2006-2007 学年第二学期工科 高等数学 (2-2) 期中试题参考答案

- 一、填空题(每小题 5 分, 共 40 分)
- 1. 设向量 $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} \vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = \vec{i} \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$, 则 $(\vec{a} \times 2\vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} 3\vec{b}) = 0$
- 2. 已知向量 $\vec{a} = \{4, -3, 2\}$, 向量 \vec{u} 与三个坐标轴正向构成相等的锐角,则 \vec{a} 在 \vec{u} 轴上的投影 等于 $\sqrt{3}$.
- 3. 已知空间三角形三顶点 A(1,1,-1), B(2,1,0), C(0,0,2), 则 ΔABC 的面积等于 $3\sqrt{2}$; 过三点的平面方程是: x-4y-z+2=0 .
- 4. 直线 L: $\begin{cases} 2y+3z-5=0 \\ x-2y-z+7=0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 $\pi: x-y+3z+8=0$ 内的投影直线方程是: $\begin{cases} x-2y-z+7=0 \\ x-y+3z+7=0 \end{cases}$
- 5. 由曲线 $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 12 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转曲面在点 $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 处指向外侧的单位 法向量是 $\{0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{15}}\}$.
- 7. 设函数 f(u) 可微,且 $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$,则 $z = f(4x^2 y^2)$ 在点(1, 2)处的全微分 $dz|_{(1,2)} = \underline{4dx 2dy}$.
- 8. 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 平行于平面 2x + 4y z = 0 的切平面方程. 是: 2x + 4y z 5 = 0.
- 二、(7 分) 设平面区域 D 由 y = x, xy = 1和 x = 2 所围成,若二重积分 $\iint_D \frac{Ax^2}{y^2} dxdy = 1$,则常数 $A = \frac{4}{9}$.

解题过程是: $:: D:1 \le x \le 2$, $\frac{1}{x} \le y \le x$.

$$\therefore \iint_{D} \frac{Ax^{2}}{y^{2}} dx dy = A \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{x} \frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}} dy = A \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{x} \frac{dy}{y^{2}} = A \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} (-\frac{1}{y}) \Big|_{\frac{1}{x}}^{x} dx$$

$$=A\int_{1}^{2}(x^{3}-x)dx=\frac{9A}{4}$$
, 由己知 $\frac{9A}{4}=1$,故 $A=\frac{4}{9}$.

三、 $(8\,
m eta)$ 设 f(x,y) 是连续函数,在直角坐标系下将二次积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{\sqrt{3-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$ 交换积分次序,

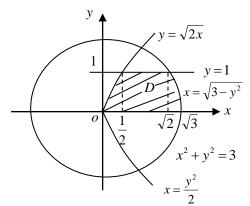
应是
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{3-x^2}} f(x,y) dy .$$

解题过程是:

:
$$D: 0 \le y \le 1, \frac{y^2}{2} \le x \le \sqrt{3 - y^2}$$
.

即区域D由 $y=0,y=1,y=\sqrt{2x}$ $y=\sqrt{3-x^2}$ 所围成(如右图).

$$\therefore D = \begin{cases} 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \le y \le \sqrt{2x} \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \le x \le \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \le y \le 1 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \le x \le \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \le y \le \sqrt{3 - x^2} \end{cases}.$$



$$\therefore \int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{\sqrt{3-y^2}} f(x,y) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{3-x^2}} f(x,y) dy.$$

四、(7分) 设函数 $u(x,y,z) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{12} + \frac{z^2}{18}$, 若单位向量 $\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \{1,1,1\}$, 则方向导数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
; 该函数在点(1,2,3)的梯度是 $\frac{1}{3} \{1,1,1\}$; 该函数在点(1,2,3)处方向导

数的最大值等于 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

解题过程是: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{(1,2,3)} = u'_x(1,2,3) \cdot \cos \alpha + u'_y(1,2,3) \cdot \cos \beta + u'_z(1,2,3) \cdot \cos \gamma$

$$= \frac{x}{3} \bigg|_{(1,2,3)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{y}{6} \bigg|_{(1,2,3)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{z}{9} \bigg|_{(1,2,3)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

gradu
$$\Big|_{(1,2,3)} = \{ u'_x(1,2,3), u'_y(1,2,3), u'_z(1,2,3) \} = \frac{1}{3} \{1,1,1\}.$$

$$|gradu(1,2,3)| = \sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{1}{3^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

五、(8分)设函数 f(u) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内具有二阶导数,且 $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ 满足等式

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

(I) 验证
$$f''(u) + \frac{f'(u)}{u} = 0$$
;

(II) 若f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1, 求函数f(u)的表达式.

解題过程是: 令
$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{y^2 f'(u)}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{x^2 f'(u)}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{x^2 f'(u)}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{x^2 f'(u)}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} = 0$, $\frac{\partial f''(u)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$, $\frac{\partial f''(u)}$

七、(8分) 设空间区域 Ω 是由曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2=z, \\ x=0 \end{cases}$ 统 z 轴旋转一周而成的曲面与平面 z=1, z=4 所围成的

区域, 计算三重积分 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$...

解题过程是: Ω 由 $x^2+y^2=z, z=1, z=4$ 所围成,作柱面坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x=r\cos\theta\\ y=r\sin\theta \end{cases}$,则 z=z

$$\Omega = \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ 0 \le r \le 1 \\ 1 \le z \le 4 \end{cases} \bigcup \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ 1 \le r \le 2 \\ r^2 \le z \le 4 \end{cases}, dxdydz = rd\theta drdz,$$

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^2 r dr \int_{1}^{4} dz + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} r^2 r dr \int_{r^2}^{4} dz$$

$$=\frac{3\pi}{2}+2\pi[r^4-\frac{r^6}{6}]\bigg|_1^2=\frac{21\pi}{2}.$$

八、 $(8\, \mathcal{G})$ 做一个长方体形的箱子,其容积为 $\frac{9}{2}$ \mathbf{m}^3 ,箱子的盖及侧面的造价为 $8\, \mathbf{\pi}/\mathbf{m}^2$,箱子的底造 价为 1 元/m², 试求造价最低的箱子的长、宽、高(取米为长度单位).

解题过程是:设箱子的长、宽、高分别为x,y,z (m),则其造价函数为:

$$f(x, y, z) = xy + 8[2xz + 2yz + xy],$$
 $\exists xyz = \frac{9}{2}, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0.$

$$\diamondsuit L(x,y,z,\lambda) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda(xyz - \frac{9}{2}) = 9xy + 16xz + 16yz + \lambda(xyz - \frac{9}{2}),$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 9y + 16z + \lambda yz = 0, \qquad (1) \qquad (1) \times x \Rightarrow 9xy + 16xz + \lambda xyz = 0, \qquad (5) \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 9y + 16z + \lambda yz = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 9x + 16z + \lambda xz = 0, & (2) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 16x + 16y + \lambda xy = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \times x \Rightarrow 9xy + 16xz + \lambda xyz = 0, & (5)$$

$$(2) \times y \Rightarrow 9xy + 16yz + \lambda xyz = 0, & (6)$$

$$(3) \times z \Rightarrow 16xz + 16yz + \lambda xyz = 0, & (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 16x + 16y + \lambda xy = 0, \qquad (3) \qquad (3) \times z \Rightarrow 16xz + 16yz + \lambda xyz = 0, \qquad (7)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = xyz - \frac{9}{2} = 0 \right|. \tag{4}$$

$$(5)-(6) \Longrightarrow 16z(x-y) = 0, \not \boxtimes z > 0, \Longrightarrow x = y,$$

$$(6)-(7) \Rightarrow x(9y-16z) = 0$$
,及 $x > 0$, $\Rightarrow z = \frac{9y}{16}$,把以上结果代入(4)式,得

符合实际意义唯一的驻点:
$$\begin{cases} x = 2, \\ y = 2, \\ z = 9/8 \end{cases}$$

故 箱子的长、宽、高分别为 $2,2,\frac{9}{8}$ 米时其造价最低.

九、(7分) 设函数 f(x,y) 在点(0,0)的某个邻域内连续,且 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{f(x,y)-xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = 1$,试问点(0,0) 是不是 f(x, y) 的极值点? 证明你的结论.

解题过程是:
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 0$$
, 由 $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1$, $\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} [f(x,y) - xy^2] = 0$, $\Rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\therefore (x^2 + y^2)^2 = \rho^4$, $\Rightarrow f(x,y) - xy^2 \sim \rho^4$ ($\rho \to 0$) , $\Rightarrow f(x,y) = xy^2 + o(\rho)$ ($\rho \to 0$) , 而 $z = xy^2$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点没有极值,

从而 f(x, y) 在 (0,0) 点也没有极值,即点 (0,0) 不是 f(x, y) 的极值点.

2007-2008 学年第二学期工科 高等数学 (2-2) 期中试题参考答案

一 填空题(本题共5小题,每小题4分,满分20分)

₁ 向量
$$\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$
 在向量 $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ 上的投影 Prj $\vec{a} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{3}$.

2 函数
$$u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
 在点 $M(1, 2, -2)$ 处的梯度 $gradu|_{M} = \frac{1}{9} \{1, 2, -2\}$.

3 曲面
$$xy^2 - yz^2 + zx^2 = 1$$
上点 $M(1,1,1)$ 处的切平面方程为 $3x + y - z - 3 = 0$.

4 函数
$$u = xy \sin \frac{y}{x}$$
 在点 (1,1)的全微分 $du|_{(1,1)} = \underline{(\sin 1 - \cos 1) dx + (\sin 1 + \cos 1) dy}$.

5 函数
$$z = xf(x, y^2)$$
 有连续的二阶偏导数,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \underbrace{2yf_2' + 2xyf_{12}''}$.

二、选择题(本题共4小题,每小题4分,满分16分).

1. 直线
$$\frac{x+3}{-2} = \frac{y+4}{-7} = \frac{z}{3}$$
 与平面 $4x - 2y - 2z = 3$ 的位置关系是(A)

- (A) 平行, 但直线不在平面上;
- (B) 直线在平面上;

(C) 垂直相交:

- (D) 相交但不垂直.
- 2. 函数 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 处偏导数存在是 f(x,y) 在该点可微的(B
 - (A) 充分非必要条件;

(B) 必要非充分条件;

(C) 充要条件;

- (D) 非充分非必要条件.
- 3. 设有两平面区域 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$, $D_2: x^2 + y^2 \le R^2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0$.

则以下结论正确的是(

(A)
$$\iint_{D_1} x dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} x dx dy;$$

(A)
$$\iint_{D_1} x dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} x dx dy$$
; (B) $\iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} x^2 dx dy$;

(C)
$$\iint_{D_1} y dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} y dx dy$$

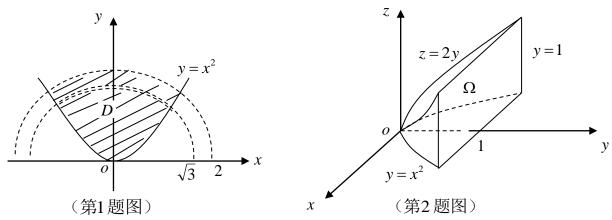
(D)
$$\iint_{D_1} xy dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} xy dx dy$$

- (C) $\iint_{D_1} y dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} y dx dy$; (D) $\iint_{D_1} x y dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} x y dx dy$. 4. 若函数 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 处不可微,则函数 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 处是(
 - (A) 沿任何方向的方向导数不存在;
- (B)两个偏导数都不存在;

(C) 不能取得极值;

- (D) 有可能取得极值.
- 三、画图题(本题共2小题,每小题3分,满分6分)
 - 1. 写出函数 $f(x,y) = \frac{\sqrt{y-x^2}}{\ln(4-x^2-y^2)}$ 的定义域,并画出定义域的图形.

解 :
$$\begin{cases} y - x^2 \ge 0, \\ 4 - x^2 - y^2 > 0, \\ 4 - x^2 - y^2 \ne 1. \end{cases}$$
 : $f(x, y)$ 的定义域为:
$$D = \{(x, y) | y \ge x^2, x^2 + y^2 < 4, x^2 + y^2 \ne 3\}, \text{ 如下图所示:}$$



2. 画出由平面 y = 1, z = 0, z = 2y 及曲面 $y = x^2$ 所围空间立体的图形. 所求空间立体 Ω 的图形如上图所示.

四、解答题(本题共7小题,每小题7分,满分49分)

1. 设 z = z(x, y) 是由方程 $x^2 - 2z = f(y^2 - 3z)$ 所确定的隐函数,其中 f 可微,求 $2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 3x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 方程
$$x^2 - 2z = f(y^2 - 3z)$$
 两边分别关于 x , y 求导,得
$$2x - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot (-3\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}), \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-2x}{3f' - 2}),$$
$$-2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot (2y - 3\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}), \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2yf'}{3f' - 2},$$
$$\therefore 2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 3x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-4xy}{3f' - 2} + \frac{6xyf'}{3f' - 2} = 2xy.$$

2 . 考察函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
 在点 $(0,0)$ 的连续性和可微性.

解:
$$\because 0 \le \left| xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \le \left| xy \right| \xrightarrow[y \to 0]{x \to 0} 0$$
,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 = f(0, 0), \ \text{即} \ f(x, y) \, \text{在点} \ (0, 0) 连续;$$

$$f'_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0, \ \exists \exists \exists f'_{y}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$\mathbb{X} \Delta z = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0) = \Delta x \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2},$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \frac{\left|\Delta z - \left[f_x'(0,0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y'(0,0) \cdot \Delta y\right]\right|}{\rho} = \frac{\left|\Delta x \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}\right|}{\sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \to 0 \quad (\rho \to 0) \quad .$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x'(0.0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y'(0,0) \cdot \Delta y]}{\rho} = 0,$$

即 $\Delta z = f_x'(0,0) \cdot \Delta x + f_y'(0,0) \cdot \Delta y + o(\rho) \ (\rho \to 0)$,故 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 可微,且 $dz|_{(0,0)} = 0$. 3. 在曲面 z = xy 上求一点,使在该点处的法线与平面 x + 3y + 2z + 9 = 0 垂直,并写出该法线方程. 解: 设曲面 z = xy 上点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的法线与平面 x + 3y + 2z + 9 = 0 垂直,则

$$\vec{n} = \{-y_0, -x_0, 1\} / / \vec{n}_1 = \{1, 3, 2\}, \Rightarrow \frac{-y_0}{1} = \frac{-x_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = -\frac{3}{2}, y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}, z_0 = x_0 y_0 = \frac{3}{4}. \quad \therefore \quad \vec{n} = \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 1\},$$

$$\text{故 所求法线方程为: } \frac{x + \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{y + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{z - \frac{3}{4}}{1},$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{2x + 3}{1} = \frac{2y + 1}{3} = \frac{4z - 3}{4}.$$

4. 抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被平面 x + y + z = 4 截成一个椭圆,求原点到这椭圆的最长与最短距离. 解: 在椭圆上任取一点(x,y,z),则它到原点的距离为 $d=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$,为了计算简便,问题即 为求函数 $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件 $z = x^2 + y^2$, x + y + z = 4 限制下的最值.

$$\Leftrightarrow L(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda_1(z - x^2 - y^2) + \lambda_2(x + y + z - 4)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x - 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 = 0, \qquad (1) \qquad \qquad \text{由}(1) - (2) \ \textit{得} x = y \ \vec{y} \ \vec{\lambda}_1 = 1,$$

$$+ \lambda_2 = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y - 2\lambda_1 y + \lambda_2 = 0, \qquad (2) \qquad \qquad \text{由(3)知,} \quad z = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{但} \quad z = -\frac{1}{2} \text{时(4) 式不成立,}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = 2z + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0, & \text{if } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ if } \text{if } \text{if } \text{if } x = y \text{ if } \lambda_2 \text{ if } \lambda_3 \text{ if } \lambda_4 = 1 \text{ if } \text{if } \text{if } \text{if } \lambda_4 = 1 \text{ if } \text{if } \text{if } \lambda_4 = 1 \text{ if } \lambda_4 = 1 \text{ i$$

$$z - x^2 - y^2 = 0$$
 (4) $x_1 = 1, y_1 = 1, z_1 = 2; x_2 = -2, y_2 = -2, z_2 = 8$

$$x + y + z - 4 = 0$$
 . (5) $\therefore d_1 = \sqrt{6}$, $d_2 = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 64} = 6\sqrt{2}$.

由实际问题的意义知原点到这椭圆的最长与最短距离必存在,故原点到这椭圆的最长距离 为 $6\sqrt{2}$,最短距离为 $\sqrt{6}$.

5. 计算
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \cos x^3 dx$$
.

解:
$$: D_y = \{0 \le y \le 1, \sqrt{y} \le x \le 1\}$$
, 交换积分次序 $D_x = \{0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le x^2\}$.

$$:: \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \cos x^3 dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \cos x^3 dy = \int_0^1 \cos x^3 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^2 \cos x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \cos x^3 d(x^3) = \frac{1}{3} \sin x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sin 1}{3}.$$

6. 计算二重积分 $\iint |y+x^2-1| dxdy$, 其中 D 是由直线 x=-1, x=1, y=0, y=1 围成的平面区域.

 $\therefore D = \{-1 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$ 关于 y 轴对称,被积函数是 x 的偶函数,

$$D_1 = \{0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$$
, 曲线 $y = 1 - x^2$ 把 D_1 分为两部分:

$$D_1^{(1)} = \{0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1 - x^2 \}, \quad D_1^{(2)} = \{0 \le x \le 1, 1 - x^2 \le y \le 1\} \nearrow \mathbb{A},$$

$$\iint_{D} |y + x^{2} - 1| dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}^{(1)}} |y + x^{2} - 1| dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}^{(1)}} |y + x^{2} - 1| dxdy + 2 \iint_{D_{1}^{(2)}} |y + x^{2} - 1| dxdy$$

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

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

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} [(x^{2} - 1)^{2} + (x^{2} - 1) + \frac{1}{2}] dx = \frac{11}{30}.$$

7. 计算由球面 $x^2 + v^2 + z^2 = 1$, 柱面 $x^2 + y^2 - x = 0$ 所围立体的体积.

解: 柱面 $x^2 + y^2 - x = 0$ 即为 $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$. 由对称性,所求立体的体积为:

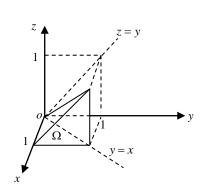
$$\begin{split} V &= 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx dy \,, \qquad \diamondsuit \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \text{Iff } D = \{ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le r \le \cos \theta \} \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos \theta} \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, r \, dr \, = -2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos \theta} \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, d(1 - r^2) \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 \theta - 1) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{8}{9} \; . \end{split}$$

五、证明题(9分)

试证明:
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^y f(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-z)^2 f(z) dz.$$

证 将积分次序改变为先x,后y,再z的积分次序,则积分区域 Ω 为

$$\begin{split} \Omega &= \{\ 0 \le z \le 1\ ,\ z \le y \le 1,\ y \le x \le 1\ \}, \\ \mbox{id} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^y f(z) dz &= \int_0^1 f(z) dz \int_z^1 dy \int_y^1 dx \ = \int_0^1 f(z) dz \int_z^1 (1-y) dy \\ &= -\int_0^1 f(z) \, dz \int_z^1 (1-y) \, d \, (1-y) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [f(z) (1-y)^2]_{y=z}^{y=1} \,] dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-z)^2 f(z) dz \, . \end{split}$$



2008-2009 学年第二学期工科 高等数学 (2-2) 期中试题参考答案

- 一、填空题 (每题 4 分, 共 28 分)
- 1、已知三点 A(2,-3,1) , B(1,-1,3) , C(1,-2,0) ,则垂直于过这三点平面的向量是
- $\frac{\{-4,-3,1\}}{2}, \quad \Delta ABC$ 的面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}.$ 2、曲线 $\begin{cases} 2x^2+y^2+z^2=16\\ x^2+z^2-y^2=0 \end{cases}$ 在 yoz坐标面上的投影曲线是 $\begin{cases} 3y^2-z^2=16\\ x=0 \end{cases}.$
- 3、设函数 $z = xy \sin \frac{y^2}{r^2}$,求 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{2z}$
- 4、 设函数 f(u) 可微,则 $z = f(x^2 y^2)$ 的全微分 $dz = 2f'(x^2 y^2) \cdot [xdx ydy]$.

- 5、曲面 $e^z z + xy = 3$ 在点 (2,1,0) 处的切平面方程是 x + 2y 4 = 0 , 法线方程是 $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{0}$.
- 6、 设球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在点 P(0,0,1) 处的外法线方向为 \vec{n} , 求函数 $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 在 点 P 沿 $\overset{
 ightarrow}{n}$ 方向的方向导数 2 ,函数在点 P 处方向导数取得最大值的方向为 $\{0,0,2\}$.
- 7、设函数 $z = \int_0^{x^y} \cos t dt + \int_{v^x}^1 e^t dt$, x > 0, y > 0则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \underline{x^y \ln x \cdot \cos x^y xy^{x-1} e^{y^x}}$.
- 二、选择题 (每题4分,共20分)

1.
$$|\overrightarrow{a}| = 1$$
, $|\overrightarrow{b}| = 2$, $\Pr[\overrightarrow{j}_{\overrightarrow{a}}\overrightarrow{b} = 1]$, $|\overrightarrow{a}| = 0$.

- C) 1 D) $-\sqrt{3}$.
- 2、若函数 $f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3xy + ax + by + c$ (a,b,c 为常数), 在(-2,3)处取得极小值-3,

- B) 30 C) 10 D) 20.

- A) $\iint_{\Omega_{1}} xdV = 4 \iint_{\Omega_{2}} xdV$ B) $\iint_{\Omega_{1}} ydV = 4 \iint_{\Omega_{2}} ydV$ C) $\iint_{\Omega_{1}} xyzdV = 4 \iint_{\Omega_{2}} xyzdV$ D) $\iint_{\Omega_{1}} zdV = 4 \iint_{\Omega_{2}} zdV$
- 5、函数 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 处偏导数存在且连续是 f(x,y) 在该点可微的(B).
 - A) 充分条件, 但不是必要条件
- B) 必要条件,但不是充分条件
- C) 充分必要条件

D) 既不是充分条件也不是必要条件

- 三、计算题
- 1、(6 分)设z是方程 $x + y z = e^z$ 所确定的x, y函数,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.
 - 方程 $x + y z = e^z$ 两边分别关于x, y 求偏导,

$$1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \qquad (1) \qquad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{e^z + 1}, \qquad 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{e^z + 1},$$

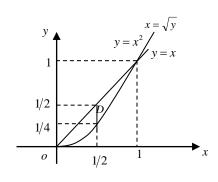
(1) 式两边关于 y 求偏导, $-\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + e^z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{e^z + 1} = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z + 1)^3}.$$

2、(6分) 求
$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx$$
.

解 :
$$D_y: \{\frac{1}{4} \le y \le \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \le x \le \sqrt{y}\} \cup \{\frac{1}{2} \le y \le 1, y \le x \le \sqrt{y}\},$$
 即区域 D 由 $x = \frac{1}{2}, x = 1, y = x^2, y = x$ 所围成如右图). 改变积分次序,则 $D_x: \{\frac{1}{2} \le x \le 1, x^2 \le y \le x\}.$

改变积分次序,则
$$D_x: \{\frac{1}{2} \le x \le 1, x^2 \le y \le x\}$$



3、(8分) 设函数 f(u) 具有连续的导数,且满足 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2,求极限

$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{3}{\pi t^4} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le t^2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dv.$$

$$\Re \begin{cases}
x = \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\
y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\
z = \rho \cos \varphi
\end{cases}
\qquad
\iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le f^2} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(\rho) \cdot \rho^2 d\rho \\
= 4\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \cdot \rho^2 d\rho$$

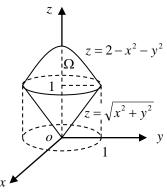
$$\therefore \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{3}{\pi t^{4}} \iiint_{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \le t^{2}} f(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}) dv = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{12\pi \int_{0}^{t} f(\rho) \cdot \rho^{2} d\rho}{\pi t^{4}} \quad (\frac{0}{0})$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{12\pi f(t) \cdot t^{2}}{4\pi t^{3}} = 3 \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(t)}{t} \quad (\frac{0}{0}) = 3 \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{f'(t)}{1} = 3f'(0) = 6.$$

4、(8分) 求
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x+y+z)^2 dx dy dz$$
 其中 Ω 是由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ 所围成.

解: Ω 关于xoz平面,yoz平面都对称(如右图),被积函数2xy+2yz是 y的奇函数, 2xz 是x的奇函数, 根据对称性,

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z)^{2} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}+2xy+2xz+2yz) dx dy dz
= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}) dx dy dz + 0
= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}) dx dy dz
= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}) dx dy dz
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}) dx dy dz
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{r}^{2-r^{2}} (r^{2}+z^{2}) dz = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{r}^{2-r^{2}} (r^{2}+z^{2}) dz$$



$$=2\pi\int_{0}^{1}r\left[r^{2}z+\frac{z^{3}}{3}\right]\bigg|_{z=r}^{z=2-r^{2}}dr=2\pi\int_{0}^{1}r\left[r^{2}(2-r^{2})+\frac{(2-r^{2})^{3}}{3}-r^{3}-\frac{r^{3}}{3}\right]dr$$

$$=2\pi\int_0^1 (r^5-2r^3-\frac{4}{3}r^4-\frac{1}{3}r^7+\frac{8}{3}r)dr=\frac{83\pi}{60}.$$

5、(8分) 求柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 与 $y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 围成的立体的体积.

解 由对称性,
$$V = 8 \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \\ x \ge 0, \ y \ge 0}} \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dx dy$$
 $\left(\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \right)$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot r dr$$

$$= -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot d(R^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} (R^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{r=0}^{r=R} d\theta = \frac{8R^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos^3 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8R^3}{3} \left[-\cot \theta + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \sin \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8R^3}{3} \left[\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \sin \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{16R^3}{3}.$$

6、(8 分) 求曲线 $\begin{cases} xyz = 1 \\ y^2 = x \end{cases}$ 在点(1,1,1)处的切线方程、切线的方向余弦、法平面方程及点(0,1,2) 到此法平面的距离.

解 设曲线
$$\begin{cases} xyz = 1 \\ y^2 = x \end{cases}$$
 (1) 的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y(x), 其切向量为 \overrightarrow{T} = \{1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}\} |_{(1,1,1)}, \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}$$

将方程组 (1) 的两个方程两端分别对 x 求导,得 $\begin{cases} yz + xz \frac{dy}{dx} + xy \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \end{cases}$,解之得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}, \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{2y^2z + xz}{2xy^2}, \therefore \vec{T} = \{1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}\} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \{1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\} = \frac{1}{2}\{2, 1, -3\}.$$

所求的切线方程为: $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-3}$.

切线的方向余弦为:
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}, \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14}, \cos \gamma = \frac{-3\sqrt{14}}{14}.$$

法平面方程为: 2(x-1)+(y-1)-3(z-1)=0,即2x+y-3z=0.

点(0,1,2)到此法平面的距离为:
$$d = \frac{|2 \cdot 0 + 1 - 3 \cdot 2|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{5\sqrt{14}}{14}$$
.

四、证明题 (8分)设 f(x) 在 [0,a] 上连续,积分区域 $D = \{(x,y) | x \le y \le a, 0 \le x \le a\}$.

证明:
$$\iint_D f(x)f(y)dxdy = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^a f(x)dx \right)^2.$$