

## 安徽大学 2021—2022 学年第二学期

### 《高等数学 A (二)》期中试卷参考答案

#### 一、选择题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1、C      2、B      3、D      4、A      5、B

#### 二、填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

6. 4

7.  $\sqrt{3}$

8. 0

9.  $\frac{e^{\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5}}(dx+2dy)$

10.  $\int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy$

#### 三、计算题 (每小题 9 分, 共 54 分)

11. 解:

$$n = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, -1, -3)$$

$$(x-2) + (y-1) + 3(z-1) = 0$$

$$x + y + 3z - 6 = 0$$

12. 解:

沿着  $y = kx$  路径趋向于 0,

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x \bullet kx}{x^2 + (kx)^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$$

$k=1$ , 极限为  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $k=2$ , 极限为  $\frac{2}{5}$ , 极限不唯一

所以在点  $(0,0)$  处二元极限不存在, 所以不连续, 不可微

13. 解:

$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^3}^x e^{x^2} dy = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} (x - x^3) dx = \frac{e}{2} - 1.$$

14. 解:

$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 dr = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

15. 解:

$$\begin{cases} 2udu - dv + dx = 0 \\ du + 2v dv - dy = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(4uv+1)dv = -dx + 2udy \Rightarrow dv = \frac{-dx + 2udy}{4uv+1} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2u}{4uv+1};$$

$$(4uv+1)du = -2vdx + dy \Rightarrow du = \frac{-2vdx + dy}{4uv+1} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2v}{4uv+1}.$$

16.

解 设  $u = xy$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $z = f(u, v)$ . 再引入记号  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = f'_1$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = f'_2$  及

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} = f''_{12}$ , 以及类似的  $f''_{11}$ ,  $f''_{21}$ ,  $f''_{22}$ . 因此

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'_1 - \frac{y}{x^2}f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf'_1 + \frac{1}{x}f'_2.$$

其中  $f'_1, f'_2$  仍为复合函数, 并且其复合关系与  $f$  的复合关系相同. 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= x \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} \\ &= x \left( xf''_{11} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{12} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \left( xf''_{21} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{22} \right) \\ &= x^2 f''_{11} + 2f''_{12} + \frac{1}{x^2} f''_{22}, \end{aligned}$$

#### 四、应用题 (共 10 分)

17. 解:

在  $P_0$  处法向量为  $(F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) \Big|_{P_0} = \left( \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right)$ , 则切平面方程为

$$\frac{x_0}{a^2}(x-x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b^2}(y-y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c^2}(z-z_0) = 0,$$

化简为:  $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{z_0}{c^2}z = 1$ , 所以切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距分别为  $\frac{a^2}{x_0}, \frac{b^2}{y_0}, \frac{c^2}{z_0}$ ,

四面体体积为  $V = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6x_0 y_0 z_0}$ .

构建拉格朗日辅助函数  $L = xyz + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = yz + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_y = zx + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_z = xy + \frac{2\lambda z}{c^2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$$

## 五、证明题（共 6 分）

18. 证明:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{yf'(u)}{f^2(u)} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xyf'(u)}{f^2(u)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{f(u)} - \frac{yf'(u)}{f^2(u)} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{f(u)} + \frac{2y^2f'(u)}{f^2(u)},$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2yf'(u)}{f^2(u)} + \frac{1}{yf(u)} + \frac{2yf'(u)}{f^2(u)} = \frac{1}{yf(u)} = \frac{z}{y^2}.$$