

一. 1. $\{2, \sqrt{6}, -\sqrt{6}\}$

2. $x - y + z = 0$

3. $dz = \frac{z}{x+z} dx + \frac{z^2}{y(x+z)} dy$

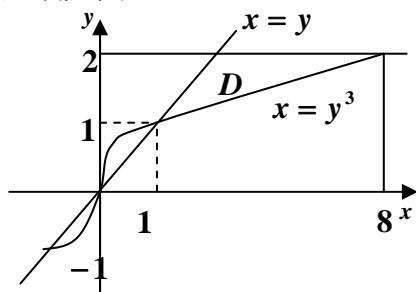
4. $\int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{y+1}}^{1+\sqrt{y+1}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^2 f(x, y) dx$

5. 否, 是

二. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^y f_1' + 2xf_2' - \frac{y}{x^2} g'$ (4 分)

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^y f_1' + xe^{2y} f_{11}'' + 2e^y (x^2 - y) f_{12}'' - 4xy f_{22}'' - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g''$ (8 分)

三. 积分区域如图



$I = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^3} \sin \frac{x}{y} dx$ (4 分)

$= \int_1^2 y(\cos 1 - \cos y^2) dy$ (6 分)

$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 1 + \frac{3}{2} \cos 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4.$ (8 分)

四. $\overrightarrow{AB} = \{0, 4, 3\}, \quad \overrightarrow{AB}^0 = \{0, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\}$ (1 分)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^x \ln y + \frac{z}{x^2 + z^2} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xy^{x-1} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{-x}{x^2 + z^2} \quad \dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_A = 8\ln 2 - \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_P = 12 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_P = -\frac{1}{6} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

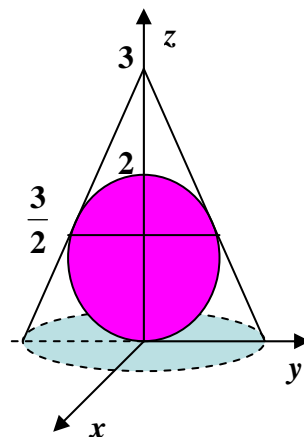
$$\text{gradu} \Big|_A = \{8\ln 2 - \frac{1}{6}, 12, -\frac{1}{6}\} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial AB} = 0 \times (8\ln 2 - \frac{1}{6}) + \frac{4}{5} \times 12 + \frac{3}{5} \times (-\frac{1}{6}) = \frac{19}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

五. 两曲面交线为:
$$\begin{cases} z = 3 - \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} \\ z = 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \end{cases},$$

变形为:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{4}, \\ z = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases},$$

交线在 xoy 面的投影为: $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{4}$



立体 V 在 xoy 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{3}{4}$ (2 分)

解法 1: 立体 V 的体积 $= \iint_D [3 - \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} - (1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2})] dx dy \dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (2 - \sqrt{3}\rho - \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}) \rho d\rho \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}. \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

解法 2:

立体 V 的体积 = 半径为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 高为 $\frac{3}{2}$ 的圆锥的体积 - 半径为 1 高为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 球缺的体积

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{3}{2} - \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{8} \pi - \frac{5}{24} \pi = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

六. 曲线参数方程 $x = t, y = \frac{-3t-1}{2}, z = t^2$

切向量 $\vec{T}|_P = \{1, -\frac{3}{2}, 2t\}|_P = \{1, -\frac{3}{2}, 2\} // \{2, -3, 4\}$ (2 分)

切线 L 的标准方程为: $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$ (4 分)

直线 L_1 的方向向量 $\vec{s}_1 = \{3, -5, 5\} \times \{1, 0, 5\} = \{-25, -10, 5\}$ (6 分)

由于 $\vec{T} \cdot \vec{s}_1 = 1 \times (-25) + \frac{3}{2} \times 10 + 2 \times 5 = 0$

所以 $\vec{T} \perp \vec{s}_1$, 故切线 L 垂直于 L_1(8 分)

七. 令 $f'_x(x, y) = 2x + 4y - 2 = 0$

$$f'_y(x, y) = 4x + 18y + 1 = 0$$

得驻点: $M(2, -\frac{1}{2})$ (3 分)

又记 $A = f''_{xx}(x, y) = 2, B = f''_{xy}(x, y) = 4, C = f''_{yy}(x, y) = 18$

有 $AC - B^2 = 20 > 0$, 且 $A = 2 > 0$,(6 分)

知函数 $f(x, y)$ 在驻点 $M(2, -\frac{1}{2})$ 处取得极小值, $M(2, -\frac{1}{2})$ 为极小值点,

极小值为 $f(2, -\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{9}{4}$(8 分)

八. 积分区域 V 关于 zox 及 xoy 坐标面对称, $x^6 y^5 e^z$ 关于变量 y 为奇函数,

$x^3 y^{10}$ 关于变量 x 为奇函数, 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_V (x^3 y^{10} + x^6 y^5 e^z + z^3) dV \\ &= \iiint_V z^3 dV \end{aligned} \quad \text{.....(2 分)}$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r^5 \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi dr \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

解法 1 (球坐标变换)

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r^5 \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{64}{3} \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^9 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{64}{3} \pi \left(-\frac{1}{10} \cos^{10} \varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{31}{15} \pi. \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

解法 2 (轴截面法) $I = \int_0^1 z^3 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2} dxdy + \int_1^2 z^3 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2z-z^2} dxdy \quad \dots\dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 z^3 \cdot z^2 dz + \pi \int_1^2 z^3 \cdot (2z - z^2) dz$$

$$= \pi \frac{z^6}{6} \Big|_0^1 + \pi \left(\frac{2}{5} z^5 - \frac{z^6}{6} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{6} \pi + \frac{57}{30} \pi = \frac{31}{15} \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$

九. (1) 切平面的法向量为: $\vec{n} = \{x_0, 2y_0, \frac{z_0}{2}\}$

由题意有: $\frac{x_0}{2} = \frac{2y_0}{2} = \frac{\frac{z_0}{2}}{1}$

$$\frac{x_0^2}{2} + y_0^2 + \frac{z_0^2}{4} = 1$$

由此解得: $x_0 = \pm 1, y_0 = \pm \frac{1}{2}, z_0 = \pm 1$

切点坐标为: $(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1), (-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1).$

切平面方程为: $2x + 2y + z - 4 = 0$ 及 $2x + 2y + z + 4 = 0. \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$

(2) 设 $P(x, y, z)$ 为曲面 S 上任意一点, 则 P 到平面 π 的距离为:

$$d = \frac{|2x + 2y + z + 5|}{3}$$

构造拉格朗日函数: $F(x, y, z) = (2x + 2y + z + 5)^2 + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1)$

解方程组:

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 4(2x + 2y + z + 5) + \lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = 4(2x + 2y + z + 5) + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = 4(2x + 2y + z + 5) + \lambda \frac{z}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1 \end{cases}$$

得驻点: $P_1(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1), P_2(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1).$

在 $P_1(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 处, $d = \frac{|2x + 2y + z + 5|}{3} \Big|_{P_1} = 3,$

在 $P_2(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 处, $d = \frac{|2x + 2y + z + 5|}{3} \Big|_{P_2} = \frac{1}{3},$

比较知, S 与 π 的最短距离为 $\frac{1}{3},$ (8 分)

十. (1) 曲面 S 的方程为: $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ (2 分)

(2) 记 $D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz. = \int_1^2 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} \frac{\rho}{\rho^2 + z^2} d\rho \\ &= \pi \int_1^2 [\ln(2z + z^2) - 2 \ln z] dz = 3\pi \ln \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned} \quad \text{.....(8 分)}$$

十一. 设 $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f'.$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} f'' + \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f', \quad \text{.....(2 分)}$$

同理
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} f'' + \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f'$$

则
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} f'' + \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f' + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} f'' + \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f' \\ &= f'' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f' = 0 \end{aligned}$$

即
$$f''(u) + \frac{f'(u)}{u} = 0; \quad \dots\dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 令 $p = f'(u)$ 则原方程化为: $p' + \frac{p}{u} = 0$

分离变量积分, 得: $p = \frac{C_1}{u}$, 即 $p = f'(u) = \frac{C_1}{u}$

由 $f'(1) = 1$ 得: $C_1 = 1$

$$f'(u) = \frac{1}{u}, \Rightarrow f(u) = \ln u + C$$

由 $f(1) = 0$ 得: $C = 0$

所以
$$f(u) = \ln u. \quad \dots\dots\dots(8 \text{ 分})$$