

### 高等数学下册期中考试参考答案 2021年05月

主讲: 张芳

#### 一. 填空题(每小题3分, 共15分)



1. 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\sin(x^2 y)}{x^2 + y^2} = \underline{\qquad}$$

$$\left|\frac{\sin(x^2y)}{x^2+y^2}\right| \le \left|\frac{x^2y}{2xy}\right| = \left|\frac{x}{2}\right| \xrightarrow{x\to 0} 0$$

2. 函数
$$z = z(x, y)$$
由方程 $(x+1)z - y^2 = x^2 f(x-z, y)$ 确定,  
其中函数 $f(u, v)$ 可微,则 $dz|_{(0,1)} = _____.$ 

解 方程两边微分:

$$zdx + (x+1)dz - 2ydy = 2xdxf + x^2[f_u(dx-dz) + f_vdy],$$
将(0,1,1)代入上式得 $dz|_{(0,1)} = -dx + 2dy$ 



$$3. u = 2xy - z^2$$
在点 $(2,-1,1)$ 处的方向导数的最大值为\_\_\_\_.

$$gradu = (2y, 2x, -2z) \Big|_{(2,-1,1)} = (-2,4,-2),$$

方向导数的最大值为 
$$||gradu|| = 2\sqrt{6}$$
.

4. 设
$$z = \frac{y^2}{3x} + \varphi(x, y)$$
,且 $\varphi$ 为可微函数,则 $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 = ____.$ 

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + \varphi_x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{3x} + \varphi_y, \quad x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 = \underline{x^2 \varphi_x - xy \varphi_y}.$$

5. 设区域 
$$(D) = \left\{ (x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 \right\}, \quad \iiint_{(D)} (x+y+1) d\sigma = \underline{\pi ab}.$$



1. 设
$$z = f(x^2y, \frac{y}{x})$$
, 其中 $f$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xyf_1 - \frac{y}{x^2}f_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2xf_1 + 2x^3yf_{11} + yf_{12} - \frac{1}{x^2}f_2 - \frac{y}{x^3}f_{22}$$



2. 设z = z(x, y)是由方程 $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$  确定的隐函数,求z = z(x, y)的极值.

解 设
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18$$
, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x - 3y}{y + z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{10y - 3x - z}{y + z}, \quad (y + z \neq 0)$$

驻点为(9,3,3)和(-9,-3,-3),

极小值为3,极大值为-3.



3.已知方程组
$$\begin{cases} xu + yv = 0\\ yu + xv = 1 \end{cases}$$
确定了隐函数 $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y),$ 

求
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
及 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ .

解 方程组微分得:  $\begin{cases} xdu + ydv = -udx - vdy \\ ydu + xdv = -udy - vdx \end{cases}$ 

$$du = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -udx - vdy & y \\ -udy - vdx & x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}}, \quad dv = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & -udx - vdy \\ y & -udy - vdx \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}},$$

$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & -udx - vdy \\ y & -udy - vdx \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{vy - ux}{x^2 - y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{vy - ux}{x^2 - y^2}.$$



4. 求曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \\ v^2 + z^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$  在点  $P\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  处的切线与法平面方程.

解 
$$\begin{cases} 2xdx + 2ydy = 0 \\ 2ydy + 2zdz = 0 \end{cases}$$
 代入点 P得:  $dx = -dy = dz$ ,

切线方程为: 
$$\frac{x-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}}{1} = \frac{y-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}}{-1} = \frac{z-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}}{1}$$
,

法平面方程为:  $x-y+z=\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$ .



5. 已知曲线  $\begin{cases} y = 2x \\ z = x^2 + y^2 - 4 \end{cases}$  在点(1,2,1)处的切向量  $\vec{a}$ 与z轴正向的夹角

为锐角,求函数 $f = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 在点(1,2,1)处沿向量 $\vec{a}$ 的方向导数.

$$\begin{cases}
dy = 2dx \\
dz = 2xdx + 2ydy
\end{cases}$$

代入点得: (dx,-dy,dz) = (1,2,10)

$$\vec{a}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{105}}$$
 (1,2,10),  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{14}}$ 



6. 计算积分
$$I = \iint_{(D)} |x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy$$
,其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ .

$$I = \iint_{1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy + \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^2 (\rho^2 - 1) \rho d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (1 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = 5\pi$$



7. 计算
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 x \sin \frac{y}{x} dx$$
.

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 x \sin \frac{y}{x} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x \sin \frac{y}{x} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (-x^2 \cos \frac{y}{x}) \Big|_0^x dx = \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos 1)$$



8. 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = az$ 与 $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  (a > 0)围成的立体体积.

$$V = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} (2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a}) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a (2a - \rho - \frac{\rho^2}{a}) \rho d\rho = \frac{5}{6} \pi a^3$$



9. 计算∭
$$z^2 dV$$
,其中 $(V) = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \frac{(x-1)^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z-1)^2}{c^2} \le 1 \right\}$ .

$$\begin{cases} x - 1 = ar \sin \varphi \cos \theta, & 0 \le \varphi \le \pi \\ y = br \sin \varphi \sin \theta, & 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ z - 1 = cr \cos \varphi, & 0 \le r \le 1 \end{cases} dV = abcr^2 \sin \varphi dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\iiint_{(V)} z^2 dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (1 + cr \cos \varphi)^2 abcr^2 \sin \varphi dr$$
$$= 4\pi abc (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15}c^2)$$



10. 已知向量值函数 
$$\vec{w} = \vec{f}(\vec{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 u_2 u_3 \\ u_2 \sin u_1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{u} = \vec{g}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \ln x_1 \cos x_2 \\ x_2 + \sin x_1 \\ x_1^2 e^{x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

求复合函数 $(f \circ g)$ 在(1,0)点处的导数.

$$D\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} u_2 u_3 & u_1 u_3 & u_1 u_2 \\ u_2 \cos u_1 & \sin u_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1} \cos x_2 & -\ln x_1 \sin x_2 \\ \cos x_1 & 1 \\ 2x_1 e^{x_2} & x_1^2 e^{x_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D\vec{w} \mid_{(1,0)} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin 1 & 0 \\ \sin 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

A STATE ON GUID

## 三、(本题9分)讨论 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{|x|+|y|} & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的连续性和可微性.

解 1.:: 
$$0 \le \frac{|xy|}{|x|+|y|} \le \frac{|xy|}{2\sqrt{|xy|}} = \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{2} \to 0$$
, 连续;

3. 
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{|\Delta x| + |\Delta y|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$$
 极限不存在,不可微.
$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y = k \Delta x}} \frac{k \Delta x^2}{|\Delta x|^2 (1 + |k|)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}} = \frac{k}{(1 + |k|)\sqrt{1 + k^2}},$$

四. (本题8分)求抛物面  $z = 1 + x^2 + y^2$ 的一个切平面,使得它与该抛物面及圆柱面  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 围成的立体体积最小,写出切平面方程 并求出最小体积.



# 证明 切平面的方程: $z = 2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2$ , $V = \iint_{(x-1)^2 + y^2 \le 1} [1 + x^2 + y^2 - (2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2)] d\sigma$ $= \frac{1}{2}(3 - 4x_0 + 2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2)\pi$ 令gradV = 0, 得 $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 0)$ , $V_{min} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

切平面的方程为:z=2x.

五.(本题8分)若 $\forall t > 0$ , 有 $f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y)$ , 则函数f(x,y)

称为n次齐次函数.证明: 若f(x,y)可微,则f(x,y)是n次

齐次函数的充要条件是:  $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = nf(x, y)$ .

#### 证明 必要条件

 $\forall t > 0$ , 有 $f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y)$ 对t求导得:

两边对t求导得:

$$xf_1(tx,ty) + yf_2(tx,ty) = nt^{n-1}f(x,y)$$

令
$$t = 1$$
得: $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = nf(x, y)$ .

五.(本题8分)若 $\forall t > 0$ ,有 $f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y)$ ,则函数f(x,y)



称为n次齐次函数.证明:若f(x,y)可微,则f(x,y)是n次

齐次函数的充要条件是:  $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = nf(x, y)$ .

证明 充分条件 令 F(t) = f(tx, ty), (t > 0)

对t求导得:  $\frac{dF}{dt} = xf_1(tx,ty) + yf_2(tx,ty)$ 

两边乘以t得:  $t\frac{dF}{dt} = txf_1(tx,ty) + tyf_2(tx,ty) = nf(tx,ty) = nF(t)$ 

积分得:  $F(t) = Ct^n$ ,  $\diamondsuit t = 1$ 得: F(1) = C

 $\therefore F(t) = F(1)t^n, \text{ } \text{!! } f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y).$