

2022~2023 学年第二学期第一次月考试卷参考答案

《高等数学 2B》(共 3 页)

考试时间: 2023 年 3 月 31 日 (14:00-16:00)

题号	一	二	三	成绩	核分人签字
得分					

一、计算题 (每小题 8 分, 共 32 分)

1. 设函数 $z(x, y) = e^{-x} \sin \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{\pi})}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{\pi})}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -e^{-x} \sin \frac{x}{y} + e^{-x} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-x} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{\pi})} = \pi e^{-2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{\pi})} = -2\pi^2 e^{-2}.$$

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

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f'_2 = f'_1 \cdot e^y + f'_2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f'_1 \cdot e^y + e^y [f''_{11} \cdot xe^y + f''_{13}] + f''_{21} \cdot xe^y + f''_{23} \\ &= e^y f'_1 + xe^{2y} f''_{11} + e^y f''_{13} + xe^y f''_{21} + f''_{23}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 + 8y^3 - 24xy$ 的极值.

$$\text{解: 由 } \begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2 - 24y = 0, \\ f'_y = 24y^2 - 24x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得驻点 } P_1(0, 0), P_2(4, 2).$$

$$f''_{xx} = 6x, f''_{xy} = -24, f''_{yy} = 48y.$$

在 $P_1(0, 0)$ 处, $A = C = 0, B^2 - AC > 0$, 故 $P_1(0, 0)$ 不是极值点;

在 $P_2(4, 2)$ 处, $A = 24, C = 96, B^2 - AC < 0$, 且 $A > 0$, 故 $P_2(4, 2)$ 是极小值点,

函数 $f(x, y)$ 有极小值 $f(4, 2) = -64$.

4. 求旋转椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上平行于平面 $x + y + 2z = 0$ 的切平面方程.

解: 设切点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 令 $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + z^2 - 1$, 则

$$F'_x \Big|_{M_0} = \frac{x_0}{2}, F'_y \Big|_{M_0} = 2y_0, F'_z \Big|_{M_0} = 2z_0.$$

由于切平面平行于 $x + y + 2z = 0$, 令 $\left(\frac{x_0}{2}, 2y_0, 2z_0\right) = k(1, 1, 2)$, 则

$x_0 = 2k, y_0 = \frac{1}{2}k, z_0 = k$, 代入椭球面方程 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, 有

$$k^2 + \frac{k^2}{4} + k^2 = 1, \therefore k = \pm \frac{2}{3}, \quad \text{切点为 } M_0\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \text{ 或 } M_0\left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right).$$

故所求切平面方程为 $x + y + 2z = \pm 3$.

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二、计算题（第 1-3 小题每小题 8 分，第 4 小题 12 分，共 36 分）

1. 设 $u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, f 为可微函数, 由方程 $3x + y^3 + 2z^2 = 6xyz$ 确定了隐函数

$z = z(x, y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 在 $M(1, 1, 1)$ 处的值.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \cdot \left(2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right).$$

令 $F(x, y, z) = 3x + y^3 + 2z^2 - 6xyz$, 则

$$F'_x = 3 - 6yz, \quad F'_z = 4z - 6xy, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = -\frac{3 - 6yz}{4z - 6xy},$$

$$\therefore \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_M = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_M = f'(3) \cdot (2 - 3) = -f'(3).$$

2. 求函数 $f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y \sin(x + y)$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq \pi\}$ 上的最大值与最小值.

$$\text{解: 由 } \begin{cases} f'_x = \sin y [\cos x \sin(x + y) + \sin x \cos(x + y)] = \sin y \sin(2x + y) = 0, \\ f'_y = \sin x \sin(x + 2y) = 0, \end{cases}$$

在区域 D 内, 得到唯一驻点 $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$, $f(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$.

在区域 D 的边界上, $f(x, y) \equiv 0$.

由于 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 上连续, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上必取得最大值与最小值, 且最大值与最小值在 D 内的驻点处或者在 D 的边界上取得.

综上, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最小值为 0, 最大值为 $f(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$.

3. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 = 3y, \\ 2xy = 9z \end{cases}$ 在点 $M(3, 3, 2)$ 处的切线方程与法平面方程.

解: 曲线的参数方程为 $x = x, y = \frac{1}{3}x^2, z = \frac{2}{27}x^3$.

$$\text{切向量 } \mathbf{s} = \left(1, \frac{2}{3}x, \frac{2}{9}x^2 \right) \Big|_M = (1, 2, 2),$$

$$\text{故所求切线方程为 } \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z-2}{2},$$

$$\text{法平面方程为 } x - 3 + 2(y - 3) + 2(z - 2) = 0, \text{ 即 } x + 2y + 2z - 13 = 0.$$

4. 设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$ 求 $f'_x(0, 0)$ 和 $f'_y(0, 0)$, 并讨论

(1) $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处是否可微; (2) $f'_x(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处是否连续.

解: $f(x, 0) \equiv 0, f(0, y) \equiv 0, \therefore f'_x(0, 0) = 0, f'_y(0, 0) = 0$.

(1) 记 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$, 则

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\rho} \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} = 0,$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

$$(2) \text{ 当 } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \text{ 时, } f'_x(x, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + xy \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

由于 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} \frac{-2x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x^2}} \frac{-2x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{-2x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ 不存在,

$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f'_x(x, y)$ 不存在, $f'_x(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续.

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三、计算题（每小题 8 分，共 32 分）

1. 求函数 $u = \ln(1+z^2) + x^2 + y^2$ 在 $M(1,1,1)$ 处沿着曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x=t, \\ y=2t^2-1, \\ z=t^3 \end{cases}$ 在点 M 处的切线方向的方向导数.

解: $\mathbf{grad} u|_M = (2x, 2y, \frac{2z}{1+z^2})|_M = (2, 2, 1),$

切向量 $\mathbf{s} = (1, 4t, 3t^2)|_{t=1} = (1, 4, 3)$, 与 \mathbf{s} 平行的单位向量为 $\mathbf{l} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}(1, 4, 3),$

故所求方向导数为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{l}} = \mathbf{grad} u|_M \cdot \mathbf{l} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}(2, 2, 1) \cdot (1, 4, 3) = \pm \frac{13}{\sqrt{26}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}.$

2. 计算 $\iint_D |x+y-1| dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}.$

解法一: 记 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) | 1-x \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1\},$ 则

$$I = \iint_D |x+y-1| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} (1-x-y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x+y-1) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 (x+y-1) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx + \int_0^1 \left[x(x-1) + \frac{1-(1-x)^2}{2} \right] dx = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

解法二: 由对称性,

$$I = 2 \iint_{D_1} (1-x-y) dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy = \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

3. 计算 $I = \iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}, y = x, x = 0$ 所围成的区域.

解法一: 采用直角坐标系,

$$I = \iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(1-x^2 - x\sqrt{1-x^2} \right) dx = \left(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

解法二: 采用极坐标系, 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot \rho d\rho = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{3} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sec^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} (\tan \theta - \sec \theta - \cos \theta) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

4. 计算 $I = \iint_D \frac{x^2+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}.$

解法一: 采用极坐标系, 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则

$$I = \iint_D \frac{x^2+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} dx dy \quad (\text{对称性})$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi.$$

解法二: 采用直角坐标系,

$$I = \iint_D \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 x \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2}{x}-1} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{t^2+1} \arctan t \cdot \frac{4t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt \quad (\text{令 } t = \sqrt{\frac{2}{x}-1})$$

$$\stackrel{\theta = \arctan t}{=} -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta d(\cos^4 \theta) = -4\theta \cos^4 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$