

高等数学一（下）期中复习题参考答案 共 4 页

一. 选择题：（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. B

二. 填空题：（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

1. 4
2. $\begin{cases} z=1/2 \\ x=0 \end{cases} (|y| \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$
3. $-2(dx+dy)$
4. $2\sqrt{6}$
5. $\int_0^\pi dx \int_{-\sin \frac{x}{2}}^{\sin x} f(x,y)dy$

三. 解下列各题：（每小题 10 分，共 70 分）

1. 解：（1）因为 $0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{|x|(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{|x|}{2} \rightarrow 0, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ （2 分）

故 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$ ，即 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处连续. （2 分）

$$(2) \quad f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

2. 解: $t=0, x=1, y=3, z=0$,

$$x'(0) = [e^t (\cos t - \sin t)]|_{t=0} = 1,$$

$$y'(0) = (2 \cos t - 3 \sin t)|_{t=0} = 2,$$

$$z'(0) = [e^t (\cos t + \sin t)]|_{t=0} = 1, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{切线方程 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z}{1} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{法平面方程 } x + 2y + z - 7 = 0. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{原点到该切线的距离: } d = \sqrt{\frac{11}{6}} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{原点到该法平面的距离: } d = \frac{7}{\sqrt{6}} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

3. 解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 - 2y^2 + 2z - \frac{5}{8}$, 则 $F_x = 4x$, $F_y = -4y$, $F_z = 2$ (2 分)

$$\text{过直线 L 的平面束方程为 } (3+\lambda)x + (\lambda-2)y + (\lambda-1)z - 5 = 0 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3+\lambda}{4x_0} = \frac{\lambda-2}{-4y_0} = \frac{\lambda-1}{2} = t \\ (3+\lambda)x_0 + (\lambda-2)y_0 + (\lambda-1)z_0 = 5 \\ 2x_0^2 - 2y_0^2 + 2z_0 = \frac{5}{8} \end{cases} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

解得 $t=1, 3$, 从而 $\lambda=3, 7$,

所求切平面方程为

$$6x + y + 2z = 5 \text{ 或 } 10x + 5y + 6z = 5 \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

4. 解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 8xz - z + 8$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{4x+8z}{2z+8x-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{4y}{2z+8x-1} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

由 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ 且 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 可得 $x = -2z, y = 0$, 代入原方程得 $z = 1, z = -\frac{8}{7}$

则得驻点 $(-2, 0), (\frac{16}{7}, 0)$ (2 分)

在 $(-2, 0)$ 处, $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{4}{15} > 0, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{4}{15}, AC - B^2 > 0$, 则

$z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(-2, 0)$ 处取得极小值 $z = 1$. (3 分)

在 $(\frac{16}{7}, 0)$ 处, $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{4}{15} < 0, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{4}{15}, AC - B^2 > 0$, 则

$z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(\frac{16}{7}, 0)$ 处取得极大值 $z = -\frac{8}{7}$. (3 分)

5. 解: 设球面上点为 (x, y, z) , $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$

$$\text{令 } L(x, y, z) = \ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5R^2), \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$L_x = \frac{1}{x} + 2\lambda x = 0, \quad L_y = \frac{1}{y} + 2\lambda y = 0,$$

$$L_z = \frac{1}{3z} + 2\lambda z = 0, \quad L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5R^2 = 0 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{解得 } x = y = R, \quad z = \sqrt{3}R. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

由题意得 $f(x, y, z)$ 在球面上的最大值一定存在, 因此唯一的稳定点就是最大值点, 最大值为 $f(R, R, \sqrt{3}R) = \ln(3\sqrt{3}R^5)$. (2 分)

6. 解: 分割区域为 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 0, 0 \leq y < x^2\}$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) | 0 < x \leq 1, 0 \leq y < x^2\}, \quad D_3 = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

$$\iint_D |x^2 - y| d\sigma = \iint_{D_1+D_2} (x^2 - y) dx dy + \iint_{D_3} (y - x^2) dx dy \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{8}{15} = \frac{11}{15} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{则 } \iint_D (|x^2 - y| + \frac{1}{3}) d\sigma = \frac{11}{15} + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{7}{5} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

7. 解: $f(x, 2x) = x^2$ 两边对 x 求导, 得 $f_x(x, 2x) + 2f_y(x, 2x) = 2x$

$$\text{于是有 } f_y(x, 2x) = \frac{x}{2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$f_x(x, 2x) = x, \quad f_y(x, 2x) = \frac{x}{2} \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导有 } \begin{cases} f_{xx}(x, 2x) + 2f_{xy}(x, 2x) = 1 \\ f_{yx}(x, 2x) + 2f_{yy}(x, 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由于 } f_{xx}(x, y) = f_{yy}(x, y) \text{ 及 } f_{xy}(x, y) = f_{yx}(x, y) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{故 } f_{xx}(x, 2x) = 0, \quad f_{xy}(x, 2x) = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$