

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무.	

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1. 浙江理工大学 2005-2006 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

参考答案与评分标准

一、选择题(每小题 4 分共 28 分)

二、填空题(每小题 4 分共 20 分)

2.
$$x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

1. (0, 0) 2.
$$x + 2y - 4 = 0$$
 3. 2 4.
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$$
 5. 2π

三、(本题满分6分)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot y + g' \cdot 2x,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot (-2y) + f_2' \cdot x + g' \cdot 2y ,$$

四、计算下列二重积分(每小题6分,满分12分)

1.
$$I = \iint_{D_1} \cos(x+y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} -\cos(x+y) dx dy \qquad ... 2 \%$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} \cos(x+y) dy - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x+y) dy \qquad ... 4 \%$$

2.
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r \ln(1+r^2) dr \dots 2 \%$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \ln(1+r^2) d(r^2+1) \dots 4 \%$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \dots 6 \%$$

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

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (y+z)dv = \iiint_{\Omega} ydv + \iiint_{\Omega} zdv = \iiint_{\Omega} zdv \qquad ... 2 \text{ fr}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{8}. \qquad ... 7 \text{ fr}$$

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
$$2\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx = \iint_D (\frac{f(y)}{f(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{f(y)})dxdy \ge 2\iint_D dxdy = 2(b-a)^2$$
,

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

2. 浙江理工大学 2006-2007 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

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

二、DBDBC

$$\Xi \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \left[f_{11}'' \cdot 2y + f_{12}'' \cdot x \right] + \left[f_{21}'' \cdot 2y + f_{22}'' \cdot x \right] y + f_2'$$

$$= 4xy f_{11}'' + 2(x^2 + y^2) f_{12}'' + xy f_{22}'' + f_2'$$

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

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

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

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

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: $\Omega = \left\{ (x,y,z) \colon x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2, z \ge 0 \right\}, \quad \mathbb{D} \quad \text{ de } z \quad \text{ fe } z \quad \text{$

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

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

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

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。

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六、
$$P = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$
,作足够小的椭圆

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

3. 浙江理工大学 2009-2010 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

一、选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 28 分)

1.D 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.A 7.C

二、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1.
$$-e^{\cos xy} \sin xy \left(ydx + xdy\right)$$
 2. $(0,0)$ 3. $3x + z - 1 = 0$ 4. $\frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4})$ 5. -4

三、计算题(每小题8分,共24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.
$$I = \int_{-6}^{4} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{12-y} (x+y) dx - \int_{-4}^{2} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{4-y} (x+y) dx = \frac{8156}{15}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 dz \iint_{D_{z_1}} dx dy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} z^2 dz \iint_{D_{z_2}} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 \pi \left(2Rz - z^2 \right) dz + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} z^2 \pi \left(R^2 - z^2 \right) dz$$
3.
$$= \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5$$

四、(9分)

添加辅助线 L': y=0, $x \, \text{从} \, \pi \, \text{到} \, 0$

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,

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

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

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

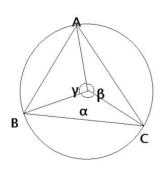
六、证明题(每小题5分,共10分)

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

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

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
$$\begin{cases} L_{\alpha}'=0 \\ L_{\beta}'=0 \\ L_{\gamma}'=0 \end{cases}$$
 可得唯一驻点: $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=\frac{2}{3}\pi$,即为所求。
$$L_{\lambda}'=0$$

4. 浙江理工大学 2010-2011 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

一、DBACCCD

$$\equiv$$
, 1, $yx^{y-1}dx + x^y \ln xdy$; 2, $\frac{1}{2}$; 3, $\frac{1}{3}$; 4, -5; 5, $\frac{\pi}{3}$

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

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

3.
$$\iint_{D} \ln(1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+\rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} [2\ln 2 - 1]$$

4.
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xyf_1' + x^2f_2'$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4x^2y^2f_{11}'' + 4x^3yf_{12}'' + x^4f_{22}'' + 2xf_1'$

5.
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{32}{9}$$

四、(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。

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

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
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2y\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} + 2x\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 4y^2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} - 8xy\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 4x^2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} - 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi}, 所以 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

5. 浙江理工大学 2011-2012 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

- 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.
$$\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
; 2. -5; 3. $\frac{1}{3}$; $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$ 4. -2or3,3or-2; 5. $\int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{y^{2}} f(x, y) dx$; 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.
$$u_x = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}, \dots (1 \, \mathcal{T}), \quad u_y = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x, \dots (2 \, \mathcal{T}), \quad u_z = -\frac{y}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x, \dots (3 \, \mathcal{T})$$

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

2.
$$z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2' + 2xg'$$
......(2 分)

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

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

3. 在等式两边同时在 D 上取二重积分,即

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

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因此,
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{1}{9}$$
 (5分)

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)

法平面方程为:
$$x-y=0$$
(4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)

解方程组
$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\ L_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\ L_z = 2z - \lambda + 2\mu = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ x + y + 2z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3 分)

得
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} & \vec{x} \\ z = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$
 (4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)
$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x,0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0$$
,

五、(1) 令 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) 的直线相平行。......4分

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

6. 浙江理工大学 2012-2013 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

一、选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)

- 1. B; 2. B; 3. C; 4. D; 5. D; 6. A.
- 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. $du = f_x dx + f_z dz$ (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.
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^4 \cdot f_1' + x^2 \cdot f_2' \dots (2 \%)$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 4x^3 \cdot f_1' + 2x \cdot f_2' + x^4 \cdot y \cdot f_{11}'' - y \cdot f_{22}'' \dots (6 \%)$$

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

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

因此,
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = \frac{1}{8} \qquad (5 \%)$$

所以,
$$f(x,y) = xy + \frac{1}{8}$$
.(6分)

5. 旋转曲面的方程为: $y^2 + z^2 = 2x$,(2分)

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

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 $x_0=3,y_0=-1$(7分)

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

五、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)

7. 浙江理工大学 2013-2014 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

一、选择题 BADBCC

二、填空题 1、(±1,2,2) 2、(1,1,2) 3、
$$\int_0^2 dy \int_{y/2}^y f(x,y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{y/2}^2 f(x,y) dx$$
 第 11 页 共 34 页

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

三、计算题

(1) 解:
$$\partial u = y - x, v = ye^{x}, \quad \text{III} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -f_{u}' + ye^{x} f_{v}'$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-f_{u}' + ye^{x} f_{v}' \right)$$

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

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

(2) 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 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$;

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

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

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

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

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) $D: 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ $0 \le r \le 2$

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

(5)
$$I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} dr \int_{1}^{2} r^{3} dz + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} dr \int_{\frac{1}{2}r^{2}}^{2} r^{3} dz = \frac{14}{3}\pi$$

(6)
$$\text{MF}: I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$$

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

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

四、应用题

解: (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

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

(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($\pm 10\sqrt{5},0$)

五、证明题

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

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

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

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

8. 浙江理工大学 2015-2016 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

2015~2016 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试题卷参考答案

6.A

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

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

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

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
$$u_x = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, v_x = \frac{uy - xv}{x^2 + y^2}, u_y = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}, v_y = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + v^2}.$$
 (书 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

$$\iint_{D} e^{\max\{x^{2}, y^{2}\}} dxdy = \iint_{D_{1}} e^{\max\{x^{2}, y^{2}\}} dxdy + \iint_{D_{2}} e^{\max\{x^{2}, y^{2}\}} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{1}} e^{x^{2}} dxdy + \iint_{D_{2}} e^{y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{D_{1}} dx \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy + \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{y} e^{y^{2}} dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} x e^{x^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{x} y e^{y^{2}} dy = e - 1.$$

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

$$\iint_{\Omega} z dv = \iint_{\Omega} z \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^{2}}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^{2}}} z dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho (2-\rho^{2}-\rho^{4}) d\rho = \frac{7}{12} \pi.$$

 $z_{xy} = -2z_{uu} + (a-2)z_{uv} + az_{vv}$. 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)

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

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

2.证明 (1)因
$$|xy\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}|$$
 $| | |xy|$,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)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$
 Ft, $f_x(x, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

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.

9. 浙江理工大学 2016-2017 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

一、选择题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)

1. 设直线
$$L$$
 为 $\begin{cases} x+3y+2z+1=0 \ \overline{3}=-7(4,-2,1) \\ 2x-y-10z+3=0 \end{cases}$ 平面 π 为 $4x-2y+z-2=0$,则(C)

- (A) L平行于 π (B) L在 π 上 (C) L垂直于 π D L与 π 斜交 2. 下列说法正确的是(()
- (A) 两向量 \vec{a} 与 \vec{b} 平行的充要条件是存在唯一的实数 λ ,使得 $\vec{a} = \lambda \vec{b}$;
- (B) 函数 z = f(x, y) 的两个二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 在区域 D 内连续,则在该区域内 两个二阶混合偏导数必相等;
- (C) 函数 z = f(x, y) 的两个偏导数在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续是函数在该点可微的充分条
- (D) 函数 z = f(x, y) 的两个偏导数在点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在是函数在该点可微的充分条
- 3. 对函数 $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 3x 6y$, 点(0,3) (∇
- (A) 不是驻点 (B) 是驻点但非极值点 (C) 是极大值点 (D)是极小值点 4. 将三重积分 $I = \iiint (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$,其中 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$,化为球面坐标下

的三次积分为(C)

(A)
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} dr$$

(A)
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} dr$$
 (B) $\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r dr$

(C)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 \sin\varphi dr$$
 (D)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

(D)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

- 5. 旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2 4$ 在点(1,-1,-1)处的切平面方程为(p)
- (A) 2x + 4y z = 0

(B) 2x-4y-z=4

(C) 2x + 4y - z = 4

- (D) 2x-4y-z=7
- 6. 二次积分 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos\theta} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho$ 可写成 (\mathcal{D})
- (A) $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{y-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx$ (B) $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx$

- (C) $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y) dy$
- (D) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$
- 二、填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分,满分24分)
- 1. 已知函数 $z=e^{xy}$,则在(2,1)处处的全微分 $dz=e^{x}dx+2e^{x}dy$
- 3. 设函数 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2$, O为坐标原点,则函数u在点P(1,1,1)沿 \overrightarrow{OP} 方向的方向

5. 已知向量
$$a$$
位于第一卦限内,其方向余弦中 $\cos \beta = \frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \gamma = \frac{2}{3}$, 且 $|a| = 3$, 则 $a = (1, 2, 2)$.

6. 交换积分次序
$$\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^e dy \int_e^e \int_0^{(x,y)} dx$$

三、解答题(本题共 5 小题,每小题 6 分,满分 30 分,应写出演算过程及文字说明)

1. 设函数
$$z = f(y - x, ye^{x})$$
, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y}$;

[1. 设函数 $z = f(y - x, ye^{x})$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y}$;

[2. [4] [5] $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = f'(-1) + f'($

2. 设
$$D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$$
, 利用极坐标求 $I = \iint_D x^2 dx dy$;
$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dG$$
整 $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} d\theta \int_0^{x} e^{2x} e^{2x} d\theta$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{e^4}{4} \Big|_x^2$$

$$= 4\pi$$

3. 求锥面
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 所割下部分的曲面面积;
$$\begin{cases} z^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow ax^2 = x^2 + y^2 & \text{ep} (x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1 & \text{if} \ y^2 = 2 \text{ as } \theta. \ \text{国成 Day} \end{cases}$$

$$z_y = \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot z_y = \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot z_y = \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{x^2$$

4. 把积分
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$
 化为三次积分,其中积分区域 Ω 是由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$, $y = x^2$ 及平面 $y = 1, z = 0$ 所围成的区域;
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{x+y^2} f(x,y,z) dz$$
.

5.
$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \ln z - \ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
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$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z + \ln y$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z - \ln y$$
. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\ln z + \ln y$.

文: 如年的方程。
$$x_0 \cdot (3-30) + y_0 \cdot (3-30) - (2-\frac{x_0^2+y_0^2}{2}) = 0$$
. 过 (1.-1.-1)

(2. 如子 $y_0 - y_0^2 - y_0 - y_0^2 + (1 + \frac{x_0^2+y_0^2}{2}) = 0$. ④

(3. 相待 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -\frac{13}{17} \end{cases}$

(4. 1) 4 3 3 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -\frac{13}{17} \end{cases}$

(5. 10 4 19 3 1 3 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -\frac{13}{17} \end{cases}$

(6. 13 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -\frac{13}{17} \end{cases}$

(7. 10 4 19 3 1 3 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -\frac{13}{17} \end{cases}$

2. 建模题

设某电视机厂生产一台电视机的成本为 c, 每台电视机的销售价格为 p, 销售量为 x。假设该厂的生产处于平衡状态,即电视机的生产量等于销售量。根据市场预测,销售量 x 与销售价格 p 之间有下面的关系: $x = Me^{-ap}$ (M > 0, a > 0),其中 M 为市场最大需求量,a 是价格系数。同时,生产部门根据对生产环节的分析,对每台电视机的生产成本 c 有如下测算: $c = c_0 - k \ln x$ (k > 0, x > 1),其中 c_0 是只生产一台电视机时的成本,k 是规模系数。根据上述条件,应如何确定电视机的售价 p,才能使该厂获得最大利润?

$$2 \frac{dR}{dp} = (1-ak) \cdot M \cdot e^{-ap} - aM((1-ak)p + klmM - Co) \cdot e^{-ap} = 0$$

$$2 \frac{dR}{dp} = (1-ak) \cdot M \cdot e^{-ap} - aM((1-ak)p + klmM - Co) \cdot e^{-ap} = 0$$

$$4 \frac{dR}{dp} = \frac{aMklmM + aMk - Ml - aMCo}{aM(1-ak)} = \frac{12-13 \frac{1}{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{ap + b \cdot m \cdot f \cdot f}{2}.$$

3. 设
$$f(x)$$
 连续,证明 $\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(y) dy = \int_a^b f(x)(b-x) dx$;

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

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

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

10. 浙江理工大学 2017-2018 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

	- 101		_学号	-		-	班級				位号:	-
题中		=			=		23	Ħ	总分	复核教		
			1	2	3	4	5				即签名	
得分												
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数位												
差名												
本试卷	共四页)											
对函数 A) 不。 在下列	命题中,	= x* +. (B) 不正确	和 是驻 的是	点但非	- 6y , 极值点	点(0,	3) ((C) 是	C 极小值)		极大值点	
	·数f(x,						-					
力石田	数 $f(x,$	y) 任点	(X ₀ ,)	6)处于	[東7]	官它在	该点沿	任何方	向的方	向导数在	在上	
	数 f(x,)						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		The same of the sa			
			H (Y.	y ₀)处	可微片	这曲目	z = f	(x, y)	在点(x	o, y _o , f(x ₀ , y ₀)) 处	
若函))若函	函数 f(x 可 = (切 平面存		-1)									

6. 设 Ω 是由球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2(R > 0)$ 所围线的闭区域。则三重积分 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV \text{ in a by } (B)$ $= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_{0}^{R} r^2 dr = 3\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{R^2}{5}$ (B) $\frac{4}{5}\pi R^5$ (C) $\frac{2}{5}\pi R^5$ (D) 0 二、填空题(本题共6小题,每小题4分, 满分24分) 1.点 P(1,-2,3)关于 x 轴的对称点 Q 的坐标为 (1, 2, 2. 函数 $z = x^4 + \frac{y^2}{2}$ 在点 A(1, -3) 处其函数值增加最快的单位方向向量为 $(\frac{y}{2}, -\frac{3}{2})$ 。 3. 设 $y=e^*(C_1+C_2x)(C_1,C_2$ 为任意常数) 是某二阶常系数齐次线性强分方程的通解。则 1,= 1= 1 = 1-21+1= = = y"-21+1== 该方程为 4"-24'+4=0 4. 如果直线 $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 与直线 $L_2: \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$ 相交,那么常数之的值 为 $\frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$ 相交,那么常数之的值 $\frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$ 相交,那么常数之的值 $\frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1} = \frac$ 6. 设 $D:-1 \le x \le 1,0 \le y \le 2$,则 $\int x^2 y dx dy = ____$ D=2] x dx] , gdy = 2 . 4 = 4 三、计算题(本题共5小题,每题8分,满分40分) 1. 求微分方程 $y' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-3x}$ 的通解. = 2 +4m + +3 A/A , you = a 4e-34 化, 以我对处部次方对古城。 800 = ae - 3x - 3axe - 3x ofi - 34x) e - 3x ch. 6. +3+2r-3=0 18 11) = - 39 e-1x - 31 4 - 32 x 18 -3x = (-64+94x)e 1 r+31(r-1)=0 Yand. Yeal -6a+90x+2a-60x-36x+ = = = ==== : Yal = ce 34 cre " (2) 两年种品次分野和一种小日。 1. y "(0= - + 20 - 1x ~ A 3 to - bag to you = You+ g'ou = a e 14+ c e - = 1 1 A=- 3 m=0 . K=1 2. 已知在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$ 上点 P 处的切平面与平面x - 2y + 3z = 0 平行。 求点 P 的 坐标及该平面的方程。 : Pr (1, -2, 5). 7 = (1, -2, 3) から、注意りあしない、りゃ、その) 14 Tun : 1-12-13-21 \$+2) +3-12-31=0 87 x-29 +32-14=0 (2) Pa (-1,2,-3). F= (1,-2,3) Euch - 5) = X=+ 3,+5,- 14 Fr = 21 - Fy = 2 9 . Pa = 22 ·明阳前=(x0, y0, 20) 14 Tlooz = 1-(x+1)-213-2)+3-(2+3)=0 大い 計川(1,-2,3) 1 2 + 1/2 + de c14 20 = 3 EP 2-24+3+14=0.

3. 設面数
$$z = z(x,y)$$
 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$ 所确定、 $x = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$= 2x + 2z + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - U \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x}{2-z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - U \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x}{2-z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - U \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x}{2-z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - U \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x}{2-z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - U \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x}{2-z}$$

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

四、应用题(本题满分6分)

形状为椭球: $4x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 16$ 的空间探测器进入地球大气层, 其表面开始受热, ! 小时后在探測器表面点(x,y,z)的温度为

$$T(x, y, z) = 8x^2 + 4yz - 16z + 600,$$

求探测器表面温度最高的点和温度最低的点。

$$3 = 0, \quad 2 = \pm \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 3 \pm \frac{1}{2}, \quad (0, 4, 0), \quad (0, -2, -5), \quad (0, -2, -5)$$

$$3 = -2, \quad 3 = 2 = 4, \quad y - 4 - 42 = 0, \quad 3 = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad 3 =$$

$$T_{1}(0,4,0) = 600$$

$$T_{2}(0,-2,\sqrt{3}) = 600 - 24/3$$

$$T_{4}(0,-\frac{4}{3},-\frac{4}{3},-\frac{4}{3}) = 644.2$$

五、证明题(本题满分6分)

设函数 z=z(x,y)由方程 $\frac{x}{z}=\varphi(\frac{y}{z})$ 所确定,其中 $\varphi(u)$ 具有二阶连续导数.试证明:

(1)
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z;$$

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

11. 浙江理工大学 2018-2019 学年第二学期《高等数学 A2》期中试卷

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

1, (1, 2, 3)

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

3, (1, 1, 2)

4, (1, 1, 1)

$$5, dz = \left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right)dx + \left(x - \frac{x}{y^2}\right)dy$$

三、计算题

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

 \vec{n} ,则 $\vec{n} \perp \vec{s}_1$, $\vec{n} \perp \vec{s}_2$ 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 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

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

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 $\frac{4}{17}$)

4、解: 由题意,作拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz + \lambda(xy + yz + xz - 6), \qquad (3 \%)$$

解方程组

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

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)

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 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$6、解 x^2 + y^2 = 2y \Rightarrow r = 2\sin\theta \tag{2分}$$

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

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

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

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

四、证明题

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

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

=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

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

$$\operatorname{EP}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} = \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = \sqrt{a}$$

化为截距式得

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

所以截距之和为

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