

北京理工大学 2011-2012 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. $S = 30$;

2. $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}, x + y + z - 2 = 0$;

3. $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx$

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

5. $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 4(2\ln 2 + 1), \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = 4$.

二、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf + x^2 \cos xf_1' + x^2 ye^{xy} f_3', \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2x \sin y f_2' + x^2 e^{xy} (3 + xy) f_3' - x^2 \sin y \cos x f_{12}'' \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$
 $+ x^3 \cos x e^{xy} f_{13}'' - x^2 y e^{xy} \sin y f_{32}'' + x^3 y e^{2xy} f_{33}''$.

三、 $I = \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dxdy$
 $= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{R \cos \theta} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$
 $= \frac{2R^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2R^3}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right). \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$

四、 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y) + e^{2x} = 0$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{2x}(2y + 2) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

解得驻点 : $(\frac{1}{2}, -1) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y + 1), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 4e^{2x}(y + 1), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2e^{2x} \dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

在点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$

$$A = 2e, \quad B = 0, \quad C = 2e, \quad \Delta = B^2 - AC = -4e^2 < 0,$$

又 $A = 2e > 0$, 所以点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 是极小值点;7 分

极小值为 $f(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = -\frac{e}{2}$8 分

五、由于积分区域关于 $yo z$ 面对称, 所以 $\iiint_V 2xy^5 z^4 dx dy dz = 0$ 2 分

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_V (2xy^5 z^4 + x^2 y + z) dx dy dz = \iiint_V (x^2 y + z) dx dy dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} (x^2 y + z) dz \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分} \\ &= \int_0^1 (\frac{2}{3} x^8 - \frac{4}{3} x^6 + x^4 - \frac{2}{3} x^2 + \frac{1}{3}) dx \\ &= \frac{184}{945}. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

六、 设直线 L 的方向向量为 $\vec{s} = \{1, 1, 1\} \times \{1, 1, -1\} = \{-2, 2, 0\}$,2 分

$$L_1 \text{ 的参数方程为: } \begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = t \\ z = -2 - t \end{cases}, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

代入平面 π 的方程, 得 L_1 与 π 的交点坐标为 $(3, 2, -4)$ 6 分

$$\text{所以直线的标准方程为 } L: \frac{x-3}{-2} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z+4}{0} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

七、 V 在 xoy 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 1 分

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \iiint_V \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dv \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi}} r \sin\varphi dr \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分} \\
&= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi} d\varphi \\
&= (\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}
\end{aligned}$$

八、 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{yz} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) \sin xz$

方程 $f(x - y, xz) = 0$ 两边对 x 求偏导, 得, $f_1' + f_2'(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= -\frac{f_1' + zf_2'}{xf_2'}, \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -ye^{yz} \frac{f_1' + zf_2'}{xf_2'} + \frac{f_1'}{f_2'} \sin xz. \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}
\end{aligned}$$

同理: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{yz} (z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) - x \sin xz \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$

方程 $f(x - y, xz) = 0$ 两边对 y 求偏导, 得, $-f_1' + xf_2' \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{f_1'}{xf_2'} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= ze^{yz} + ye^{yz} \frac{f_1'}{xf_2'} - x \sin xz \frac{f_1'}{xf_2'}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}
\end{aligned}$$

九 (1) 曲面 S 的方程为: $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ 2 分

(2) 由题意, 密度 $\rho(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 3 分

由对称性知: $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0,$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_V z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz}{\iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz}$$

$$\text{而 } \iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} \rho^2 dz = \frac{4\pi}{15}$$

$$\iiint_V z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} z \rho^2 dz = \frac{8\pi}{105}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{2}{7}, \text{所以质心坐标为: } (0, 0, \frac{2}{7}). \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{十、 } \vec{l}^0 = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\}$$

$$\text{所以目标函数为: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}} = \sqrt{2}(x - y) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{约束条件为: } x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6 \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{构造拉氏函数: } F(x, y, z) = (x - y) + \lambda(x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 6)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = -1 + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = 6\lambda z = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得驻点为: } A(-2, 1, 0), \quad B(2, -1, 0) \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}|_A = \sqrt{2}(x - y)|_A = -3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}|_B = \sqrt{2}(x - y)|_B = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{比较知, 满足题目要求的点的坐标为: } B(2, -1, 0), \text{ 方向导数的最大值为 } 3\sqrt{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$+-、记 f(t) = \iint_D \arctan(1+y) dx dy \quad (或 = \int_0^t dx \int_0^{x^2} \arctan(1+y) dy)$$

$$= \int_0^{t^2} dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^t \arctan(1+y) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{t^2} (t - \sqrt{y}) \arctan(1+y) dy$$

$$= t \int_0^{t^2} \arctan(1+y) dy - \int_0^{t^2} \sqrt{y} \arctan(1+y) dy$$

$$f'(t) = \int_0^{t^2} \arctan(1+y) dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\iint_D \arctan(1+y) dx dy}{t(1 - \cos t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{f(t)}{2}}{\frac{t^3}{2}} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(t)}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{t^2} \arctan(1+y) dy}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2t \arctan(1+t^2)}{2t} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$