北京理工大学 2010-2011 学年第二学期《微积分 A》 期中试题解答及评分标准

一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1.
$$x + 3z = 0$$
;

2.
$$gradu|_{M_0} = -\frac{1}{4} \{\pi, 1, 1\}; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}}|_{M_0} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{12};$$

3.
$$I = \int_0^3 dy \int_0^{\frac{y}{3}} e^{y^2} dx$$
, $\frac{1}{6} (e^9 - 1)$;

4.
$$\vec{n}^0 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \{2, 4, -1\}, \quad \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-3}{-1};$$

5.
$$f'_{x}(0,0) = -1$$
, $f'_{y}(0,0) = 1$.

$$\equiv , \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf_1' + yg'f_2', \qquad 2 \,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + g' f_2' + xy f_{11}'' + y [g'(x) + g(x)] f_{12}'' + y g'(x) g(x) f_{22}'' \dots 5$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = f_1'(1,1) + f_{11}''(1,1) + f_{12}''(1,1).$$
 (1,1).

取点 $M_1(1,0,2)\in L_1$,又因为L与 L_1 相交,所以向量 \vec{s} , \vec{s}_1 , $\overrightarrow{MM_1}=\{0,1,0\}$ 共面,有

所以
$$L$$
的方向向量为: $\vec{s} = \{-5p, -2p, p\} // \{2,5,-1\}$ **7** 分

(注:此题还有其他解法)

八、用柱坐标,
$$F(t) = \iiint_V [f(x^2 + y^2) + z^2] dV$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t \rho d\rho \int_0^2 [f(\rho^2) + z^2] dz \dots 4 分$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^t \rho [2f(\rho^2) + \frac{8}{3}] d\rho$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^t \rho f(\rho^2) d\rho + \frac{8}{3} \pi t^2 \dots 6 分$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = 4\pi f(t^2) + \frac{16\pi}{3} t \dots 8 分$$

九、方程两边取微分,得

$$F_1'(dx + \frac{ydz - zdx}{y^2}) + F_2'(dy + \frac{xdz - zdx}{x^2}) = 0$$

整理得

$$dz = \frac{y(zF_2' - x^2F_1')}{x^2F_1' + xyF_2'}dx + \frac{x(zF_1' - y^2F_2')}{xyF_1' + y^2F_2'}dy$$
4 \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y(zF_2' - x^2F_1')}{x^2F_1' + xyF_2'}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x(zF_1' - y^2F_2')}{xyF_1' + y^2F_2'}.....6$$

(注:求偏导数时还有其他方法)

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} z^3 dx dy dz \qquad 4 \, \mathbf{\mathring{T}}$$

$$=\frac{2^{12}\pi}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{64}}\sin\varphi\cos^9\varphi d\varphi$$

构造拉氏函数:
$$F(R,h) = \frac{1}{2}\pi R^2 h + \lambda(\pi R^2 + \pi R h - S)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_R' = \pi R h + \lambda (2\pi R + \pi h) = 0 \\ F_h' = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 + \lambda \pi R = 0 \\ S = \pi R^2 + \pi R h \end{cases}$$
4 \$\frac{\partial}{2}\$

由问题的实际意义知,当
$$R = \frac{h}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}$$
, $h = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}$ 时,此容器容积最大,

$$V_{$$
最大 $}=rac{S}{3}\sqrt{rac{S}{3\pi}}.$ 8分