

高等数学 A2

浙江理工大学期中试题汇编(答案册)

学	校:							
专	业:							
班	级:							
姓	名:							
学	号:							
	(此:	为	2022	2年	第二	二版)	

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1 浙江理工大学 2020—2021 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

一选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)

二 填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)

1
$$(-7, -6, 8)$$

$$2 \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$2 \quad \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}} \qquad \qquad 3 \quad dx + 2\ln 2dy$$

4
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4(\ln 2)^2+1}}(-2\ln 2+1)$$
 5 -2 6 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x,y)dy$

$$5 - 2$$

$$6 \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x,y) dy$$

三 计算题(本题共6小题,每小题8分,共48分。应写出必要的演算过程及文字说明,直 接写答案零分)

1

解. 切线方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (-2)(x-1) + 4(y-1) + 4(z-1) = 0 \\ 2(x-1) - 3(y-1) + 5(z-1) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

即:

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y + 2z = 3\\ 2x - 3y + 5z = 4 \end{cases}$$

切线方向为 $(-1,2,2) \times (2,-3,5) = (16,9,-1)$

故法平面为:

$$16(x-1) + 9(y-1) - (z-1) = 0.$$

2

解. 令 $G(x,y,z) = F(x+y+z,x^2+y^2+z^2)$, 由隐函数定理, $z_x = -\frac{G_x}{G_z}$, 又由复合函数 求导法则, $G_x = F_1 + 2F_2x$, $G_z = F_1 + 2F_2z$. 故

$$z_x = -\frac{F_1 + 2F_2x}{F_1 + 2F_2z}.$$

解. 考虑 Lagrange 函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x - 2y + 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$. L 的临界点由 下面的方程组决定:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

由前三个方程得: $x=-\frac{1}{2\lambda},y=\frac{1}{\lambda},z=-\frac{1}{\lambda}$. 代入最后一个方程得: $\frac{9}{4}\frac{1}{\lambda^2}=1$. 所以 $\lambda=\pm\frac{3}{2}$. 所以可能的极值点为: $(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3}),(\frac{1}{3},-\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3})$. f 在这两点的取值分别为: -3 和 3. 注意该问题的几何意义是求使平面 x-2y+2z=C 与单位球面相交的 C 的极值,由该几 何意义知 C 有一个极大值,一个极小值,所以该条件极值问题的极大值为 3,极小值为 -3.

4

解.

$$\iint\limits_{D} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\int_{\pi-x}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$$
$$= 2.$$

5

解. 用平行于 xOy 平面的平面截 Ω , 可知:

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} (直角边边长为z 的 直角三角形的面积) dz$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} z^{2} dz$$

$$= \frac{7}{6}$$

6

解. 记 $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 - ax \leq 0\}$, 则所求面积为:

$$\begin{split} S &= \iint\limits_{D} \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy \\ &= \iint\limits_{D} \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}+\frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \iint\limits_{D} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \pi \cdot \frac{a^2}{4}. \end{split}$$

四(本题4分)

证明. 对于任意一个方向 (u,v),极限 $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(tu,tv)-f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{u^3}{u^2+v^2} = \frac{u^3}{u^2+v^2}$ 存在,故沿 (u,v) 的方向导数存在,第一个结论得证。特别地,分别令 (u,v)=(1,0),(u,v)=(0,1) 得 $f_x(0,0)=1,f_y(0,0)=0$. 下证 f 在 (0,0) 处不可微,若可微,由定义,必有 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f_x(0,0)x-f_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}=0$. 代入 f,f_x,f_y 表达式,得:

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{x^3/(x^2+y^2)-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}=\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{-xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}=0$$

又当 (x,y) 沿 $l = \{(x,y)|y = kx\}$ 趋近零时,有:

$$\lim_{l\ni (x,y)\to (0,0)}\frac{-xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{-k^2x^3}{(1+k^2)^{3/2}|x|^3},$$

该极限当 $k \neq 0$ 时显然不存在 (左右极限不等), 故矛盾, 故 f 在 (0,0) 处不可微。 \square

2 浙江理工大学 2018—2019 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

一 选择题 (本题共5小题,每小题4分,共20分)

二 填空题(本题共5小题,每小题4分,共20分)

$$4f_{11}'' + \frac{4}{y}f_{12}'' + \frac{1}{y^2}f_{22}''$$

$$1 \quad (1, 2, 3)$$

$$2$$

$$2$$

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

$$4 \quad (1, 1, 1)$$

$$5$$

$$3 \quad (1, 1, 2)$$

三 计算题(本题共 6 小题,每小题 8 分,共 48 分。应写出必要的演算过程及文字说明,直接写答案零分)

1、解 由题意知过 L 上的点 (1,2,3) (1分)

 L_1 的方向向量为 $\bar{s}_1=(1,0,-1)$, L_2 的方向向量为 $\bar{s}_2=(2,1,1)$,设平面 π 的法向量为

 \bar{n} ,则 $\bar{n}\perp\bar{s}_1$, $\bar{n}\perp\bar{s}_2$ 垂直 (3分)

故可取

$$\vec{n} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1, -3, 1)$$
 (6 分)

于是平面 π 的方程为x-3y+z+2=0 (8分)

2、解:
$$\begin{cases} y^2 - u_x v - u v_x = 0 \\ 2x - u_x + v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3 分)

$$u_x = \frac{y^2 + 2xu}{u + v}; \quad v_x = \frac{y^2 - 2xv}{u + v};$$
 (3 \(\frac{\psi}{v}\))

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = e^{u+v} \frac{2[x(u-v) + y^2]}{u+v} \,. \tag{2}$$

3.
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{2-e^{xy}}-1} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{1-e^{xy}} (\sqrt{2-e^{xy}}+1) = -1\cdot 2 = -2$$
 (8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

4、解: 由题意,作拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz + \lambda(xy + yz + xz - 6), \tag{3}$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} yz + \lambda(y+z) = 0, \\ xz + \lambda(x+z) = 0, \\ xy + \lambda(y+x) = 0, \end{cases}$$
(3 $\%$)

得 $x=y=z=\sqrt{2}$,这是唯一可能的极值点.因由问题本身可知最大值一定存在,所以最大值就在这个可能的极值点处取得,f的最大值为 $V=2\sqrt{2}$. (2分)

5、
解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot e^x \sin y + f_2' \cdot 2x$$
 (3分)
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^x \cos y \cdot f_1' + e^x \sin y (f_{11}'' \cdot e^x \cos y + f_{12}'' \cdot 2y) + 2x (f_{21}'' \cdot e^x \cos y + f_{22}'' \cdot 2y)$$

$$= f_{11}'' \cdot e^{2x} \sin y \cos y + 2f_{12}'' \cdot e^{x} (y \sin y + x \cos y) + 4f_{22}'' \cdot xy + f_{1}' \cdot e^{x} \cos y$$
 (8 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

6、解
$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y \Rightarrow r = 2\sin\theta$$
 (2分)

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \Rightarrow r = 4\sin\theta \tag{2 }$$

$$y - \sqrt{3}x = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x - \sqrt{3}y = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
(2 \(\frac{\frac{\pi}}{3}\))

$$\therefore \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} r^{2} \cdot r dr = 15(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3})$$
 (2 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\))

四、证明题

1. iiE
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x[y + F(u) + xF'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}] + y[x + xF'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}]$$

$$= x[y + F(u) - \frac{y}{x}F'(u)] + y[x + F'(u)]$$

$$= xy + xF(u) + xy = z + xy$$

2、证 设 $F(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} - \sqrt{a}$,则曲面在点 (x,y,z)处的一个法向量

$$\vec{n} = (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}})$$

在曲面上任取一点 $M(x_0,y_0,z_0)$,则曲面在点M处的切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y-y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z-z_0) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} = \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = \sqrt{a}$$

化 为 裁 蹈 式 怎

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{ax_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{ay_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{az_0}} = 1$$

所以截距之和为

$$\sqrt{ax_0} + \sqrt{ay_0} + \sqrt{az_0} = \sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = a$$

3 浙江理工大学 2017—2018 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

- 一选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)
- 3 C 4 C 5 C
- 二 填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)
- 1 (1, 2, -3)
- 2 $(\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$ 3 y'' 2y' + y = 0

 $4 \frac{5}{4}$

- 5 2 $6 \frac{4}{3}$
- 三 计算题(本题共5小题,每小题8分,满分40分)
- 1 解: 可得特征方程 $r^2 + 2r 3 = 0$,解得 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = -3$
 - :: 非齐次的通解 = 齐次的通解 + 非齐次的特解,
 - $v'' + 2v' 3v = e^{-3x}$
 - ∴ *λ* 为特征方程的一个根
 - ∴设 $v^* = Axe^{-3x}$

$$y' = Ae^{-3x} - 3Axe^{-3x}$$

$$y'' = -3Ae^{-3x} - 3Ae^{-3x} + 9Axe^{-3x} = -6Ae^{-3x} + 9Axe^{-3x}$$

$$\therefore y^* = -\frac{1}{4}xe^{-3x}$$

$$\therefore$$
 y 的通解为 $C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x - \frac{1}{4} x e^{-3x}$

2 解: 设点 P 为 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 14$$

$$F_x = 2x$$
 $F_y = 2y$ $F_Z = 2z$

∴可取
$$\vec{\mathbf{n}} = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\nabla : \vec{n} / (1, -2, 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_0}{1} = \frac{y_0}{-2} = \frac{z_0}{3} \\ x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 14 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = -2 \text{ or } \begin{cases} x_0 = -1 \\ y_0 = 2 \\ z_0 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P_1(1,-2,3)$$
 , $\vec{n} = (1,-2,3)$
② 得?: $1 \cdot (x-1) - 2 \cdot (y+2) + 3 \cdot (z-3) = 0$
即 $x - 2y + 3z - 14 = 0$
 $P_2(-1,2,-3)$, $\vec{n} = (1,-2,3)$
② 得?: $1 \cdot (x+1) - 2 \cdot (y-2) + 3 \cdot (z+3) = 0$
即 $x - 2y + 3 + 14 = 0$
(?处填写为 π_2)

3、解:法一:方程两边同关于x求偏导,z看作x的函数,y看作常数。

$$2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 4\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2 - z}$$
同理可得:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{2 - z}$$

法二: 令
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z$$

$$F_x = 2x, F_y = 2y, F_z = 2z - 4$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x}{2-z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{y}{2-z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial (\frac{x}{2-z})}{\partial y} = \frac{0 - x \cdot (-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}{(2-z)^2} = \frac{xy}{(2-z)^3}$$

4、解:选用极坐标($:\ln(x^2+y^2+1)$ 无论关于x还是y都积不出)

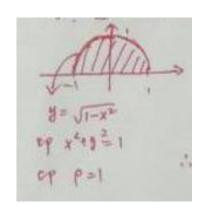
$$(1)\ln(x^2 + y^2 + 1) = \ln(\rho^2 + 1)$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(\rho^2 + 1) \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(\rho^2 + 1) d(\rho^2 + 1)$$

$$\therefore = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left[(\rho^2 + 1) \cdot \ln(\rho^2 + 1) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 d(\rho^2 + 1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (2 \ln 2 - 1)$$



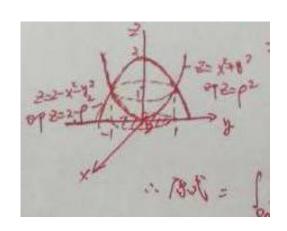
5、解:
$$z = x^2 \rightarrow 绕z + y^2$$
$$z = 2 - x^2 \rightarrow \csc x + y^2$$
$$z = 2 - x^2 \rightarrow \csc x + y^2 \le 1$$

选用柱面坐标法, $(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \rho, dv = \rho d\rho d\theta dz)$

①投影: 得
$$D_{\rho\theta}: \rho \leq 1$$
即
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

②投影: 得
$$z$$
 从 $z = \rho^2$ 进,从 $z = 2 - \rho^2$ 出

$$\therefore \rho^2 \le z \le 2 - \rho^2$$



四 应用题 (本题满分6分)

解: 设
$$L(x,y,z) = 8x^2 + 4yz - 16z + 600 + \lambda(4x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 - 16)$$

$$\left\{egin{aligned} L_x = 16x + 8x\lambda = 0 &\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} x = 0; &\textcircled{2} \lambda = \ L_y = 4z + 2\lambda y = 0 &\Rightarrow \lambda = rac{-2z}{y} \ L_z = 4y - 16 + 8\lambda z = 0 &\Rightarrow \lambda = rac{4-y}{2z} \ L_\lambda = 4x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 - 16 = 0 \end{aligned}
ight.$$

$$\pm \lambda = \frac{-2z}{y} = \frac{4-y}{2z} \Rightarrow 4z^2 = y^2 - 4y$$

①
$$x = 0$$
, $4z^2 = y^2 - 4y$ 代入 $4x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 4, y = -2$ $\Rightarrow z = 0, z = \pm\sqrt{3}$ \Rightarrow 拐点 $(0, 4, 0), (0, -2, \sqrt{3}), (0, -2, -\sqrt{3})$

②
$$\lambda = -2 \Rightarrow z = y, y - 4 - 4z = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow y = z = -\frac{4}{3}$, $x = \pm \frac{4}{3}$ \Rightarrow 拐点 $\left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right), \left(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$

$$T_1(0,4,0) = 600$$

$$\min: T_2ig(0\,,\,-2\,,\,+\sqrt{3}ig) = 600 - 24\sqrt{3} \qquad T_4ig(-rac{4}{3},-rac{4}{3},-rac{4}{3}ig) = 614.2$$

$$ext{max:} T_3ig(0,-2,-\sqrt{3}ig) = 600 + 24\sqrt{3} \qquad T_5ig(+rac{4}{3},-rac{4}{3},-rac{4}{3}ig) = 614.2$$

(勘误: 将 614.2 改为为 614.2,即循环小数,两个都要改) 五 证明题(本题满分 6 分)

(1)解:设
$$F(x,y,z) = \frac{x}{z} - \varphi\left(\frac{y}{z}\right)$$

$$F_x = rac{1}{z}$$
 $F_y = -arphi'rac{1}{z}$ $F_z = -rac{x}{z^2} + arphi'rac{y}{z^2}$

$$rac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -rac{F_x}{F_z} = rac{-z}{arphi' y - x} \qquad rac{arphi z}{arphi y} = -rac{F_y}{F_z} = rac{zarphi'}{arphi' y - x}$$

$$\therefore x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2$$

(勘误:将"2"改为"z")

解(2):在(1)的基础上同时对x求偏导

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

在(1)的基础上同时对y求偏导

$$x\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x}{y}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2$$

4 浙江理工大学 2016—2017 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

- 一选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)
 - 1 C 2 C 3 D 4 C 5 D 6 D
- 二 填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)

$$1 \quad e^2 dx + 2e^2 dy \; ;$$

$$x = -2t + 1$$
 $y = t + 1$ (点不唯一); $z = 3t + 1$

3
$$2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}, \cos \beta = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{21}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$6 \quad \int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx$$

三、解答题(本题共5小题,每小题6分,满分30分)

$$egin{align*} rac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= f_1' \cdot (-1) + f_2' \cdot y e^x \ rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= - \left(f_{11}^{''} \cdot 1 + f_{12}^{''} \cdot e^x
ight) + e^x \cdot f_2' + y e^x \cdot \left(f_{21}^{''} \cdot 1 + f_{22}^{''} \cdot e^x
ight) \ &= - f_{11}^{''} + (y-1) e^x f_{12}^{''} + y e^{2x} f_{22}^{''} + e^x f_2' \end{aligned}$$

解:
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\Theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 \rho d\rho$$

$$= \pi \frac{\rho^4}{4} |_0^2 = 4\pi$$

3 联立 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z^2 = 2x$,消去 z 得: $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 或 $\rho = 2\cos\theta$.

围成区域
$$D_{xy}$$
, $z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, $z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$. $\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{2}$

所以面积 $A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} \, dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{2} \, dx dy = \sqrt{2} S_{D_{xy}} = \sqrt{2} \pi.$

4 作图如下:



$$\Rightarrow I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{x^{2} + y^{2}} f(x, y, z) dz$$

 $5 \quad \mathbb{I} \mathbb{I} \frac{x}{z} = \ln z - \ln y.$

令
$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{z} - lnz + lny$$
, 得: $F_x = \frac{1}{z}$, $F_y = \frac{1}{y}$, $F_z = -\frac{x}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z}$.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{\frac{1}{z}}{\frac{x+1}{z^2+\frac{1}{z}}} = \frac{z}{x+z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{\frac{x+1}{z^2+\frac{1}{z}}} = \frac{z^2}{xy+yz}$$

四 综合题 (第1、2 题每题 7 分, 第3、4 题每题 4 分, 共22 分)

1 设切点($x_0, y_0, \frac{x_0^2 + y_0^2}{2}$).

令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 2z$, 得: $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F_z = -2$. 取 $\vec{n} = (x_0, y_0, -1)$.

$$\begin{cases} 6x + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 4x + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - 4 \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{T} = (1, -4, 1).$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{T} = 0$$
, $\vec{x}_0 = -1 - 4y_0$.

又:切平面方程: $x_0 \cdot (x - x_0) + y_0 \cdot (y - y_0) - (z - \frac{x_0^2 + y_0^2}{2}) = 0$, 且过(1, -1, -1)

$$\therefore x_0 - x_0^2 - y_0 - y_0^2 + 1 + \frac{x_0^2 + y_0^2}{2} = 0 \quad ②$$

: 切平面方程为: 3x - y - z - 5 = 0 或 13x + y + 7z + 5 = 0 (拓展题说明: 将拓展题部分的"曲线"二字改为"曲面") 拓展题解答:

根据上面给的思路可解得: $\vec{n} = (x_0, y_0, -1), \vec{T} = (1, 1, 2).$

由
$$\vec{n} \perp \vec{T}$$
且切平面过点 (1, -1, -1) 得: $\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = 1 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -1 \end{cases}$

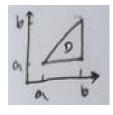
:: 切平面方程为: x+y-z-1=0 或 3x-y-z-5=0

2 利润
$$R = px - cx = (p - c_0 + k \ln x) \cdot x = [(1 - ak)p + k \ln M - c_0] \cdot M \cdot e^{-ap}$$

得唯一驻点:
$$p = \frac{-aklnM + ak - 1 - ac_0}{a(1 - ak)}$$
 即为所求。

(说明:本题与第8套试题 2012-2013 学年的第五道建模题一样。页数为 P29)

3 作图如下: 处理左式: 想到交换积分次序 $\Rightarrow \int_a^b dy \int_v^b f(y) dx$



$$= \int_a^b f(y)(b-y)dy$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x)(b-x)dx$$

4 任意取曲面上一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

则
$$F_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$
, $F_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$, $F_z = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$.

法向量:
$$\vec{n} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}}),$$

点向式写出切平面:
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}(y-y_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}}(z-z_0) = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} - \sqrt{a} = 0$$

$$x$$
轴上截距: $p = \sqrt{ax_0}$, y 轴上截距: $q = \sqrt{ay_0}$, z 轴上截距: $r = \sqrt{az_0}$, 则 $p + q + r = \sqrt{a} \cdot (\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} = a$, 得证。

5 浙江理工大学 2015—2016 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

一、选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)

二、填空题(本题共5小题,每小题4分,满分20分)

1.
$$\frac{2}{x-3y+z+2} = 0$$
; 2. $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$; $\frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{z-\sqrt{2}}{3.51}$;

4.
$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}(dx - dy);$$
 5. $\int_{-\infty}^{2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(x, y) dy$

三、解答题(本题共7小题,每小题6分,满分42分)

1. 解 将直线 | 的方程改写成一般式: $\begin{cases} x-y-1=0, \\ y+z-1=0. \end{cases}$ 过 | 的平面束方程为

$$(x-y-1) + \lambda(y+z-1) = 0, \exists \exists x + (\lambda-1)y + \lambda z - (1+\lambda) = 0.$$

由向量 $(1,\lambda-1,\lambda)$ 与(1,-1,2)垂直得 $\lambda=-2$.从而 l_0 的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0, \\ x - y + 2z - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \exists z = -\frac{1}{2}(y - 1).$$

设 l_0 绕 y 轴旋转一周所得的曲面为 S,(x,y,z)为 S 上的任意一点,则改点由 l_0 上的一点

 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 绕 y 轴旋而得,于是有关系: $y = y_0$,

$$x^{2} + z^{2} = x_{0}^{2} + z_{0}^{2} = (2y_{0})^{2} + [-\frac{1}{2}(y_{0} - 1)]^{2} = 4y^{2} + \frac{1}{4}(y - 1)^{2},$$

从而得 S 的方程为 $4x^2 - 17y^2 + 4z^2 + 2y - 1 = 0$.

2. 解
$$u_x = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, v_x = \frac{uy - xv}{x^2 + y^2}, u_y = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}, v_y = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}.$$
 (柱 90 页例 3.)

3. 解 切线方程:
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$
, 法平面方程: $(x-1)-(z-1)=0$,或 $x-z=0$. (书 99 页例 5)

4. 解 设 $D_1 = \{0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le x\}, D_2 = \{0 \le x \le 1, x \le y \le 1\}$,则

$$\iint_{D} e^{\max\{x^{2}, y^{2}\}} dx dy = \iint_{D_{1}} e^{\max\{x^{2}, y^{2}\}} dx dy + \iint_{D_{2}} e^{\max\{x^{2}, y^{2}\}} dx dy
= \iint_{D_{1}} e^{x^{2}} dx dy + \iint_{D_{2}} e^{y^{2}} dx dy = \int_{D_{2}} dx \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy + \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{y} e^{y^{2}} dx
= \int_{0}^{x} x e^{x^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{x} y e^{y^{2}} dy = e - 1.$$

5.解 投影区域为 $D_{xy} = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$. 柱面坐标

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^{2}}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^{2}}} z dz$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho (2-\rho^{2}-\rho^{4}) d\rho = \frac{7}{12} \pi.$$

$$z_{xy} = -2z_{uu} + (a-2)z_{uv} + az_{vv}$$
. 将上述结果代入原方程,整理的

$$(10+5a)$$
 $z_{uv} + (6+a-a^2)z_{vv} = 0.$

依题意 a 应满足: $,10+5a \neq 0,6+a-a^2=0,$ 解得 a=3.

四、应用题(本题 10 分)

解 记雪堆体积为 V, 侧面积为 S,则

由题意知
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -0.9S$$
, 从而 $\begin{cases} \frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{13}{10} \Rightarrow h(t) = -\frac{13}{10}t + 130, \Leftrightarrow h(t) \to 0, 得 t = 100(h), \\ h(0) = 130 \end{cases}$

因此高度为 130 厘米的雪堆全部融化所需的时间为 100 小时.

五、证明题(本题共2小题,第1小题4分,第2小题6分,满分10分)

$$1. \min\{f(x,y)\} \iint_D g(x,y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x,y)g(x,y) d\sigma \leq \max\{f(x,y)\} \iint_D g(x,y) d\sigma,$$

$$\mathbb{E} \min\{f(x,y)\} \le \frac{\iint_D f(x,y)g(x,y)d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x,y)d\sigma} \le \max\{f(x,y)\}$$

从而至少存在(
$$\xi,\eta$$
),使得 $f(\xi,\eta) = \frac{\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)g(x,y)d\sigma}{\iint\limits_{D} g(x,y)d\sigma}$.

2.证明 (1)因|
$$xy\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$
| \leq | xy |,所以 $\lim_{x\to 0,y\to 0}f(x,y)=0=f(0,0)$,从而 $f(x,y)$ 在

(0,0) 处连续.因为 f(x,0)=f(0,y)=0,所以 $f_x(0,0)=f_y(0,0)=0$.

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$
 $\text{ iff}, \quad f_x(x, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

当点 P(x,y) 沿射线 y = |x| 趋于(0,0)时,

$$\lim_{(x,|x|)\to(0,0)} f_x(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} (|x| \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|x|} - \frac{|x|^3}{2\sqrt{2}|x|^3} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|x|})$$

极限不存在,所以 $f_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)处不连续.同样可得 $f_y(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)处不连续.

(2)
$$\diamondsuit \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 ,则

$$\left|\frac{\Delta f - f_x(x, y) \Delta x - f_y(x, y) \Delta y}{\rho}\right| = \left|\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho} \sin \frac{1}{\rho}\right| \le |\Delta x| \xrightarrow{\rho \to 0} 0,$$

所以 f(x,y)在 (0,0) 处可微.

6 浙江理工大学 2014—2015 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

- 一选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)
 - 1 C 2 D 3 B 4 B 5 C 6 A
- 二 填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)

$$\begin{cases} 9x + 8y - 7z - 21 = 0 \\ 5x - 3y + 3z - 9 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 2 $x + y + z - 3 = 0$ 3 $4dx + 4dy$

$$4 \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) \qquad 5 \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \quad 6 \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 f\left(r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, r\cos\varphi\right) r^2 dr$$

三 计算题(本题共6小题,每小题6分,共36分。应写出必要的演算过程及文字说明,直接写答案零分)

1
$$\Re$$
: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f - \frac{y}{x} f' - \frac{y}{x^2} \varphi'$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' + \frac{1}{x} \varphi'$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2}{x^3} f'' + \frac{2y}{x^3} \varphi' + \frac{y^2}{x^4} \varphi'', \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f'' - \frac{1}{x^2} \varphi' - \frac{y}{x^3} \varphi'', \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x} f'' + \frac{1}{x^2} \varphi''$$

$$\therefore x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

2 解法一: 方程组两边关于 x 求导, 把 y、z 看作 x 的函数

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 \cdot f + x \cdot f' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \\ F_x \cdot 1 + F_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \not \text{ $\frac{dz}{dx}$} = \frac{f \cdot F_y + x f' \cdot F_y - x f' \cdot F_x}{F_y + x f' \cdot F_z}.$$

解法二:
$$z = xf(x+y) \Rightarrow dz = (f+xf')dx + xfdy$$
 (f 可微)
 $F(x,y,z) = 0 \Rightarrow F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz = 0$ (F 可微)

解得:
$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f \cdot F_y + xf' \cdot F_y - xf' \cdot F_x}{F_y + xf' \cdot F_z}.$$

3
$$\vec{R}: \vec{n} = (4,6,2) \Rightarrow \vec{e}_{\vec{n}} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\right)$$

$$\nabla u(1,1,1) = \left(\frac{6x}{z\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}, \frac{8y}{z\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}, -\frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z^2}\right)_{(1,1,1)} = \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, -\sqrt{14}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}}\Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \nabla u(1,1,1) \cdot \vec{e}_{\vec{n}} = \frac{11}{7}.$$

4 书本 P146,例 4
$$V = \frac{16}{3}R^3$$
.

5
$$\mathbb{M}$$
:
$$\iint_{D} \frac{1+xy}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dxdy = \iint_{D} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\rho}{1+\rho^{2}} d\rho = \frac{\ln 2}{2}.$$

6 解: 原式
$$\stackrel{\text{截面法}}{=} \int_{1}^{2} dz \iint_{D_{z}} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dx dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{z}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] dz + \int_{1}^{2} z^{2} \cdot S_{D_{z}} dz$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\pi}{2} z^{2} dz + \int_{1}^{2} \pi z^{3} dz = \frac{59}{12} \pi.$$

四 数学建模题(8分)

(1) 解: 令
$$\begin{cases} R_x = 14 - 8y - 4x = 0 \\ R_y = 32 - 8x - 20y = 0 \end{cases}$$
解得唯一驻点: $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right)$

$$R_{xx} = -4, R_{xy} = -8, R_{yy} = -20 \Rightarrow AC - B^2 > 0, A < 0$$

所以 $\left(\frac{3}{2},1\right)$ 为极大值点,也是最大值点,即电台广告 1.5 万元,报纸广告 1 万元。

(2) 构造
$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 15 + 14x + 32y - 8xy - 2x^2 - 10y^2 + \lambda(x + y - 15)$$

令
$$\begin{cases} L_x = 14 - 8y - 4x + \lambda \\ L_y = 32 - 8x - 20y + \lambda & \text{解得唯一驻点:} \left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$
即为所求,即电台广告 0 万元,报纸广
$$L_\lambda = x + y - 1.5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

告 1.5 万元。

五 证明题(本题共2小题,每小题4分,共8分)

(1) 证: 设
$$F(x, y, z) = xy - xf(z) - yg(z)$$

$$F_x = y - f(z), F_y = x - g(z), F_z = -xf' - yg' \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{y - f(z)}{xf' + yg'}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{x - g(z)}{xf' + yg'}$$

$$\therefore \left[x - g(z) \right] \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left[y - f(z) \right] \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

7 浙江理工大学 2013—2014 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

(说明:本套试卷解答题及以后的题目解析有两个版本的答案)

一选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)

二 填空题 (本题共6小题,每小题4分,共24分)

1 (±1,2,2); 2 (1,1,2); 3
$$\int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y f(x,y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^2 f(x,y) dx$$
;

4
$$4dx - 2dy$$
; 5 $f(x+t) - f(x-t)$; 6 0

三 计算题(本题共6小题,每小题6分,共36分。应写出必要的演算过程及文字说明,直接写答案零分)

1 版本一: 解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot (-1) + f_2' \cdot ye^x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\left(f_{11}'' \cdot 1 + f_{12}'' \cdot e^x\right) + f_2' \cdot e^x + ye^x \left(f_{21}'' \cdot 1 + f_{22}'' \cdot e^x\right)$$
$$= -f_{11}'' + (y - 1)e^x f_{12}'' + ye^{2x} f_{22}'' + f_2' \cdot e^x$$

版本二: 解: 设
$$u = y - x, v = ye^x$$
, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -f_u' + ye^x f_v'$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-f_u' + y e^x f_v' \right)$$

$$= -f_{uu}'' - e^x f_{uv}'' + y e^x (f_{vu}'' + e^x f_{vv}'') + e^x f_v''$$

$$= -f_{uu}'' + e^x (y - 1) f_{uv}'' + y e^{2x} f_{vv}'' + e^x f_v''$$

2 版本一: 解: 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3$,则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F_z = 2z$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{y}{z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{x}{z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -1$$

版本二:解:方程两边对 x 变量求偏导,得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}$; 对 y 变量求偏导,得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$;

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{x}{z} \right) = \frac{x z_y}{z^2} = -\frac{x y}{z^3}, \quad \text{ix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \bigg|_{(1,11)} = -1.$$

3 版本一:解:

$$gradu(1,0,1) = \left(\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{y^2+z^2}}, \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{y^2+z^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2+z^2}}, \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{y^2+z^2}} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{y^2+z^2}}\right)_{(1,0,1)} = \left(\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\vec{e}_{\overrightarrow{AB}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \overrightarrow{AB}}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = gradu(1,0,1) \cdot \vec{e}_{\overrightarrow{AB}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

版本二:解:函数 $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$ 在点A(1,0,1)处可微,且

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{A} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{A} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\bigg|_{A} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}\bigg|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

而
$$\vec{l} = \overrightarrow{AB} = (2,-2,1)$$
, 所以 $\vec{l}^{\circ} = (\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3},\frac{1}{3})$, 故在 A 点沿 $\vec{l} = \overrightarrow{AB}$ 方向导数为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\Big|_{A} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{A} \cdot \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{A} \cdot \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\Big|_{A} \cdot \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 0 \cdot (-\frac{2}{3}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4 版本一:解:
$$I = \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = 4\pi$$

版本二:
$$D: 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$
 $0 \le r \le 2$

$$\therefore \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = 4\pi$$

5 版本一: 解:
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dV \stackrel{ 截面法}{=} \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho \right) dz = \frac{14}{3} \pi$$

版本二:
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} dr \int_1^2 r^3 dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 dr \int_{\frac{1}{2}r^2}^2 r^3 dz = \frac{14}{3}\pi$$

6 版本一: 解:
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dV}{(1+x+y+z)^3} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dz = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16}$$

版本二:
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left[\frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} - \frac{1}{4}\right] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3-x}{4} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16}$$

四 应用题(8分)

版本一:

(1) z 在点 M(x,y) 处梯度方向 gradz=(-4x,-2y) 处增长率最大,最大增长率为

$$|\text{grad } z|_{M} = 2\sqrt{4x^2 + y^2}$$

(2) 若记 $f(x,y) = 4x^2 + y^2$, 则题意要求 f(x,y) 在条件 $2x^2 + y^2 = 1000$ 约束下的最大

值,为此做拉格朗日函数

$$F(x,y) = 4x^{2} + y^{2} + \lambda(2x^{2} + y^{2} - 1000)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{x} = 8x + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ F_{y} = 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ 2x^{2} + y^{2} = 1000 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ y_1 = 10\sqrt{10} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ y_2 = -10\sqrt{10} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_3 = 10\sqrt{5} \\ y_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_4 = -10\sqrt{5} \\ y_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x_1, y_1) = F(x_2, y_2) = 1000$$
, $F(x_3, y_3) = F(x_4, y_4) = 2000$, 故所求点为($\pm 10\sqrt{5}, 0$)

版本二:

解: (1) 函数沿梯度方向(-4x,-2y)增长率最大,最大增长率为梯度的模 $2\sqrt{4x^2+y^2}$.

(2) 构造
$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 4x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(2x^2 + y^2 - 1000)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 8x + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2x^2 + y^2 - 1000 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ \mathbb{R}^2} \begin{cases} (0, \pm 10\sqrt{10}) \to L = 1000 \\ (\pm 10\sqrt{5}, 0) \to L = 2000 \end{cases}$$

所以该点为(±10√5,0)

五 证明题(本题共2小题,每小题4分,共8分)

(1)

版本一:

$$\text{i.i.}: \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 1 - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{-v}{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 1 - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (-1) = \frac{y + x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{u - v}{u^2 + v^2}$$

版本二:

$$(1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot 1 + \frac{-\frac{x}{y^2}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot 1 = \frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{v}{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot 1 + \frac{-\frac{x}{y^2}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot (-1) = \frac{y + x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2}$$

所以,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{u - v}{u^2 + v^2}$$
等式成立。

(2) 两个答案给的解法一模一样,故在此只选择一个保留。

证:
$$\int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{x} f(y) dy = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{y}^{b} f(y) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(y)(b-y) dy = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)(b-x) dx$$

8 浙江理工大学 2012—2013 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

一 选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)

1B; 2B; 3C; 4D; 5D; 6A.

二 填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)

1
$$2\sqrt{3}$$
; 2 $\frac{1}{3}$; $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$; 3 $z + xy$; 4 $-\frac{1}{2}$; 5 2; 6 $\frac{64}{3}\pi$.

三 计算题 (本题共5小题,每小题6分,满分30分)

1
$$du = f_x dx + f_z dz \dots (2 \%)$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy \dots (3 \%), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 - y\varphi'}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\varphi}{1 - y\varphi'} \dots (5 \%)$$

$$du = \left(f_x + \frac{f_z}{1 - y\varphi'}\right)dx + \frac{f_z \cdot \varphi'}{1 - y\varphi'}dy \dots (6 \%)$$

$$2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = x^4 \cdot f_1' + x^2 \cdot f_2' \dots (2 \ \%)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 4x^3 \cdot f_1' + 2x \cdot f_2' + x^4 \cdot y \cdot f_{11}'' - y \cdot f_{22}'' \dots (6 \ \%)$$

3
$$\iint_{D} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{1}^{2} \theta \rho d\rho d\theta = \frac{3}{64} \pi^{2} \dots (6 \%)$$

4 在等式两边同时在 D 上取二重积分,即

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_{D} xy dxdy - \iint_{D} \left(\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy \right) dxdy \quad \cdots (3 \ \%)$$

5 旋转曲面的方程为: $y^2 + z^2 = 2x$,(2分)

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_{0}^{8} dx \iint_{D} (y^2 + z^2) d\sigma \quad D: \quad y^2 + z^2 \le 2x \;, \quad \dots (4 \; \%)$$
$$= \int_{0}^{8} dx \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2x}} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{1024}{3} \pi \; \dots (6 \; \%)$$

四 综合题 (本题满分8分)

解: 设切平面的切点为
$$\left(x_0, y_0, \frac{{x_0}^2 + {y_0}^2}{2}\right)$$
 (1分),则 $\vec{n} = (x_0, y_0, -1)$ (2分),

有切平面方程为:
$$x_0x + y_0y - z - \frac{{x_0}^2 + {y_0}^2}{2} = 0$$
; (3分)

曲线方程组两边关于
$$x$$
 求导,有 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{5x^4 - 3x}{z + 2}$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{6x + 5x^4z}{2y + yz}$ … (4分)

于是有切向量 $\vec{T} = (1,1,2)$; (5分)

因为
$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{T} = 0$$
,即 $x_0 + y_0 - 2 = 0$(6分)

且
$$(1,-1,-1)$$
 位于切平面上,即 $x_0 - y_0 + 1 - \frac{{x_0}^2 + {y_0}^2}{2} = 0$,解得 $x_0 = 1, y_0 = 1$ 或

$$x_0 = 3, y_0 = -1 \dots (7 \, \%)$$

因此所求切平面方程为: x+y-z-1=0 或 3x-y-z-5=0 (8分)

五 建模题 (本题满分7分)

见书本 P117,例 9.

六 证明题(本题共2小题,第1小题4分,第2小题3分,满分7分)

(1)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -a \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 4a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}, \quad \boxtimes \exists a \neq 0, \quad \boxtimes \bigcup \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \dots \tag{4 }$$

(2)
$$\int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{x} (x - y)^{n-2} f(y) dy = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{y}^{b} (x - y)^{n-2} f(y) dx \dots (3 \%)$$
$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \int_{a}^{b} (b - y)^{n-1} f(y) dy$$

9 浙江理工大学 2011—2012 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

一 选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)

1 B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. D; 5. B. 6. A.

二 填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)

1
$$\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
;

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
; $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$

4
$$-2or3, 3or - 2$$

4
$$-2or3,3or-2$$
; 5 $\int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{y^{2}} f(x,y) dx$; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$6 \frac{1}{3}$$

三 计算题 (本题共5小题,前4小题每题6分,第五题12分,满分36分)

1
$$u_x = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}, \dots (1 \ \%), \quad u_y = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x, \dots (2 \ \%), \quad u_z = -\frac{y}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x, \dots (3 \ \%)$$

$$du = \frac{y}{z}x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}dx + \frac{1}{z}x^{\frac{y}{z}}\ln xdy - \frac{y}{z^2}x^{\frac{y}{z}}\ln xdz. \quad \dots (6 \ \%)$$

2
$$z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2' + 2xg' \dots (2 \%)$$

$$z_{xy} = 2x \left[f_{11}''(-2y) + f_{12}''x \right] + \left[f_{21}''(-2y) + f_{22}''x \right] y + f_2' + 2xg''2y \dots (4 \%)$$

$$= -4xy f_{11}'' + 2(x^2 - y^2) f_{12}'' + xy f_{22}'' + f_2' + 4xyg'' \dots (6 \%)$$

3 在等式两边同时在 D 上取二重积分,即

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = \iint\limits_{D} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy - \iint\limits_{D} (\frac{8}{\pi} \iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)dxdy)dxdy \quad \cdots (3 \ \%)$$

因此,
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{1}{9}$$

所以,
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} + \frac{8}{9\pi} - \frac{2}{3}$$
.(6分)

4 旋转曲面的方程为: $y^2 + z^2 = 2x$,(2分)

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_{0}^{8} dx \iint_{D} (y^2 + z^2) d\sigma \quad D: \quad y^2 + z^2 \le 2x , \dots (4 \%)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{8} dx \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2x}} \rho^{3} d\rho = 336 \pi \dots (6 \%)$$

5 (1) 消去
$$z$$
 得 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + x + y - 2 = 0$(1分)

故所求投影直线为
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2y^2 + x + y - 2 = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3分)

故所求投影直线为
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2y^2 + x + y - 2 = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3 分)

则切线方程为:
$$\frac{x+1}{-1} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{0}$$
 (3分)

引入拉格朗日函数
$$L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + 2z - 2)$$
 (2分)

$$\begin{cases} L_{x} = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\ L_{y} = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\ L_{z} = 2z - \lambda + 2\mu = 0 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} - z = 0 \\ x + y + 2z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3 分)

代入目标函数,比较得最大值与最小值分别为 $\sqrt{6}$ 和 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$(5分)

四(本题满分6分)解: (1)点(0,0)连续。......2分

(2)
$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x,0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0$$
,

但不可微。6 分

五 (1)
$$\diamondsuit F(x,y,z) = f(x-ay,z-by)$$
,则

由于 $aF'_x + F'_y + bF'_z = 0$, 因此曲面的切平面恒与方向数为 (l, m, n) = (a, l, b) 的直线相平

 $(D_1: 0 \le x \le a, x \le y \le a, D_2: 0 \le y \le a, y \le x \le a)$

10 浙江理工大学 2010-2011 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

- 一选择题(本题共7小题,每小题4分,共28分)
 - 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 C 5 C

- 二 填空题(本题共5小题,每小题4分,共20分)
- 1 $yx^{y-1}dx + x^y \ln xdy$; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 $\frac{1}{3}$; 4 -5; 5 $\frac{\pi}{3}$

三 计算题(本题共5小题,每小题6分,共30分。应写出必要的演算过程及文字说明,直 接写答案零分)

$$1 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -6y$$

$$2 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{xz - z}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(xz - x) - z\left(z + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1\right)}{\left(xz - x\right)^2} = \frac{2z(z - 1) - z^3}{x^2(z - 1)^3}$$

$$\iint_{D} \ln(1+x^{2}+y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+\rho^{2}) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} [2 \ln 2 - 1]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xyf_1' + x^2 f_2', \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4x^2 y^2 f_{11}'' + 4x^3 y f_{12}'' + x^4 f_{22}'' + 2x f_1'$$

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{32}{9}$$

四(本题8分)

(1) 因为
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$
, 所以连续。

(2)
$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x,0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0$$
, $\exists \exists f'_y(0,0) = 0$

$$\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$
, 若可微,

$$\Delta z = f_x'(0,0)\Delta x + f_y'(0,0)\Delta y + o(\rho), \overline{m}$$

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\Delta z - f_x'(0,0)\Delta x - f_y'(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho} = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}$$
 不存在,所以不可微。

五(本题6分)

解 方程 $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$ 两端分别关于 x 和 y 求偏导数,得

$$2x - 6y - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$-6x + 20y - 2z - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

令
$$\left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \atop \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$$

将上式代人 $x^2-6xy+10y^2-2yz-z^2+18=0$,可得

$$\begin{cases} x=9, \\ y=3, \text{ if } \begin{cases} x=-9, \\ y=-3, \\ z=-3. \end{cases}$$

对①两端分别关于x和y求偏导数,有 $2-2y\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}-2\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2-2z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}=0$,

$$-6-2\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}-2y\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}-2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\cdot\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}-2z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}=0.$$

对②两端关于 y 求偏导数,有 $20-2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-2y\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}-2\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2-2z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}=0$,所以

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{(9,3)} = \frac{1}{6}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \bigg|_{(9,3)} = -\frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \bigg|_{(9,3)} = \frac{5}{3},$$

故 $AC-B^2=\frac{1}{36}>0$. 又 $A=\frac{1}{6}>0$,从而点(9,3)是函数 z(x,y)的极小值点,极小值为 z(9,3)=3.

类似地,由

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(-9,-3)} = -\frac{1}{6}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(-9,-3)} = \frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(-9,-3)} = -\frac{5}{3},$$

可知 $AC-B^2 = \frac{1}{36} > 0$. 又 $A = -\frac{1}{6} < 0$,所以点(-9, -3)是函数 z(x,y)的极大值点,极大值为 z(-9, -3) = -3.

六 证明题 (本题共2小题,每小题4分,共8分)

1 Q
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$$

$$_{2}$$
 Q $z = f(\xi, \eta), \xi = x^{2} - y^{2}, \eta = 2xy$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} + 2y \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + 8xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 4y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi}$$

同理
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2y\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} + 2x\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 4y^2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} - 8xy\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 4x^2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} - 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi},$$
所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

11 浙江理工大学 2009-2010 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

- 一选择题(本题共7小题,每小题4分,共28分)
 - 1D 2C 3D 4C 5A 6A 7C
- 二 填空题(本题共5小题,每小题4分,共20分)

1
$$-e^{\cos xy} \sin xy (ydx + xdy)$$
 2 $(0,0)$ 3 $3x + z - 1 = 0$

$$4 \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-4})$$
 5 -4

三 计算题 (本题共 3 小题,每小题 8 分,共 24 分。应写出必要的演算过程及文字说明,直接写答案零分)

1
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf_1' + yf_2'$$
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xyf_{11}'' + 2(x^2 + y^2)f_{12}'' + xyf_{22}'' + f_2'$

2
$$I = \int_{-6}^{4} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{12-y} (x+y) dx - \int_{-4}^{2} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{4-y} (x+y) dx = \frac{8156}{15}$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{2}} z^{2} dz \iint_{D_{z_{1}}} dx dy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} z^{2} dz \iint_{D_{z_{2}}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{2}} z^{2} \pi \left(2Rz - z^{2}\right) dz + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} z^{2} \pi \left(R^{2} - z^{2}\right) dz$$

$$= \frac{59}{480} \pi R^{5}$$

四 (9分)

添加辅助线 L': y=0, x 从 π 到 0

因为
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \left[2y\sin\left(x + y^2\right) + 3\right] - \left[2y\sin\left(x + y^2\right) + 2\right] = 1$$

由格林公式,则原式

$$= \int_{L+L'} -\int_{L'} = -\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy - \int_{\pi}^{0} \cos x dx = -\iint_{D} dx dy - 0 = -\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x dx = -2$$

五 (9分)

设
$$S': \begin{cases} z = h \\ x^2 + y^2 \le h^2 \end{cases}$$
取上侧,运用高斯公式,

$$I = \iint_{S+S'} (y^2 - z) dy dz + (z^2 - x) dz dx + (x^2 - y) dx dy - \iint_{S'} (y^2 - z) dy dz + (z^2 - x) dz dx + (x^2 - y) dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (0 + 0 + 0) dv - \left(\iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 - y) dx dy \right) = -\iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 dx dy = -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^h (\rho \cos \theta)^2 \rho d\rho$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} h^4$$

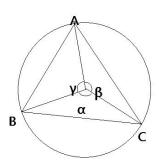
六 证明题 (本题共2小题,每小题5分,共10分)

1
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r)\frac{x}{r}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(r)\frac{y}{r}$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \left(f''(r) \frac{x^{2}}{r^{2}} + f'(r) \frac{y^{2}}{r^{3}} \right) + \left(f''(r) \frac{y^{2}}{r^{2}} + f'(r) \frac{x^{2}}{r^{3}} \right) = f''(r) + f'(r) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\iint_{s^2+t^2 \le x^2+y^2} \frac{1}{1+s^2+t^2} ds dt = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^r \frac{1}{1+\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \pi \ln(1+r^2)$$

2



$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\pi, 0 < \alpha, \beta, \gamma < \pi$$
, 半径为 R

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2}R^2 \left(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma\right)$$

构造拉格朗日函数: $L(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2}R^2(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma) + \lambda(\alpha + \beta + \gamma - 2\pi)$

由
$$egin{cases} L'_lpha=0\ L'_eta=0\ T$$
,可得唯一驻点: $lpha=eta=\gamma=rac{2}{3}\pi$,即为所求。 $L'_lpha=0$

12 浙江理工大学 2006-2007 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

一 填空题(本题共5小题,每小题4分,共20分)

1
$$e^{\sin xy} \cdot \cos xy \cdot (ydx + xdy)$$
; 2 $2z$; 3 $2x + y - 4 = 0$; 4 -18π

二 选择题(本题共5小题,每小题5分,共25分)

4 B

2 由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xyz = 0$ 确定 z = z(x,y), 方程两边同时对 x,y 求偏导, 解得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz - 2x}{2z - xy}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz - 2y}{2z - xy}.$$

$$\Box 1 \quad \int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx = \int_0^2 y e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-4}).$$

$$2 \quad \iint_{D} y dx dy = \int_{-2}^{0} dx \int_{0}^{2} y dy - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} \rho \sin\theta \cdot \rho d\rho = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

3 取半球体的对称轴为 z 轴,原点取在球心,又设球半径为 a ,则半径体所占的空间闭区域: $\Omega = \{(x,y,z): x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2, z \geq 0\}$,显然,质心在 z 轴上,故 $\overline{x}=\overline{y}=0$,

$$\overline{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} z \, \rho dv = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi \, \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{3}{8} a \quad , \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R} \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \mathbb{N}$$

五 设水箱的长、宽、高分别为x,y,z,则表面积为S=xy+2(x+y)z且 $xyz=a^3$,知

$$S = xy + 2a^{3} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right), x > 0, y > 0, \quad \diamondsuit \begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = y - \frac{2a^{3}}{x^{2}} = 0\\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} = x - \frac{2a^{3}}{y^{2}} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 解得唯一驻点 \left(\sqrt[3]{2}a, \sqrt[3]{2}a\right).$$

根据问题的实际意义, S(x,y)的最小值一定在区域 D 的内部取到,而函数在 D 内只有唯一驻点,故 $x=y=\sqrt[3]{2}a$ 也为最小值点,从而 $x=y=\sqrt[3]{2}a(m)$, $z=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2}a(m)$ 时,表面积最小。

六

$$P = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0), 作足够小的椭圆$$

$$C: \begin{cases} x = \frac{\delta}{2}\cos\theta, \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad \text{取逆时针方向。由格林公式} \int_{L-C} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2} = 0, \quad \text{即得} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} = \int_{C} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\delta^{2}}{\delta^{2}} d\theta = \pi$$

13 浙江理工大学 2005-2006 学年第 2 学期《高等数学 A2》期中答案

6 C

7 D

一 选择题(本题共7小题,每小题4分,共28分)

二 填空题(本题共5小题,每小题4分,共20分)

$$(0,0) 2 x + 2y - 4 = 0 3 2$$

$$4 \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} d\sigma \qquad \qquad 5 \quad 2\pi$$

三(本题满分6分)

四 计算下列二重积分 (每小题 6 分,满分 12 分)

2
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r \ln(1+r^2) dr \dots 2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \ln(1+r^2) d(r^2+1) \dots 4$$

$$\therefore 4$$

五 计算下列三重积分 (每小题 7 分,满分 14 分)

1
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \cdot z dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} d\rho \int_{0}^{2-\rho \sin \theta} \rho \cdot z \rho dz \qquad ... 4 \%$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} (2 - \rho \sin \theta)^{2} d\rho$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{16}{3} - 8 \sin \theta + \frac{16}{5} \sin \theta) d\theta \qquad ... 6 \%$$

$$= \frac{208}{15} \pi . \qquad ... 7 \%$$

2 Ω 关于 xoz 平面对称, y 关于 y 是奇函数, 知 $\iiint y dv = 0$, 故

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (y+z)dv = \iiint_{\Omega} ydv + \iiint_{\Omega} zdv = \iiint_{\Omega} zdv \qquad ... 2 \, \hat{\pi}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} \rho \cos\varphi \cdot \rho^{2} \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi \qquad ... 6 \, \hat{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8}. \qquad ... 7 \, \hat{\pi}$$

六(本题满分6分)

七(本题满分8分)

$$I = \oint_{L} e^{x} (1 - \cos y) dx - e^{x} (y - \sin y) dy$$

$$= \oint_{L} e^{x} (1 - \cos y) dx + e^{x} \sin y dy + \oint_{L} -e^{x} y dy \qquad ... \qquad ..$$

八(本题满分6分)

所以
$$2\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \iint_{D} (\frac{f(y)}{f(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{f(y)}) dx dy \ge 2\iint_{D} dx dy = 2(b-a)^{2}$$
,

因此
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx \ge (b-a)^2. \quad \dots 6 \,$$