

高等数学下期中模拟题(二)答案

一. 单项选择题(共5道小题, 每小题3分, 共15分)



1. 设函数
$$f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}$$
, 其中 $\alpha > 0$ 为常数, 则 $f(x,y)$

在(0,0)处()

A. 连续但不可偏导; B. 可偏导但不连续;

C. 可微且 $df|_{(0,0)} = 0$; D. $f_x(x,y)$ 和 $f_y(x,y)$ 在(0,0)处连续.

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 由于 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}} = 0 = f(0,0)$ 则函数 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{1+\alpha} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\alpha} = 0$$

同理 $f_y(0,0) = 0$ 则函数f(x,y)在(0,0)可偏导

一. 单项选择题(共5道小题,每小题3分,共15分) 1. 设函数 $f(x,y)=(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}$,其中 $\alpha>0$ 为常数,则f(x,y)

在(0,0)处(<u>C</u> <u>D</u>).

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C. 可微且 $df|_{(0,0)} = 0$; D. $f_x(x,y)$ 和 $f_y(x,y)$ 在(0,0)处连续.

解
$$f_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \\ \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}}} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
因为
$$\frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}}} \le \left| \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}}} \right| = \left| 2x^{\alpha} \right|$$

2. 已知D为顶点坐标为A(1,1),B(-1,1)和C(-1,-1)的三角形区域,

$$D_1$$
为 D 在第一象限部分, 则 $\iint (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy$ 等于(A).

A.2
$$\iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy$$
; B.2 $\iint_{D} xy dx dy$;

$$C.4\int\int (xy + \cos x \sin y) dxdy; \qquad D.0.$$

$$\iint_{D} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} \cos x \sin y dx dy \qquad (-1,-1)$$

3. 设有直线
$$L$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x-y-4z+1=0\\ x+y-3=0 \end{cases}$$
 和曲面 $z=x^2-y^2+z^2$ 在



点(1,1,1)的切平面为 π ,则直线L和平面 π 的位置关系为(C).

A $L \in \pi$; B $L \parallel \pi$; C $L \perp \pi$; D $L = \pi$ 斜交.

解 直线
$$L$$
的方向向量为 $\Gamma=\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (4,-4,2)$

$$F = x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - z$$
 $F_x = 2x, F_y = -2y, F_z = 2z - 1$ 曲面 $z = x^2 - y^2 + z^2$ 在点(1,1,1)的切平面 π 法向量

$$n = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(1,1,1)} = (2,-2,1)$$
 因为 $\Gamma || n$ 则 $L \perp \pi$.

4. 设空间曲线
$$\Gamma$$
: $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 在点 $P(-1,1,1)$ 的切线的方向向量为 \vec{a} ,

则函数
$$u=x^2+2y^2-3z^2$$
在点 $M(2,-1,-1)$ 处沿方向 \vec{a} 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{a}}|_{M}=(\mathbf{D})$. A $-2\sqrt{6}$; B $2\sqrt{6}$; C 12 或 -12 ; D $2\sqrt{6}$ 或 $-2\sqrt{6}$.

对
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$
 求全微分得
$$\begin{cases} 2xdx + 2ydy = 0 \\ dx + dy + dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

将点P(-1,1,1)代入得 $\begin{cases} -dx + dy = 0 \\ dx + dy + dz = 0 \end{cases}$ 別 $\vec{a} \parallel (1,1,-2) \parallel \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1,1,-2)$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{a}} \mid_{M} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) \mid_{M} \cdot \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1,1,-2)\right) = (4,-4,6) \cdot \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1,1,-2)\right) = \mp 2\sqrt{6}.$

5. 设函数f具有一阶连续偏导数, 若 $f(x,x^2)=x^3$,



$$f_x(x,x^2) = x^2 - 2x^4 \text{QI} f_y(x,x^2) = (A).$$

A
$$x + x^3$$
; B $2x^2 + 2x^4$; C $x^2 + x^5$; D $2x + 2x^2$.

$$f(x,x^2) = x^3$$
两边对 x 求偏导数得

$$f_x(x,x^2)+2xf_y(x,x^2)=3x^2$$

将
$$f_x(x,x^2) = x^2 - 2x^4$$
代入得

$$f_y(x,x^2) = x + x^3.$$



1.函数
$$u = e^{-\pi z} \cos \frac{x}{y}$$
在点 $M(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{\pi}, 0)$ 处的全微分 $du = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi(dx - \frac{\pi}{4}dy + dz)$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y}e^{-\pi z}\sin\frac{x}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y^2}e^{-\pi z}\sin\frac{x}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\pi e^{-\pi z}\cos\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{\mathsf{M}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{\mathsf{M}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{\mathsf{M}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\bigg|_{\mathbf{u}} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\bigg|_{\mathbf{u}} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\bigg|_{\mathbf{u}} dz = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi(dx - \frac{\pi}{4}dy + dz).$$



2.设
$$u = z^2 - 2xy + y^2$$
在点 $(1,-1,\frac{1}{2})$ 处方向导数的最小值为= $-\sqrt{21}$.

解 函数
$$u = z^2 - 2xy + y^2$$
在点 $M(1,-1,\frac{1}{2})$ 处方向导数的最小值为该函数在M点梯度向量模长的相反数.

$$gradu = (-2y, -2x + 2y, 2z)$$

$$gradu|_{M} = (2, -4, 1)$$

$$\|gradu|_{\mathbf{M}}\|=\sqrt{21}.$$



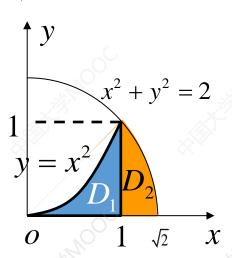
3.交换二次积分的次序(其中f(x,y)连续)

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} f(x,y) dx.$$

$$\iiint_{D_1} dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2} - x^2} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

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





4.使二重积分 $\iint (4-4x^2-y^2)dxdy$ 达到最大的平面区域D为

$$\{(x,y) | 4x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}.$$

解 使二重积分 $\iint_D (4-4x^2-y^2)dxdy$ 达到最大的平面区域D为

被积函数 $4-4x^2-y^2 \ge 0$ 的平面区域.

即
$$\{(x,y) | 4x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$$
.



5.设
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, \varphi(xy))$$
其中 f, φ 可微,则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (2x^2 + 2y^2)f_1$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf_1 + y\varphi'f_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2yf_1 + x\varphi'f_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} x - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (2x^2 + 2y^2) f_1.$$

三.计算下来各题(每小题8分,共16分)



1.设 $z = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy}) + \frac{y}{g(x^2 + v^2)}$, 其中f具有二阶连续偏导数,

$$g$$
二阶可导,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf_1 + ye^{xy}f_2 - \frac{2xyg'}{g^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \left(-2y f_{11} + x e^{xy} f_{12} \right) + (1 + x y e^{xy}) f_2 + y e^{xy} \left(-2y f_{21} + x e^{xy} f_{22} \right)$$

$$-\frac{(2xg'+2xyg''\cdot 2y)g^2-2xyg'\cdot 2gg'\cdot 2y}{g^4}$$

三.计算下来各题(每小题8分,共16分)



2.设
$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$$
空间 R^3 中动点 $(x(t), y(t), z(t))^T$ 的向径。

证明:
$$\|\vec{r}(t)\| = c \Leftrightarrow$$
內积 $<\vec{r}'(t),\vec{r}(t)>=0.(c$ 为常数)

解 必要性:
$$\|\vec{r}(t)\| = c \Rightarrow \langle \vec{r}(t), \vec{r}(t) \rangle = c^2$$

两边对
$$t$$
求导得: $2 < \vec{r}'(t), \vec{r}(t) >= 0 \Longrightarrow < \vec{r}'(t), \vec{r}(t) >= 0$

充分性:
$$\langle \vec{r}'(t), \vec{r}(t) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d \langle \vec{r}(t), \vec{r}(t) \rangle}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow <\vec{r}(t),\vec{r}(t)>=$$
常数, $\Rightarrow ||\vec{r}(t)||=c$.



1.计算二重积分 $I = \iint \ln(1+x^2+y^2) dxdy$,

其中D是由 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 与坐标轴所围的第一象限的闭区域.

$$I = \iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2) \ dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 \ln(1+\rho^2)\rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^4 \ln(1+t)dt$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} (5 \ln 5 - 4).$$



2.设函数f连续,平面有界闭区域D由确定 $|y| \le |x| \le 1$ 。

证明:
$$\iint_D f\left(x^2 + y^2\right) dx dy = \pi \int_0^1 x f\left(x\right) dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\pi - 4 \arccos \frac{1}{x}\right) x f\left(x\right) dx.$$

$$\iint_{D} f(x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy = 4 \iint_{D_{1}} f(x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy$$

$$= 4 \left(\int_{0}^{1} d\rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(\rho) \rho d\theta + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} d\rho \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{\rho}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(\rho) \rho d\theta \right)$$

$$=\pi\int_0^1 f(\rho)\rho d\rho + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (\pi - 4\arccos\frac{1}{\rho})f(\rho)\rho d\rho.$$

3.设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > 0$, 函数u(x, y, z) = f(r), 其中f 具有二阶连续偏导数

(1) 把
$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$
表示成 r 的函数;

(2) 若u满足 $\Delta u = 0$,求f(r).

则 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) + f'(r) \frac{2}{r}.$

$$\text{(2) } \exists u \text{ in } \text{MED} u = 0, \quad \text{AC}(r).$$

$$\text{(1) } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r)\frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(r)\cdot\frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r)\cdot\frac{r - x \cdot \frac{x}{r}}{r^2} = f''(r)(\frac{x}{r})^2 + f'(r)\frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}$$

同理可得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} = f''(r)(\frac{y}{r})^2 + f'(r)\frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r)(\frac{z}{r})^2 + f'(r)\frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3}$

同理可得
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x} = f''(r)(\frac{y}{r})^2 + f'(r)\frac{r^2 + y}{r^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x} = f''(r)(\frac{z}{r})^2 + f'(r)\frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3}$



3.设
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > 0$$
, 函数 $u(x, y, z) = f(r)$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数

(1) 把
$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$
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$$\Delta u = 0$$
, 求 $f(r)$.
$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) + f'(r) \frac{2}{r}$$

解 (2)
$$f''(r) + f'(r) \frac{2}{r} = 0$$
,

解微分方程得
$$f(r) = -\frac{C_1}{r} + C_2$$
.

五. (12分) 求函数 $f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 6xy + y^2$ 在闭区域 $x^2 + 2y^2 \le 3$ 上的最值. $\begin{cases} f_x = 4x + 6y = 0 \\ f_y = 6x + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$ 得驻点(0,0), f(0,0) = 0

比较函数值可得在(1,-1),(-1,1)取得最小值 $f(\pm 1,\mp 1)=-3$, 在 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\sqrt{2})$, $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},-\sqrt{2})$ 取得最大值 $f(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\pm \sqrt{2})=\frac{21}{2}$. 六(10分)设函数f(t)在[0,+ ∞)上连续,且满足



$$f(t) = e^{4\pi t^2} + \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 4t^2} f(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy, \quad \Re f(x).$$

f(t) =
$$e^{4\pi t^2} + 2\pi \int_0^{2t} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\rho\right) \cdot \rho d\rho$$

两端同时关于t求导数,可得 $f'(t) = 8\pi t e^{4\pi t^2} + 8\pi t f(t)$, 且f(0) = 1

解微分方程得
$$f(t) = 4\pi t^2 e^{4\pi t^2} + C e^{4\pi t^2}$$
 由 $f(0) = 1$,得 $C = 1$

因此
$$f(t) = 4\pi t^2 e^{4\pi t^2} + e^{4\pi t^2}$$
.

七. (8分) 设函数 $F(x,y) = f(x)g(y) = \varphi(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$, 其中 f,g,φ 连续

证明:
$$F(x,y) = C_2 e^{C_1(x^2+y^2)}$$
, 其中 C_1, C_2 为任取常数.

解 对
$$f(x)g(y) = \varphi(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$
两边分别求偏导得
$$f'(x)g(y) = \varphi'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, f(x)g'(y) = \varphi'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
 从而 $yf'(x)g(y) = xf(x)g'(y)$

离变量得
$$\frac{f'(x)}{vf(x)} = \frac{g'(y)}{vg(y)} = C_1 C_1$$
为常数

分离变量得 $\frac{f'(x)}{xf(x)} = \frac{g'(y)}{yg(y)} = C_1$ C_1 为常数 $f(x) = C_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}C_1 x^2}$, $g(y) = C_3 e^{\frac{1}{2}C_1 y^2}$, $\Rightarrow F(x,y) = C_2 C_3 e^{\frac{C_1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} = \tilde{C}_2 e^{\tilde{C}_1(x^2 + y^2)}$.