

一. 1.
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

2. -1

3. $\frac{2u}{|\vec{r}|}$

4.
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{1-2y}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

5. $\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

二. 设 $\vec{s}_1 = \{1, 3, 1\}$ $\vec{s}_2 = \{1, 4, 2\}$ $M(2, 2, 3)$ $N(1, 3, 4)$

$$(\vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_2, \vec{MN}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2-1 & 2-3 & 3-4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2 \neq 0$$

两直线异面, 故不相交 \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})

三. $115\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} |(k\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \times (4\vec{a} - 5\vec{b})| \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |(-5k - 8)(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})| = \frac{1}{2} |5k + 8| |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |5k + 8| |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 5\sqrt{3} |5k + 8| \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$|5k + 8| = 23$$

$$k = 3 \quad \text{或} \quad k = -\frac{31}{5} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

四. 设 $D: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ (1 分)

$$V = \iint_D (2x^2 + y^2 + 1) dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho(\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 + 1) d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4\cos^6 \theta + 4\cos^4 \theta + 2\cos^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{15}{4} \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

五. $f'_x = 2x = 0 \quad f'_y = 2y - 1 = 0$

解得 $x = 0 \quad y = \frac{1}{2}$ 得驻点 $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ (3 分)

将边界 $y = 0$ 代入目标函数得 $f(x, y) = x^2 \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$

在此边界上 f 的最大值为 1, 最小值为 0(5 分)

将边界 $y = 1 - x^2$ 代入目标函数得 $f(x, y) = (y - 1)^2 \quad (0 \leq y \leq 1)$

在此边界上 f 的最大值为 1, 最小值为(7 分)

又 $f(0, \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4}$

故 $M = 1 \quad m = -\frac{1}{4}$ (9 分)

六.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_x + f'_z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xg'_1 + g'_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

解得
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_x + 2xf'_z \cdot g'_1}{1 - f'_z \cdot g'_u} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_y + f'_z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^y g'_2 + g'_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

解得
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{f'_y + e^y f'_z \cdot g'_2}{1 - f'_z \cdot g'_u} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$du = \frac{f'_x + 2xf'_z \cdot g'_1}{1 - f'_z \cdot g'_u} dx + \frac{f'_y + e^y f'_z \cdot g'_2}{1 - f'_z \cdot g'_u} dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

七. (1) S_1 在点 M 处的法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}|_M = \{2, 4, 4\}$ (2 分)

切平面为 $(x-1) + 2(y-2) + 2(z-2) = 0$

即 $x + 2y + 2z - 9 = 0$ (4 分)

(2) S_2 在点 M 处的法向量 $\vec{n}_2 = \{y, x-1\}|_M = \{2, 1, -1\}$ (6 分)

切线为 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$ (8 分)

(3) L 在点 M 处的切向量 $\vec{s} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \{-4, 5, -3\}$ (11 分)

八. $I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos\varphi} \frac{r^2 \sin\varphi}{1+r^2} dr$ (4 分)

$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi (\cos\varphi - \arctan \cos\varphi) d\varphi$ (7 分)

$= (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \ln \frac{4}{3})\pi$ (9 分)

九. 设长, 宽, 高分别为 x, y, z , 则表面积

$S = xy + 2xz + 2yz \quad xyz = a$ (3 分)

设 $F = xy + 2xz + 2yz + \lambda(xyz - a)$ (4 分)

令 $\begin{cases} F'_x = y + 2z + \lambda yz = 0 \\ F'_y = x + 2z + \lambda xz = 0 \\ F'_z = 2x + 2y + \lambda xy = 0 \\ xyz = a \end{cases}$ (7 分)

解得 $x = y = \sqrt[3]{2a} \quad z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2a}$

由问题....., 故当长, 宽, 高分别为 $\sqrt[3]{2a}, \sqrt[3]{2a}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2a}$ 所用材料最少

.....(9 分)

十. $S: x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ (1 分)

$I_z = \iiint_V \mu(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$ (3 分)

$= \mu \int_0^8 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^3 d\rho$ (6 分)

$= 2\pi\mu \int_0^8 z^2 dz$

$= 336\pi\mu$ (9 分)

十一. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} f'(r)$ (3 分)

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r)$ (6 分)

同理 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3} f'(r) + \frac{y^2}{r^2} f''(r)$ (7 分)

代入方程得 $f''(r) + \frac{1}{r} f'(r) = 0$ (9 分)