2017-2 期中试题解答

1. 设l与l₁的交点为Q ,则其坐标应为(2+t,1+2t,2+t).

从而直线l的方向矢量为: $\mathbf{s} = \overline{M_0 Q} = \{t+1, 2t-1, t+2\}$.

因直线l平行于平面 π 有 $n \perp s$ 即 $n \cdot s = 0$.

即
$$(t+1)+(-2)(2t-1)+(t+2)=0$$
,解得 $t=\frac{5}{2}$.

故直线
$$l$$
 的方程为: $\frac{x-1}{7/2} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-0}{9/2}$

2.
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$$
, $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$.

$$\nabla F(1,1,2) = 2\{1,1,2\}$$
, $\nabla G(1,1,2) = \{2,2,-1\}$,

所以切矢量为 $\tau = \{1,1,2\} \times \{2,2,-1\} = -5\{1,-1,0\}$,

所求的法平面方程为x-y=0.

3. 在 xOy 面的投影曲线为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = ax, \\ z = 0. \end{cases}$

在 zOx 面的投影曲线为 $\begin{cases} z^2 = a^2 - ax, \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (-a \le z \le a).$

4.
$$z = \int_0^{x+y^2} e^{t^2} (x+y^2-t)dt + \int_{x+y^2}^1 e^{t^2} (t-x-y^2)dt$$

$$= (x+y^2) \int_0^{x+y^2} e^{t^2} dt - \int_0^{x+y^2} t e^{t^2} dt + \int_{x+y^2}^1 t e^{t^2} dt - (x+y^2) \int_{x+y^2}^1 e^{t^2} dt$$

$$\text{Fig. } z_x = \int_0^{x+y^2} e^{t^2} dt - \int_{x+y^2}^1 e^{t^2} dt \,, \qquad z_{xy} = 4y e^{(x+y^2)^2} \,.$$

5. 由题设知,方程组
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x,y), \\ F(x+z,xy) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定的隐函数 $x = x(z)$ 和 $y = y(z)$,

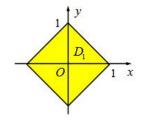
方程组两边对z 求导,得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = f_1 \frac{dx}{dz} + f_2 \frac{dy}{dz}, \\ F_1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dx}{dz}\right) + F_2 \cdot \left(y \frac{dx}{dz} + x \frac{dy}{dz}\right) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} = -\frac{xF_2 + f_2F_1}{f_2F_1 + yf_2F_2 - xf_1F_2}$$
.

6. 交换积分次序得
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x^2 \cos(xy) dy$$

= $\int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1)$.



7. 利用奇偶对称性及轮换对称性,得

$$I = \iint_{D} (4x^{2} + 9y^{2} + 1) dxdy = 13 \iint_{D} x^{2} dxdy + \iint_{D} dxdy$$

记 D_1 为区域D在第一象限的区域,则

$$I = 52 \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy + 2$$
$$= 52 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x^2 dy + 2 = \frac{19}{3}.$$

8. 设
$$A = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$
,则 $f(x,y) = xy + A$,

从而
$$A = \iint_D xy dx dy + \iint_D A dx dy$$

= $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} xy dy + A \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} A$,

解得
$$A = \frac{1}{8}$$
,故 $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{8}$.

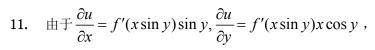
9. 旋转曲面方程为
$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
.

记 Ω 在xOy 面投影的区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 16$.所以

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv == \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 r dr \int_{\frac{1}{2}r^2}^8 r^2 dz$$

$$=2\pi \int_0^4 r^3 \left(8 - \frac{r^2}{2}\right) dr = \frac{1024}{3} \pi.$$

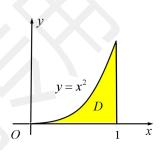
10.
$$I = \int_0^a z^2 dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 - z^2} dx dy = \pi \int_0^a z^2 (a^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{2\pi}{15} a^5$$
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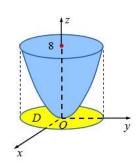
所以
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \frac{f'(x\sin y)}{5} (3\sin y + 4x\cos y)$$
,

利用偏导数的定义,得
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial n \partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4f'(0)x}{5x} = \frac{4f'(0)}{5} = 4$$
.

2017-2 (期中)-7图



2017-2 (期中) -8 图



2017-2 (期中) -9 图

12. 设所求点为
$$M(x,y)$$
,由 $\nabla f(x,y) = \{6x,2y\}$, $\mathbf{n}^{\circ} = \frac{1}{5}\{3,4\}$,得

f(x,y) 在点M(x,y) 沿着方向 $n = \{3,4\}$ 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}}(x,y) = \frac{2}{5}(9x+4y) .$$

构造拉格朗日函数 $L(x,y,\lambda) = 9x + 4y + \lambda(x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x - 45)$.

令
$$\begin{cases} L_x = 9 + 2\lambda x - 2\lambda = 0, \\ L_y = 4 + 4\lambda y = 0, \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x - 88 = 0. \end{cases}$$
 由前 2 个方程可得 $2(x-1) = 9y$,代入最后一个方程,得

y=2 , x=10 和 y=2 , x=-8 , 即受检点为 $M_1(10,2)$, $M_2(-8,-2)$.

将其代入 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}}(x,y)$, 比较可得 $M_1(10,2)$ 为所求.

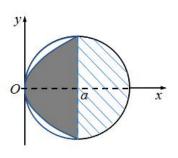
13. 区域
$$D$$
 如图所示,联立
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = ax, \\ y^2 = 2ax - x^2. \end{cases}$$

得交点(0,0),(a,a),(a,-a).

所求面积为半圆面积 (阴影部分) 与灰色部分面积之和

$$S = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2\int_0^a dy \int_{y^2/a}^a dx = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2\int_0^a (a - \frac{y^2}{a}) dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2a^2 - \frac{2}{3}a^2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + \frac{4}{3}a^2.$$

图



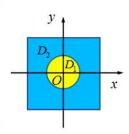
2017-2 (期中) -13

14. 记区域
$$D_1: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$$
, $D_2 = D \setminus D_1$.

记函数
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$$
 , 则

$$I = -\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dxdy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dxdy$$
$$= \iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy - 2 \iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy.$$

$$\overline{m} \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 1) dx dy = 8 \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} dx \int_{0}^{2} dy - 16 = \frac{80}{3};$$



$$\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dxdy = 2\pi \int_0^1 r^3 dr - \pi = -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以 $I = \frac{80}{3} + \pi$.

15. (1) 正确.

因为根据偏导数定义知: $f_{xx}(0,0) = \frac{\mathrm{d}f_x(x,0)}{\mathrm{d}x}\bigg|_{x=0}$, 而一元函数的可导必连续的结论知

f(x,0) = 0 在原点(0,0) 处连续.

(2) 不正确. 如

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, xy = 0, \\ 1, xy \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
在原点 $(0,0)$ 处不连续.

但是因为 f(x,0)=0, 所以 $f_x(x,0)=0$, 进而有 $f_{xx}(0,0)=0$. 类似可得 $f_{yy}(0,0)=0$.