

数学分析（甲）II（H）2023-2024春夏期末答案

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一、 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： $f(x, 0) = 0$ ， $f'_x(x, 0) = 0$ ， $f(0, y) = y \arctan \frac{1}{|y|}$ ， $f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{|y|} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \Delta y \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \Delta y \arctan \frac{1}{\rho}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y(\arctan \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\pi}{2})}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho \sin \theta}{\rho} \cdot \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} (\arctan \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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、 1. 设 $x = r \cos \theta \cos \varphi$ ， $y = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi$ ， $z = r \sin \theta$ ， 则

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 r \cdot r^2 \cos \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{8}; \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \int_L x ds \\ &= \int_0^\pi x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi x \sqrt{(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})^2} dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (\sin x + \cos x) dx \\ &= 4(x \sin x - x \cos x + \sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

- (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

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

在 AB 上 $P(x, y) = 0$, $dy = 0$, 故 $\oint_{AB} Pdx + Qdy = 0$, 故 $\oint_L Pdx + Qdy = -\frac{\pi}{2}$.

- (4) 设 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, $z = r$, $0 \leq r \leq 1$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } & \iint_S y^2 dz dx + (z+1) dx dy \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot (-r \sin \theta) + (r+1)r) dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta - \frac{5}{6} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta - \frac{5\pi}{3} = -\frac{5\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

- 三、 $f(x-z, y-z) = 0$, 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、 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 $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{(at)^2 + (bt)^2 + (ct)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \cdot |t| = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$ 为所求距离。

五、 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: $\sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} (\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x - \sin \frac{x}{2}) \leq \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} - 1$.

故 $\sum \cos kx$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上内闭一致有界。

$\{\frac{n}{n^2+1}\} = \{\frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{n}}\}$ 单调趋于 0, 且对于以 x 为变元的函数列相当于常数列, 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、 $T = 2l = 2 \Rightarrow l = 1$, 故

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{n\pi} x^2 \sin n\pi x + \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} x \cos n\pi x - \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} \sin n\pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} (-1)^n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 \sin n\pi x dx \\ &= \left(\frac{-1}{n\pi} x^2 \cos n\pi x + \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} x \sin n\pi x + \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} \cos n\pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi} + \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} ((-1)^n - 1). \end{aligned}$$

故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} (-1)^n \cos n\pi x + \left(\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi} + \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} ((-1)^n - 1) \right) \sin n\pi x \right)$,

在 $x = \pm 1$ 时收敛于 $\frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

七、 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 $|a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \cdots + a_{n+p}| < \varepsilon_1$;

$\forall \varepsilon_2 > 0, \exists N_2, \forall n > N_2, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 有 $|b_{n+p+1} - b_{n+p}| + |b_{n+p} - b_{n+p-1}| + \cdots + |b_{n+2} - b_{n+1}| < \varepsilon_2$.

则不难知存在 $M > 0$ 与 N_3 , 使得对 $\forall n > N_3$, 有 $|b_n| < M$.

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：

$$\begin{aligned}
& |a_{n+1}b_{n+1} + a_{n+2}b_{n+2} + \cdots + a_{n+p}b_{n+p}| \\
& \leq |b_{n+1}(a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \cdots + a_{n+p})| + |(a_{n+2} + a_{n+3} + \cdots + a_{n+p})(b_{n+2} - b_{n+1})| \\
& \quad + |(a_{n+3} + \cdots + a_{n+p})(b_{n+3} - b_{n+2})| + \cdots + |a_{n+p}(b_{n+p} - b_{n+p-1})| \\
& < \varepsilon_1(|b_{n+1}| + |b_{n+2} - b_{n+1}| + \cdots + |b_{n+p} - b_{n+p-1}|) \\
& < \varepsilon_1(M + \varepsilon_2) = \varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

由 Cauchy 收敛准则, $\sum a_n b_n$ 收敛。

八、

$$\frac{dg_\theta}{dt} = f_1 \cos \theta + f_2 \sin \theta = 0,$$

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

上式对 $\forall \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ 成立, 故 $f_1 = f_2 = 0$, 且由辅助角公式, $\frac{f_{11} + f_{22}}{2} - \sqrt{(\frac{f_{11} - f_{22}}{2})^2 + f_{12}^2} > 0$

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 $\frac{d^2 g_\theta}{dt^2}$ 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。