

一. 1. 81

2. $\arcsin \frac{1}{2\sqrt{13}}$

3. $\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x^2} f(x,y) dy$

4. $\frac{327}{13}$

5. $\frac{4}{15} \pi (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$

二. L_1 与 π 的交点为 $(-4, 5, -2)$ (2 分) L_1 的方向向量 $\vec{s}_1 = \{2, -1, 1\}$ (4 分) π 的法向量 $\vec{n} = \{1, 1, 1\}$ (5 分) $\vec{s} = \vec{n} \times \vec{s}_1 = \{2, 1, -3\}$ (7 分) $L: \frac{x+4}{2} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{z+2}{-3}$ (9 分)三. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + 2xyf'_2$ (3 分) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + 2xyf''_{12} + 2yf'_2 + 2xy(f''_{21} + 2xyf''_{22})$ (5 分) $= f''_{11} + 4xyf''_{12} + 4x^2y^2f''_{22} + 2yf'_2$ (6 分) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11} + x^2f''_{12} + 2xf'_2 + 2xy(f''_{21} + x^2f''_{22})$ (8 分) $= f''_{11} + (x^2 + 2xy)f''_{12} + 2x^3yf''_{22} + 2xf'_2$ (9 分)四. $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} d\theta \int_0^{-2\cos\theta} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} d\rho$ (4 分) $= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (2 - 2\sin\theta) d\theta$ (7 分) $= \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2}$ (9 分)

五. 当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

$$f'_x(x, y) = \frac{3x^2(x^2 + y^2) - 2x(x^3 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 + 3x^2y^2 + 2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \frac{-2y(x^2 + y^2) - 2y(x^3 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-2x^2y - 2x^3y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1 \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{y} \text{ 不存在} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

六. (1) $3x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 12 \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

(2) $\vec{n} = \{6x, 4y, 4z\}|_M = 2\{3\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}, -\sqrt{6}\} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

$$\pi: 3\sqrt{2}(x - \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{6}(y - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) - \sqrt{6}(z + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

即 $3\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{6}y - \sqrt{6}z - 12 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$

(3) $d = \frac{12}{\sqrt{(3\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{6})^2 + (-\sqrt{6})^2}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{30}} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$

七. $f'_1 \cdot d(x^2 - z^2) + f'_2 \cdot d(x + y) + f'_3 \cdot d(x - u) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

$$f'_1 \cdot (2xdx - 2zdz) + f'_2 \cdot (dx + dy) + f'_3 \cdot (dx - du) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$du = \frac{(2xf'_1 + f'_2 + f'_3)dx + f'_2dy - 2zf'_1dz}{f'_3} \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{grad } u = \left\{ \frac{2xf'_1 + f'_2 + f'_3}{f'_3}, \frac{f'_2}{f'_3}, \frac{-2zf'_1}{f'_3} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

八. $I_1 = 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + z) dz \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^1 (1 - x^2) dx \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{3} - y^2 + \frac{1}{3} y^6 \right) dy \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{8}{21} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$I_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

九.
$$\begin{cases} y = e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{e^u - ue^u + v} \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{cases} x = e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x - u}{e^u - ue^u + v} \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

十. 设三角形顶点为 $A(0,1)$, $B(-x,y), C(x,y)$ $\dots\dots\dots(1 \text{ 分})$

则三角形面积 $S = x(1 - y)$ $\dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

其中 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ $\dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

设 $F(x, y) = x(1 - y) + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 - 1)$ $\dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 1 - y + \frac{\lambda}{2}x = 0 \\ F'_y = -x + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $x = \sqrt{3}$ $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

由问题实际意义,... 故当 $x = \sqrt{3}$, $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时 S 取得最大值, 且

$$S_{\max} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

十一. (1) 两曲面有两条交线 $\begin{cases} z=0 \\ x^2+y^2=1 \end{cases}$ 和 $\begin{cases} z=\frac{1}{2} \\ x^2+y^2=\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$ (1 分)

$$M = \iiint_V dV \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi \left(\frac{z}{2} - z^2 \right) dz + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \pi \left(1 - \frac{z}{2} \right) dz - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \pi (1 - z^2) dz \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

(2) $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_V z dV \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi z \left(\frac{z}{2} - z^2 \right) dz + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \pi z \left(1 - \frac{z}{2} \right) dz - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \pi z (1 - z^2) dz \right) \quad \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{41}{36} \quad \dots\dots\dots(11 \text{ 分})$$

质心 $(0, 0, \frac{41}{36})$