2021 高等数学(II) 期中试卷 参考答案

填空题(30分,每小题3分)

1.
$$\sqrt{37}$$

3.
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

1.
$$\frac{\sqrt{37}}{2}$$
 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 4. $\frac{-1}{2}$ 5. $\frac{1}{2e}dx - \frac{1}{2}dy$

6.
$$x-2y+3z-6=0$$

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 7. 1 8. $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} f(x,y) dx$

9.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{xy} f(x, y, z) dz$$
 10. -1

二、(10分)解:设所求直线L的方向向量 $\underset{s}{\rightarrow}=\{m,n,p\}$,则由题意有

m + 2p = 0, n - 3p = 0. 取 $\underset{s}{\rightarrow} = \{-2,3,1\}$, 则 直 线 L 的 方 程 为 $\frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-2}{1}$.

(法一): x轴所在直线方程为 $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{0}$, 可判断x轴与直线L为异面直

线. x轴上点(s,0,0)与直线L上点(-2t,1+3t,2+t)的距离d(s,t):

$$d^{2}(s,t) = (-2t - s)^{2} + (1+3t)^{2} + (2+t)^{2}, s,t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

下求d(s,t)最小值.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial d}{\partial s} = -2(-2t - s) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial d}{\partial t} = -4(-2t - s) + 6(1 + 3t) + 2(2 + t) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} s = 1 \\ t = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

此唯一极值点即为最小值点, 因此

$$d = d^2(s,t)_{min} = d^2(s,t)|_{s=1,t=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

故x轴到直线L的距离为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$.

(法二): 过L上点(0,1,2)作x轴平行线 L_1 , 其方向向量 $\underset{s_1}{\to}$ = {1,0,0},

L, L_1 确定的平面法向量 $\underset{n}{\rightarrow} = \underset{s_1}{\rightarrow} \times \underset{s}{\rightarrow} = \{0, -1, 3\}$. 平面 π 方程:

$$y - 3z + 5 = 0$$

x轴上点(0,0,0)到平面π距离为

$$d = \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}.$$

三、(10 分) 解: (1)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}f' + e^x g_1$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} f' + \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) f'' \cdot \frac{1}{x} + e^x g_{12} \cdot \cos y$$
$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} f' - \frac{y}{x^3} f'' + e^x \cos y \cdot g_{12}.$$

(2) 依定义有

(*)
$$f_x(1,1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x,1)-f(1,1)}{\Delta x}$$
, $f_y(1,1) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(1,1+\Delta y)-f(1,1)}{\Delta y}$.

由于f(x,y)在(1,1)处可微, 所以f(x,y)在(1,1)处连续, 在已知等式中

$$\diamondsuit x = 0 = y 得 f(1, 1) = 1.$$

再令
$$y = 0$$
有 $f(cosx, 1) = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2).(x \to 0).$

$$在(*)$$
中令 $\Delta x = cos x - 1$, 则

$$f_x(1,1) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\cos x,1) - 1}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 + o(x^2)}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = -2.$$

同样可得 $f_{y}(1,1) = -2$.

四、(10分)解:

(1)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(3,4)} = (2ax)|_{(3,4)} = 6a$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(3,4)} = (2by)|_{(3,4)} = 8b$.

函数z沿梯度方向的方向导数最大, 因此

$$\frac{6a}{8b} = \frac{-3}{-4}$$
, $\mathbb{H}a = b$. $(*)_1$

由方向导数的最大值为10,得

$$10 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial l}|_{(3,4)} = 6a \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + 8b \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right),$$

即
$$9a + 16b = -25$$
. (*)₂

由(*)₁(*)₂得
$$a = b = -1$$
.

(2)
$$\Sigma$$
: $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2 (z \ge 0)$. Σ 的面积为

$$s = \iint_{Z} ds = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2} \sqrt{1 + 2x^{2} + 2y^{2}} \, dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2} \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2} + 4y^{2}} \, dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^{2}} \rho d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} (1 + 4\rho^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1 + 4\rho^{2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} (1 + 4\rho^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{13\pi}{3}.$$

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五、(10 分) 解: (1) 曲面 $\sum : x^2 + y^2 = 2z$.

(2) 空间区域
$$\Omega$$
: $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$, $z = 1$, $z = 2$.

记
$$D(z)$$
: $x^2 + y^2 \le \left(\sqrt{2z}\right)^2$.

原式=
$$\int_1^2 dz \iint_{D(z)} z dx dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} z dz \iint_{D(z)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} z \cdot \pi \left(\sqrt{2z}\right)^{2} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{1}^{2} z^{2} dz = \frac{2\pi}{3} z^{3} |_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{14\pi}{3}.$$

六、(10 分) 解: $\diamondsuit x = r \sin\varphi \cos\theta, y = r \sin\varphi \sin\theta, z = r \cos\varphi$, 则

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 1 \\ 0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

因此

原式=
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r \sin\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\varphi}{2} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{16} (\pi - 2).$$

七、(10 分) 解: (1) 在Ω内部, 由于

$$f_x = 1 \neq 0, f_y = 2 \neq 0, f_z = -2 \neq 0,$$

因而f在 Ω 内部无驻点. 其最值只能在 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上取得.

令

$$F = x + 2y - 2z + 5 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1).$$

$$F_{\lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$
 得

$$x = \frac{1}{3}, y = \frac{2}{3}, z = -\frac{2}{3}$$
 $\vec{x} = -\frac{1}{3}, y = -\frac{2}{3}, z = \frac{2}{3}$

由于f在有界闭域 Ω 上必有最大值,而

$$f|_{(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3})} = 8, f|_{(-\frac{1}{3},-\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3})} = 2.$$

故f在 Ω 上最大值为 8, 最小值为 2.

(2) 由于f与 $f^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 有相同的极值点,因而

$$\sqrt[3]{2} \le \sqrt[3]{f} \le \sqrt[3]{8} = 2.$$

所以

$$\sqrt[3]{2}\iiint_{\Omega}dv\leq\iiint_{\Omega}\sqrt[3]{x+2y-2z+5}dxdydz\leq2\iiint_{\Omega}dv\,.$$

而
$$\iint_{\Omega} dv = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$
, 故

$$\frac{4}{3}\sqrt[3]{2}\pi \leq \iiint_{\Omega}\sqrt[3]{x+2y-2z+5}dxdydz \leq \frac{8}{3}\pi.$$

八、(10分)解: (1) 区域 $D=D_1\cup D_2(D_1,D_2$ 如图).

$$\iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 1| dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{1}} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2}) dx dy + \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 1) dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I_{1} + I_{2},$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 (\rho - \rho^3) d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$I_{2} = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{1} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 1) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[x^{2} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} (x^{2} - 1) \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - \frac{2}{3}) dx - \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - 1) \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4} t \, dt = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

所以 $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| dx dy = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$.

证明: (2) 由函数f(x,y)在有界闭域D上连续可知, $\exists M > 0$,使得 $\max_{(x,y)\in D} |f(x,y)| = M$.

又
$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $\iint_D f(x,y)(x^2 + y^2)d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 得

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = \iint_D f(x, y)(x^2 + y^2 - 1)d\sigma.$$

所 以

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \le \iint_D |f(x, y)| |(x^2 + y^2 - 1)| d\sigma \le M \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma = M(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3})$$

(由(1)结论),即 $M\geq 1$. 故由闭域上连续函数最值存在定理得 $\exists (\xi,\eta)\in D\colon \ M=|f(\xi,\eta)|\geq 1.$