多元函数微分学

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10多元函数微分学

10.4复合函数微分法

1. 复合函数求导法则

- a. 链式法则
 - i. z = f(x(t), y(t))的情况
 - □ 习题: 习题10.4中的1. (6)
 - ii. $y = f(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m), u_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 的情况
 - iii. z = z(u, v), u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)的情况
 - □ 思考题: 设 $z = yf\left(x^2y, \frac{y}{x}\right)$, 其中f为具有连续的二阶偏导数, 求 z''_{xy} .
 - □ 习题: 习题10.4中的3.
 - iv. $y = f(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m), u_i = u_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 的情况
 - □ 思考题: $z = xy + xf(u), u = \frac{x}{y},$ 其中f为 C^1 类函数, 求 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.
 - □ **习题:** 习题10.4中的1. (5) , 4.

2. 函数的方向导数和梯度

a. 方向导数

i.
$$\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial v} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + tv_1, y_0 + tv_2)}{t}$$

- b. 梯度 (向量) 与方向导数的计算
 - i. 梯度向量

$$\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0) = \left(\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y}\right)$$

ii. 方向导数的计算

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial v} = \operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0) \cdot v, v = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$$

- **思考题:** 求 $z = \ln \left(e^{-x} + \frac{x^2}{y} \right)$, 在点(1,1)处沿 $\boldsymbol{v} = (a,b)^T (a \neq 0)$ 的方向导数.
- □ 习题: 习题10.4中的5.
- iii. 梯度方向是函数值增加最快的方向,梯度向量的长度等于方向导数的最大值
 - **思考题**: 已知 $f(x,y) = x^2 xy + y^2$. 当v分别为何向量时,方向导数 $\frac{\partial f(1,1)}{\partial v}$ 会取到最大值、最小值和零值.
 - □ 习题: 习题10.4中的6.

3. 雅可比矩阵

a. 雅可比矩阵

$$J(y(x)) = \frac{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1(x)}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1(x)}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m(x)}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_m(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

b. 微分与雅可比矩阵的关系

$$dy = J(y(x_0)) \begin{pmatrix} dx_1 \\ \vdots \\ dx_n \end{pmatrix} = J(y(x_0)) dx$$

c. 复合映射的微分法则

$$J(f\circ g(x)) = J(f(u))J(g(x)), \qquad \mathrm{d}f\circ g(x_0) = J(f(u_0))J(g(x_0))\mathrm{d}x$$
 思考题: 已知 $\begin{cases} y_1 = u_1u_2 - u_1u_3, \\ y_2 = u_1u_3 - u_2^2, \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u_1 = x_1\cos x_2 + (x_1 + x_2)^2, \\ u_2 = x_1\sin x_2 + x_1x_2, \\ u_3 = x_1 - x_1x_2 + x_2^2, \end{cases}$ 计算 $\frac{\partial(y_1, y_2)}{\partial(x_1, x_2)}$

d. 逆映射的微分法则

$$J(f^{-1}(y)) = J(f(x))^{-1}, \quad df^{-1}(y_0) = J(f^{-1}(y_0))dy = J(f(x_0))^{-1}dy$$

10.5隐函数微分法

- 1. 一个方程F(x,y,z) = 0确定的隐函数z = z(x,y)
 - a. **方法1**: 对F(x,y,z) = 0两边全微分 $F'_x(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x + F'_y(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}y + F'_z(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}z = 0$ $\Rightarrow \mathrm{d}z = -\frac{F'_x(x,y,z)}{F'_z(x,y,z)} \, \mathrm{d}x \frac{F'_y(x,y,z)}{F'_z(x,y,z)} \, \mathrm{d}y$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x(x,y,z)}{F'_z(x,y,z)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y(x,y,z)}{F'_z(x,y,z)}$
 - **b. 方法2:** 对F(x, y, z) = 0两边求关于x, y的偏导数

$$\frac{\partial F(x,y,z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F(x,y,z)}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial F(x,y,z)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F(x,y,z)}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F(x,y,z)}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F(x,y,z)}{\partial z}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F(x,y,z)}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F(x,y,z)}{\partial z}}$$

c. 高阶偏导:

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[-\frac{F_x'(x,y,z)}{F_z'(x,y,z)} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{[F_{xx}''(x,y,z) + F_{xz}''(x,y,z)z_x']F_z'(x,y,z) - F_x'(x,y,z)[F_{zx}''(x,y,z) + F_{zz}''(x,y,z)z_x']}{[F_z'(x,y,z)]^2}$$

$$= -\frac{[F_{xx}'' + F_{xz}''z_x']F_z' - F_x'[F_{zx}'' + F_{zz}'z_x']}{[F_z']^2}$$
思老题: 已知方程 $F(x+z,y+z) = 0$ 确定了隐函数 $z = z(x,y)$,其中F具有连续的

思考题: 已知方程F(x+z,y+z)=0确定了隐函数z=z(x,y),其中F具有连续的二阶偏导数,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$.

- 2. 方程组F(x,y,z) = 0, G(x,y,z) = 0确定的隐函数y = y(x), z = z(x):
 - a. 方法1: 两个方程两边分别对x求导数:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} F(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0, \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} G(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0, \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \begin{vmatrix} -F_x & F_z \\ -G_x & G_z \\ F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & -F_x \\ G_y & -G_x \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}}.$$

b. 方法2: 两个方程两边分别求全微分:

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{d}F(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \mathrm{d}z = 0, \\ \mathrm{d}G(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \mathrm{d}z = 0, \\ \\ \xrightarrow{\mathrm{mbirkid}} \begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} F(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0, \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} G(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0, \\ \\ \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Edim}} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Edim}} & \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -F_x & F_z \\ -G_x & G_z \\ \hline |F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix}}{|F_y & F_z|}, \\ & \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & -F_x \\ G_y & -G_x \\ \hline |F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix}}{|F_y & F_z|}. \end{cases}$$

习题: 习题10.5中的1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6.

10.6二元函数的泰勒公式

1. 二元函数的微分中值定理

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)}, 0 < \theta < 1$$

2. 二元函数的泰勒公式

$$\begin{split} &f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \\ &= f(x_0, y_0) + \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \cdots \\ &+ \frac{1}{n!} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^n f(x_0, y_0) + R_n \end{split}$$

○ 佩亚诺余项

$$R_n = o\left[\left(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}\right)^n\right]$$

○ 拉格朗日余项

$$R_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{n+1} f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y), 0 < \theta < 1$$

思考题: 写出 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1+y^2}\cos x$ 在点(0,1)的一阶泰勒多项式及拉格朗日余项

多元函数微分学的应用

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11多元函数微分学的应用

11.1向量值函数的导数和积分

- 1. 向量值函数
- 2. 向量值函数的导数
 - a. 求导法则

i.
$$\frac{d}{dt}(c\mathbf{u}(t)) = c\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{u}(t))$$
ii.
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{u}(t) + \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{v}(t)$$
iii.
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\lambda(t)\mathbf{u}(t)) = \frac{d\lambda(t)}{dt}\mathbf{u}(t) + \lambda(t)\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{u}(t)$$
iv.
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t)) = \left(\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{u}(t)\right) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{v}(t)\right)$$
v.
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)) = \left(\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{u}(t)\right) \times \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \times \left(\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{v}(t)\right)$$

思考题:证明等式: $\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{r}'(t)) = \mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)$.

- b. 空间曲线的切线与法平面
 - i. 切向量

$$v = r'(t) = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$$

ii. 切线方程

$$\frac{x - x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(t_0)}$$

iii. 法平面方程

$$x'(t_0)(x - x_0) + y'(t_0)(y - y_0) + z'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

思考题: 求曲线 $r(t) = \sin(\pi t) \mathbf{i} + \sqrt{t} \mathbf{j} + \cos(\pi t) \mathbf{k}$ 在点M(0,1,-1)的切线方程.

- 3. 向量值函数的积分
 - a. 定义

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \mathbf{r}(t) dt = \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(t) dt, \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y(t) dt, \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} z(t) dt \right)$$

11.2空间曲线的切平面与法线

- 1. 一般方程F(x,y,z) = C下曲面的法向量、切平面与法线
 - a. 法向量

$$\boldsymbol{n} = \left(F_x'(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y'(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z'(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right) = \operatorname{grad} F(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

b. 切平而方程

$$F_x'(x_0,y_0,z_0)(x-x_0)+F_y'(x_0,y_0,z_0)(y-y_0)+F_z'(x_0,y_0,z_0)(z-z_0)=0$$

c. 法线方程

$$\frac{x - x_0}{F_x'(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{F_y'(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{F_z'(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$

思考题: 设曲面 S_1 和 S_2 的方程分别为 $F_1(x,y,z)=0$, $F_2(x,y,z)=0$, 其中 F_1 , F_2 是可微函数,试证 S_1 与 S_2 垂直的充分必要条件是对交线上的任一点(x,y,z),均有 $\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x}\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}=0$

- 2. 曲面z = z(x, y)的法向量
 - a. 法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = (z'_x(x_0, y_0), z'_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$$

- -般方程 $\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0, \\ G(x,y,z) = 0, \end{cases}$ 下空间曲线的切向量
 - a. 切向量

$$\mathbf{v} = \operatorname{grad} F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \times \operatorname{grad} G(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

- **4.** 参数方程 $x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v), (u, v) \in D$ 下曲面的法向量
 - a. 法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = (x'_u(u_0, v_0), y'_u(u_0, v_0), z'_u(u_0, v_0)) \times (x'_v(u_0, v_0), y'_v(u_0, v_0), z'_v(u_0, v_0))$$

思考题: 求双曲抛物面r = (u + v, u - v, uv)在u = 1, v = -1处的切平面方程.

11.3多元函数的极值

- 1. 极值的概念与必要条件
 - a. 二元函数f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 取得极值点的必要条件

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} = 0$$

b. 多元函数f(u)在点 $M_0(x_1^0, x_2^0, \cdots, x_n^0)$ 取得极值点的必要条件

$$\frac{\partial f(M_0)}{\partial u_i} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$
可微 grad $f(M_0) = 0$

- 2. 函数极值的充分条件
 - a. 二元函数f(x,y)在驻点 (x_0,y_0) 取得极值点的充分条件

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x^2}, B = \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x \partial y}, C = \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y^2}$$

i.
$$A > 0$$
, $AC - B^2 > 0$ ⇒极小值点

ii.
$$A < 0$$
, $AC - B^2 > 0$ ⇒极大值点

iii.
$$AC - B^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$$
不是极值点

iv.
$$AC - B^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$
无法判断

思考题: 求下列函数的极值,并判断是极大值还是极小值:

$$z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy.$$

思考题: 试证函数 $z = (1 + e^y) \cos x - y e^y$ 有无穷多个极大值而无极小值.

- 3. n元函数极值的充分条件
 - a. n元函数f(x,y)在驻点 $M_0(x_1^0,x_2^0,\cdots,x_n^0)$ 取得极值点的充分条件

Hessian矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{f}(M_{0}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{n}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n}^{2}} \end{bmatrix}_{M_{0}(x_{1}^{0}, x_{2}^{0}, \cdots, x_{n}^{0})}$$

- i. $H_f(M_0)$ 正定⇒极小值点
- ii. $H_f(M_0)$ 负定→极大值点
- iii. $H_f(M_0)$ 不定⇒不是极值点

4. 最小二乘法

a. 问题描述:

已知
$$y_k = f(x_k), k = 1, 2, \cdots, m$$
,已知函数组 $g_1(x), g_2(x), \cdots, g_n(x)$,求函数 $s(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i g_i(x)$, s.t. $R(a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n) = \sum_{k=1}^m [y_k - s(x_k)]^2$ 最小.

b. 问题求解:

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial a_j} = -2 \sum_{k=1}^m \left[y_k - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i g_i(x_k) \right] \cdot g_j(x_k) = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\underbrace{(g_i, g_j) = \sum_{k=1}^m g_i(x_k) g_j(x_k), \quad (f, g_j) = \sum_{k=1}^m y_k g_j(x_k)}_{}$$

法方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} (g_1,g_1) & (g_1,g_2) & \cdots & (g_1,g_n) \\ (g_2,g_1) & (g_2,g_2) & \cdots & (g_2,g_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (g_n,g_1) & (g_n,g_2) & \cdots & (g_n,g_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f,g_1) \\ (f,g_2) \\ \vdots \\ (f,g_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

c. 直线y = a + bx拟合问题的法方程:

$$\begin{cases} a \sum_{k=1}^{n} 1 + b \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} y_k, \\ a \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k + b \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k y_k. \end{cases}$$

思考题: 设变量y与x之间的关系是y = ax + b,其中a, b是待定常数. 现在通过实验测定了y与x的一组数据(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), ..., (x_n, y_n),问如何由这一组数据得到最佳的待定常数a, b.

11.4条件极值

1. 直接法

$$\begin{cases} \max(\min) & f(x,y) \xrightarrow{g(x,y)=0 \Rightarrow y=y(x)} \\ \text{s.t.} & g(x,y)=0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{g(x,y)=0 \Rightarrow y=y(x)} \max(\min) \quad F(x) = f(x,y(x))$$

思考题: 在抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上求一点,使其到点(2,8)的距离最短.

- 2. 拉格朗日乘子法
 - a. 二元函数的条件极值问题

$$\begin{cases} \max(\min) & f(x,y) \\ \text{s. t.} & g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_x = 0 \\ L_y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

 \Rightarrow (可能的)条件极值点 (x_0,y_0)

b. 一个约束条件的三元函数条件极值问题

$$\begin{cases} \max(\min) & f(x, y, z) \\ \text{s.t.} & g(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda g(x, y, z) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_x = 0 \\ L_y = 0 \\ L_z = 0 \\ L_{\lambda} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 \Rightarrow (可能的)条件极值点(x_0, y_0, z_0)

思考题:将长为*l*的线段分成三份,分别围成圆、正方形和正三角形,问如何分割才能使它们的面积之和最小,并求出此最小值.

c. 二个约束条件的三元函数条件极值问题

$$\begin{cases} \max(\min) & f(x, y, z) \\ \text{s. t.} & g(x, y, z) = 0 \\ & h(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda g(x, y, z) + \mu h(x, y, z) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_x = 0 \\ L_y = 0 \\ L_z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 0 \\ L_\mu = 0 \end{cases}$$

 \Rightarrow (可能的)条件极值点(x_0, y_0, z_0)

思考题: 求曲面 $S_1: z = x^2 + y^2 = S_2: x + y + z = 1$ 的交线上到原点的距离最大与最小的点。

d. n元函数的条件极值问题

$$\begin{cases} \max(\min) \ f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad g_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 0 \\ g_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 0 \ , 1 \leq m \leq n-1 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, \lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_m) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda_1 g_1 + \lambda_2 g_2 + \cdots + \lambda_m g_m \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_{x_1} = 0 \\ L_{x_2} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ L_{x_n} = 0 \\ L_{\lambda_1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ L_{\lambda_m} = 0 \end{cases}$$

- \Rightarrow (可能的)条件极值点 $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$
- 多元函数在有界闭域上的最大、最小值

对于有界闭区域D上的可微函数f(x,y):

- a. 在D的内部,令偏导数为零,求驻点;
- b. 在D的边界,直接法或拉格朗日乘子法,求可能的极值点;
- c. 比较大小,确定最大、最小值,不需判断是极大还是极小。

思考题: 求 $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - x - y$ 在 $B = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 上的最大值与最小值.

重积分

2019年9月4日 10:14

12重积分

12.1重积分的概念和性质

- 1. 重积分的概念
 - a. 几何意义
 - i. 曲顶柱体的体积

思考题: 利用重积分的几何意义求下列积分值: $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma, D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}.$

- ii. 平面薄板的质量
- b. 二重积分的定义
 - i. 平面区域的划分、划分的子域、子域直径、划分直径
 - ii. 二重积分的定义
- 2. 三重积分的定义
- 3. 可积的必要与充分条件
 - a. 必要条件: 若f(x,y)在有界闭域D上可积,则f(x,y)在D上有界.
 - b. 充分条件: 若f(x,y)在有界闭域D上连续,则f(x,y)在D上可积.
- 4. 重积分的性质

已知 $f(x,y),g(x,y) \in R(D)$.

a. 线性性质:

$$\iint\limits_{D} [\alpha f(x,y) + \beta g(x,y)] \mathrm{d}\sigma = \alpha \iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma + \beta \iint\limits_{D} g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma.$$

b. 区域可加性:

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 \boxtimes D_1 \cap D_2 = \partial D_1 \cap \partial D_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma.$$

思考题: 设D是一有界闭域, $f(x,y) \in C(D)$ 且非负,试证:若 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 0$,则 $f(x,y) \equiv 0$, $\forall (x,y) \in D$.

- c. 区域对称性,被积函数的奇偶性:
 - i. D关于x轴对称,且f(x,-y) = -f(x,y)
 - $\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 0;$
 - ii. D关于x轴对称,且f(x,-y) = f(x,y)
 - $\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma$, $D_1 \to D$ 位于x 轴上方部分;
 - iii. D关于y轴对称,且f(-x,y) = -f(x,y)
 - $\implies \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 0.$
 - iv. D关于y轴对称, 且f(-x,y) = f(x,y)
 - $\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma, D_1 为 D 位于y 轴右侧部分;$

思考题: 计算积分: $\iint_D y^3 x^2 d\sigma$, $D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$.

d. 比较定理 (保序性):

$$f(x,y) \le g(x,y) \Longrightarrow \iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma \le \iint_{D} g(x,y) d\sigma.$$

思考题: 比较下列积分值的大小 $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y)|(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 \le 2\}.$

e. 估值定理:

$$m \le f(x, y) \le M \Longrightarrow mA(D) \le \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le MA(D).$$

f. 绝对值函数的可积性:

$$f(x,y) \in R(D) \Longrightarrow |f(x,y)| \in R(D), \left| \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \right| \le \iint_D |f(x,y)| d\sigma.$$

g. 积分中值定理:

$$f(x,y) \in C(D) \Longrightarrow \exists (\xi,\eta) \in D, s.t. \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = f(\xi,\eta)A(D).$$

12.2二重积分的计算

1. 用直角坐标计算二重积分

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x,y) dy = \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{x_{1}(y)}^{x_{2}(y)} f(x,y) dx$$

2. 用极坐标计算二重积分

$$\begin{split} &\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma = \iint\limits_{D} f(r\cos\theta\,,r\sin\theta) r \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{r_{1}(\theta)}^{r_{2}(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta\,,r\sin\theta) r \mathrm{d}r = \int_{r_{1}}^{r_{2}} r \mathrm{d}r \int_{\theta_{1}(r)}^{\theta_{2}(r)} f(r\cos\theta\,,r\sin\theta) \mathrm{d}\theta \end{split}$$

思考题: 计算二重积分 $\iint_D xy \ln(1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma$, D是由 $y = x^3$, y = 1和x = -1围成的区

域. (提示:对称性)

思考题: 已知函数f连续且f > 0,试求 $\iint_D \frac{af(x) + bf(y)}{f(x) + f(y)} d\sigma$,其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$. (提示: 对称性)

12.3二重积分的变量代换

1. 二重积分的变量代换公式

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) dxdy = \iint\limits_{D_{1}} f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) \left| \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| dudv$$

思考题: 计算 $I = \iint_D \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) d\sigma$, $D \oplus x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0$ 围成.

12.4三重积分的计算

1. 三重积分在直角坐标系下的计算

a.
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dV = \iint_{D_{xy}} d\sigma \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz$$

b.
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dV = \int_{c}^{d} dz \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dz$$

思考题: 计算三重积分 $\iint_D (3x^2 + 5y^2 + 7z^2) dV$, Ω : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$.

2. 三重积分的变量代换

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega^*} f(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)) \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw$$

思考题: 求由平面 $a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = \pm h_1$, $a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = \pm h_2$, $a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = \pm h_3$ 围成的平行六面体的体积.

3. 用柱坐标计算三重积分

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega^*} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz$$

思考题:求由抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与球面 $z = \sqrt{6 - x^2 - y^2}$ 所围空间图形的体积.

4. 用球坐标计算三重积分

$$\iiint\limits_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \iiint\limits_{\Omega^*} f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 \sin \varphi \, \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\varphi \mathrm{d}\theta$$

思考题: 利用三重积分计算曲面所围成的空间区域的体积: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b^2, x^2 + y^2 = z^2, z \ge 0, 0 < a < b.$

• 重积分的物理应用

1. 质心 (重心)

二维:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \rho(x, y) dx dy}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) dx dy}, \overline{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \rho(x, y) dx dy}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) dx dy}.$$

=维:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}, \overline{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}, \overline{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}.$$

2. 对单位质量质点的引力

$$\begin{split} F_x &= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} G \frac{\rho(x,y,z)}{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2} \cdot \frac{x-x_0}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z\,, \\ F_y &= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} G \frac{\rho(x,y,z)}{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2} \cdot \frac{y-y_0}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z\,, \\ F_z &= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} G \frac{\rho(x,y,z)}{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2} \cdot \frac{z-z_0}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z\,. \end{split}$$

3. 转动惯量

一维

$$J_{x} = \iint_{D} y^{2} \rho(x, y) dxdy, J_{y} = \iint_{D} x^{2} \rho(x, y) dxdy, J_{z} = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \rho(x, y) dxdy = J_{x} + J_{y}.$$

三维:

$$J_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz,$$

$$J_y = \iiint_{\Omega} (z^2 + x^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz,$$

$$J_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz.$$

思考题: 设 Ω 由 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 及z = 2x围成,密度 $\rho = y^2$,求它对z轴的转动惯量.

12.5第一型曲线积分

- 1. 几何意义
 - a. 空间曲线的质量
 - b. 柱面的面积
- 2. 定义
- 3. 第一型曲线积分的性质
 - a. 第一型曲线积分与积分路径的方向无关

$$\int_{L(A)}^{B} f(x, y, z) dl = \int_{L(B)}^{A} f(x, y, z) dl$$

b. 积分路径的可加性

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dl = \int_{L_1} f(x, y, z) dl + \int_{L_2} f(x, y, z) dl$$

c. 对称性

$$L$$
关于 xOy 坐标面对称,且 $f(x,y,-z) = -f(x,y,z)$
 $\Rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{T}} f(x,y,z) dl = 0.$

4. 第一型曲线积分的计算

L:
$$\begin{cases} x = x(t), \\ y = y(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$
光滑, $f(x, y, z) \in C(L)$
$$z = z(t), \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{L} f(x,y,z) dl = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x(t),y(t),z(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)^{2} + y'(t)^{2} + z'(t)^{2}} dt.$$

思考题: 设L为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$,周长为a,求 $\oint_L (2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2) dl$. (提示: 对称性)

思考题: 设曲线为
$$\begin{cases} x = e^{-t} \cos t, \\ y = e^{-t} \sin t, \ 0 < t < +\infty, \ 求曲线的弧长. \\ z = e^{-t}, \end{cases}$$

12.6第一型曲面积分

- 1. 几何意义
 - a. 曲面面积
- 2. 定义
- 3. 第一型曲面积分的性质
 - a. 与方向无关

 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS$ 的值与曲面方向无关.

b. 区域可加性

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dS, \Sigma = \Sigma_{1} + \Sigma_{2}.$$

c. 对称性

$$\Sigma$$
关于 xOy 坐标面对称,且 $f(x,y,-z) = -f(x,y,z)$ $\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS = 0.$

4. 第一型曲面积分的计算

曲面
$$\Sigma$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v), \\ y = y(u, v), (u, v) \in D$$
光滑, $f(x, y, z) \in C(\Sigma) \\ z = z(u, v), \end{cases}$

$$\implies \iint\limits_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint\limits_{D} f(x(u,v),y(u,v),z(u,v)) \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv,$$

其中
$$E = |\mathbf{r}_u|^2$$
, $F = \mathbf{r}_u \cdot \mathbf{r}_v$, $G = |\mathbf{r}_v|^2$, $\mathbf{r}_u = (x_u, y_u, z_u)$, $\mathbf{r}_v = (x_v, y_v, z_v)$.

思考题: 计算下列第一型曲面积分 $\iint_S (ax + by + cz + d)^2 dS$, S是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 =$

R2. (提示: 对称性)

思考题:求锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 内的部分面积.

思考题: 计算下列第一型曲面积分 $\iint_S (x+z) dS$, S是半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, $x \ge 1$

0. (提示: 对称性)

12.7含参变量积分

1. 含参变量积分的概念

$$I(x) = \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy, (x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$$

2. 含参变量积分函数的连续性

$$f(x,y) \in C([a,b] \times [c,d]) \Longrightarrow I(x) = \int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy \in C([a,b])$$

- 3. 含参变量积分函数的可导性与求导公式
 - a. 一元函数, 非变限积分

$$f(x,y), \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} \in C([a,b] \times [c,d]) \Rightarrow I(x) = \int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy \in C^{1}([a,b]), I'(x)$$
$$= \int_{c}^{d} \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} dy$$

b. 二元函数. 变限积分

$$f(x,y) \in C([a,b] \times [c,d]), I(x,u) = \int_{c}^{u} f(x,y) dy, (x,u) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \ I(x,u) \in C([a,b] \times [c,d]); \\ (2) \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} \in C([a,b] \times [c,d]) \\ \Rightarrow I(x,u) \in C^{1}([a,b] \times [c,d]), \frac{\partial I(x,u)}{\partial x} = \int_{c}^{u} \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} dy, \frac{\partial I(x,u)}{\partial u} = f(x,u) \end{cases}$$

c. 一元函数, 变限积分

 $f(x,y) \in C([a,b] \times [c,d]), c(x), d(x) \in C[a,b], c \le c(x) \le d, c \le d(x) \le d, x \in [a,b].$

思考题: 求下列含参变量积分的导数: $f(x) = \int_0^x \sin(xy) dy$.

4. 含参变量函数的积分(积分公式)

$$f(x,y) \in C([a,b] \times [c,d]), I(x) = \int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} I(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left[\int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy \right] dx = \int_{c}^{d} \left[\int_{a}^{b} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

向量场的微积分

2019年9月4日 10:15

13向量场的微积分

13.1向量场的微分运算

1. 直角坐标系中的向量场

$$v(x, y, z) = X(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + Y(x, y, z)\mathbf{j} + Z(x, y, z)\mathbf{k}$$

2. (数量场的)梯度算子//

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}\right)f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}$$

性质: α, β 为任意常数, f(x,y,z), g(x,y,z)为任意可微函数

a.
$$\nabla(\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha \nabla f + \beta \nabla g$$

b.
$$\nabla (fg) = g\nabla f + f\nabla g$$

$$\mathbf{c.} \quad \nabla \left(\frac{f}{g} \right) = \frac{g \nabla f - f \nabla g}{g^2}$$

思考题:验证梯度算子的上述三个性质

3. (向量场的) 散度算子√.

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{v}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{k}\right) \cdot (X(x,y,z)\boldsymbol{i} + Y(x,y,z)\boldsymbol{j} + Z(x,y,z)\boldsymbol{k})$$
$$= \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$$

性质:

a.
$$\nabla \cdot (\alpha \mathbf{u} + \beta \mathbf{v}) = \alpha \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \beta \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

b.
$$\nabla \cdot (f \boldsymbol{v}) = f \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{v} + \nabla f \cdot \boldsymbol{v}$$

思考题: 验证散度算子的上述两个性质.

思考题: 求下列向量场的散度 $v = (xi + yj + zk) \times c$.

4. (向量场的) 旋度算子√×

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{k}\right) \times (X(x,y,z)\boldsymbol{i} + Y(x,y,z)\boldsymbol{j} + Z(x,y,z)\boldsymbol{k})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k}$$

性质:

a.
$$\nabla \times (\alpha u + \beta v) = \alpha \nabla \times u + \beta \nabla \times v$$

b.
$$\nabla \times (f v) = f \nabla \times v + \nabla f \times v$$

c.
$$\nabla \cdot (u \times v) = v \cdot \nabla \times u - u \cdot \nabla \times v$$

思考题:验证旋度算子的上述三个性质.

5. 对于二元函数f(x,y)和平面向量场v(x,y) = X(x,y)i + Y(x,y)j

$$\mathbf{a.} \quad \mathbf{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j}$$

b.
$$\nabla f(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{j}$$

c.
$$\nabla \cdot v(x, y) = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}$$

d.
$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v}(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right) \boldsymbol{k}$$

思考题: 利用旋度算子的三维形式导出上述d.式.

13.2向量场在有向曲线上的积分

1. 有向曲线

a. M(x(t), y(t), z(t))点处的单位切向量 (小参数指向大参数)

$$\tau(M) = \frac{\left(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)\right)}{\sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2}}$$

b. M(x(t), y(t), z(t))点处的有向弧微元 (小参数指向大参数)

$$dl = \tau(M)dl$$

$$= \frac{(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))}{\sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2}} dl$$

$$= \frac{(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))}{\sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2}} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt$$

$$= (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)) dt$$

$$= (dx, dy, dz)$$

2. 向量场v(x,y,z) = X(x,y,z)i + Y(x,y,z)j + Z(x,y,z)k在有向曲线L上的积分

$$\int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dl = \int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot (dx, dy, dz)$$
$$= \int_{L(A)}^{B} X(x, y, z) dx + Y(x, y, z) dy + Z(x, y, z) dz$$

3. 第二型曲线积分的性质

a. 有向性

$$\int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = -\int_{L(B)}^{A} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l}$$

b. 积分路径的可加性

$$\int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \int_{L_{1}(A)}^{C} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} + \int_{L_{2}(C)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l}$$

c. 第二型曲线积分与第一型曲线积分的关系

$$\int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dl$$

4. 第二型曲线积分的计算

a. 空间曲线的情形

$$L(A \to B)$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = x(t), \\ y = y(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta], A : t = \alpha, B : t = \beta$$
 光滑, $v(x, y, z) = X(x, y, z)$ $i + (x, y, z)$ $i + (y, y, z)$ $i + (z = z(t),$ $i + (z = z(t),$

b. 平面曲线的情形

i. 参数方程

$$\int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \int_{L(A)}^{B} X(x, y) dx + Y(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[X(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + Y(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) \right] dt$$

ii. 显示方程

$$\int_{L(A)}^{B} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \int_{L(A)}^{B} X(x, y) dx + Y(x, y) dy$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[X(x, y(x)) + Y(x, y(x)) y'(x) \right] dx$$

思考题: 计算 $\int_L \frac{\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y}{|x| + |y|}$, 其中L为|x| + |y| = 1, 逆时针方向为正.

iii. 极坐标方程

$$\int_{L(A)}^{B} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{L(A)}^{B} X(x, y) dx + Y(x, y) dy$$
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [X(r(\theta) \cos \theta, r(\theta) \sin \theta) (r(\theta) \cos \theta)' + Y(r(\theta) \cos \theta, r(\theta) \sin \theta) (r(\theta) \sin \theta)'] d\theta$$

13.3格林公式

1. 形式1

有界闭域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, ∂D 分段光滑, $v(x,y) = X(x,y)\mathbf{i} + Y(x,y)\mathbf{j} \in C^1(D)$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{\partial D_{+}} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \oint_{\partial D_{+}} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dl = \oint_{\partial D_{+}} X(x, y) dx + Y(x, y) dy = \iint_{D} \left[\frac{\partial Y(x, y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X(x, y)}{\partial y} \right] dx dy$$

思考题: 设D为平面区域, ∂D 为逐段光滑曲线, (\bar{x},\bar{y}) 是D的形心,D的面积等于 $\sigma(D)$. 试证: $(1)\oint_{\partial D_+}x^2\mathrm{d}y=2\sigma(D)\bar{x}$; $(2)\oint_{\partial D_+}xy\mathrm{d}y=2\sigma(D)\bar{y}$.

思考题: 计算 $\oint_L \frac{(x+y)\mathrm{d}x - (x-y)\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+y^2}$, 其中L:

1)
$$D = \{(x, y) | r^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \} (0 < r < R)$$
的正向边界;

2)
$$D = \{(x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 \}$$
的正向边界.

2. 形式2

有界闭域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, ∂D 分段光滑, $v(x,y) = X(x,y)\mathbf{i} + Y(x,y)\mathbf{j} \in C^1(D)$, 外向单位法向量 n(x,y)

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{\partial D_{+}} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dl = \oint_{\partial D_{+}} -Y(x, y) dx + X(x, y) dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \left[\frac{\partial X(x, y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y(x, y)}{\partial y} \right] dx dy$$

思考题: 设D为平面区域, ∂D 为逐段光滑曲线, $f \in C^2(D)$,求证: $\oint_{\partial D} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dl = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\right) dx dy$.

13.4向量值函数在有向曲面上的积分——第二型曲面积分

1. 有向曲面

- a. 双侧曲面和有向曲面
- b. 有向曲面正向单位法向量的求法
 - i. 曲面方程是显示方程

1)
$$\Sigma: z = f(x, y), f \in C^1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1}} \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, 1\right).$$

当上侧为正时,取"+";下侧为正时,取"-".(上正下负)

2)
$$\Sigma: y = g(z, x), g \in C^1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 1 + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right)^2}} \left(-\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, 1, -\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right).$$

当右侧为正时,取"+";左侧为正时,取"-".(右正左负)

3)
$$\Sigma: x = h(y, z), g \in C^1 \Longrightarrow \mathbf{n} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}\right)^2}} \left(1, -\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}\right).$$

当前侧为正时,取"+";后侧为正时,取"-".(前正后负)

ii. 曲面方程是参数方程

$$\Sigma: \begin{cases} x = x(u, v), \\ y = y(u, v), x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v) \in C^{1}, A = \frac{D(y, z)}{D(u, v)}, B = \frac{D(z, x)}{D(u, v)}, C \\ z = z(u, v), \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}} (A, B, C).$$

当曲面上正下负时,选取"±"使得"±C > 0"; 当曲面右正左负时,选取"±"使得"±B > 0"; 当曲面前正后负时,选取"±"使得"±A > 0".

2. 第二型曲面积分的概念

a. 第二型曲面积分的定义

$$\mathbf{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma), \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = X(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + Y(x, y, z)\mathbf{j} + Z(x, y, z)\mathbf{k},
\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) dS
= \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot (\cos \alpha dS, \cos \beta dS, \cos \gamma dS)
= \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot (dy \wedge dz, dz \wedge dx, dx \wedge dy)
= \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) dy \wedge dz + Y(x, y, z) dz \wedge dx + Z(x, y, z) dx \wedge dy.$$

b. 第二型曲面积分的性质

i. 有向性

$$\iint_{\Sigma^{-}} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = -\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\mathbf{S}.$$

ii. 区域可加性

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$$
且定向不变
$$\implies \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\mathbf{S}.$$

c. 第二型曲面积分的计算

i. 曲面方程是显示方程

1) 曲面
$$\Sigma$$
: $z = f(x,y), (x,y) \in D$ 光滑, $F(x,y,z) = (X(x,y,z),Y(x,y,z),Z(x,y,z)) \in C(\Sigma)$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} F(x,y,z) \cdot dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} X(x,y,z) dy \wedge dz + Y(x,y,z) dz \wedge dx + Z(x,y,z) dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \pm \iint_{D} \left[-\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} X(x,y,f(x,y)) - \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} Y(x,y,f(x,y)) + Z(x,y,f(x,y)) \right] dxdy.$$

上正下负.

思考题: 计算下列第二型曲面积分: $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dx \wedge dy$, $S \to x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, z = 0的下侧.

思考题: 计算下列第二型曲面积分: $\iint_S z dx \wedge dy$, $S \to x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \bot$ 半部分的下侧.

2) 曲面
$$\Sigma$$
: $y = g(z, x), (z, x) \in D$ 光滑, $F(x, y, z) = (X(x, y, z), Y(x, y, z), Z(x, y, z)) \in C(\Sigma)$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} F(x, y, z) \cdot dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} X(x, y, z) dy \wedge dz + Y(x, y, z) dz \wedge dx + Z(x, y, z) dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \pm \iint_{D} \left[-\frac{\partial g(z, x)}{\partial x} X(x, g(z, x), z) + Y(x, g(z, x), z) - \frac{\partial g(z, x)}{\partial z} Z(x, g(z, x), z) \right] dz dx.$$

右正左负

思考题: 计算下列第二型曲面积分: $\iint_S (y-z) dy \wedge dz + (z-x) dz \wedge dx + (x-y) dx \wedge dy$, $S \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, y = h(h > 0)所围区域的表面外侧.

3) 曲面
$$\Sigma: x = h(y,z), (y,z) \in D$$
光滑, $F(x,y,z) = (X(x,y,z), Y(x,y,z), Z(x,y,z)) \in C(\Sigma)$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} F(x,y,z) \cdot dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} X(x,y,z) dy \wedge dz + Y(x,y,z) dz \wedge dx + Z(x,y,z) dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \pm \iint_{D} \left[X(h(y,z),y,z) - \frac{\partial h(y,z)}{\partial y} Y(h(y,z),y,z) - \frac{\partial h(y,z)}{\partial z} Z(h(y,z),y,z) \right] dydz.$$

前正后负.

思考题: 计算下列第二型曲面积

分: $\oint_S yz dy \wedge dz + zx dz \wedge dx + xy dx \wedge dy$, S为区域 $\begin{cases} x + y + z \le a, a > 0, \\ x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0 \end{cases}$ 面的外侧.

ii. 曲面方程是参数方程

曲面
$$\Sigma$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v), \\ y = y(u, v), (u, v) \in D$$
光滑正则, $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \\ z = z(u, v), \end{cases}$
$$(X(x, y, z), Y(x, y, z), Z(x, y, z)) \in C(\Sigma)$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F}(x,y,z) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} X(x,y,z) dy \wedge dz + Y(x,y,z) dz \wedge dx + Z(x,y,z) dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \pm \iint_{D} [XA + YB + ZC] du dv,$$

$$X = X(x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)), Y = Y(x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)), Z$$

$$= Z(x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)),$$

$$A = \frac{D(y,z)}{D(u,v)}, B = \frac{D(z,x)}{D(u,v)}, C = \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)}.$$

当曲面上正下负时,选取"±"使得"±C > 0"; 当曲面右正左负时,选取"±"使得"+B > 0"; 当曲面前正后负时,选取"+"使得"+A > 0".

思考题: 计算下列第二型曲面积分: $\oint_S x dy \wedge dz + z dx \wedge dy$, $S \to x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 在第一卦限中介于z = 0和z = h之间的部分,外侧为正.

13.5高斯公式、斯托克斯公式

1. 空间单连通域、曲面单连通域

2. 高斯公式

 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$ 为有界闭域, $\partial \Omega$ 逐片光滑, $F(x,y,z) = (X(x,y,z),Y(x,y,z),Z(x,y,z)) \in C^{1}(\Omega)$ $\Rightarrow \iint_{\partial \Omega} F(x,y,z) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ $= \iint_{\partial \Omega} X(x,y,z) dy \wedge dz + Y(x,y,z) dz \wedge dx + Z(x,y,z) dx \wedge dy$ $= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial X(x,y,z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y(x,y,z)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z(x,y,z)}{\partial z} \right] dx dy dz$ $= \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} dx dy dz$ $= \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dx dy dz$

思考题: 用高斯公式计算下列曲面积分: $\iint_S x^2 dy \wedge dz + (z^2 - 2z) dx \wedge dy$, 其中S为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被平面z = 0和z = 1所截部分的外侧.

思考题: 用高斯公式计算下列曲面积分: $\iint_S \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + y \, \mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}x + z \, \mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 其中S为椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 外侧.

3. 斯托克斯公式

 Σ :逐片光滑的有向曲面, $\partial \Sigma$ 逐段光滑, $\partial \Sigma$ 与 Σ 的方向满足右手法则, $F(x,y,z)=\left(X(x,y,z),Y(x,y,z),Z(x,y,z)\right)\in C^1$

$$\Longrightarrow \int_{\partial \Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{l}$$

$$= \int_{\partial \Sigma} X(x, y, z) dx + Y(x, y, z) dy + Z(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (\nabla \times F) \cdot dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{array} \right| \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{array} \right| dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dy \wedge dz & dz \wedge dx & dx \wedge dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{array} \right|$$

思考题: 用斯托克斯公式计算下列曲线积分: $\oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz$, 其中L是圆周 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \\ x + y + z = 0. \end{cases}$

思考题: 计算 $I = \oint_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} + z dz$, 其中L是:

- (1) 任意一条既不环绕z轴, 也不与z轴相交的简单闭曲线;
- (2) 任意一条环绕z轴且不与z轴相交的简单闭曲线,从z轴正向看去为逆时针方向.

思考题:证明: $\oint_L \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 2S$,其中L是 \mathbb{R}^3 中某个平面上的一条简单光滑

闭曲线, $n = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 是该平面的单位法向量,L的方向与n的方向服从右手法则,S是L所围的面积.

13.6保守场

- 1. 平面保守场
- 2. 势函数的计算
- 3. 空间保守场
- 4. 无旋场 $rot \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$,无源场 $div \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0$

思考题:证明下列向量场为无源场: $v = u_1 \times u_2$,其中 u_1, u_2 是无旋场.

(提示利用公式: $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{v}$)

思考题: 求电场 $v = \frac{r}{r^3}$ 穿过包围原点的任意简单光滑闭曲面的电通量, 其中 $r = \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{r^3} + \frac{r^2}{r^3}}$

 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}.$

思考题:证明下列向量场为无旋场: $v = (x - x_0)i + (y - y_0)j + (z - z_0)k$.

常微分方程(部分)

2019年9月4日 10:15

13常微分方程

13.1微分方程的基本概念

- 1. 某些实际问题的数学模型
- 2. 微分方程的基本概念
- 3. 微分方程的解与定解问题的提法
- 4. 积分曲线
- 5. 微分方程的存在唯一性定理

思考题: 检验下列函数是否为所给的微分方程的解,若是,请给出t=0时满足的初始条件: $y=\sin kt$ 与 $y=\cos kt$, $y''+k^2y=0$.

• 微分方程其余部分的思考题改为了思维导图的形式