# 15-16-3高等数学 A 期中试卷参考答案

#### 一、 填空题(本题共8小题,每小题4分,满分32分)

1. 
$$\underline{4x + 2y + z = 8}$$
; 2.  $\underline{2\sqrt{6}}$ ; 3.  $\underline{ydx + xdy}_{1 + (xy)^2}$ ; 4.  $\underline{\frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + i(\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi)}$ ;

5. 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy;$$

6. 
$$\underline{8\pi}$$
; 7.  $\frac{-e}{(e-1)^3}$ . 8.  $\frac{\pi}{\underline{4}}$ ;

### 二、 计算下列各题(本题共4小题,每小题8分,满分32分)

1. 
$$z_x = f_1 + f_2 + yf_3$$
,  $z_{xy} = -2f_{12} + xf_{13} - 2f_{22} + (x - 2y)f_{23} + xyf_{33} + f_3$ .

4. 
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y - e^{-y} \sin x$$
,所以 $v = \frac{y^2}{2} + e^{-y} \sin x + \varphi(x)$ , 而

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^{-y}\cos x + \varphi'(x) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -x + e^{-y}\cos x,$$

所以
$$\varphi'(x) = -x, \varphi(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C, f(z) = xy + e^{-y}\cos x + i(\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + e^{-y}\sin x + C) = e^{iz} - i\frac{z^2}{2} + Ci, f'(i) = ie^{-1} + 1$$

三、(本题满分10分) 原式= 
$$2\sqrt{3}$$
  $\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 2x}(x^2+y^2)\mathrm{d}\sigma=4\sqrt{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\mathrm{d}\varphi\int_0^{2\cos\varphi}\rho^3\mathrm{d}\rho$ 

$$=16\sqrt{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^4\varphi d\varphi=3\sqrt{3}\pi.$$

#### 四、(本题满分10分)

$$m = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \mathrm{d}v$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv + \pi \int_{1}^{2} z^2 (2z - z^2) dz = \int_{1}^{2} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z - z^2}} \rho^3 d\rho + \frac{13}{10} \pi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{1}^{2} (2z - z^{2})^{2} dz + \frac{13}{10} \pi = \left(\frac{4}{15} + \frac{13}{10}\right) \pi = \frac{47}{30} \pi.$$

$$\vec{\mathbb{E}} m = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{2\cos\theta} r^{4} \sin\theta dr = \frac{47}{30} \pi.$$

## 五、 (本题满分8分)

判断曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与平面 x + y - 2z - 2 = 0 不相交;

$$L = \frac{(x+y-2z-2)^2}{6} + \lambda(x^2+y^2-z), \begin{cases} L_x = \frac{x+y-2z-2}{3} + 2\lambda x \\ L_y = \frac{x+y-2z-2}{3} + 2\lambda y \\ L_z = \frac{-2(x+y-2z-2)}{3} - \lambda \\ x^2+y^2 = z \end{cases}$$

解得 $M(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{8})$ ,由问题的实际意义知,最短距离为 $d_{min}=\frac{7\sqrt{6}}{24}$ 

六、 (本题满分8分)  $f_x(x,y) = ((y+1)^2 + x)e^x$ ,

$$f(x,y) = ((y+1)^2 + x - 1)e^x, f_y(x,y) = 2(y+1)e^x$$
, 得唯一驻点  $(0,-1)$ ,

$$f_{xx}(0,-1) = ((y+1)^2 + x + 1)e^x|_{(0,-1)} = 1, f_{yy}(0,-1) = 2e^x|_{(0,-1)} = 2$$

$$f_{xy}(0,-1)=2(y+1)\mathrm{e}^x|_{(0,-1)}=0, (0,-1)$$
 是极小值点,极小值  $f(0,-1)=-1.$