

2010-2011 工科数学分析第二学期期中试题解答

一. 1. $\frac{2}{3}$

2. $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

3. $\{\frac{2}{e^2}, \frac{4}{e}, 2\}$, (与此方向相同的都对)

4. $y + \frac{1}{2}(2xy - y^2) + o(\rho^2)$

5. $\int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y, z) dy$

二. 设点 $B(-1, 0, 1)$, $\vec{s} = (1, 1, 2)$,

$$d = \frac{|\vec{BA} \times \vec{s}|}{|\vec{s}|} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{|\{2, 2, -3\} \times \{1, 1, 2\}|}{|\vec{s}|} \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{|\{7, -7, 0\}|}{|\vec{s}|} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7^2 + (-7)^2}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}} \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

三. $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{y} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

沿 $y = x$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^4 + x^2} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$

沿 $y = x^2$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0, 0) \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$

即 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续 $\dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$

四. $\vec{AB} = \{1, 1\}$, $\vec{AC} = \{0, -2\}$, $\vec{AB}^0 = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\}$, $\vec{AC}^0 = \{0, -1\}$ (2 分)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{AB}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{AC}} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -3 \quad \dots\dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

解得: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3$ (7 分)

$$\vec{AO} = \{-1, -2\}, \quad \vec{AO}^0 = \{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{AO}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

五. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 + 2xg'$ (3 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= f''_{11} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y} (f''_{21} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{22}) + 2g' + 4x^2 g'' \\ &= f''_{11} + \frac{2}{y} f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22} + 2g' + 4x^2 g'' \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f''_{12} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + \frac{1}{y} f''_{22} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} + 4xyg'' \\ &= -\frac{x}{y^2} f''_{12} - \frac{x}{y^3} f'' - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + 4xyg'' \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

六. 由 $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$ 和 $z = 2x$ 消去 z 得 D 的边界 $(x+1)^2 + y^2 = 9$ (2 分)

$$V = \iint_D (8 - x^2 - y^2 - 2x) dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

令 $x = -1 + \rho \cos \theta$, $y = \rho \sin \theta$ (5 分)

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 (9 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{81}{4} = \frac{81}{2} \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})$$

七.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \\ 2x + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} + 6z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

将点 (1,-1,2) 代入得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = 2 - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} \\ 1 - 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 6 \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{13}{14}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{7} \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

切向量 $\vec{s} = \{1, \frac{13}{14}, \frac{1}{7}\} \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$

切线 $\frac{x-1}{14} = \frac{y+1}{13} = \frac{z-2}{2} \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$

八. 设 (x, y, z) 是曲面上的任一点, 此点处法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \{x^{\frac{1}{3}}, y^{\frac{1}{3}}, z^{\frac{1}{3}}\} \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

切平面 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}(X-x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y}}(Y-y) + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{z}}(Z-z) = 0 \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$

即 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}X + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y}}Y + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{z}}Z = x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} + z^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4 \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

三截距为 $a = 4\sqrt[3]{x}, \quad b = 4\sqrt[3]{y}, \quad c = 4\sqrt[3]{z} \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 4^2(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} + z^{\frac{2}{3}}) = 4^2 \times 4 = 64 \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

九. 将 D 分成两块: $D_1: x+y \leq \pi, \quad D_2: x+y \geq \pi$

$$I = \iint_D \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{x+y}{2}} dx dy \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_1} \cos \frac{x+y}{2} dx dy - \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2} dx dy \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy \int_y^{\pi-y} \cos \frac{x+y}{2} dx - \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dx \int_{\pi-x}^x \cos \frac{x+y}{2} dy \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

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

$$= 2\sqrt{2}(\pi - 2) \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

十. V 由曲面 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 和 $z = \sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}$ 围成 (2 分)

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{r^2 \sin \varphi}{1+r^6} dr \quad \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{1+r^6} dr \quad \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{6} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \quad \dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

十一. 设 $C(x, y)$, $\triangle ABC$ 的面积为 S , 则

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |4x - y - 2| \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

令 $f(x, y) = (4x - y - 2)^2$

约束条件 $x^2 - y^2 = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$

设 $F(x, y) = (4x - y - 2)^2 + \lambda(x^2 - y^2 - 1) \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$

令 $F'_x(x, y) = 8(4x - y - 2) + 2\lambda x = 0$

$$F'_y(x, y) = -2(4x - y - 2) - 2\lambda y = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}, x = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{15}}$ (负值舍去) $\dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$

由实际问题, 最小值存在, 故当 $x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{15}}, y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$ 时,

$\triangle ABC$ 的面积最小, 点 $C(\frac{4}{\sqrt{15}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}})$ 即为所求。 $\dots\dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$