## 2017-2018 高数 B2 期中

一、(7分)已知三个向量 $\vec{a}$ , $\vec{b}$ , $\vec{c}$ ,其中 $\vec{a}$   $\perp$   $\vec{c}$ , $\vec{b}$   $\perp$   $\vec{c}$ , 又 $\vec{a}$  与 $\vec{b}$  的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ,且

$$\left| \vec{a} \right| = 2, \left| \vec{b} \right| = 1, \left| \vec{c} \right| = 3, \ \Re(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$$

解: 因为 $\vec{a} \perp \vec{c}$ ,  $\vec{b} \perp \vec{c}$ , 所以 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  与 $\vec{c}$  的夹角 $\theta = 0$ 或 $\pi$ 。

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| |\vec{c}| \cos \theta = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\vec{c}| \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$$

二、 $(7 \, f)$  判断点 A(2,-1,1) 与原点是在平面  $\pi:5x+3y+z-18=0$  的同侧还是异侧,并求 A 关于此平面  $\pi$  的对称点。

解: 记 
$$f(x, y, z) = 5x + 3y + z - 18$$
。  $f(0,0,0) = -18$ ,  $f(2,-1,1) = -10$ ,所以

A(2,-1,1) 与原点是在平面 $\pi: 5x + 3y + z - 18 = 0$ 的同侧。

过A(2,-1,1)点平面 $\pi$ 的垂线是

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 5t \\ y = -1 + 3t \\ z = 1 + t \end{cases}$$

A(2,-1,1)点到平面 $\pi$ 的距离是 $d=\frac{10}{\sqrt{35}}$ 。

设A点关于 $\pi$ 对称的点是(2 + 5t, -1 + 3t, 1 + t),则

$$\frac{\left|5(2+5t)+3(-1+3t)+1+t-18\right|}{\sqrt{35}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{35}}$$

$$35t - 10 = \pm 10$$
 ,  $t = 0$  或  $\frac{4}{7}$  .

t = 0对应 A点。  $t = \frac{4}{7}$ 对应 A关于  $\pi$  的对称点  $\left(\frac{34}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{11}{7}\right)$ 

三、(6 分) 求过点 M(1,-2,3) 的平面,使它与平面  $\pi: x+y-z-3=0$  垂直,且与直线 L: x=y=z 平行。

解:  $\pi$ : x + y - z - 3 = 0 的法向量  $\vec{n} = (1,1,-1)$ ; L: x = y = z 的  $\vec{s} = (1,1,1)$ .

设所求平面的法向量为  $\vec{n}_1 = \{A, B, C\}$ 。根据已知条件,  $\begin{cases} A+B+C=0\\ A+B-C=0 \end{cases}$ 。解得

$$\begin{cases} B = -A \\ C = 0 \end{cases}$$
。  $\vec{n}_1 = \{1,-1,0\}$ 。所求平面是 $x - y - 3 = 0$ 。

四、(9分)设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
,问 $f(x,y)$ 在(0,0)点,(1)是

否连续? (2)偏导数是否存在? (3)是否可微? (需证明)

解: 
$$0 \le \frac{x^2 y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \le \frac{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$
。所以,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0 = f(0,0) \text{ . } \text{ it } f(x, y) \text{ it } (0,0) \text{ .. } \text{ it } f(x, y) \text{ it } (0,0) \text{ .. } \text{ it } f(x, y) \text{ .. } \text{ it } f(x, y) \text{ it } (0,0) \text{ .. } \text{ it } f(x, y) \text{ it } f(x, y) \text{ .. } \text{ .. } \text{ it } f(x, y) \text{ .. } \text{ ..$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{X} = \lim_{x \to 0} 0 = 0$$
 存在。

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{x \to 0} 0 = 0$$
 存在。

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0,0) - [f_x(0,0)x + f_y(0,0)y]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2},$$

当 
$$y = kx$$
 时  $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{k^2}{\left(1 + k^2\right)^2}$  与  $k$  有 关 , 所 以

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0,0) - [f_x(0,0)x + f_y(0,0)y]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
不存在。故, $f(x, y)$ 在(0,0)点不可微。

五、(8分)设u = f(x + y, xyz)具有一阶连续偏导数,其中z = z(x, y)由方程

$$x^2 + 2ze^{y^2} = \sin z$$
 所确定,求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解: 
$$x^2 + 2ze^{y^2} = \sin z$$
 两边微分

$$2xdx + 2e^{y^{2}}dz + 4yze^{y^{2}}dy = \cos zdz$$

$$dz = \frac{2x}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}dx + \frac{4yze^{y^{2}}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}dy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{4yze^{y^{2}}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}$$

$$du = f_{1}(dx + dy) + f_{2}(yzdx + xzdy + xydz)$$

$$= (f_{1} + yzf_{2})dx + (f_{1} + xzf_{2})dy + xyf_{2}dz$$

$$= (f_{1} + yzf_{2} + \frac{2x^{2}yf_{2}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}})dx + (f_{1} + xzf_{2} + \frac{4xy^{2}ze^{y^{2}}f_{2}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}})dy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_{1} + yzf_{2} + \frac{2x^{2}yf_{2}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_{1} + xzf_{2} + \frac{4xy^{2}ze^{y^{2}}f_{2}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}$$

$$\overline{zradu} = \left\{ f_{1} + yzf_{2} + \frac{2x^{2}yf_{2}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_{1} + xzf_{2} + \frac{4xy^{2}ze^{y^{2}}f_{2}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x\partial y} = f_{12} + \left(xz + xy, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) f_{13} + zf_{2} + yf_{2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + yz \left(f_{12} + \left(xz + xy, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)f_{22}\right)$$

$$\left(\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}\right) + 2x^{2}yf_{2}\left(\sin z, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 4ye^{y^{2}}\right)$$

$$\left(\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}\right) + 2x^{2}yf_{2}\left(\sin z, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 4ye^{y^{2}}\right)$$

$$= f_{12} + \left(xz + \frac{4xy^{2}ze^{y^{2}}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}\right) f_{13} + zf_{2} + \frac{4y^{2}ze^{y^{2}}f_{2}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}} + yz \left(f_{12} + \left(xz + \frac{4xy^{2}ze^{y^{2}}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}\right)f_{22}\right)$$

$$\left(\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}\right) \left(\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}\right) + 2x^{2}yf_{2}\left(\frac{4yze^{y^{2}}z\sin z}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}\right) f_{22}\right)$$

$$\left(2x^{2}f_{2} + 2x^{2}y\left(f_{21} + \left(xz + \frac{4xy^{2}ze^{y^{2}}}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}\right)f_{22}\right)\right) \left(\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}\right) + 2x^{2}yf_{2}\left(\frac{4yze^{y^{2}}\sin z}{\cos z - 2e^{y^{2}}}\right) f_{22}\right)$$

六、(8分) 试在曲面  $S:2x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  上求一点,使得函数

 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 沿着点 A(1,1,1) 到点 B(2,0,1) 的方向导数具有最大值

解: 
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \{1,-1,0\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial AB} f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}y = \sqrt{2}(x - y)$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x - y \\ 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L = x - y + \lambda(2x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases}
L_x = 1 + 4\lambda x = 0 \\
L_y = -1 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\
L_z = 2\lambda z = 0 \\
L_\lambda = 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$L_{x} = 2x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, y = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$$
。 所要求的点是 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, 0\right)$ 。

七、(8分)设区域
$$D$$
为 $x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$ ,计算三重积分  $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy$ 。

解: 
$$\iint_{D} \left( \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right) dx dy = \frac{1}{a^{2}} \iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy + \frac{1}{b^{2}} \iint_{D} y^{2} dx dy.$$

$$\iint\limits_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \iint\limits_{D} y^{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint\limits_{D} \left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{1}{4} \pi R^4$$

$$\iint_{D} \left( \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right) dx dy = \frac{\pi R^{4}}{4} \left( \frac{1}{a^{2}} + \frac{1}{b^{2}} \right)$$

$$\iint_{D} \left( \frac{x}{a^{2}} + \frac{y}{b^{2}} \right) dx dy = \frac{n\pi}{4} \left( \frac{1}{a^{2}} + \frac{1}{b^{2}} \right)$$
八、(8分) 计算二重积分  $\iint_{D} e^{\max\{x^{2}, y^{2}\}} dx dy$ ,其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$ 。

$$\Re: D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) | 1 \ge y \ge x, 0 \le x \le 1\}.$$

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

$$\iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \int_0^x dy = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^t dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(e-1)$$

$$\iint_{D_2} e^{y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy \int_0^y dx = \int_0^1 y e^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^t dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (e - 1)$$

$$\iint\limits_{D} e^{\max\left\{x^{2}, y^{2}\right\}} dx dy = e - 1$$

九、(**7**分)设z = z(x, y)是由 $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz$ 

解: 
$$x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$$
分别对  $x, y$  求导

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

在上面方程组中让 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 得

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6y = 0 \\ -6x + 20y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 
$$x = 3y$$
,  $z = y$ , 代入  $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$ 得 
$$9y^2 - 18y^2 + 10y^2 - 2y^2 - y^2 + 18 = 0$$
。解得  $y = \pm 3$ ,  $x = \pm 9$ ,  $z = \pm 3$ 。

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6y - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ -6x + 20y - 2z - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 再分别对 **x,y** 求导并让  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 

$$1 - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0,10 - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0,-6 - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{y+z}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{10}{y+z}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{3}{x+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\left(y + z\right)^2} > 0$$

(3,9) 是极小值点, 3 是极小值; (-3,-9) 是极大值点, -3 是极大值。

十、(8分) 求曲线 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4x = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$
 在点(2,1, $\sqrt{3}$ )处的切线方程和法平面方程。

解: 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4x = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$
 的两方程相加得  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 1$ .

$$\left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$x = 1 + \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$$
,  $y = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$ ,  $z = \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta}$ 

点(2,1,
$$\sqrt{3}$$
)对应 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$x' = -\sqrt{2}\sin\theta\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1, \ y' = \sqrt{2}\cos\theta\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1, \ z' = \frac{-\sqrt{2}\sin\theta}{\sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{2}\cos\theta}}\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\vec{T} = \left\{ -1,1,-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

切线方程: 
$$\frac{x-2}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-\sqrt{3}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

十一、(8分) 计算三重积分 
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} (x+z)dv$$
,其中 $\Omega$ 为平面曲线  $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$  绕  $z$  轴转一周

所成的曲面与平面z = 8所围成的区域。

解: 由对称性  $\iiint_{\Omega} x dv = 0$ 。旋转面的方程  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ 。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x + z)dv = \iiint_{\Omega} zdv = \int_0^8 zdz \iint_{\partial_z} dxdy = 2\pi \int_0^8 z^2 dz$$
$$= \frac{8^3 2\pi}{3}$$

十二、(8分) 求函数 
$$f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$
 在条件

$$a_1x + a_2y + a_3z = 1(a_i > 0, i = 1,2,3)$$
下的最小值。

解: 
$$L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda (a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z - 1)$$
, 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x + \lambda a_1 = 0 \\ L_y = 2y + \lambda a_2 = 0 \\ L_z = 2z + \lambda a_3 = 0 \\ L_\lambda = a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L_y = 2y + \lambda a_2 = 0$$

$$a_z = 2z + na_3 = 0$$

如果
$$\lambda = 0$$
则 $x = y = z = 0$ ,不满足最后一个方程。所以 $\lambda \neq 0$ 。

由前三方程 
$$x=-\frac{\lambda a_1}{2}$$
 ,  $y=-\frac{\lambda a_2}{2}$  ,  $z=-\frac{\lambda a_3}{2}$  。代入最后一个方程得

$$\lambda = -\frac{2}{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$$

$$x = \frac{a_1}{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}, \quad y = \frac{a_2}{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}, \quad z = \frac{a_3}{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$$

上面方程组只有这个解,根据问题的实际,这就是所给函数的最小值点。代入f(x,y,z)得

到最小值 
$$\frac{1}{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$$
 。

十四、(附加题 3分) 设函数 f(x,y) 关于自变量 x 连续,又存在常数 L>0,使得对于任

意两点 $(x, y_1), (x, y_2), f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2) \le L|y_1 - y_2|,$ 证明 f(x, y)连续。

证: 任意给定点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 。  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 。

因为函数 f(x,y) 关于自变量 x 连续,所以存在  $\sigma_1>0$  使得当  $\left|\Delta x\right|<\sigma_1$  时有

$$\left|f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

取
$$\sigma = \min \left\{ \sigma_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} \right\}$$
。当 $\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} < \sigma$ 时,
$$\left| f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) \right| + \left| f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) \right|$$

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\leq |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)| + |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)|$$

$$< L|\Delta y| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \le \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

所以f(x,y)在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 连续。故,f(x,y)连续



