



# 高等数学 A2

浙江理工大学试题 题型汇编 期中用

(答案册)

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

故可取

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

于是平面  $\pi$  的方程为  $x - 3y + z + 2 = 0$  (8 分)

$$22. \vec{s}_1 = (6, 2, -3), \quad \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, -1, -4), \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{取平面的法向量为 } \vec{n} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 6 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (-11, 30, -2) \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

所以平面方程为:  $-11(x-4) + 30(y+3) - (z-1) = 0$ , 即  $11x - 30y + z - 135 = 0$ . ...2 分

#### 第七部分 曲面及其方程

1. A

2. A

3. D

4. B

5.

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

$$(x - y - 1) + \lambda(y + z - 1) = 0, \text{ 即 } x + (\lambda - 1)y + \lambda z - (1 + \lambda) = 0.$$

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

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

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:  $y = y_0$ ,

$$x^2 + z^2 = x_0^2 + z_0^2 = (2y_0)^2 + \left[-\frac{1}{2}(y_0 - 1)\right]^2 = 4y^2 + \frac{1}{4}(y - 1)^2,$$

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

#### 第八部分 空间曲线及其方程

1. 解: 将  $z = 1 - 2x$  带入第一个方程

----- 1 分

得到  $5(x - \frac{2}{5})^2 + y^2 = \frac{4}{5}$  ----- 3 分

引进参数  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{5}(1 + \cos t) \\ y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \sin t \\ z = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \cos t \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi];$  ----- 6 分

评分标准说明：t 的范围未给出扣 1 分。

## 第九章 多元函数微分法及其应用

### 第一部分 多元函数的基本概念、n 维空间

无

### 第二部分 多元函数的极限、连续性、部分性质

1.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{2-e^{xy}}-1} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{1-e^{xy}} (\sqrt{2-e^{xy}}+1) = -1 \cdot 2 = -2 \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

2. 1

### 第三部分 一阶偏导数和高阶偏导数

考法一：求偏导数的值

1.  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       2. 3                      3.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       4. B

5. A                      6. 2

7. 解：  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -6y$  (考试记得写上过程，不要只写答案哈)

8. 解：  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{x+y} + (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y} = (x^2 + 2x + y^2)e^{x+y}$ . ..... (3 分)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2ye^{x+y} + (x^2 + 2x + y^2)e^{x+y} = (x^2 + 2x + 2y + y^2)e^{x+y}. \quad \text{..... (7 分)}$$

9.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{x^2+y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = (2 + 4x^2)e^{x^2+y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xye^{x^2+y^2}$

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

考法二：结合上一部分的内容，证明极限存在、连续、偏导存在、可微（下一部分学，可以先隔过去）

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. B

5.

证明. 对于任意一个方向  $(u, v)$ , 极限  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(tu, tv) - f(0, 0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{u^3}{u^2 + v^2} = \frac{u^3}{u^2 + v^2}$  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  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f_x(0, 0)x - f_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$ . 代入  $f, f_x, f_y$  表达式, 得:

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

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

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

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.  $\square$

6. (1) 因为  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$ , 所以连续.

$$(2) f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0, \text{ 同理 } f'_y(0, 0) = 0$$

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

$$\Delta z = f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y + o(\rho), \text{ 而}$$

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\rho} = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \text{ 不存在, 所以不可微.}$$

7.

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

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

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

当点  $P(x, y)$  沿射线  $y = |x|$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  时,

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

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) 令  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 则

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

所以  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处可微.

8. (1) 点  $(0, 0)$  连续. ....2 分

$$(2) f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0, \quad f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = 0, \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

但不可微. ....6 分

(第 7 题答案给的很简略, 建议按照上面大题给的参考过程来)

#### 第四部分 全微分

$$1. dx + 2\ln 2 dy \quad 2. (2x \sin xy + y(x^2 + y^2) \cos xy) dx + (2y \sin xy + x(x^2 + y^2) \cos xy) dy$$

$$3. 2dx + dy \quad 4. dz = (y + \frac{1}{y})dx + (x - \frac{x}{y^2})dy \quad 5. e^2 dx + 2e^2 dy$$

$$6. yx^{y-1}dx + x^y \ln x dy \quad 7. \frac{y}{1+x^2y^2}dx + \frac{x}{1+x^2y^2}dy \quad 8. C$$

$$9. C \quad 10. 4dx + 4dy \quad 11. -e^{\cos xy} \sin xy (ydx + xdy)$$

$$12. \text{解: } dz|_{(1,2)} = \left( \frac{2x}{1+x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{2y}{1+x^2+y^2} dy \right) \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} dy \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$13. u_x = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}, \dots\dots(1 \text{ 分}), \quad u_y = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x, \dots\dots(2 \text{ 分}), \quad u_z = -\frac{y}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x, \dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

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

#### 第五部分 多元复合函数求导

$$1. (f'_1 + yf'_2)dx + (f'_1 + xf'_2)dy \quad 2. 4f''_{11} + \frac{4}{y} f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22} \quad 3. 51$$

$$4. 4dx - 2dy \quad 5. z + xy \quad 6. C$$

$$7. \text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (f'_1 \cdot y + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{y}) + 0 = yf'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y[f_{11}'' \cdot x + f_{12}'' \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2})] - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' + \frac{1}{y}[f_{21}'' \cdot x + f_{22}'' \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2})] \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= f_1' + xyf_{11}'' - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' - \frac{x}{y^3} f_{22}'' \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

8.

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

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

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

9.

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot e^x \sin y + f_2' \cdot 2x \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= e^x \cos y \cdot f_1' + e^x \sin y (f_{11}'' \cdot e^x \cos y + f_{12}'' \cdot 2y) + 2x(f_{21}'' \cdot e^x \cos y + f_{22}'' \cdot 2y) \\ &= f_{11}'' \cdot e^{2x} \sin y \cos y + 2f_{12}'' \cdot e^x (y \sin y + x \cos y) + 4f_{22}'' \cdot xy + f_1' \cdot e^x \cos y \end{aligned} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

10.

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-f_u' + ye^x f_v') \\ &= -f_{uu}'' - e^x f_{uv}'' + ye^x (f_{vu}'' + e^x f_{vv}'') + e^x f_v' \\ &= -f_{uu}'' + e^x (y-1) f_{uv}'' + ye^{2x} f_{vv}'' + e^x f_v' \end{aligned}$$

11.

$$\text{解 } z_x = z_u + z_v, z_y = -2z_u + az_v, z_{xx} = z_{uu} + 2z_{uv} + z_{vv}, z_{yy} = 4z_{uu} - 4az_{uv} + a^2 z_{vv},$$



$z_{xy} = -2z_{uv} + (a-2)z_{uv} + az_{vv}$ . 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  $a = 3$ .

12.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^4 \cdot f_1' + x^2 \cdot f_2' \dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

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

13.  $z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2' + 2xg' \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$

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

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

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

15.  $\because f$  具有二阶连续偏导数,  $\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_2' \cdot \sin x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial(f_2' \cdot \sin x)}{\partial x} = \cos x \cdot f_2' + \sin x \cdot \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial x} = f_{21}'' \cdot 1 + f_{22}'' \cdot y \cos x = f_{12}'' + y \cos x \cdot f_{22}''$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \sin x \cdot f_{12}'' + y \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot f_{22}'' + \cos x \cdot f_{22}'' + \cos x \cdot f_2'$$

16.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_u e^y + f_x, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = x e^{2y} f_{uu} + e^y f_{uy} + x e^y f_{xu} + f_{xy} + e^y f_u$

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

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

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

18. 解法一: 方程组两边关于  $x$  求导, 把  $y$ 、 $z$  看作  $x$  的函数

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 \cdot f + x \cdot f' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \\ F_x \cdot 1 + F_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \text{解得: } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f \cdot F_y + xf' \cdot F_y - xf' \cdot F_x}{F_y + xf' \cdot F_z}.$$

解法二:  $z = xf(x+y) \Rightarrow dz = (f + xf')dx + xf dy$  ( $f$  可微)

$$F(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz = 0 \quad (F \text{ 可微})$$

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

$$19. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf'_1 + yf'_2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xyf''_{11} + 2(x^2 + y^2)f''_{12} + xyf''_{22} + f'_2$$

### 证明专练

1.

$$\text{证 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x[y + F(u) + xF'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}] + y[x + xF'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}]$$

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

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

2. 版本一:

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

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

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

版本二:

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

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

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

$$3. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -a \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}, \quad \text{因为 } a \neq 0, \quad \text{所以 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$4. \quad Q \quad z = f(\xi, \eta), \xi = x^2 - y^2, \eta = 2xy,$$

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

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

$$5. \quad \text{证明: } \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f'(\frac{y}{x}) + f'(\frac{x}{y})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y}{x^3} f'(\frac{y}{x}) + \frac{y^2}{x^4} f''(\frac{y}{x}) + \frac{1}{y} f''(\frac{x}{y}),$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} f'(\frac{y}{x}) + f(\frac{x}{y}) - \frac{x}{y} f'(\frac{x}{y}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} f''(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{x}{y^2} f'(\frac{x}{y}) + \frac{x}{y^2} f'(\frac{x}{y}) + \frac{x^2}{y^3} f''(\frac{x}{y}) = \frac{1}{x^2} f''(\frac{y}{x}) + \frac{x^2}{y^3} f''(\frac{x}{y})$$

原命题成立。

6. 解: 方程两边分别对  $x$  求导, 联立解出  $z_x, z_y$ , 代入即可得证。

## 第六部分 隐函数求导

- |  |                              |                                    |                    |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. -2  | 2. $\frac{-y^2}{x^2(1+y^2)}$ | 3. $\frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{1}{2}$ | 4. $\frac{y}{1-z}$ |
| 5. $\frac{1}{1+\ln \frac{z}{x}}$ 或 $\frac{z}{y+z}$ | 6. D                         | 7. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}(dx - dy)$   | 8. B               |
| 9. C   | 10. $2z$                     |                                    |                    |
| 1.   |                              |                                    |                    |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$ ;

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-\frac{x}{z}\right) = \frac{xz_y}{z^2} = -\frac{xy}{z^3}, \text{ 故 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = -1.$$

4. 解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{e^z}$  ..... 3 分,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{4xy}{e^{2z}} \text{ ..... 6 分}$$

5. 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。

$$2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 4 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2-z}$$

$$\text{同理可得: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{2-z}$$

$$\text{法二: 令 } \begin{aligned} F(x, y, z) &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z \\ F_x &= 2x, F_y = 2y, F_z = 2z - 4 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

6. 解:  $du = f_x dx + f_z dz$  ..... (2 分),

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

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

$$7. \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{xz-z}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(xz-x) - z \left( z+x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 \right)}{(xz-x)^2} = \frac{2z(z-1)-z^3}{x^2(z-1)^3}$$

8. 解: **解:** 方程两端同时对  $y$  求导可得

$$\cos y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos y}{2(1-z)} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

方程两端同时对  $x$  求导可得

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{1-z} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

上式再对  $x$  求导

$$2 + 2 \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{x^2}{(1-z)^3} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

**评分标准说明:** 该题还可以用微分形式不变性求导, 结果正确满分;

9. 解: 即  $\frac{x}{z} = \ln z - \ln y$ .

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

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

## 证明专练

1.

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

$$F_x = \frac{1}{z} \quad F_y = -\varphi' \frac{1}{z} \quad F_z = -\frac{x}{z^2} + \varphi' \frac{y}{z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{-z}{\varphi' y - x} \quad \frac{\varphi z}{\varphi y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{z\varphi'}{\varphi' y - x}$$

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

(勘误: 将“2”改为“z”)

解(2):在(1)的基础上同时对 $x$ 求偏导

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

在(1)的基础上同时对 $y$ 求偏导

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

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

$$2. \text{ 证明: 因为 } \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left( -\frac{F_y}{F_x} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{F_z}{F_y} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_z} \right) = -1.$$

$$3. \text{ 证: 设 } F(x, y, z) = xy - xf(z) - yg(z)$$

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

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

## 第七部分 多元函数微分学的应用

$$1. (1, 2, 3) \quad 2. (1, 1, 2) \quad 3. D \quad 4. \frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{-1}$$

$$5. x + y + z - 3 = 0 \quad 6. B \quad 7. (1, 1, 2) \quad 8. D$$

$$9. A \quad 10. 3x + z - 1 = 0 \quad 11. 2x + y - 4 = 0 \quad 12. 2x + y - 4 = 0$$

$$13. \frac{x}{-R} = \frac{y-R}{0} = \frac{z-\frac{k}{2}\pi}{k} \quad 14. 4x - 2y - z - 2 = 0 \quad 15. A \quad 16. 2x - 8y + 16z - 1 = 0$$

$$17. (2, -1, 0) \quad 18. A \quad 19. (0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{15}}) \quad 20. B$$

$$21. x + y - 2 = 0 \quad 22. D$$

1.

解. 切线方程:

$$\begin{cases} (-2)(x-1) + 4(y-1) + 4(z-1) = 0 \\ 2(x-1) - 3(y-1) + 5(z-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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: 设点  $P$  为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

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

$$F_x = 2x \quad F_y = 2y \quad F_z = 2z$$

$$\therefore \text{可取 } \vec{n} = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\text{又} \because \vec{n} \parallel (1, -2, 3)$$

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

$$\therefore P_1(1, -2, 3), \quad \vec{n} = (1, -2, 3)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 得? : } 1 \cdot (x-1) - 2 \cdot (y+2) + 3 \cdot (z-3) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x - 2y + 3z - 14 = 0$$

(?处填写为  $\pi_1$ )

$$P_2(-1, 2, -3), \quad \vec{n} = (1, -2, 3)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 得? : } 1 \cdot (x+1) - 2 \cdot (y-2) + 3 \cdot (z+3) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x - 2y + 3z + 14 = 0$$

(?处填写为  $\pi_2$ )

3. 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  $\vec{n} = (x_0, y_0, -1)$ .

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

$$\because \vec{n} \cdot \vec{T} = 0, \therefore x_0 = -1 - 4y_0. \textcircled{1}$$

又  $\because$  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  $(1, -1, -1)$

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

$$\text{由} \textcircled{1} \text{和} \textcircled{2} \text{解得: } \begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -1 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x_0 = -\frac{13}{17} \\ y_0 = -\frac{1}{17} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  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:  $\vec{n} = (x_0, y_0, -1), \quad \vec{T} = (1, 1, 2)$ .

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  $\begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  切平面方程为:  $x + y - z - 1 = 0$  或  $3x - y - z - 5 = 0$

4. 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)

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)

(2) 在  $(-1, -1, 2)$  处切向量为  $\vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2x & 2y & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}_{(-1, -1, 2)} = (-3, 3, 0)$  ..... (2 分)

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

法平面方程为:  $x - y = 0$  ..... (4 分)

(3) 原点到  $\Gamma$  上任一点  $(x, y, z)$  的距离为:  $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  ..... (1 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  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \\ z = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$  ..... (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)

6.

解. 切线方程:

$$\begin{cases} (-2)(x-1) + 2(y-1) + 4(z-1) = 0 \\ (x-1) - 2(y-1) + 3(z-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

..... 4'

即:

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

切线方向为  $(1, -1, -2) \times (1, -2, 3) = (-7, -5, -1)$ , ..... 1'

故法平面为:

$$-7(x-1) - 5(y-1) - (z-1) = 0.$$

..... 1'

□

解. 切线方程:

$$\begin{cases} 4(y-1) + 4(z-1) = 0 \\ (x-1) - 2(y-1) + 3(z-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

..... 3'

即:

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

切线方向为  $(0, 1, 1) \times (1, -2, 3) = (5, 1, -1)$ , ..... 2'

故法平面为:

$$5(x-1) + (y-1) - (z-1) = 0.$$

..... 1'

□

7. 解:

设切点处坐标为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  则该点处法向量为  $(4x_0, y_0, -1)$  ..... 2 分

法向量满足  $\begin{cases} z_0 = 2x_0^2 + \frac{y_0^2}{2} \\ \frac{4x_0}{-4} = \frac{y_0}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} \end{cases}$  ..... 2 分

解得  $(\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1)$  .....2 分

故法线方程为:  $\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{y + 1}{-1} = \frac{z - 1}{-1}$  .....2 分

**评分标准说明: 坐标算错不给分**

9. 令  $F(x, y, z) = f(x - ay, z - by)$ , 则  $F'_x(x, y, z) = f'_1, F'_y(x, y, z) = -af'_1 - bf'_2, F'_z(x, y, z) = f'_2 \dots 2$  分

由于  $aF'_x + F'_y + bF'_z = 0$ , 因此曲面的切平面恒与方向数为  $(l, m, n) = (a, 1, b)$  的直线相平行。.....4 分

10.

**方法 1:** 任意取曲面上一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} - \sqrt{a}.$$

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

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

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

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

$$x\text{轴上截距: } p = \sqrt{ax_0}, y\text{轴上截距: } q = \sqrt{ay_0}, z\text{轴上截距: } r = \sqrt{az_0},$$

$$\text{则 } p + q + r = \sqrt{a} \cdot (\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} = a,$$

得证。

**方法 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

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

$$\text{即 } \frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} = \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = \sqrt{a}$$

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

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

## 第八部分 方向导数和梯度

$$1. \frac{1}{\sqrt{4(\ln 2)^2+1}}(-2\ln 2+1) \quad 2. D \quad 3. (1, 1, 1) \quad 4. \left(\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$5. 2\sqrt{3} \quad 6. \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}, \cos \beta = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{21}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \quad 7. A$$

$$8. A \quad 9. \frac{1}{3}; \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right) \quad 10. \frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} \quad 11. 7$$

$$12. C \quad 13. -\frac{2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}(x, y) \text{ 或 } -\frac{2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2}\vec{i} - \frac{2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}\vec{j} \quad 14. \frac{1}{2}$$

$$15. 2\sqrt{6} \quad 16. \frac{1}{\sqrt{4(\ln 2)^2+1}}(1, 2\ln 2) \quad 17. (-2, 2, -2) \quad 18. D$$

$$19. D \quad 20. \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$$

$$21. \text{解: } \overrightarrow{PQ} = (-1, 1)$$

$$\vec{l} = \vec{e}_{\overrightarrow{PQ}} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(1, -1)} = 2x|_{(1, -1)} = 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(1, -1)} = -2y|_{(1, -1)} = 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(1, -1)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(1, -1)} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(1, -1)} \cos \beta = 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0.$$

22. 版本一: 解:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\bigg|_A = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\bigg|_A \cdot \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\bigg|_A \cdot \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\bigg|_A \cdot \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

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

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

#### 第九部分 函数连续、偏导存在、方向导数存在、可微等等关系

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 2. C  | 3. C  | 4. B  |
| 5. D  | 6. B  | 7. D  | 8. C  |
| 9. B  | 10. D | 11. C | 12. B |
| 13. D | 14. D |       |       |

#### 第十部分 多元函数的极值、拉格朗日乘数法

- |       |            |                          |       |
|-------|------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. B       | 3. C                     | 4. B  |
| 5. -5 | 6. D       | 7. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$ | 8. A  |
| 9. A  | 10. B      | 11. B                    | 12. D |
| 13. D | 14. (0, 0) |                          |       |

1.

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:  $\frac{9}{4\lambda^2} = 1$ . 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.  $\square$

2. 由题意, 作拉格朗日函数:

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

解方程组

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

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)

3.

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

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

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

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x - 3y = 0, \\ -3x + 10y - z = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = 3y, \\ z = y. \end{cases}$$

将上式代入  $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$ , 可得

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

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

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

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

$$z(-9, -3) = -3.$$

4.

解. 原问题等价于求函数  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  在约束  $x + y = 1$  下的条件极值。考虑 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x + y - 1)$ . ..... 2'  
极值点  $(x, y)$  必满足下面的方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x + y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

..... 2'  
由上面的方程组解得:  $x = y = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以可能的极值点为  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ . 由几何意义知, 该问题存在最小值, 而最小值点一定为极值点, 而我们求得的可能的极值点只有一个, 所以  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  就是最小值点. .... 2'

5.

解:

设  $C(x, y)$ , 则  $\overrightarrow{AB} = (3, -1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AC} = (x-1, y-3)$  ..... 1 分

三角形面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ x-1 & y-3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} |3y+x-10| \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

构造拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = (3y+x-10)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

求导可得

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2(3y+x-10) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = 6(3y+x-10) + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

**评分标准说明:** 直接转化为无条件极值方法也可。

6. 解:

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2 - 6x = 0 \\ f'_y = 3y^2 - 6y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0, x = 2 \\ y = 0, y = 2 \end{cases}, \text{得驻点: } (0, 0), (0, 2), (2, 0), (2, 2)$$

$$f''_{xx} = 6x - 6, f''_{xy} = 0, f''_{yy} = 6y - 6$$

①  $(0, 0)$ 处:

$$AC - B^2 = (-6) \times (-6) - 0 = 36 > 0, \text{有极值, } A = -6 < 0, \text{极大值, } f(0, 0) = 0,$$

②  $(0, 2)$ 处:

$$AC - B^2 = (-6) \times 6 - 0 = -36 < 0, \text{无极值,}$$

③  $(2, 0)$ 处:

$$AC - B^2 = 6 \times (-6) - 0 = -36 < 0, \text{无极值,}$$

④  $(2, 2)$ 处:

$AC - B^2 = 6 \times 6 - 0 = 36 > 0$ , 有极值,  $A = 6 > 0$ , 极小值,  $f(2, 2) = -8$

7. 解:

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -3y^2 + 6y = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

解得驻点为  $(1, 0), (1, 2), (-3, 0), (-3, 2)$   $\dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$

再求二阶偏导数,

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 6, f_{xy}(x, y) = 0, f_{yy}(x, y) = -6y + 6. \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

在点  $(1, 0)$  处,  $AC - B^2 = 72 > 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ , 故  $(1, 0)$  为极小值点。

类似地,  $(-3, 2)$  为极大值点,  $(1, 2), (-3, 0)$  都不是极值点。  $\dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

8. 解:

$$\begin{cases} f_x = (x^2 + y + \frac{x^3}{3})e^{x+y} = 0 \\ f_y = (1 + y + \frac{x^3}{3})e^{x+y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得极值点  $(1, -\frac{4}{3}), (-1, -\frac{2}{3})$ .

$$A = f_{xx} = (\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x^2 + 2x + y)e^{x+y}$$

$$B = f_{xy} = (\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + y + 1)e^{x+y}$$

$$C = f_{yy} = (\frac{x^3}{3} + y + 2)e^{x+y}$$

①  $(1, -\frac{4}{3}), AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$ . 故  $(1, -\frac{4}{3})$  为极小值点, 极小值为  $-e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ .

②  $(-1, -\frac{2}{3}), AC - B^2 < 0$ , 故  $(-1, -\frac{2}{3})$  不是极值点。

9.

解. 问题等价于考虑函数  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ , 在条件  $\phi(x, y, z) = (x - y)^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$  下的条件极值问题. 考虑 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda\phi(x, y, z)$ .

$\dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}'$

由 Lagrange 乘子法, 对于可能的极值点  $(x, y, z)$  必存在  $\lambda$ , 使  $(x, y, z, \lambda)$  满足方程组:

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

$\dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}'$

将第一个方程减去第二个方程, 得  $2(x - y)(1 + 2\lambda) = 0$ , 故或者  $x = y$ , 或者  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

情况一:  $x = y$ , 代入第一个方程立得  $x = y = 0$ , 再代入第四个方程立得  $z = \pm 1$ , 故可能的极值点为  $(0, 0, \pm 1)$ ;

情况二:  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 代入第一个方程立得  $x = -y$ , 代入第三个方程得  $z = 0$ , 再代入第四个方程立得  $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}, y = \mp \frac{1}{2}$ , 故可能的极值点为  $(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ .

综上：可能的极值点为  $(0, 0, \pm 1), (\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ . 注意  $f(0, 0, \pm 1) = 1, f(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . 而  $S$  为由柱面  $x^2 + z^2 = 0$  绕  $z$  轴旋转并伸缩得到，由几何意义知  $f$  必能取到最小值点，故  $f$  的最小值点必为  $(0, 0, \pm 1), (\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}, 0)$  这四个点之一，故所求的最短距离为  $\sqrt{f(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}, 0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . ..... 2'

□

10. 解：令  $f_x(x, y) = 2x(2 + y^2) = 0, f_y(x, y) = 2x^2y + \ln y + 1 = 0$ ,  
得  $f(x, y)$  的驻点为  $(0, e^{-1})$ . ..... (3 分)  
在  $(0, e^{-1})$  点,

$$A = f_{xx}(0, e^{-1}) = 2(2 + y^2)|_{(0, e^{-1})} = 2(2 + e^{-2})$$

$$B = f_{xy}(0, e^{-1}) = 4xy|_{(0, e^{-1})} = 0$$

$$C = f_{yy}(0, e^{-1}) = (2x^2 + \frac{1}{y})|_{(0, e^{-1})} = e$$

由于  $AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$ , 所以  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, e^{-1})$  取到极小值  $-e^{-1}$ . .... (7 分)

11. 解：点  $(x, y, z)$  到平面的距离为  $d = \frac{|x + y + z + 1|}{\sqrt{3}}$ . (2 分)

先求  $d^2$  在条件  $z = x^2 + y^2$  下的最小值，设

$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}(x + y + z + 1)^2 + \lambda(z - x^2 - y^2), \quad (4 分)$$

则

$$\begin{cases} F_x = \frac{2}{3}(x + y + z + 1) - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = \frac{2}{3}(x + y + z + 1) - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_z = \frac{2}{3}(x + y + z + 1) + \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6 分)$$

并与条件  $z = x^2 + y^2$  联立解得唯一可能极值点  $x = y = -\frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2}$ . (8 分)

12. 解：

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

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 16x + 8\lambda = 0 & \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} x = 0; \textcircled{2} \lambda = -2 \\ L_y = 4z + 2\lambda y = 0 & \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-2z}{y} \\ L_z = 4y - 16 + 8\lambda z = 0 & \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4 - y}{2z} \\ L_\lambda = 4x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 - 16 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} x = 0, 4z^2 = y^2 - 4y \quad \text{代入 } 4x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 4, y = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 0, z = \pm \sqrt{3} \quad \Rightarrow \text{拐点 } (0, 4, 0), (0, -2, \sqrt{3}), (0, -2, -\sqrt{3})$$



$$\textcircled{2} \lambda = -2 \Rightarrow z = y, y - 4 - 4z = 0 \Rightarrow y = z = -\frac{4}{3}, x = \pm \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{拐点} \left( -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3} \right), \left( \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3} \right)$$

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

$$\min: T_2(0, -2, +\sqrt{3}) = 600 - 24\sqrt{3} \quad T_4\left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right) = 614.2$$

$$\max: T_3(0, -2, -\sqrt{3}) = 600 + 24\sqrt{3} \quad T_5\left(+\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right) = 614.2$$

(勘误: 将 614.2 改为 614.2, 即循环小数, 两个都要改)

13. 解:

版本一:

(1)  $z$  在点  $M(x, y)$  处梯度方向  $\text{grad}z = (-4x, -2y)$  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

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

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

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  $2\sqrt{4x^2 + y^2}$ .

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

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 8x + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 2x^2 + y^2 - 1000 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} (0, \pm 10\sqrt{10}) \rightarrow L = 1000 \\ (\pm 10\sqrt{5}, 0) \rightarrow L = 2000 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

所以该点为  $(\pm 10\sqrt{5}, 0)$

$$14. \text{解: 利润 } R = px - cx = (p - c_0 + k \ln x) \cdot x = [(1 - ak)p + k \ln M - c_0] \cdot M \cdot e^{-ap}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dR}{dp} = (1 - ak) \cdot M \cdot e^{-ap} - aM[(1 - ak)p + k \ln M - c_0] \cdot e^{-ap} = 0$$

得唯一驻点:  $p = \frac{-ak \ln M + ak - 1 - ac_0}{a(1 - ak)}$  即为所求。(教材 P129 例 9)

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

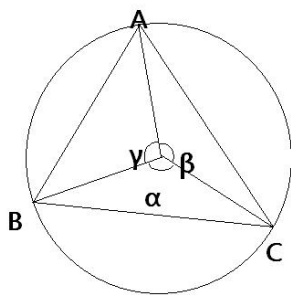
$$R_{xx} = -4, R_{xy} = -8, R_{yy} = -20 \Rightarrow AC - B^2 > 0, A < 0$$

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

16. 解:



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

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

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

17. 解: 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:

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

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

$x = y = \sqrt[3]{2a}$  也为最小值点, 从而  $x = y = \sqrt[3]{2a}(m), z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2a}(m)$  时, 表面积最小。

## 第十章 重积分

### 第一部分 二重积分的概念、性质

考点: 重积分对于积分区域的可加性、对称性

- |      |       |      |      |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C  | 3. C | 4. A |
| 5. B | 6. C  | 7. A | 8. A |
| 9. A | 10. C |      |      |

考点: 多个重积分比较大小

- |      |      |      |                                       |
|------|------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. $\iint_D \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} d\sigma$ |
|------|------|------|---------------------------------------|

### 第二部分 二重积分的计算

考点: 交换积分次序

- |  |  |   |       |
|--|--|---|-------|
| 1. $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x, y) dy$   | 2. $\int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx$   | 3. $\int_1^2 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$          |       |
| 4. $\int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y f(x, y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^2 f(x, y) dx$ | 5. $\int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^2} f(x, y) dx$   | 6. B  |       |
| 7. $\int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 f(x, y) dy$  | 8. B   | 9. $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy$     | 10. A |
| 11. $\int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy$                                     | 12. $\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x}^1 f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^1 f(x, y) dy$ | 13. $\int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt[3]{x}}^1 f(x, y) dy$ |       |
| 14. A  | 15. $\int_1^2 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$  | 16. C   | 17. B |

考点: 二重积分的直角坐标表示和极坐标表示的转换

- |   |   |      |      |
|---|---|------|------|
| 1. D  | 2. D  | 3. B | 4. C |
| 5. A  | 6. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sec\theta} f(\rho) \rho d\rho$ | 7. B | 8. D |
| 9. $\int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{a\sin\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$ |   |      |      |

考点: 计算二重积分 (直角坐标和极坐标)

- |                  |      |      |                  |
|------------------|------|------|------------------|
| 1. $\frac{4}{3}$ | 2. 2 | 3. B | 4. $\frac{1}{3}$ |
|------------------|------|------|------------------|

5. C                      6. D                      7.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       8.  $\pm 2$
9. C                      10. C                      11.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       12.  $\frac{16\pi}{3}$
13.  $8\pi R^2$                       14. 0                      15. B                      16. A
17.  $\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-4})$                       18.  $\frac{2}{3}\pi R^3$                       19.  $\frac{3}{8}$                       20.  $f(x+t)-f(x-t)$
21.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$
- 1.

解.

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D \frac{\sin x}{x} dx dy &= \int_0^\pi \left( \int_{\pi-x}^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x} dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx \\ &= 2.\end{aligned}$$

2.

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

$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \Rightarrow r = 4\sin\theta$  (2 分)

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

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

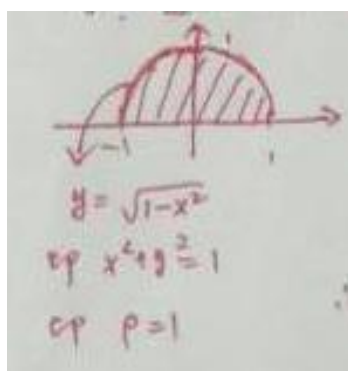
$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} r^2 \cdot r dr = 15\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3}\right)$  (2 分)

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

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

②  $dx dy = \rho d\rho d\theta$

③ D,  $\begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \end{cases}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(\rho^2 + 1) \rho d\rho \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(\rho^2 + 1) d(\rho^2 + 1) \\
 \therefore &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left[ (\rho^2 + 1) \cdot \ln(\rho^2 + 1) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 d(\rho^2 + 1) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} (2 \ln 2 - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 解:

方法一: 解:  $I \stackrel{\text{轮换对称性}}{=} \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \stackrel{\text{极坐标}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = 4\pi$

方法二:  $D: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad 0 \leq r \leq 2,$

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

5. 解:

设  $D_1 = \{0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}, D_2 = \{0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 1\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy \\
 &= \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} e^{y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy + \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 e^{y^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx + \int_0^1 y e^{y^2} dy = e - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 解:  $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 \theta \rho d\rho = \frac{3}{64} \pi^2 \dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

7. 解:  $\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(1 + \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} [2 \ln 2 - 1]$

8. 解:  $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{32}{9}$

9. 解:  $I = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} (3x + 2y) dy = \frac{20}{3}$

10. 解: 选用极坐标计算,  $I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{14\pi}{3}$

11. 解:  $\iint_D \frac{1+xy}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy \stackrel{\text{极坐标}}{=} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{\rho}{1+\rho^2} d\rho = \frac{\ln 2}{2}.$

12. 解：在等式两边同时在  $D$  上取二重积分，即：

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy - \iint_D \left( \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right) dx dy$$

因此  $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{1}{9}$ ，所以  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} + \frac{8}{9\pi} - \frac{2}{3}$ 。

13. 解：

解. 由对称性，只需计算  $\iint_D x dx dy$ ，下算之：

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} x dy \cdots \cdots \cdots 2' \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^{3/2} - x^3) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{20}. \end{aligned}$$

因此，原积分值为  $\frac{3}{10}$ .....1'

14. 解：

由奇偶性及对称性可知

$$\iint_D (x^2 + xye^{x^2+y^2}) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \cdots \cdots \cdots 4 \text{ 分}$$

由极坐标可得

$$\frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdots \cdots \cdots 2 \text{ 分}$$

**评分标准说明：奇偶性占 2 分**

15. 解：  $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{1+x^3} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+x^3} dy$ .

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^3} \cdot x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{2}{9} (1+x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{9} (2\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdots \cdots \cdots (7 \text{ 分})$$

16. 解：设  $A = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ ，则  $f(x, y) = xy + A$ 。由题意，

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D (xy + A) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (xy + A) dy = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^5 + Ax^2 \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{12} x^6 + \frac{1}{3} Ax^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

从而， $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{8}$ ..... (7 分)

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

18. 解:  $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  ..... 6 分 (也可用直角坐标做, 列式对给 4 分, 计算

2 分)

19. 解:  $\iint_D e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho = \pi(1-e^{-1})$

20. 解:  $\iint_D xy d\sigma = \int_1^2 dx \int_1^x xy dy = \frac{9}{8}$

21. 解:  $I = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^2 d\rho$  .....4 分  
 $= \frac{\pi}{6} a^3$  .....1 分

22. 答案为:  $\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-4})$

23. 答案为:  $y = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$

24. 解: 方程  $f(x) = e^x + \int_0^x tf(t)dt - x \int_0^x f(t)dt$  两边对  $x$  求导得

$f'(x) = e^x + xf(x) - \int_0^x f(t)dt - xf(x) = e^x - \int_0^x f(t)dt$ , (2 分) 再对  $x$  求导得

$f''(x) = e^x - f(x)$  (4 分) ...初始条件为  $f(0) = f'(0) = 1$ , (5 分) 解此方程可得特解为

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x + e^x)$  (7 分)

25. 解:  $I = \iint_{D_1} \cos(x+y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} -\cos(x+y) dx dy$  .....2 分

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

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1 + \cos x) dx = \pi - 2$ . .....6 分

26. 解:  $\iint_D y dx dy = \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_0^2 y dy - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} \rho \sin\theta \cdot \rho d\rho = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

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

### 第三部分 三重积分

1. C

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. C

6. 0

7. C

8. A

9.  $\frac{4}{15}\pi$

10.  $4\pi$

11.  $\frac{64}{3}\pi$

12. B

13.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 f(r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 dr$

1.

解. 用平行于  $xOy$  平面的平面截  $\Omega$ , 可知:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz \\
 &= \int_1^2 (\text{直角边边长为 } z \text{ 的直角三角形的面积}) dz \\
 &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} z^2 dz \\
 &= \frac{7}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ 解: } \left. \begin{aligned} z &= x^2 \rightarrow \text{绕 } z \text{ 轴} \rightarrow z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z &= 2 - x^2 \rightarrow \text{绕 } z \text{ 轴} \rightarrow z = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x = y \text{ 面投影区域: } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

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

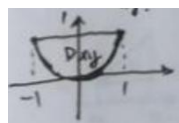
$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 投影: 得 } D_{\rho\theta}: \rho \leq 1 \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 投影: 得 } z \text{ 从 } z = \rho^2 \text{ 进, 从 } z = 2 - \rho^2 \text{ 出}$$

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

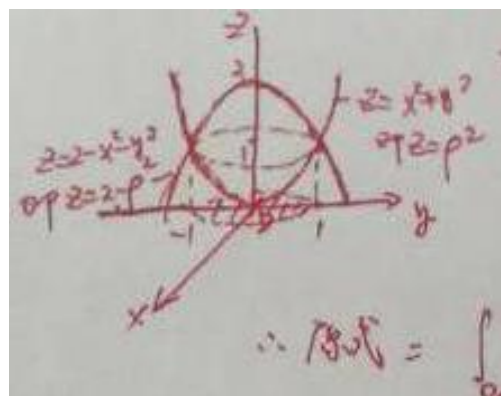
$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{原式} &= \int_{D_{\rho\theta}} \left( \int_{\rho^2}^{2-\rho^2} \rho dz \right) \rho d\rho d\theta \\
 &= \int_{D_{\rho\theta}} \int \rho^2 \cdot (2 - \rho^2 - \rho^2) d\rho d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (2\rho^2 - 2\rho^4) d\rho \\
 &= 2\pi \cdot \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} \right) \\
 &= \frac{8}{15}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 解: 作图如下:



$$\Rightarrow I = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{1-x^2} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz$$

4.





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

$\Omega = \{\rho^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{2-\rho^2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv &= \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho(2-\rho^2-\rho^4) d\rho = \frac{7}{12} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

5. 解: 版本一: 解:  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dV \stackrel{\text{截面法}}{=} \int_1^2 \left( \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho \right) dz = \frac{14}{3} \pi$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left[ \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \right] dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3-x}{4} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16} \end{aligned}$$

7. 解: 旋转曲面的方程为:  $y^2 + z^2 = 2x$ , .....(2 分)

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^8 dx \iint_D (y^2 + z^2) d\sigma \quad D: y^2 + z^2 \leq 2x, \dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^8 dx \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2x}} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{1024}{3} \pi \dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})$$

8.

解. 记该公共区域为  $\Omega$ , 使用平行于  $xy$  平面的平面截  $\Omega$ , 记  $\Omega_z = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | (x, y, z) \in \Omega\}$ , 则  $\Omega_z$  为一个圆盘, 且其面积  $\sigma(\Omega_z) = \begin{cases} \pi(R^2 - (R-z)^2), & \text{if } 0 \leq z \leq \frac{R}{2} \\ \pi(R^2 - z^2), & \text{if } \frac{R}{2} \leq z \leq R. \end{cases} \dots\dots 1'$

由定义

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz \dots\dots\dots 1' \\ &= \int_0^R dz \iint_{\Omega_z} 1 dx dy \dots\dots\dots 2' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^R \sigma(\Omega_z) dz \\
&= 2 \int_0^{R/2} \pi(R^2 - (R-z)^2) dz \\
&= \pi R^3 - 2\pi \int_{R/2}^R z^2 dz \\
&= \pi R^3 - \frac{2\pi}{3} (R^3 - R^3/8) \\
&= \pi R^3 (1 - 2/3 + 1/12) = \frac{5}{12} \pi R^3 \dots\dots\dots 2'
\end{aligned}$$

9. 解: 采用柱坐标

$$\begin{cases} r^2 \leq z \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

可得

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{r^2}^2 \frac{1}{1+r^2} dz = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{r(2-r^2)}{1+r^2} dr = 3\pi \ln 3 - 2\pi \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

**评分标准说明: 其他方法也可**

10. 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dV = \iint_{D_{xy}} (6 - 2x^2 - y^2 - x^2 - 2y^2) dx dy \\
&= 3 \iint_{D_{xy}} (2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy \\
&= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho \\
&= 6\pi
\end{aligned}$$

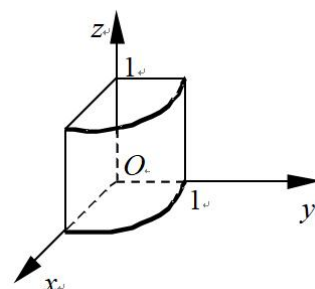
11. 解: 把 $\Omega$ 投影到 $xOy$ 面上得投影区域 $D_{xy}$ 为由直线 $x + 2y = 1$ 与两坐标轴围成的三角形 .... (2 分)

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} dy \int_0^{1-x-2y} x dz \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{48} \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

12. 解: 如图, 选取柱面坐标系, 此时  $\Omega: \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1, \end{cases}$

$$\text{所以 } \iiint_{\Omega} xy dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_0^1 r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \cdot r dz \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \, d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \, dr = \left( -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$13. \text{ 解: } \iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_1^2 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} z \, dz = \frac{5}{32}$$

$$14. \text{ 解: 原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho \, d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^4 z \, dz = \frac{64}{3} \pi$$

$$15. \text{ 解: } \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \, dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^2 r^3 \, dz \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 \left( 2 - \frac{r^2}{2} \right) dr \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[ \frac{r^4}{2} - \frac{r^6}{12} \right] \Big|_0^2 = \frac{16}{3} \pi \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$16. \text{ 解: 用柱面坐标得, } I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho \, d\rho \int_0^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} z \, dz = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\text{也可用球面坐标、截面法等做, 列式对给 4 分, 计算 2 分})$$

$$17. \text{ 解: 原式} \stackrel{\text{截面法}}{=} \int_1^2 dz \iint_{D_z} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dx \, dy = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho \, d\rho \right] dz + \int_1^2 z^2 \cdot S_{D_z} \, dz$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{\pi}{2} z^2 \, dz + \int_1^2 \pi z^3 \, dz = \frac{59}{12} \pi.$$

$$18. \text{ 解: 用柱面坐标, } \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \, dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho \, d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^2 \rho^2 \, dz = \frac{16}{3} \pi \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

19. 解:

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 \, dz \iint_{D_{z_1}} dx \, dy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R z^2 \, dz \iint_{D_{z_2}} dx \, dy = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 \pi (2Rz - z^2) \, dz + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R z^2 \pi (R^2 - z^2) \, dz$$

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

$$20. \text{ 解: } \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 \, dr \int_0^a dz \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi a R^4}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

21. 解:  $\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 d\rho \int_0^{2-\rho \sin \theta} \rho \cdot z \rho dz \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

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

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{16}{3} - 8 \sin \theta + \frac{16}{5} \sin^3 \theta \right) d\theta \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{208}{15} \pi. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

22. 解:  $\Omega$  关于  $xoz$  平面对称,  $y$  关于  $y$  是奇函数, 知  $\iiint_{\Omega} y dv = 0$ , 故

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (y + z) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y dv + \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8}. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

#### 第四部分 重积分的应用

1.

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

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_D dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \pi \cdot \frac{a^2}{4}.$$

2. 解: 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  $A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} S_{D_{xy}} = \sqrt{2} \pi$ .

(另一份参考答案)  $D: (x - 1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ,  $\dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (z_x)^2 + (z_y)^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{2} \iint_D d\sigma \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\pi \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

3. 解:

记  $D$  为  $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$ , 则所求的曲面可视为函数  $z = xy, (x, y) \in D$  的

函数图像, 因此:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy \dots\dots\dots 2' \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi} \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr d\theta \dots\dots\dots 2' \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \\ &= \pi \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr^2 \\ &= \pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} ((1 + a^2)^{3/2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

$\dots\dots\dots 2'$

4. 解: 曲面  $\Sigma$  的方程为  $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}, (x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 8\}$ .

$$\because z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}}.$$

$$\text{从而, } S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{3}{\sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{3}{\sqrt{9 - r^2}} r dr = 12\pi \dots\dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

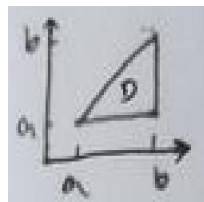
## 第五部分 证明题专练

1. 证明:

处理左式: 想到交换积分次序  $\Rightarrow \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(y) dx$

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

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



2. 证明:

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

$$\text{即 } \min\{f(x, y)\} \leq \frac{\iint_D f(x, y) g(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma} \leq \max\{f(x, y)\}$$

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

3. 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b dx \int_a^x (x-y)^{n-2} f(y) dy &= \int_a^b dy \int_y^b (x-y)^{n-2} f(y) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \int_a^b (b-y)^{n-1} f(y) dy \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

4. 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \int_0^a f(x) dx \right]^2 &= \iint_D f(x) f(y) dx dy \quad (D: 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a) \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分} \\ &= \iint_{D_1} f(x) f(y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} f(x) f(y) dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分} \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x) f(y) dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分} \\ (D_1: 0 \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a, D_2: 0 \leq y \leq a, y \leq x \leq a) \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明: 在球坐标与极坐标下可得

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_1^t f(r^2) r^2 dr = 4\pi \int_1^t f(r^2) r^2 dr \\ G(t) &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^t f(r^2) r dr = 2\pi \int_1^t f(r^2) r dr \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分} \\ F'(t) - G'(t) &= 4\pi f(t^2) t^2 - 2\pi f(t^2) t > 0 \text{ 当 } t > 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

由  $F(1)=G(1)=0$  可得结论.....1 分

**评分标准说明:** 有极坐标或球坐标思想, 可适当给分。

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \text{ 证明: } \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x) f(y) dx = \int_0^1 [f(y) \int_0^y f(x) dx] dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y f(x) dx \right] d \left[ \int_0^y f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^y f(x) dx \right]^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{A^2}{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \text{ 证明: 左} = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dy = \int_0^a (a-x) \cdot e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx = \text{右}.$$

$$8. \text{ 证明: 交换积分次序} \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x) dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a (a-x) f(x) dx \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

9. 证明: 因为  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(y)} dy = \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \int_a^b f(y) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dy = \iint_D \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dx dy \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

所以  $2 \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \iint_D \left( \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} \right) dx dy \geq 2 \iint_D dx dy = 2(b-a)^2,$

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

10. 证明:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(r) \frac{y}{r}$

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

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

11. 证明: 左 =  $\int_0^a f(x) dx \cdot \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx \cdot \int_0^a f(y) dy = \int_0^a \int_0^a f(x) f(y) dx dy$   
 $= \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x) f(y) dy + \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(x) f(y) dx = \int_0^a \left[ f(x) \int_x^a f(y) dy \right] dx + \int_0^a \left[ f(y) \int_y^a f(x) dx \right] dy = \text{右}.$

## 第六部分 应用题

1.

解 记雪堆体积为  $V$ , 侧面积为  $S$ , 则

$$V = \int_0^{h(t)} dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} h^3(t), \text{ 其中 } D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} [h^2(t) - h(t)z],$$

$$S = \iint_{D_0} \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy = \iint_{D_0} \sqrt{1+\frac{16(x^2+y^2)}{h^2(t)}} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{h(t)} \int_0^{\frac{h(t)}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{h^2(t)+16\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{13\pi}{12} h^2(t), \text{ 其中 } D_0: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h^2(t),$$

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

因此高度为 130 厘米的雪堆全部融化所需的时间为 100 小时.