)

$\therefore |I| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta = 2\pi$ (1分)