

月考试卷 A 答案

一、令 $z = \frac{y}{x}$, 则有 $y = zx$, $y' = z + z'x$

从而原方程可等价转化为:

$$z + z'x - z + \sqrt{1+z^2} = 0$$

分离变量得

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} dz = -\frac{1}{x} dx$$

两边同时积分得

$$\ln(z + \sqrt{z^2+1}) = -\ln x/C$$

从而 $z + \sqrt{z^2+1} = \frac{C}{x}$, 则有

$$y + \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = C$$

由 $x=1$ 时 $y=0$, 可得 $C=1$. 因此

$$y + \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 1 \text{ 或 } x^2 + 2y - 1 = 0.$$

二、旋转曲面方程为: $z = x^2 + y^2$, 与所给

平面的交线为:

$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

此曲线在 xOy 面的投影柱面方程为:

$$x + y + x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

故投影曲线方程为: $\begin{cases} x + y + x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

三、(1) 由于 $|f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} \cdot y \right| \leq |y|$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续

(2) 由 $\frac{df(0,0)}{dx} = \frac{df(0,y)}{dy} = 0$ 知:

$f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点偏导数存在且

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(0,0)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

(3) 由(2)知: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(0,0)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(0,0)} = 0$, 故

$$\Delta f - \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(0,0)} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(0,0)} \Delta y \right) = f(\Delta x, \Delta y)$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta y \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x = (\Delta y)^2}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta y \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x = (\Delta y)^2}} \frac{2(\Delta y)^5}{\frac{(\Delta y)^4 + (\Delta y)^4}{\Delta y \sqrt{1 + (\Delta y)^2}}} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\Delta y)^2}} \neq 0$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点不可微

四、在方程组中对 y 求导, 有

$$\begin{cases} (1 - \frac{dx}{dy}) F_1' + (1 - \frac{dz}{dy}) F_2' = 0 \\ (x + y \frac{dx}{dy}) G_1' + (-\frac{z}{y} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{dz}{dy}) G_2' = 0 \end{cases}$$

解此方程组, 得到

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{y F_1' G_2' + x y^2 F_2' G_1' + (y - z) F_2' G_2'}{y (F_1' G_2' - y^2 F_2' G_1')} \\ \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{z F_1' G_2' - y^3 F_1' G_1' - y^2 (x + y) F_1' G_2'}{y (F_1' G_2' - y^2 F_2' G_1')} \end{cases}$$

五、马鞍面的法向量为 $(y, x, -1)$ 与 $(1, 3, 1)$ 平行,

所以 $\frac{y}{1} = \frac{x}{3} = \frac{-1}{1}$, 即 $y = -1, x = -3$,

$z = xy = 3$, 故该点为 $(-3, -1, 3)$. 在该点

处的法线方程为:

$$x + 3 = \frac{1}{3}(y + 1) = z - 3.$$

六、令 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x - 2y + 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$

求偏导得

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由前三式得到 $y = -z = -2x$, 代入 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,

解得 $(x, y, z) = \pm(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$.

由题意, 必有最大值和最小值. 由于目标函

数的驻点为 $\pm(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$, 对应的目标函

数值为 ± 3 , 所以

$$f_{\max} = f(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = 3.$$

$$f_{\min} = f(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}) = -3.$$