## 数学分析(甲)II(H)2023-2024 春夏期末答案

## 图灵回忆卷

## 2025年6月10日

一、 (10 分) 定义: 设 f(x,y) 在  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  的邻域  $U(P_0)$  上有定义,对  $P(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in U(P_0)$ ,若  $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$  可表示为  $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$ ,其中  $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ ,A, B 为仅与  $P_0$  有关的常数,则称 f(x,y) 在  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  可微。证明: f(x,0) = 0,  $f'_x(x,0) = 0$ ,  $f(0,y) = y \arctan \frac{1}{|y|}$ ,  $f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \arctan \frac{1}{|y|} = \frac{\pi}{2}$   $\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \Delta y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \Delta y \arctan \frac{1}{\rho}.$  故  $\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0,0)\Delta x - f'_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho}$   $= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta y (\arctan \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\pi}{2})}{\rho}$ 

 $= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho \sin \theta}{\rho} \cdot \lim_{\rho \to 0} (\arctan \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$ 

从而  $\Delta z = f_x'(0,0)\Delta x + f_y'(0,0)\Delta y + o(\rho)$ ,故 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 可微。

## 二、(32分)

$$J(r, \theta, \varphi) = \begin{vmatrix} x_r & x_\theta & x_\varphi \\ y_r & y_\theta & y_\varphi \\ z_r & z_\theta & z_\varphi \end{vmatrix} = -r^2 \cos \theta$$

故 
$$\iiint_{V} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, dx \, dy \, dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{1} r \cdot r^2 \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\varphi$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \, d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

2. 
$$f(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{\sin t} \, dt$$
,  $f'(x) = \sqrt{\sin x}$ ,

故 
$$\int_{L} x \, \mathrm{d}s$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sqrt{(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (\sin x + \cos x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= 4(x \sin x - x \cos x + \sin x + \cos x) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\pi.$$

3.  $P(x,y) = e^x \sin y - y^2$ ,  $Q(x,y) = e^x \cos y$ , 设 A(0,0),  $B(\pi,0)$ ,  $L': L + \overline{BA}$  为闭合曲线, 围成闭区域 D,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$ ,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - 2y$  由格林公式

$$\oint_{L'} P \, dx + Q \, dy = -\iint_D 2y \, d\sigma = -\int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} 2y \, dy = -\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

在 
$$AB \perp P(x,y) = 0$$
,  $dy = 0$ , 故  $\oint_{AB} P \, dx + Q \, dy = 0$ , 故  $\oint_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

4. 设  $x = r\cos\theta$ ,  $y = \cos\theta$ , z = r,  $0 \le r \le 1$ 

则 
$$\frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \end{vmatrix} = -r\sin\theta, \ \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$
,从而为负向。

故 
$$\iint_{S} y^{2} dz dx + (z+1) dx dy$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot (-r \sin \theta) + (r+1)r) dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{3} \theta d\theta - \frac{5}{6} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \theta (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta - \frac{5\pi}{3} = -\frac{5\pi}{3}.$$

- 三、 (10 分) f(x-z,y-z) = 0, 故  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_1 \cdot (1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + f_2 \cdot (-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_1 \cdot (-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + f_2 \cdot (1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0$ , 其中  $f_1, f_2$  分别为 f 两个分量的偏导数。
  两式相加得:  $(f_1 + f_2)(1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0$ , 且由条件,  $f_1 + f_2 \neq 0$ , 故  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$ .
- 四、 (10 分) 即求平面上一点 (x,y,z), 使得  $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$  取到最小值。

用拉格朗日乘数法,设 
$$F(x,y,z,\lambda) = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2} + \lambda (ax+by+cz+d)$$
,有  $F_x = \frac{x-x_0}{f(x,y,z)} + \lambda a$ ,  $F_y = \frac{y-y_0}{f(x,y,z)} + \lambda b$ ,  $F_z = \frac{z-z_0}{f(x,y,z)} + \lambda c$ ,  $F_\lambda = ax+by+cz+d$ 。 令  $F_x = 0$ ,  $F_y = 0$ ,  $F_z = 0$ ,  $F_\lambda = 0$ , 则有  $\frac{x-x_0}{a} = \frac{y-y_0}{b} = \frac{z-z_0}{c} := t$ ,

故 
$$x = x_0 + at$$
,  $y = y_0 + bt$ ,  $z = z_0 + ct$ 

代入 
$$F_{\lambda}=0$$
 得  $a(x_0+at)+b(y_0+bt)+c(z_0+ct)+d=0$ ,即  $t=-\frac{ax_0+by_0+cz_0+d}{a^2+b^2+c^2}$ 。故  $f(x,y,z)=\sqrt{(at)^2+(bt)^2+(ct)^2}=\frac{|ax_0+by_0+cz_0+d|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}$  为所求距离。

五、 (10 分) Dirichlet 判别法:

(1) 
$$\{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$
 在  $I$  上一致有界;

(2) 
$$\forall x \in I$$
,  $\{b_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  单调;

(3) 
$$\{b_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$
 在  $I$  上一致收敛于 0.

满足这三点则有  $\sum a_n(x)b_n(x)$  在 I 上一致收敛。

证明: 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos kx = \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}} (\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x - \sin\frac{x}{2}) \le \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}} - 1$$
. 故  $\sum \cos kx$  在  $(0,2\pi)$  上内闭一致有界。

 $\left\{\frac{n}{n^2+1}\right\} = \left\{\frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{n}}\right\}$  单调趋于 0,且对于以 x 为变元的函数列来说相当于常函数列,故一致收敛于 0.

故由 Dirichlet 判别法,  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{n \cos kx}{n^2 + 1}$  在  $(0, 2\pi)$  上内闭一致收敛。

六、 (10 分) 
$$T=2l=2 \Rightarrow l=1$$
,故

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x^2 \cos n\pi x dx$$

$$= (\frac{1}{n\pi} x^2 \sin n\pi x + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} x \cos n\pi x - \frac{2}{n^3 \pi^3} \sin n\pi x)|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} (-1)^n.$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x^2 \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$= (\frac{-1}{n\pi} x^2 \cos n\pi x + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} x \sin n\pi x + \frac{2}{n^3 \pi^3} \cos n\pi x)|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi} + \frac{2}{n^3 \pi^3} ((-1)^n - 1).$$

故 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} (-1)^n \cos n\pi x + (\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi} + \frac{2}{n^3 \pi^3} ((-1)^n - 1)) \sin n\pi x)$$
,在  $x = \pm 1$  时收敛于  $\frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

七、 (10 分) Cauchy 收敛准则:对于常数项级数  $\sum x_k$ ,其收敛的充要条件为:对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,存在N,使得对  $\forall n > N$ , $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,有  $|x_{n+1} + x_{n+2} + \cdots + x_{n+p}| < \varepsilon$ 。

证明: 由条件,  $\forall \varepsilon_1 > 0, \exists N_1, \forall n > N_1, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , 有  $|a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \cdots + a_{n+p}| < \varepsilon_1$ ;

对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,取  $\varepsilon_1$ 、 $\varepsilon_2$  使得  $\varepsilon_1(M + \varepsilon_2) = \varepsilon$ ,取  $N = \max\{N_1, N_2, N_3\}$ ,则对  $\forall n > N$ ,  $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,有:

$$|a_{n+1}b_{n+1} + a_{n+2}b_{n+2} + \dots + a_{n+p}b_{n+p}|$$

$$\leq |b_{n+1}(a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \dots + a_{n+p})| + |(a_{n+2} + a_{n+3} + \dots + a_{n+p})(b_{n+2} - b_{n+1})|$$

$$+ |(a_{n+3} + \dots + a_{n+p})(b_{n+3} - b_{n+2})| + \dots + |a_{n+p}(b_{n+p} - b_{n+p-1})|$$

$$< \varepsilon_1(|b_{n+1}| + |b_{n+2} - b_{n+1}| + \dots + |b_{n+p} - b_{n+p-1}|)$$

$$< \varepsilon_1(M + \varepsilon_2) = \varepsilon.$$

由 Cauchy 收敛准则,  $\sum a_n b_n$  收敛。

八、(8分)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}g_{\theta}}{\mathrm{d}t} = f_1 \cos \theta + f_2 \sin \theta = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 g_{\theta}}{\mathrm{d}t^2} &= f_{11} \cos^2 \theta + 2 f_{12} \cos \theta \sin \theta + f_{22} \sin^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{f_{11} + f_{22}}{2} + \frac{f_{11} - f_{22}}{2} \cos 2\theta + f_{12} \sin 2\theta > 0. \end{aligned}$$

上式对  $\forall \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$  成立,故  $f_1 = f_2 = 0$ ,且由辅助角公式,  $\frac{f_{11} + f_{22}}{2} > \sqrt{(\frac{f_{11} - f_{22}}{2})^2 + f_{12}^2}$  即  $f_{11} \cdot f_{22} - f_{12}^2 = \begin{vmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} \end{vmatrix} > 0$ ,且代入  $\theta = 0$  到  $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 g_{\theta}}{\mathrm{d} t^2}$  中,得  $f_{11} > 0$ ,

利用 Hesse 矩阵的正定性,得 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处有极小值。