

2008-2009 第二学期期中试题(B 卷)解答

一. 1. (4,4,5)

2. $\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3}$ (2 分, 2 分)

3. $\{-3,3\}, 3\sqrt{2}$ (2 分, 2 分)

4. $1+x+\frac{1}{2}(x^2+2y^2)+o(\rho^2)$ (一次项 1 分, 二次项 2 分, 余项 1 分)

5. $yf'_1+e^x f'_2, f'_1+xyf''_{11}+(y+xe^x)f''_{12}+e^x f''_{22}$ (2 分, 2 分)

6. $\{1, -\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\}$

7. $\frac{y^2}{2}\arcsin x - \ln|\cos x| + \frac{y^2}{2}$

8. 25, 9 (2 分, 2 分)

二. $2xyz+x^2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=f'\cdot(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})$ (4 分)

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\frac{-2xyz}{f'+x^2y}$ (5 分)

$x^2z+x^2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=f'\cdot(1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})$ (9 分)

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\frac{f'-x^2z}{f'+x^2y}$ (10 分)

三. $I=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta\int_0^{2R\cos\theta}\rho\sqrt{4R^2-\rho^2}d\rho$ (4 分)

$=-\frac{16}{3}R^3\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(\sin^3\theta-1)d\theta$ (8 分)

$=-\frac{8(4-3\pi)}{9}R^3$ (10 分)

四. 设 $L: \frac{x-2}{l} = \frac{y+1}{m} = \frac{z-3}{n}$ (2 分)

$\vec{s} = \{l, m, n\}$ $M(2, -1, 3) \in L$ $N(1, 0, -2) \in L_1$

L_1 的方向向量 $\vec{s}_1 = \{2, -1, 1\}$

由于 L, L_1 相交, 有

$$(\vec{s}, \vec{s}_1, \vec{MN}) = \begin{vmatrix} l & m & n \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 4l + 9m + n = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

由 $L // \pi$, 得 $3l - 2m + n = 0$ (9 分)

解得 $l = -11m$ $n = 35m$ (11 分)

$$L: \frac{x-2}{-11} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-3}{35} \quad \dots\dots\dots(12 \text{ 分})$$

五. 设切点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 4$ (2 分)

平面 π 法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0\} = 2\{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$ (4 分)

L 的方向向量为 $\vec{s} = \{1, -1, 1\} \times \{2, -1, 3\} = \{-2, -1, 1\}$ (6 分)

由于 $\pi \perp L$, 有 $\frac{x_0}{-2} = \frac{y_0}{-1} = \frac{z_0}{1}$ (8 分)

解得 $x_0 = \pm 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ $y_0 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ $z_0 = \mp \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (10 分)

π 的方程为 $2x + y - z = \pm 2\sqrt{6}$ (12 分)

六. 曲面 $y = x^2$ 将 V 分成 V_1, V_2 ,

$$I = \iiint_{V_1} xz(y - x^2) dV + \iiint_{V_2} xz(x^2 - y) dV \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 dy \int_0^1 xz(y - x^2) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy \int_0^1 xz(x^2 - y) dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^4 \right) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 x^5 dx \quad \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \quad \dots\dots\dots(12 \text{ 分})$$

七. $\vec{e} = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\}$ (1 分)

$$f'_x = 2x \quad f'_y = 2y \quad f'_z = 2z$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x - y + z) \quad \text{.....(3 分)}$$

令 $g(x, y, z) = x - y + z$

$$F(x, y, z) = x - y + z + \lambda(2x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - 5) + \mu(x + y) \quad \text{.....(6 分)}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 4\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\ F'_y = -1 - 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\ F'_z = 1 + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ 2x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 5 \\ x + y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{.....(8 分)}$$

解得 $x = \mp 2 \quad y = \pm 2 \quad z = \mp 1$

得两点 $M_1(-2, 2, -1) \quad M_2(2, -2, 1) \quad \text{.....(10 分)}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \Big|_{M_1} = -\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \Big|_{M_2} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$$

由于 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}}$ 在曲线上确有最大值和最小值, 故 M_1, M_2 为所求, 且

$$\max_M \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \right\} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \min_M \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}} \right\} = -\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{.....(12 分)}$$