

## 参考答案及评分标准

2017 年 6 月 29 日

## 一、填空题 (每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1.  $x + y - 3z - 4 = 0$

2.  $x_0 + y_0 + z_0$

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

4.  $\frac{13}{6}$

5. 绝对

## 二、计算题 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. 解 1:  $d = \frac{|\{1,1,1\} \times \{2,-2,1\}|}{|\{2,-2,1\}|} = \frac{|\{3,1,-4\}|}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3}$  .....(5 分)

解 2: 过点  $(1,0,2)$  与已知直线垂直的平面为

$2x - 2y + z - 4 = 0$  .....(1 分)

它与直线的交点为  $N(\frac{2}{9}, -\frac{11}{9}, \frac{10}{9})$  .....(3 分)

$d = MN = \sqrt{(1 - \frac{2}{9})^2 + (\frac{11}{9})^2 + (2 - \frac{10}{9})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3}$  .....(5 分)

2. 解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^x \ln y \cdot \ln(xy) + \frac{1}{x} y^x$  .....(2 分)

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = y^x \left[ (\ln y)^2 \ln(xy) + \frac{2 \ln y}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right]$  .....(5 分)

3. 解:  $dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dxdy = 2dxdy$

在  $xoy$  坐标面上的投影区域  $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$ 

$\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$  .....(3 分)

$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \rho^3 d\rho$

$= 9\pi$  .....(5 分)

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ 解: } F'(y) &= \int_y^{y^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\cos(xy)}{x} \right) dx + \frac{\cos(y^2 \cdot y)}{y^2} \cdot 2y - \frac{\cos(y \cdot y)}{y} \cdot 1 && \dots \quad (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= - \int_y^{y^2} \sin(xy) dx + \frac{2 \cos y^3}{y} - \frac{\cos y^2}{y} \\
 &= \frac{1}{y} \cos(xy) \Big|_y^{y^2} + \frac{2 \cos y^3}{y} - \frac{\cos y^2}{y} && \dots \quad (4 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{y} \cos y^3 - \frac{1}{y} \cos y^2 + \frac{2 \cos y^3}{y} - \frac{\cos y^2}{y} \\
 &= \frac{3 \cos y^3 - 2 \cos y^2}{y} && \dots \quad (5 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

三、解 1：切点  $M(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , ..... (1 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{微分得 } & \begin{cases} dx = \cos v du - u \sin v dv \\ dy = \sin v du + u \cos v dv \\ dz = 2dv \end{cases} \\ dz = -2\frac{\sin v}{u}dx + 2\frac{\cos v}{u}dy & \dots \dots \dots \quad (5 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -2 \frac{\sin v}{u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{u=2 \\ v=\frac{\pi}{4}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\cos v}{u}, \left. \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial y} \right|_{v=\frac{\pi}{4}}^{u=2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

曲面在  $M$  处的切平面: 即  $\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}y + \sqrt{2}z - \pi = 0$  ..... (8 分)

解 2: 切点  $M(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ , ..... (1 分)

$$\vec{n}_1 = (\vec{x}_u, \vec{y}_u, \vec{z}_u) \Big|_{u=2, v=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = (\dot{x}_v, \dot{y}_v, \dot{z}_v) \Big|_{u=2, v=\frac{\pi}{4}} = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 2) \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(5分)}$$

$$\text{曲面在 } M \text{ 处的法向量: } \vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, 2) \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{曲面在 } M \text{ 处的切平面: 即 } \sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}y + 2z - \pi = 0 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{四、解: } I_z &= \iiint_V \mu(x^2 + y^2) dV \quad (\mu = 1) && \dots \dots \dots (2 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\rho}^{2-\rho^2} dz \quad (\text{柱坐标系}) && \dots \dots \dots (4 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{4}{15}\pi. && \dots \dots \dots (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

分)

五、解：设  $P(x, y, z)$  为曲线  $\Gamma$  上任一点， $P$  到原点的距离  $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ，

为简便,另设目标函数  $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ .

构造函数：

$$F(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 1) + \mu(2x - y - z - 1)$$

.....(2分)

解得  $\lambda = 1$ (舍),  $\lambda = -1$ ,

$$\text{得 } P_1(0, -1, 0), P_2\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 0\right) \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{ (7 分)}$$

此两点到原点的距离  $d = 1$  即为所求最短距离. .... (8分)

六、解：(1) 由  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ ,

$$\text{得 } \varphi'(x)(x^2 + y^2) + 2x\varphi(x) = \varphi(x)(2x + x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} e^x (2xy + x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3}) dx + e^x (x^2 + y^2) dy + C && \dots \dots \dots (6 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y e^x (x^2 + y^2) dy + C \\
 &= e^x (x^2 y + \frac{y^3}{3}) + C && \dots \dots \dots (8 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

七、解：由比值法： $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = 2|x|^2$ ， .....(2分)

当  $2x^2 < 1$ , 即:  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时, 幂级数绝对收敛;

当  $2x^2 > 1$ , 即:  $x < -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  或  $x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时, 幂级数发散.

所以收敛域为:  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . .....(4 分)

九、解：补充平面  $S_1: z=1, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ , 取下侧, 则由 Gauss 公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_{S+S_1} -\iint_{S_1} = -\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + 1) dx dy dz + \iint_{D: x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy \quad \dots \dots \dots (4 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= -\int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z: x^2+y^2 \leq z} (x^2 + y^2 + 1) dx dy + \pi \\
 &= -\int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} (\rho^2 + 1) \rho d\rho + \pi \quad \dots \dots \dots (6 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \dots \dots \dots (8 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

十、解：截面  $S: y=s, (-2 \leq s \leq 2)$ , 取右侧, 即法向量  $\vec{n} = \{0, 1, 0\}$

$$\text{在 } xoz \text{ 面上的投影 } D_{xz}: \begin{cases} -\sqrt{4-s^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-s^2} \\ 1-\frac{1}{4}(x^2+s^2) \leq z \leq 4-(x^2+s^2) \end{cases} \quad \dots \dots \dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

单位时间内通过截面  $S$  的流量：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi(s) &= \iint_S \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}^0 dS = \iint_S (x^3 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^4 \cos \gamma) dS \quad \dots \dots \dots (3 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= \iint_S y^2 dz dx = \iint_{D_{xz}} s^2 dz dx \\
 &= s^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-s^2}}^{\sqrt{4-s^2}} dx \int_{1-\frac{1}{4}(x^2+s^2)}^{4-(x^2+s^2)} dz = s^2 (4-s^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}. \quad \dots \dots \dots (5 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $\Phi'(s) = s(8-5s^2)(4-s^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$ , 得  $s = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{5}}$ , 由问题的实际意义, 通过

$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{5}}$  两截面的流量最大. \dots \dots \dots (6 \text{ 分})