练习题三

一、计算积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{(x^2 + \frac{1}{2})^2} dx$$
.

$$\Re : \int \frac{e^{-x^2}}{(x^2 + \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \int \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + \frac{1}{2})^2} (-\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x}) dx$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-x^2}}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} - \int \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} (-\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x})' dx$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} - \int \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x} + 2 \int e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{xe^{-x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\pm \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dx = \frac{xe^{-x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} = \sqrt{\pi} .$$

二、计算定积分
$$I_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx, n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

解:
$$\diamondsuit x = -t$$
, 则 $I_n = -\int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{\sin nt}{(1+2^{-t})\sin t} dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2^t \sin nt}{(1+2^t)\sin t} dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2^x \sin nx}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx$.

于是,
$$2I_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2^x \sin nx}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$$
,

故
$$I_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$$
.

注意到
$$I_{n+2} - I_n = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n+2)x - \sin nx}{\sin x} dx = 2\int_0^\pi \cos(n+1)x dx = 0$$
,所以,

$$I_{2n} = I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x} dx = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$I_{2n-1} = I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} dx = \pi, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

三、求: $\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \big(f(x,y,z)+x\big) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \big(2f(x,y,z)+y\big) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + \big(f(x,y,z)+z\big) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y,$ 其中

f(x,y,z) 是光滑函数, Σ 为平面 $\Pi: x-y+z=1$ 在第四卦限部分的上侧.

解: 曲面 Σ 的外法向量 $\vec{n}(1,-1,1)$ \Rightarrow $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(f(x, y, z) + x \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(2f(x, y, z) + y \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(f(x, y, z) + z \right) \right] dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} \left[x - y + z \right] dS = \frac{1}{2}$$

四、已知 f(x) 在 x_0 的某个邻域 $U(x_0)$ 内具有 n+1 阶连续导数,求证: $\forall x \in U(x_0)$,

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^x f^{(n+1)}(t)(x - t)^n dt.$$

证明: $f(x) = f(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f'(t) dt$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(t)(t-x) \Big|_{x_0}^x - \int_{x_0}^x (t-x) f''(t) dt$$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) - \frac{1}{2} f''(t)(t-x)^2 \Big|_{x_0}^x + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x (t-x)^2 f'''(t) dt$$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x (t-x)^2 f'''(t) dt$$

 $=\cdots$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots$$
$$+ \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}\int_{x_0}^x (t - x)^n f^{(n+1)}(t)dt.$$

五、求 $\iint_{\Sigma} y dy dz - x dz dx + z^2 dx dy$,其中 Σ 为曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被平面 z = 1, z = 2 所截 部分的外侧.

解一: 曲面 Σ 的外法向量 $\vec{n} = (-\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, 1)$.

$$\Rightarrow I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[y(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}) - x(-\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}) + z^2 \right] dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dxdy$$
$$= -\iint_{D_{xx}} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy = -\frac{15\pi}{2}.$$

解二: 补充曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=1$, $x^2+y^2 \le 1$, 下侧; $\Sigma_2: z=2$, $x^2+y^2 \le 4$, 上侧.

$$\begin{split} &\iint\limits_{\Sigma} y \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z - x \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} y \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z - x \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &- \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} y \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z - x \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y - \iint\limits_{\Sigma_2} y \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z - x \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= 2 \iiint\limits_{\Omega} z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \iint\limits_{D_1} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y - 4 \iint\limits_{D_2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= 2 \int_1^2 z \mathrm{d}z \iint\limits_{D_z} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \pi - 4\pi \cdot 4 \qquad (D_z : x^2 + y^2 \le z^2) \\ &= 2\pi \int_1^2 z^3 \mathrm{d}z + \pi - 4\pi \cdot 4 = -\frac{15}{2}\pi. \end{split}$$

六、求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与 y = mx (m > 0) 所围成的图形绕 y = mx 所成的旋转体的体积.

解: $y = x^2 = y = mx$ 的交点为 A(0,0), $B(m,m^2)$.

由公式得

$$V = \pi \int_0^m \frac{(x^2 - mx)^2}{\sqrt{(1 + m^2)^3}} \Big| 1 + 2mx \Big| dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{(1 + m^2)^3}} \int_0^m (x^4 - 2mx^3 + m^2x^2)(1 + 2mx) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{(1 + m^2)^3}} \left(\frac{1}{3} mx^6 + \frac{1 - 4m^2}{5} x^5 + \frac{2m^3 - 2m}{4} x^4 + \frac{m^2}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^m$$

$$= \frac{m^5}{30\sqrt{1 + m^2}} \pi.$$

七、设f(x)在区间[0,1]上有连续的二阶导数,f(0) = f(1) = 0,当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时,

$$f(x) \neq 0$$
, 那么 $\int_0^1 \left| \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} \right| dx \geq 4$.

证明: $ilmorphi M = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|$,因为当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时, $f(x) \neq 0$,故M > 0.

由题设, f(x) 在[0,1] 上连续,故存在 $c \in (0,1)$,使得 |f(c)| = M .

由拉格朗日中值定理,存在正数 $\xi_1 \in (0,c)$, $\xi_2 \in (c,1)$,使得

$$f(c) = f(c) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1)c$$
, $-f(c) = f(1) - f(c) = f'(\xi_2)(1 - c)$.

于是,
$$f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1) = -\frac{M}{c(1-c)}$$
.

由题设,得

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left| \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} \right| dx > \int_{\xi_{1}}^{\xi_{2}} \left| \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} \right| dx \ge \frac{1}{M} \left| \int_{\xi_{1}}^{\xi_{2}} f''(x) dx \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \left| f'(\xi_{2}) - f'(\xi_{1}) \right| = \frac{1}{c(1-c)} \ge 4.$$

八、计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} (x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 4} - \frac{x^7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \cdots)(1 + \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{x^4}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} + \frac{x^6}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2} + \cdots)dx$$
.

M:
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)!!} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{[(2n)!!]^2}) dx$$

注意到,
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)!!} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n n!} = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$
.

由
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n} t dt = \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 可得

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{2n} t dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n} t dt = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{(2n)!}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)^2}.$$

于是,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdots (2n)^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} \int_0^{\pi} x^{2n} \cos^{2n} t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} \int_0^{\pi} x^{2n} \cos^{2n} t dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)!} \int_0^{\pi} x^{2n-1} \cos^{2n-1} t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n \cos^n t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{x \cos t} dt$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_0^{\pi} e^{x \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2} + r \cos \theta} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + x} dx dy$$

其中 D 为上半平面. 因此,

$$I = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{e} .$$