## 高等数学下册期中考试参考答案

一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 40 分)

2. 
$$x-5y-3z+7=0$$

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 3.  $y^2+z^2=3z$  4.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  5.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

4. 
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$

5. 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

**6.** 
$$z dx + (\cos y + z e^{yz}) dy + (x + y e^{yz}) dz$$
 **7. -3 8.** 3 **9.**  $2\pi$  **10.**  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$ 

10. 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$$

二、 $(8 \, \mathcal{G})$ 解 当  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,曲线上的点为  $M(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  . 曲线在点 M 处的切向量为

$$(x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)) = (2, 0, -2)$$
.

因此所求切线方程

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-2}, \quad \text{EP} \begin{cases} x = 1+2t, \\ y = \frac{1}{2}, \\ z = 1-2t. \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为 $2\times(x-1)+0\times(y-\frac{1}{2})-2\times(z-1)=0$ ,即x-z=0.

$$2z + 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2yz - 2xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{xyz}(yz + xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0$$

所以 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2z - 2yz + \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 2xy + \frac{1}{z}} = -\frac{z}{x}$$
. 于是  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\frac{z}{x}) = -\frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot x - z}{x^2} = \frac{2z}{x^2}$ , 由于  $z = z(1,1) = 1$ ,

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

四、(8分)解 所求积分的积分区域在极坐标系为

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 2\cos\theta, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \},$$

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所以
$$\int_0^2 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho \cdot \rho \, \mathrm{d}\rho = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{9}.$$

五、(10 分)解 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xzf_1' - 2xf_2' - \frac{y}{x^2}g'$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} (2xzf_1' - 2xf_2' - \frac{y}{x^2}g')$$

$$=2xz[f_{11}''+2yzf_{12}'']-2x(f_{21}''+2yzf_{22}'')-\frac{1}{r^2}g'-\frac{y}{r^3}g''$$

$$=2xzf_{11}''+(4xyz^2-2x)f_{12}''-4xyzf_{22}''-\frac{1}{x^3}(xg'+yg'').$$

六、 $(10 \, \text{分})$ 解 过点M(4,0,-1),且平行于平面x-4y+3z-10=0的平面的方程为 (x-4)-4y+3(z+1)=0,  $\mathbb{E}[x-4y+3z-1=0]$ .

直线  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z+1}{2}$  的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = 3 + t, \\ z = 2t - 1 \end{cases}$$

代入平面方程x-4y+3z-1=0,得

$$t-4(3+t)+3(2t-1)-1=0$$
,

解得  $t = \frac{16}{3}$ . 代入参数方程得平面与已知直线的交点坐标为  $P(\frac{16}{3}, \frac{25}{3}, \frac{29}{3})$ ,于是

$$\overrightarrow{MP} = (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{25}{3}, \frac{32}{3})$$
.

过点 P 与点 M 的直线方程为  $\frac{x-4}{4} = \frac{y}{25} = \frac{z+1}{32}$ .

七、 $(10 \, f)$ 解 设 P(x, y, z) 是曲面 S 上的任意一点,它到平面  $\pi$  的距离为

$$d = \frac{1}{3} |x + 2y + 2z - 2|,$$

设  $L = d = (x + 2y + 2z - 2)^2 + \lambda(8 + x^2 + 4y^2 - z^2)$ , 令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2(x+2y+2z-2) + 2\lambda x = 0, & (1) \\ L_y = 4(x+2y+2z-2) + 8\lambda y = 0, & (2) \\ L_z = 4(x+2y+2z-2) - 2\lambda z = 0, & (3) \\ L_\lambda = 8 + x^2 + 4y^2 - z^2 = 0, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$L_{x} = 4(x+2y+2z-2) + 8\lambda y = 0,$$
 (2)

$$\int L = 4(x+2y+2z-2) - 2\lambda z = 0,$$
 (3)

$$L_{x} = 8 + x^{2} + 4y^{2} - z^{2} = 0,$$
 (4)

由(1)、(2)和(3)式得 $x = -\frac{z}{2}$ ,  $y = -\frac{z}{4}$ ,代入(4)式得z = 4,舍去z = -4,于是x = -2, y = -1,

因此(-2,-1,4) 是唯一的驻点. 由问题知最近距离是存在的,故所求点为(-2,-1,4) ,所求最 近距离为

$$d_{\min} = \frac{1}{3} |(-2) + 2 \times (-1) + 2 \times 4 - 2| = \frac{2}{3}.$$

八、 $(6\, \mathcal{G})$ 解 因为 f(x,y) 为连续函数,由二重积分的中值定理得,  $\exists (\xi,\eta) \in D$ ,使得

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \sigma = \pi r^{2} \cdot f(\xi, \eta),$$

又由于 D 是以  $(x_0, y_0)$  为圆心, r 为半径的圆,所以当  $r \to 0$  时,  $(\xi, \eta) \to (x_0, y_0)$ , 于是

$$\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$= \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \cdot \pi r^2 f(\xi, \eta) = \lim_{r \to 0} f(\xi, \eta)$$

$$= \lim_{(\xi, \eta) \to (x_0, y_0)} f(\xi, \eta) = f(x_0, y_0).$$