

月考试卷 B 答案

一. 令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$, 从而

$$p' + \frac{1}{x}p = x^2.$$

由一阶线性微分方程的通解公式知:

$$p = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} x^2 dx + C_1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[\int x^3 dx + C_1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 + C_1 \right] = \frac{1}{4} x^3 + \frac{C_1}{x},$$

从而 $y = \int p dx$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{4} x^3 + \frac{C_1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C_1 \ln x + C_2,$$

二. 设过已知直线的平面束方程为:

$$2x - 4y + z + \lambda(3x - y - 2z - 9) = 0,$$

整理得: $(2+3\lambda)x + (-4-\lambda)y + (1-2\lambda)z - 9\lambda = 0$

由 $(2+3\lambda) \cdot 4 + (-4-\lambda) \cdot (-1) + (1-2\lambda) \cdot 1 = 0$, 得

$\lambda = -\frac{13}{11}$, 代入平面束方程, 得

$$17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0.$$

因此, 所求投影直线方程为:

$$\begin{cases} 17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0 \\ 4x - y + z = 1. \end{cases}$$

三. (1) 由于 $\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ x = ky^2}} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ky^4}{k^2y^4 + y^4} = \frac{2k}{k^2 + 1}$

与 k 有关, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续, 故不可微.

(2) 函数 $f(x, y)$ 沿 $\vec{v} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$ 方向有:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+t\cos\alpha, 0+t\sin\alpha) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\cos\alpha \sin^2\alpha \cdot t^3}{(\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha t^2) \cdot t^3} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sin^2\alpha}{\cos\alpha}, & \cos\alpha \neq 0 \\ 0, & \cos\alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 沿各个方向的方向导数存在

四. (1) 在方程组中对 x 求偏导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = e^u \cos v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - e^u \sin v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = e^u \sin v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e^u \cos v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

解得: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{-u} \cos v$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -e^{-u} \sin v$, 故

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2(u \cos v - v \sin v)}{e^u}$$

(2) 在方程组中对 y 求偏导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = e^u \cos v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - e^u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = e^u \sin v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e^u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-u} \sin v$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^{-u} \cos v$, 故

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2(v \cos u + u \sin v)}{e^u}$$

五. 由于椭球面的法向量 $(2x, 4y, 6z)$ 与 $(1, 3, 5)$ 平行, 所以 $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{2y}{3} = \frac{3z}{5}$, 解出 $y = \frac{3}{2}x$, $z = \frac{5}{2}x$, 代入椭球方程, 可得: $x = \pm 6$, 即切点为 $\pm(6, 9, 15)$, 故切平面方程为:

$$(x-6) + 3(y-9) + 5(z-15) = 0$$

$$\text{与 } 1(x+6) + 3(y+9) + 5(z+15) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x + 3y + 5z \pm 83 = 0$$

六. 设 (x, y) , $x \geq 0$ 为三角形底边上的顶点, 则三角形面积为: $S = x(2-y)$, 令

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x(2-y) - \lambda(x^2 + 3y^2 - 12).$$

求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2 - y - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = -x - 6\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + 3y^2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由前两个方程, 消去 λ , 得 $6y - 3y^2 + x^2 = 0$ 再与第三个方程联立, 得满足 $x \geq 0$ 的点:

$$(0, 2) \text{ 和 } (3, 1).$$

当 $(x, y) = (0, 2)$ 时, $S = 0$.

当 $(x, y) = (3, 1)$ 时, $S = 9$.

由题意三角形面积一定存在最大值, 于是, 得: $S_{\max} = 9$.