

2006-2007 学年第二学期期中考试参考答案及评分标准

一、1 (1) $\vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{\beta} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0$ 即 $(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \cdot (k\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 0$

$$(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \cdot (k\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = k\vec{a}^2 + (2k + 1)\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 2\vec{b}^2 = 4k + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

(2) $\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} = (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \times (k\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = (1 - 2k)\vec{a} \times \vec{b},$

由题意, $|\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}| = |1 - 2k| |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 2|1 - 2k| = 10,$

$$k = -2 \text{ 或 } k = 3. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

2 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + 2yf'_2 \quad 3 \text{ 分}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f''_{11} \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + 2y f''_{21} \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + 2f'_2 \\ &= -\frac{x}{y^2} f''_{11} - \frac{2x}{y} f''_{21} + 2f'_2. \end{aligned} \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

3 由原方程知 $z(1,0) = 0$. 两端对 x 求偏导, 得

$$1 + yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{y+z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \text{ 将 } x=1, y=0, z=0 \text{ 代入, 得 } z'_x(1,0) = 1.$$

两端对 y 求偏导, 得 2 分

$$xz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{y+z} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right), \text{ 将 } x=1, y=0, z=0 \text{ 代入, 得 } z'_y(1,0) = -1.$$

又 5 分

$$z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{y+z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) + e^{y+z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y},$$

将 $x=1, y=0, z=0$ 代入, 得 $z''_{xy}(1,0) = 1. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$

4 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ae^{ax}(x + y^2 + by) + e^{ax}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(2,-2)} = ae^{2a}(2 + 4 - 2b) + e^{2a} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{ax}(2y+b), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(2,-2)} = e^{2a}(-4+b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b=4, a=\frac{1}{2}. \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = a^2 e^{ax}(x+y^2+by) + 2ae^{ax}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = ae^{ax}(2y+b), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2e^{ax}.$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}|_{(2,-2)} = \frac{e}{2} > 0, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}|_{(2,-2)} = 0, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}|_{(2,-2)} = 2e.$$

$$B^2 - AC = -e^2 < 0, \quad \text{所以 } f(x, y) \text{ 在驻点 } (2, -2) \text{ 处取得极值, 且为极小值.} \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$5 \quad I = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^3} \sin \frac{x}{y} dx = \int_1^2 -y \cos \frac{x}{y} \Big|_y^{y^3} dy \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -\int_1^2 y(\cos y^2 - \cos 1) dy = \frac{-\sin 4 + \sin 1 + 3\cos 1}{2}. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

二、1 方程组两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} x + y \frac{dy}{dx} + z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ x + y \frac{dy}{dx} - z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{得在点}(2,1,1)\text{处的切向量为: } \vec{T} = \{1, -2, 0\} \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{法平面方程为: } x - 2y = 0. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$2 \quad I = \iiint_V (x+y-z) dx dy dz \\ = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y dx \int_0^{x+y} (x+y-z) dz \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \frac{1}{2} (x+y)^2 dx \\ = \frac{7}{6} \int_0^1 y^3 dy = \frac{7}{24}. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$3 \quad x\phi'_1 + \phi'_3 u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-x\phi'_1}{u\phi'_3},$$

$$y\varphi'_2 + \varphi'_3 u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-y\varphi'_2}{u\varphi'_3},$$

$$\varphi'_3(2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - 2z) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{u}, \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{gradu} = \left\{ -\frac{x\varphi'_1}{u\varphi'_3}, -\frac{y\varphi'_2}{u\varphi'_3}, \frac{z}{u} \right\} \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$du = -\frac{x\varphi'_1}{u\varphi'_3}dx - \frac{y\varphi'_2}{u\varphi'_3}dy + \frac{z}{u}dz. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

4 $\rho(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 由对称性知, $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$. 2 分

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_V z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv}{\iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv}$$

$$\iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdydz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} \rho dz = \frac{4\pi}{15}.$$

$$\iiint_V z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdydz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} z\rho dz = \frac{8\pi}{105}. \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{2}{7}, \quad \text{故重心坐标为 } (0, 0, \frac{2}{7}). \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

三、 $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$ 3 分

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta}}^{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho \\ + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

四、 设直线 L 的方向向量为: $\vec{s} = \{m, n, p\}$

$$\vec{s}_1 = \{2, 1, 0\}, \quad \vec{n} = \{1, -1, 2\}, \quad M_1(1, 0, -3) \in L_1, \quad \overrightarrow{M_1M} = \{0, 1, 4\},$$

由 L 与 L_1 相交知:

$$(\vec{s}, \vec{s}_1, \overrightarrow{M_1M}) = \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \Rightarrow 4m - 8n + 2p = 0 \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

又 L 与 π 平行, 有 $m - n + 2p = 0$ 5 分

得 $m = \frac{7}{3}n, \quad p = -\frac{2}{3}n$. 所以直线 L 的标准方程为:

$$\frac{x-1}{7} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{-2}. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

五、(1) 曲面 Σ 的方程为: $z^2 - 4(x^2 + y^2) = 2, (z > 0)$ 2 分

设 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$. 则 M 点处的切平面的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{-8x_0, -8y_0, 2z_0\}$,

由题意有 $\frac{-8x_0}{1} = \frac{-8y_0}{1} = \frac{2z_0}{1}$, 又切点在曲面上, 有 $z_0^2 - 4(y_0^2 + x_0^2) = 2$.

解得 $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 2)$, M 点处的切平面方程为 $x + y + z - 1 = 0$

即 $z = 1 - x - y$. 又曲面 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{2 + 4(x^2 + y^2)}$. 5 分

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad V &= \iint_D (\sqrt{2 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} - 1 + x + y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{2 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy - \pi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho \sqrt{2 + 4\rho^2} d\rho - \pi = \frac{3\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} - 3}{3} \pi. \end{aligned} \quad 8 \text{ 分}$$

六、采用球坐标计算

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi}} r^3 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin\varphi}{\cos^4\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{(3\sqrt{6} - 4)\pi}{9\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned} \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

8 分

七、设 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ ，椭球面在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的外法向量为：

$$\vec{n} = \{4x, 4y, 2z\}|_{(1,1,1)} = \{4, 4, 2\}. \quad \vec{n}^0 = \left\{\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right\}. \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{目标函数: } u = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = \frac{2}{3}(2x_0 + 2y_0 + z_0) \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{约束条件: } 2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 5$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = \frac{2}{3}(2x_0 + 2y_0 + z_0) + \lambda(2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 5)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = \frac{4}{3} + 4\lambda x_0 = 0 \\ F'_y = \frac{4}{3} + 4\lambda y_0 = 0 \\ F'_z = \frac{2}{3} + 2\lambda z_0 = 0 \\ 2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 5 \end{cases}, \text{ 得驻点 } (1, 1, 1), (-1, -1, -1) \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又在}(1, 1, 1)\text{处: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = \frac{2}{3}(2x_0 + 2y_0 + z_0) = \frac{10}{3};$$

$$\text{在}(-1, -1, -1)\text{处: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = \frac{2}{3}(2x_0 + 2y_0 + z_0) = -\frac{10}{3}.$$

$$\text{所以使方向导数最大的点为}(1, 1, 1), \text{ 最大方向导数为 } \frac{10}{3}. \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$