第七周训练题解答

1. 己知
$$a_n > 0, b_0 = 0, b_n = \sqrt{a_n + b_{n-1}}$$
 .求证: $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ 存在 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n$ 存在

$$i \mathbb{E}: \quad \neg \quad " \Leftarrow " . \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = B \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = B^2 - B$$

1. 记
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = A$$
.设 $x = \sqrt{A+x}$ 的一解为 $B > 1$,即: $B = \sqrt{A+B}$

$$\exists \exists a_n = A + \alpha_n, \beta_n = b_n - B, \gamma_n = 2B + \beta_n > B > 1$$

$$b_{n} = \sqrt{a_{n} + b_{n-1}} \Rightarrow \beta_{n}(2B + \beta_{n}) = \alpha_{n} + \beta_{n-1} \Rightarrow \left|\beta_{n}\right| \leq \frac{\left|\alpha_{n}\right|}{\gamma_{n}} + \frac{\left|\beta_{n-1}\right|}{\gamma_{n}} < \frac{\left|\alpha_{n}\right|}{B} + \frac{\left|\beta_{n-1}\right|}{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \beta_n \right| \leq \frac{\left| \alpha_n \right|}{\gamma_n} + \frac{\left| \beta_{n-1} \right|}{\gamma_n} < \frac{\left| \alpha_n \right|}{B} + \frac{\left| \alpha_{n-1} \right|}{B^2} + \dots + \frac{\left| \alpha_1 \right|}{B^{n-1}} + \frac{\left| \beta_1 \right|}{B^n}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \alpha_n \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{B^n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left| \alpha_n \right|}{B} + \frac{\left| \alpha_{n-1} \right|}{B^2} + \dots + \frac{\left| \alpha_1 \right|}{B^{n-1}} + \frac{\left| \beta_1 \right|}{B^n} = 0 \therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \beta_n \right| = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = B$$

2. 求:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, 其中 \Sigma 为曲面 z = 5 - \frac{5(x-2)^2}{16} - \frac{5(y-1)^2}{9} (z \ge 0)$$

的上侧.

解:取充分小的 ε ,作曲面 Σ_1 : $z = \sqrt{\varepsilon - x^2 - y^2}$ 的下侧,

$$\Sigma_2: z = 0(\frac{(x-2)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{9} \le 1 \perp x^2 + y^2 \ge \varepsilon^2)$$
 的下侧

$$(1).P = \frac{x}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, Q = \frac{y}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, R = \frac{z}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_{1} + \Sigma_{2}} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$$

(2)
$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iint_{\Sigma_1} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$$

(3)
$$\iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$$

(4)
$$: I = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

(5). 取
$$\sum_{3}$$
: $z = 0(x^{2} + y^{2} \le \varepsilon^{2})$ 的下侧

$$\therefore I = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_3} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iint_{\Sigma_3} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} (-2\pi \varepsilon^3) = 2\pi$$

3. 已知球面 A 与坐标面 XOY 相切于点 B(1,0,0),且与曲面 $y^2 + z^2 = 4x$ 只有一个交点 C 。求此球面 A 的半径。

解: 设此球面 A 的半径为 r , 切点 $C(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 。

因为球面 A 与坐标面 XOY 相切于点 B(1,0,0) ,所以球心 A(1,0,r) 或 A(1,0,-r) 。

不妨设
$$A(1,0,r)$$
 ,则球面 $A:(x-1)^2+y^2+(z-r)^2=r^2$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y, z) = y^2 + z^2 - 4x \Rightarrow F_1' = -4, F_2' = 2y, F_3' = 2z$$

所以椭圆抛物面 $y^2 + z^2 = 4x$ 在点 C 的切平面的法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (2, -y_0, -z_0)$ 。

同理球面 A 在点 C 的切平面的法向量为 $\vec{n}_2 = (x_0 - 1, y_0, z_0 - r)$

依题意得: $\vec{n}_1 \parallel \vec{n}_2$

(1). 当
$$y_0 \neq 0$$
 时, $\vec{n}_1 \parallel \vec{n}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_0 - 1}{2} = -1 = -\frac{z_0 - r}{z_0} \Rightarrow x_0 = -1$ (舍去)

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y_0 = 0 \text{ ps}, \quad \vec{n}_1 \parallel \vec{n}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_0 - 1}{2} = \frac{z_0 - r}{z_0} \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$\mathbb{Z} |z_0|^2 = 4x_0 \cdot \dots \cdot (2) \mathbb{H} A : (x_0 - 1)^2 + (z_0 - r)^2 = r^2 \cdot \dots \cdot (3)$$

由(1)(2)(3)解得:
$$r = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}, x_0 = \frac{1}{3}, z_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$4. \ \ \vec{x} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\left[\frac{2n}{k} \right] - 2 \left[\frac{n}{k} \right] \right)$$

$$\mathbf{\widehat{H}:} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\left[\frac{2n}{k} \right] - 2 \left[\frac{n}{k} \right] \right) = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\left[\frac{2}{x} \right] - 2 \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \right) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{n+1}}^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\left[\frac{2}{x} \right] - 2 \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \right) dx$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{x}\right] = 2n, \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = n \Rightarrow \left[\frac{2}{x}\right] - 2\left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} \frac{1}{n+1} < x \le \frac{2}{2n+1}$$
 $\stackrel{\underline{}}{\mapsto}$,

$$\left[\frac{2}{x}\right] = 2n + 1, \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = n \Rightarrow \left[\frac{2}{x}\right] - 2\left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_{\frac{1}{n+1}}^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\left[\frac{2}{x} \right] - 2 \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \right) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{n+1}}^{\frac{2}{2n+1}} \left(\left[\frac{2}{x} \right] - 2 \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \right) dx + \int_{\frac{2}{2n+1}}^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\left[\frac{2}{x} \right] - 2 \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \right) dx = \frac{2}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\left[\frac{2n}{k} \right] - 2 \left[\frac{n}{k} \right] \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} + \dots \right)$$

$$= 2(\ln 2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2})$$

五、证明:
$$\arctan \frac{2}{n^2} = \arctan(n+1) - \arctan(n-1)$$

所以
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{2}{n^2}$$
的前 n 项和为

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \arctan \frac{2}{k^2} = \arctan 2 - \arctan 0 + \arctan 3 - \arctan 1 + \dots + \arctan(n+1) - \arctan(n-1)$$

=
$$\arctan 2 + \arctan 3 + \dots + \arctan(n+1) - (\arctan 1 + \arctan 2 + \dots + \arctan(n-1))$$

$$=$$
 - arctan 1 + arctan n + arctan $(n+1)$

故
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{2}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-\arctan 1 + \arctan n + \arctan(n+1)) = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$
.

37. 确定所有满足如下条件的函数 f, f 处处可微且对所有 $xy \neq 1$ 的实数 x, y, 都有

$$f(x) + f(y) = f\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right) \qquad \qquad \textcircled{1}$$

解 设 f(x) 满足 ①,对于 ① 分别求关于 x 和 y 的偏导,得

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

$$f'(y) = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-xy)^2} f\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)$$
 3

在②和③中去掉公共的项,得

$$(1+x^2)f(x) = (1+y^2)f(y)$$

由于④的左端仅依赖于x而右端仅依赖于y,故它们必为常数 C, 于是有

$$f(x) = \frac{C}{1+x^2}$$

从而有常数 d 使

$$f(x) = C\arctan x + d$$

然而,在① 中取 y = 0 得 f(x) + f(0) = f(x). 故 f(0) = 0, d = 0. 显然 f(x) = Carctan x 满足①,所以① 的全部解为

$$f(x) = C \arctan x$$

其中 C 为常数.

$$a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} - \ln 2$$

 $a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} - \ln 2$ 证明:级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 是收敛的,并求出它的和.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad a_n = \int_0^1 (1 - x + x^2 - \dots) + (-1)^{n-1} x^{n-1}) dx -$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + x} = \int_0^1 \frac{1 + (-1)^{n-1} x^n}{1 + x} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + x} =$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{1 + x} dx$$

因此对任 $N \ge 1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \int_0^1 \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{1+x} dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (-1)^{n-1} x^n dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x+(-1)^{N+1} x^{N+1}}{(1+x)^2} dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} dx + (-1)^{N+1} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{N+1}}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} dx \right| = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{N+1}}{(1+x)^2} dx \le$$

$$\int_0^1 x^{N+1} dx = \frac{1}{N+2}$$

令 N → ∞ 即知 $\sum_{\alpha_n}^{\infty} \alpha_n$ 收敛且和为

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \right) dx = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

A-4 求两条直线方程,它们每一条都与四条直线

$$x = 1, y = 0;$$
 $y = 1, z = 0$
 $z = 1, x = 0;$ $x = y = -6z$

全部相交.

解 设所求直线 L 与已知的四条直线分别交于点 A, B, C, D, 则有某些数 a, b, c, d 使得 A(1,0,a), B(b,1,0), C(0,c,1), D(6d,6d,-d). 它们共线的条件是向量

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (b-1,1,-a)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = (-1,c,1-a)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = (6d-1,6d,-d-a)$$

向量(与 \overrightarrow{AB} , \overrightarrow{AC} 及 \overrightarrow{AD} 成比例) 在这两种情形分别为(3,6, - 2) (-2,6,3),得两直线的参数表示

$$L_1: s \rightarrow (1,0,1/3) + s(3,6,-2)$$

 $L_2: t \rightarrow (1,0,-1/2) + t(-2,6,3)$

当 s = 0,1/6, -1/3,1/3; t = 0,1/6,1/2,1/8. 它们依次交已知四 直线、 L_1 与 L_2 的非参数形式分别为

$$y = 2(x-1) = 1-3z$$
, $y = 3(1-x) = 2z + 1$

成比例. 由前面两个的比得

$$c = 1/(1-b) = (a-1)/a$$

由一、三两个的比得

$$6d = (1-6d)/(1-b) = (a+d)/a$$

①代入得
$$6d = (1-6d) \frac{a-1}{a} = \frac{a+d}{a}$$

去分母 6ad = a + d, a + 6d - 1 - 6ad = a + d相加得 4d = a + 1, 故

$$6a(a+1) = 24ad = 4(a+d) = 5a+1$$

次方程 6a(a+1) = 5a+1 有根 a = 1/3, -1/2. 其他未知量 对应的值为: b = 3/2, 2/3; c = -2, 3; d = 1/3, 1/8. 各直线的方向

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