

高等数学下期中模拟题(一)答案

一. 单项选择题(每小题4分, 共20分)



1. 曲面 $z = \sin x \sin y \sin(x + y)$ 上点($\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$)处法线与z轴夹角

的正弦为(C).

A.
$$\frac{2\sqrt{26}}{13}$$
; B. $\frac{3\sqrt{26}}{26}$; C. $\frac{\sqrt{65}}{13}$; D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}$.

解 切平面的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (z_x, z_y, -1)|_{(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})} = \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, -1\right) ||(3, 1, -4)|$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot (0, 0, 1)}{\|\vec{n}\|} = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{26}}, \qquad \sin\theta = \sqrt{\frac{5}{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{13}.$$

2. 设
$$D: x^2 + y^2 \le r^2$$
, 则 $\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D e^{x^2 - y^2} \cos(x + y) dx dy = (C)$.

A. π ; B. $\frac{1}{r}$; C.1; D. -1 .

$$\lim_{r\to 0}\frac{1}{\pi r^2}\iint_D e^{x^2-y^2}\cos(x+y)dxdy$$

$$= \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} e^{\xi^2 - \eta^2} \cos(\xi + \eta) \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$= \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} e^{rr} \cos(\zeta + \eta) \cdot \pi r$$

$$= \lim_{r \to 0} e^{\xi^2 - \eta^2} \cos(\xi + \eta)$$

$$= \lim_{r \to 0} e^{\xi^2 - \eta^2} \cos(\xi + \eta)$$

$$= 1$$

3. 二次积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho$ 可以写成(D).



A.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{y-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx;$$
 B. $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx;$ C. $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) dy;$ D. $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy.$

$$\iint_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x-x^{2}}} f(x, y) dy.$$

4. 设 $f(x,y) = e^{x+y} \left[x^{\frac{1}{3}} (y-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}} (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]$, 则在(0,1)点处的两个

偏导数 $f_x(0,1)$ 和 $f_v(0,1)$ 的情况为(B). A. $f_x(0,1)$ 不存在, $f_y(0,1) = \frac{4}{3}e$; B. $f_x(0,1) = \frac{1}{3}e$, $f_y(0,1) = \frac{4}{3}e$;

 $C. f_x(0,1) = \frac{1}{3}e, f_y(0,1)$ 不存在; D. 两个偏导数都不存在.

 $f_{x}(0,1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 1) - f(0,1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{e^{\Delta x + 1}(\Delta x - 1)^{\frac{2}{3}} - e}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{3}e$

 $f_{y}(0,1) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,1+\Delta y) - f(0,1)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{e^{1+\Delta y} (1+\Delta y)^{\frac{1}{3}} - e}{\Delta y} = \frac{4}{3}e.$

5. 在曲线x = t, $y = -t^2$, $z = t^3$ 的所有切线中与平面



A 只有一条; B 只有2条; C 至少有3条; D 不存在.

解 曲线
$$x = t, y = -t^2, z = t^3$$
的所有切线方向向量为 $\vec{\Gamma} = (1, -2t, 3t^2)$

平面
$$x + 2y + z = 4$$
的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (1, 2, 1)$

$$\vec{n} \perp \vec{\Gamma} \Leftrightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\Gamma} = 0$$

x + 2y + z = 4平行的切线(B).

即
$$1-4t+3t^2=0$$
,解得 $t=1$, $t=\frac{1}{3}$.



1.函数
$$u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
在点 $M(1,2,-2)$ 处的梯度grad $u|_{M} = \frac{2}{9}(1,2,-2)$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\operatorname{grad} u\Big|_{M} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)_{M} = \left(\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{-4}{9}\right) = \frac{2}{9}(1, 2, -2).$$



2.设
$$f(x,y) = \arctan \sqrt{x^y}$$
, 则 $f_x(x,1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$.

$$f(x,1) = \arctan \sqrt{x},$$



3.设
$$z = z(x, y)$$
由方程 $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$ 确定,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{z^2}{(z+x)^3}$.

解 对方程
$$\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$$
两边微分得 $\frac{zdx - xdz}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z}dz - \frac{1}{y}dy$

$$dz = \frac{z}{z+x}dx - \frac{z^2}{y(z+x)}dy, \qquad \text{III} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{z+x}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(z+x) - z(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+1)}{(z+x)^2} = -\frac{z^2}{(z+x)^3}.$$



4.设 $u = 2xy - z^2$, 则u在点M(2, -1, 1)处方向导数的最大值为 $2\sqrt{6}$.

解 函数 $u = 2xy - z^2$ 在点M(2, -1, 1)处方向导数的最大值为该函数在M点梯度向量模长.

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

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

$$\|gradu|_{\mathbf{M}}\|=2\sqrt{6}.$$



5.设椭球面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$,则它在点 $M(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ 处切平面

方程为
$$x+2y-z=2$$
.

$$F = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1$$
, $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 4y$, $F_z = 2z$)

切平面法向量为
$$\vec{n} = (2x, 4y, 2z)|_{M} = (1, 2, -1)$$

切平面方程为
$$x - \frac{1}{2} + 2(y - \frac{1}{2}) - (z + \frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

即:
$$x + 2y - z = 2$$
.

三. (10分) 设 $z = f(e^{x+y}, \frac{x}{y})$,其中f 具有二阶连续的偏导数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{x+y} f_1 + \frac{1}{y} f_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{x+y} f_1 + e^{x+y} (e^{x+y} f_{11} - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{12}) + \frac{1}{y} (e^{x+y} f_{21} - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{22}) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2$$

$$= e^{x+y} f_1 + e^{2(x+y)} f_{11} - e^{x+y} \frac{x-y}{y^2} f_{12} - \frac{x}{y^3} f_{22} - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2.$$

四. 计算二重积分 $I = \iint (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$,其中D是由 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

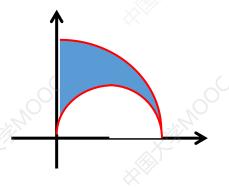


和
$$x^2 + y^2 = ax$$
及 $x = 0$ 所围在第一象限的区域 $(a > 0)$.

$$I = \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 \\ x \ge 0, y \ge 0}} (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy - \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 \le ax \\ y \ge 0}} (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a (1-\rho)\rho d\rho - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a\cos\theta} (1-\rho)\rho d\rho$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8}a^2-(\frac{\pi}{6}-\frac{2}{9})a^3.$$



五. (12分) 讨论函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$



在点(0,0)处(1)偏导数的存在性;(2)偏导数的连续性;(3)可微性.

(1)
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} = 0$$
 同理 $f_y(0,0) = 0$

所以函数f(x,y)在点(0,0)处的偏导数存在.

(2)
$$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
, $f_x(x,y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f_x(x,y)$ 不存在, 所以函数 $f_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)处不连续.

同理函数 $f_{y}(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)处不连续.

五. (12分) 讨论函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

在点(0,0)处(1)偏导数的存在性;(2)偏导数的连续性;(3)可微性.

(3) 因为
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-\left(f_x(0,0)x+f_y(0,0)y\right)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0,$$

所以函数f(x,y)在点(0,0)处可微.



六(10分)求球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3z = 0$$
与平面 $2x - 3y + 5z - 4 = 0$
的交线在点(1, 1, 1)处的切线和法平面方程.

解 分别对两个方程关于
$$x$$
求偏导得
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2yy' + 2zz' - 3z' = 0 \\ 2 - 3y' + 5z' = 0 \end{cases}$$
 将点 $(1,1,1)$ 代入得
$$\begin{cases} 2y' - z' = -2 \\ 3y' - 5z' = 2 \end{cases}$$
 解得
$$\begin{cases} y'(1) = -\frac{12}{7} \\ z'(1) = -\frac{10}{7} \end{cases}$$
 切向量为 $(7,-12,-10)$ 切线方程为
$$\frac{x-1}{7} = \frac{y-1}{-12} = \frac{z-1}{-10}$$

法平面方程为7(x-1)-12(y-1)-10(z-1)=0, 即7x-12y-10z+15=0.

七. (10分)已知平面两定点A(1,3),B(4,2),试在方程为



$$\frac{x^2}{Q} + \frac{y^2}{A} = 1(x \ge 0, y \ge 0)$$
圆上求一点 C ,使 ΔABC 的面积最大?

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \sqrt{10}, \ \overrightarrow{AB} = (3,-1)$$

椭圆上一点(x,y)到直线AB的距离

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |x + 3y - 10|$$

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |x + 3y - 10|$$

 $\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}},\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$,(3,0),(0,2)代入比较, $L(x,y,\lambda) = (x+3y-10)^2 + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{0} + \frac{y^2}{1} - 1)$ $\triangle ABC$ 的面积在(3,0)处最大.

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2(x+3y-10) + \frac{2}{9}\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 6(x+3y-10) + \frac{1}{2}\lambda y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} - 1 = 0$$

$$4 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}, y = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(3,0), (0,2) \notin \lambda \mapsto$$

八(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
$$f(t) = 4\pi t^2 e^{4\pi t^2} + e^{4\pi t^2}$$
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