

Câu	Ý	Nội dung	Điểm
I	1	$\mathbf{R}'(t) = ((t+1)e^t, (1-t)e^{-t}, 2t), \mathbf{R}''(t) = ((t+2)e^t, (t-2)e^{-t}, 2)$ $\mathbf{R}'(0) \times \mathbf{R}''(0) = (2, -2, -4)$ $\kappa(0) = \frac{\ \mathbf{R}'(0) \times \mathbf{R}''(0)\ }{\ \mathbf{R}'(0)\ ^3} = \sqrt{3}$	0,25 0,50 0,25
	2	$\mathbf{T}(0) = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right\rangle$ $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \langle 2x(1+z^2), 2y(1+z^2), 2z(x^2+y^2) \rangle$ $D_{\mathbf{T}(0)}f(P) = \mathbf{T}(0) \cdot \nabla f(P) = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right\rangle \cdot \langle -4, 8, 10 \rangle = 2\sqrt{2}$	0,25 0,25 0,50
	3	$\mathbf{u} = -\frac{\nabla f(M)}{\ \nabla f(M)\ } = \left\langle -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$	0,50
II	1	Đặt $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1$ $\nabla \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \left\langle \frac{x}{2}, y, \frac{z}{2} \right\rangle \quad \nabla \mathbf{F}(1; -1; 1) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}; -1; \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$ Phương trình mặt phẳng tiếp xúc với mặt $F(x, y, z) = 0$ tại điểm $M(1; -1; 1)$ là $x - 1 - 2(y + 1) + z - 1 = 0$ hay $x - 2y + z - 4 = 0$	0,50 0,50
	2	Ta có $g_x = (x + y^2 + 1)e^x, g_y = 2ye^x$ $\begin{cases} g_x = 0 \\ g_y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ $D(x, y) = g_{xx}g_{yy} - g_{xy}^2 = (x + y^2 + 2)e^x(2e^x) - (2ye^x)^2$ $D(-1; 0) = 2e^{-2} > 0 \quad g_{xx}(-1; 0) = e^{-1} > 0$ Vậy hàm $g(x, y)$ có cực tiểu địa phương tại $(-1; 0)$ với $g(-1; 0) = -e^{-1}$	0,25 0,50 0,25 0,25 0,25
III	1	$\iint_D (1 + 2xy) dA = \int_{-3}^2 \int_{x-5}^{1-x^2} (1 + 2xy) dy dx$ $= \int_{-3}^2 (6 - x - x^2 + x(1 - x^2)^2 - x(x - 5)^2) dx = \frac{1625}{12}$	0,50 0,50
	2	Dùng tọa độ trụ, thể tích V cần tìm là $V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{r^2}^{2-r} r dz dr d\theta$ $= 2\pi \left(\frac{12r^2 - 4r^3 - 3r^4}{12} \right) \Big _0^1 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$	0,50 0,50

IV	1	<p>Đặt $f(x, y) = x^2y - 2xy + 0,5(x^2 + y^2)$</p> <p>$\mathbf{R}(t) = (t-1)^2\mathbf{i} + t^2(t-1)\mathbf{j} \quad 1 \leq t \leq 2$</p> <p>Ta có</p> $\int_C [(2xy + x - 2y)dx + (x^2 - 2x + y)dy] = \int_C \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{R}$ $= f(\mathbf{R}(2)) - f(\mathbf{R}(1)) = 4,5$	0,50
	2	$z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \Rightarrow dS = \sqrt{2}dxdy$ $\iint_S (x + y + z)dS = \iint_D (x + y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\sqrt{2}dA \quad D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ $= \sqrt{2} \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + r)rd\theta dr$ $= \sqrt{2} \int_0^2 r \left(r \sin \theta - r \cos \varphi + r\theta \Big _0^{2\pi} \right) dr = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{2}}{3} r^3 \Big _0^2 = \frac{16\pi\sqrt{2}}{3}$	0,25
			0,25
			0,25
	3	<p>Thông lượng cần tính là</p> $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} dS = \iiint_G \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV, \quad G: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ $= \iiint_G (2x - 3y^2 + x^2 + 3y^2 + y^2) dV$ $= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (2\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi) \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi$ $= \frac{8\pi}{15}$	0,25
			0,25
			0,25
			0,25