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中值定理

对称子函数

① 中介函数 $F'(x) - F'(y) = F'(z)$

$$\frac{F(x)}{F'(x)} = \frac{F'(x)}{F''(x)}$$

全部展开，大力出奇迹。（中值积分函数）

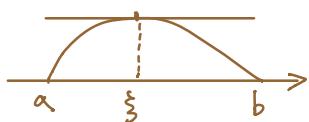
$$\text{e.g. } \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{g(a) - g(b)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f(a)g'(\xi) - f(b)g'(\xi)) - (f'(\xi)g(a) - f'(\xi)g(b)) = 0$$

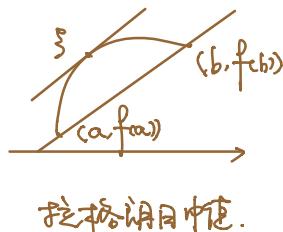
$$\Rightarrow F(x) = f(a)g(x) - f(b)g(x) - g(a)f(x) + g(b)f(x)$$

$$\text{but } F(a) = F(b) \Rightarrow F'(\xi) = 0$$

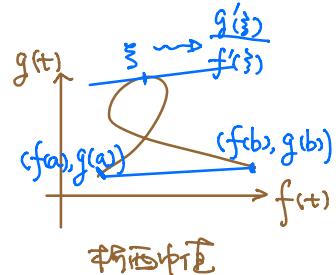
P.S.



罗尔中值



拉格朗日中值



柯西中值

e.g. 若 $f(a) = f(b) = g(a) = g(b) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ 使 } \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\xi)g'(\xi) - g(\xi)f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{构造 } F(x) = f(x)g(x) - g(x)f(x)$$

$$F(a) = F(b) \Rightarrow F'(\xi) = 0$$

若 f, g 同时可微且不为零。

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{f(b) - f(a)} = \frac{g'(\xi)}{f'(\xi)}$$

e.g. 证明 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $\frac{f(a) - f(\xi)}{g(\xi) - g(b)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$

$$\Rightarrow f(a)g'(\xi) - f(\xi)g'(\xi) - f'(\xi)g(\xi) + g(b)f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{构造 } F(x) = (f(a) - f(x))(g(b) - g(x)) \Rightarrow F(a) = F(b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(\xi) = 0.$$

② 不齐阶数，但两阶齐次。差一阶

$\square f''(x) + \square f'(x) = 0$ (右边若非零，应可以移项化为如上形式).
乘积分因子 $e^{\int g(x) dx}$.

$$\text{考查 } (e^{\int g(x) dx} \cdot f(x))' = g(x) \cdot e^{\int g(x) dx} \cdot f(x) + e^{\int g(x) dx} \cdot f'(x) = e^{\int g(x) dx} \cdot (f'(x) + g(x) f(x))$$

$$\downarrow a(x)f''(x) + b(x)f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p(x) = f'(x) \Rightarrow a \cdot p' + b \cdot p = 0 \Rightarrow p' + \frac{b}{a} \cdot p = 0$$

$$\text{e.g. } f(a) = f(b) = 0, \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) + g(\xi) \cdot f(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{构造 } F(x) = e^{\int g(x) dx} \cdot f(x)$$

$$\text{e.g. } f'(0) = 0, \exists \xi \in (0, 1), \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) - (\xi - 1)^2 f''(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{构造 } F(x) = e^{\int \frac{dt}{1-t^2}} \cdot f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{t-1}} f(x)$$

$$\text{e.g. } f(1) = 0, \exists \xi \in (0, 1), \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) = (1 - \xi^{-1}) \cdot f(\xi)$$

$$\text{e.g. } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi) = \lambda f(\xi)$$

③ 不齐阶，差一阶以上。只能用 Taylor.

④ 有3个点：一个点，两个区间

习题

$$1. f(0) = f(1) = 0, \exists \xi \in (0, 1), \text{ s.t. } f''(\xi) = \frac{2f'(\xi)}{1-\xi}$$

$$\text{构造 } F(x) = (1-x)^2 f'(x), \exists \eta \in (0, 1), \text{ s.t. } f'(\eta) = 0 \Rightarrow F(\eta) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } F(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (\eta, 1) \text{ s.t. } F'(\xi) = 0.$$

$$2. f(0) = 0, f(x) > 0 (0 < x < 1), \exists \xi \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } \frac{2f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f'(\xi) \cdot f(1-\xi) - f(\xi) \cdot f'(1-\xi) = 0$$

$$F(x) = f(x)^2 \cdot f(1-x). \quad F(1) = 0 = F(0) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \text{ s.t. } F'(\xi) = 0.$$

$$3. f'(a) = f'(b) = 0, \quad f(x) > 0. \quad \exists \frac{1}{2} \in (a, b), \text{ s.t. } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \geq (f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right))^2$$

$$\text{齐次方程. } f \cdot f'' - 2f'^2 = 0.$$

$$\text{f(x) 3'te } F(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)^2}$$

4. କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର୍ ବିଷୟ.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(a) = f(b), \quad \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } f(a) - f(\xi) = \frac{\xi^f(\xi)}{2}$$

$$F(x) = x^2 f(x), \quad G(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad F'(x) = 2x f(x) + x^2 f'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{a^2 f(a) - b^2 f(b)}{\frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{b^2}{2}}}{\frac{a^2}{2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} f\left(\frac{a}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{3}^2 f'\left(\frac{a}{3}\right)}{\frac{a^2}{2}}$$

$$z^f(a)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(0)=0, \quad \forall x>0, \exists 0<\xi< x \text{ s.t. } f'(x) - \frac{f(x)}{x} = \xi f''(\xi)$$

$$F(x) = x f'(x) - f(x), \quad G(x) = 2x.$$

$$5. f(0) = g(0) = 0, \quad g(x) > 0, \quad g'(x) > 0.$$

若 $f'(x)/g'(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ ↑ $\Rightarrow f(x)/g(x)$ ↑

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2} = \frac{g'}{g} \left(\frac{f'g - f}{g} \right) = \frac{g'}{g} \left(\frac{f'}{g} - \frac{f}{g} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{g'}{g} \left(\frac{f}{g'} - \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{g(x) - g(0)} \right)}{\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}} = \frac{\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \left(\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} - \frac{f'(0)}{g'(0)} \right)}{\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} \quad 0 < \xi < x$$

无穷级数

(→ 关于 n^p 和 $\ln n$ 的感觉)

① p-级数, 关于 $\ln n$ 和 n 的级数判别法

$$\sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ d. (发散)} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^p} \quad (p > 1) \text{ c.} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^{1+\varepsilon}} \quad \text{c.}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^p} \quad (p < 1) \text{ d.}$$

$$\ln x = O(x^\varepsilon) \quad (\forall \varepsilon > 0) \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\leadsto \sum \frac{\ln n}{n^2} \quad \text{c.} \quad \sum \frac{\ln n}{n^{1+\varepsilon}} \quad \text{c.}$$

$$\sum \frac{\ln^k n}{n^2} \quad (k=1000, 10000) \quad \text{c.}$$

$$\leadsto \sum \frac{1}{n \ln n} \quad \text{d.} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n \ln^{1+\varepsilon} n} \quad \text{c.}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \ln \ln x = O((\ln x)^\varepsilon),$$

$$\leadsto \sum \frac{1}{n \ln n \cdot \ln(\ln n)} \quad \text{d.}$$

正负交错级数:

$$\sum \frac{n}{n^2+1} \quad \text{d.} \quad \sum \frac{n \ln n}{n^2+1} \quad \text{d.} \quad \sum \frac{n+1}{n^2 \ln n} \sim \sum \frac{1}{n \ln n} \quad \text{d.}$$

② 算术-几何判别法

$b_n \geq 0, a_n > 0, \forall n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = c$ (正常数).

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ 和 } \sum b_n \text{ 同 c./d.}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \sum \frac{n}{n^2+1}, \quad a_n = \frac{n}{n^2+1} \geq \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2n} \quad \text{d.} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \quad \text{d.}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \sum \frac{\ln n}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \text{c.}$$

$$\ln n = O(n^\varepsilon) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty), \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 成立.}$$

$$\text{取 } \varepsilon = \frac{3}{14}. \quad a_n \leq \frac{n^{\frac{3}{14}}}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

判别法则非已知级数不成立!

$$\text{反例 } \sum \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}}_{\text{发散}} \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \sum a_n$$

$$b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \rightarrow 1 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \sim b_n. \quad \sum a_n \sim \sum b_n = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ c.}$$

但: $\sum a_n = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \sum \frac{1}{n} = \sum b_n + \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ d.}$
不对.

e.g. (1) $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ $\begin{cases} p > 1, \text{c.} \\ p \leq 1, \text{d.} \end{cases}$, (2) $\sum \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p}$ $\begin{cases} p > 1, \text{c.} \\ p \leq 1, \text{d.} \end{cases}$

(3) $\sum \frac{1}{n \cdot \ln n (\ln \ln n)^p}$ $\begin{cases} p > 1, \text{c.} \\ p \leq 1, \text{d.} \end{cases}$

e.g. (1) $\sum \frac{1}{n^{\ln r}}$ $\begin{cases} r > e \\ r \leq e \end{cases}$ (2) $\sum \frac{1}{(\ln \ln n)^{\ln n}} = \sum \frac{1}{n^{\ln \ln \ln n}}$ $\Rightarrow \text{c.}$
 $n^{\ln r} = r^{\ln n}$ (换底公式)
 $\ln \ln \ln n \leq 1$ (有限次)
 $\ln \ln \ln n > 1$. c

(3) $\sum \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln \ln n}}$ d. $\frac{1}{(\ln n)^\infty} \sim \frac{1}{n}$ (d.)

总结: ① 换底

② 次数带 n, 看成常数 / 无限两部分

例 16.9 下列级数中发散的是(D).

(A) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\ln n}}{n^3} \sim \frac{1}{n^3}$ c. (B) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$ c.

(C) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n - \ln n}$ $n - \ln n \geq \frac{n}{1000}$ c. (D) $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n \ln(\ln n)}$ d.

【解】应选(D). 高阶无穷小不能与乘除, 不能与加减

初值 x_0 的选取无关.

例 16.3 判别下列级数的敛散性:

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{3^n}$; c.

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n}$; d.

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+x} dx$;

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n - 9 \cos n}{n \sqrt{5n+3}}$ $\stackrel{PQ}{\sim} \frac{2n-9 \text{ or } 2n+9}{n^{3/2}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{1/2}}$ d.

1.14.2 判别级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ 的敛散性.

$\hat{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{n^p}$ d.

1.14.3 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 都是正项级数, 试证:

- (1) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}}$ 收敛; $u_n \sim \frac{1}{n^{1+\epsilon}}$
- (2) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}}$ 收敛, 且 u_n 单调减少, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛;
- (3) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 都收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n v_n$ 收敛; $\frac{1}{n^{2+\epsilon}}$
- (4) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{n}$ 收敛. $\frac{1}{n^{2+\epsilon}}$

e.g. (1) $\sum \frac{1}{\ln(n!)} \quad \ln(n!) = \ln 1 + \dots + \ln n \leq n \ln n$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\ln(n!)} \geq \sum \frac{1}{n \ln n} \text{ d.}$$

(2) $\sum \frac{\ln(n!)}{n^p} \leq \sum \frac{n \ln n}{n^p} = \sum \frac{\ln n}{n^{p-1}} \Rightarrow p > 2 \text{ c.}$

$$\ln n! > \frac{n}{1000} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{\ln n!}{n^p} > \sum \frac{\frac{n}{1000}}{n^p} \sim \frac{1}{n^{p-1}} \quad p \leq 2, \text{ d.}$$

(3) $\sum \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln^2 k}{n^p} \leq \sum \frac{n \ln^2 n}{n^p} \sim \frac{\ln^2 n}{n^{p-1}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{p-1}} \quad p > 2, \text{ c.}$

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \ln^2 n > \frac{n}{1000} \Rightarrow p \leq 2, \text{ d.}$$

(4) $\sum \frac{1}{n^2 - \ln n} \text{ c.} \quad \stackrel{\text{放缩}}{\leftarrow} \ln e^n \sim n$

(5) $\sum \frac{\ln(e^n + n^2)}{\sqrt[n^8+n^2+1]{n^8+n^2+1} \cdot \ln^2(n+1)} \sim \sum \frac{n}{n^2 \ln^2 n} \sim \sum \frac{1}{n \ln^2 n} \text{ c.}$
 $\sim n^2 \sim \ln^2 n$

综上所述: 对于抽象的 a_n 进行操作. 前提 $a_n > 0$

已知 $\sum a_n$ 收敛 \rightarrow 假设 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$

(1) $\sum \frac{a_n}{1+a_n} \text{ d.}$

过程 若 a_n 元素: $\frac{a_n}{1+a_n} \rightarrow 1 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \text{d.}$

若 a_n 有界: $a_n \leq M, \frac{a_n}{1+a_n} \geq \frac{a_n}{M+1} \Rightarrow \text{d.}$

(2) $\sum \frac{a_n}{1+n a_n} = \sum \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_n} + n} \text{ d.}$

e.g. $a_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n = m^2 \\ \frac{1}{n^2}, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ d.}$

$$\text{证} \sum \frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n} < \sum_{n=m^2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n} + \sum_{n=m^2}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{1+n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}} \sim \sum \frac{2}{n^2} \text{ c.}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{1+m^2} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^2+n}$$

$$(3) \sum \frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n} \leq \sum \frac{a_n}{n^2 a_n} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ c.}$$

$$(4) \sum \frac{a_n}{1+n^2} \text{ d.}$$

问题: (1) $\sum \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}} = \sum \frac{1}{n^{\ln \ln n}} \text{ c.}$

$$(2) \sum \frac{1}{(\ln n)^n} \text{ d.}$$

$$(3) \sum \frac{n^3 (\sqrt{2} + (-1)^n)^n}{3^n} \begin{cases} \frac{n^3 (\sqrt{2}-1)^n}{3^n} \sim \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^n}{3^n} \\ \frac{n^3 (\sqrt{2}+1)^n}{3^n} \sim \frac{(\sqrt{2}+1)^n}{3^n} \end{cases} \text{ c.}$$

$$(4) \sum \frac{(\ln \ln n)^{100}}{\ln n \cdot \ln n!} \sim \sum \frac{1}{\ln n \cdot \ln n!} \text{ c.}$$

$$\leq n \ln n$$

换底

$$\boxed{\ln \textcircled{10} = \textcircled{10} \ln 10}$$

③ 柯西判别法 和 达朗贝尔判别法 (限于某些 $n!$ 或 $(\cdot)^n$)

证 $\sum a_n$.

$$\cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = p, \quad p < 1 \Rightarrow \text{c.}, \quad p > 1 \Rightarrow \text{d.}$$

$$p = 1 \Rightarrow \text{不-定}.$$

$$\cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l, \quad l < 1 \Rightarrow \text{c.}, \quad l > 1 \Rightarrow \text{d.}$$

$$l = 1 \Rightarrow \text{不-定}.$$

柯西 限于 达朗贝尔.

e.g. $\sum \frac{1}{n!} \text{ c. } (\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{n+1} < 1)$

$$\sum \frac{x^n}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{x}{1+\frac{1}{n}} < 1 (0 < x < 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < x < 1 : \text{c.}, \quad x > 1 : \text{d.}$$

$$x=1 : \sum \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} \sim \sum \frac{1}{e} \quad (1+\frac{1}{n})^n \rightarrow e (n \rightarrow \infty), \text{ d.}$$

$$\sum \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n} \ln n \quad \sqrt[n]{a_n} = |\ln n| \sqrt[n]{\frac{1+(-1)^n}{n}} \rightarrow |\ln n| \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

(奇数项为0，不能用达朗贝尔).

$$\text{e.g. } \sum \frac{6^n}{5^n + 7^n} \rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{6}{\sqrt[n]{5^n + 7^n}}$$

$$\exists: a > b > 0, \text{ 使 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \left(\frac{b^n}{a}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{\ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{b^n}{a}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}} \sim e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n} \rightarrow e^0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{6}{7} < 1 \quad C.$$

方法四
 $\sim \frac{(3+(-1)^n) \arctan n}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n}$

1. $\sum \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{(3+(-1)^n) \arctan n}{n}\right)}{\ln^2 n - \ln \ln n}$
 整体 $\sim \frac{1}{n \ln^2 n} \sim \frac{1}{n^2 n} \sim C.$

2. $\sum \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{\ln \left(1 + \ln n\right)}{n}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 - 2} \cdot \ln^3(n+2)}$
 $\sim \frac{1}{n \ln^2 n} \sim \frac{1}{n^2 n} \sim C.$

3. $\sum \frac{\sqrt{n^{100} + 1}}{n} \sim n^{50} \quad C.$
 插数函数

4. $\sum \frac{1}{(\ln \ln n)^{\ln n}}$
 基底 $= \frac{1}{n^{\ln \ln \ln \ln n}}$ 部限次后成为 $\frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{4}}}$, C.
 $\ln \bullet = \bullet \ln \bullet$

补充：①关于 $n, \ln n, (n^k, \ln^k n)$ 的感觉

②关于插数函数的感觉： $a^n \gg n^b$.

③关于 $n!$ 和 a^n : $n! \gg a^n$

④关于 n^n 和 $n!$: $n^n > n!$

证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$: 令 $a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$, 则 $\sum a_n$ 收敛 ($\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$).

梅西: $\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} < 1 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

$\Rightarrow n^n > n!$

但是 $(n!)^2 \gg n^n$ (同理可证)

总结: $(n!)^2 \gg n^n \gg n! \gg a^n \gg n^p \gg \ln^p n$.

(二) 收敛性

• Leibniz 型級數. $\sum u_n$

3↑條件: (1) $u_n = (-1)^n b_n$ 且 $(-1)^{n+1} b_n > b_n$, $b_n > 0$.

(2) b_n 且 $b_n \rightarrow 0$.

(3) $b_n \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

$$\text{eg. } \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} c. \quad \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} c. \quad \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{1^n} c.$$

• 級數收斂

• $\sum |u_n| c. \Rightarrow \sum u_n c.$

• $\sum |u_n| c.$ 不是 $\sum u_n$ 收斂 (a.c.)

$\sum u_n c.$ 但 $\sum |u_n| d.$ 不是 $\sum u_n$ 收斂 (d.c.)

• 級數的已知分解 (不重複)

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \vdots \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a_n^+ = \max\{a_n, 0\} \geq 0 \\ a_n^- = -\min\{a_n, 0\} = \begin{cases} -a_n, & a_n < 0 \\ 0, & a_n \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_n^- \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_n = \underbrace{\sum a_n^+}_{\geq 0} - \underbrace{\sum a_n^-}_{\geq 0} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sum a_n \text{ a.c.} \Rightarrow \sum a_n^+ \text{ c.}, \sum a_n^- \text{ c.} \\ \sum a_n \text{ d.c.} \Rightarrow \sum a_n^+ \text{ d.}, \sum a_n^- \text{ d.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{eg. } \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \underbrace{\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}}_{\text{d.c.}} + \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ . d.}$$

(三) Abel-Dirichlet 判別法

Abel判別法: $\sum a_n$ 收斂, $\{b_n\}$ 且 $b_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n b_n$ 收斂.

$$\frac{1}{n+\varepsilon} \quad M$$

Dirichlet判别法: $\sum a_n$: s_n 有界 e.g. $\pm 1, \sin n, \cos n$.
 $\{b_n\}$ 单调收敛于 0 ($b_n \downarrow 0$) } $\Rightarrow \sum a_n b_n$ 收敛.

(Dirichlet 和 Abel 法).

例子: (1) $\sum a_n \cdot c \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n a_n}{n+1} c$.

Abel, $\frac{n}{n+1}$ 单调有界.

(2) $\sum a_n \cdot c \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a_n}{n^\sigma} (\forall \sigma > 0) c$.

习题: (1) $\sum (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+2}}$ c.
 $\downarrow 0$

(3) $\sum \frac{\cos n}{n}$ c.

$\sum \cos n$ 有界. Dirichlet

(2) $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2\sqrt{n}}} c$.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2\sqrt{n}}} = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{2n}}{(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2\sqrt{n}})(1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{2\sqrt{n}})} \\ &= \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4n^2}} - \sum \frac{1}{2n^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4n^2}} \end{aligned}$$

d.c. 

(4) $\sum (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\sin^2 n}{n} c$.

① 若 $\sum u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum |u_n|$ 不定(反例: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛, 但 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散).
 $\text{找反例} = \text{找} (-1)^n$.

② 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则

e.g. $u_n \rightarrow u_n^2$.
 $u_n \rightarrow u_n^2$ 为真

$u_n \rightarrow u_n^2, u_n, u_n^2$

$a_n \geq 0 \Rightarrow c$. ③ 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则

否则举反例

$u_n \geq 0$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 收敛 ($\lim u_n = 0$, 从某项起, $u_n < 1, u_n^2 < u_n$),

u_n 任意时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 不定(反例: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, 但 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散).

$u_n \geq 0$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n u_{n+1}$ 收敛 ($u_n \cdot u_{n+1} \leq \frac{u_n^2 + u_{n+1}^2}{2}$),

u_n 任意时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n u_{n+1}$ 不定(反例: $u_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$,

$u_n u_{n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}}$,

级数发散).

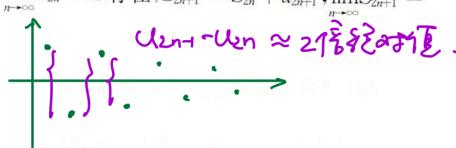
④ 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n$ 不定(反例: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛, 但 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散).

⑤ 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{u_n}{n}$ 不定(反例: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\ln n}$ 收敛, 但 $\sum \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ 发散).

$\sum \frac{u_n}{n} c$. $u_n \geq 0$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_{2n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_{2n-1}$ 均收敛,

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{2n+1} = S$, 即可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛.)

⑧ 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_{2n-1} - u_{2n})$ 不定.



(四) 收敛域、收敛半径

定义： $\sum a_n(x-x_0)^n$, $x=x_0$ 时为 0. (无论 a_n 为何).

① a_n 收敛得好, $|x-x_0|$ 越大, 也能保证 $\sum a_n(x-x_0)^n \in C$.

② 反之, $|x-x_0|$ 越小.

$$\text{收敛半径 } r = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} | \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} |}$$

例 16.14 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^n x^{2n+1}$ 的收敛域.

解 此级数缺少偶次幂的项, 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{3^{n+1} x^{2n+3}}{3^n x^{2n+1}} \right| = 3x^2, \quad \text{利用整体法、比值判别法.}$$

所以当 $3x^2 < 1$ 即 $|x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时, 级数绝对收敛; 当 $3x^2 > 1$ 即 $|x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时, 级数发散. 故级数

的收敛半径为 $R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. 当 $|x| = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时, 级数成为 $\pm \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, 显然发散.

因此, 级数的收敛域为 $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$.

一阶常数部分方程

(1) 含常数项

若 $P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}, Q \neq 0.$

且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ \leadsto 含常数项 (exact equation)

问题：一阶的 $Pdx + Qdy = 0$ 不能直接积分。

因为 $\int P dx$ 中 y 与 x 有关。

但是，这个方程可以直积。

例 1. $(3x^2 - 1)dx + (2x + 1)dy = 0$

$P = 3x^2 - 1, Q = 2x + 1$

$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2 \Rightarrow$ 不含常数项。

2. $(x+2y)dx + (2x+y)dy = 0$

$\frac{\partial(x+2y)}{\partial y} = 2 = \frac{\partial(2x+y)}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ 含常数项

直接积分。 $\int (x+2y)dx + \int (2x+y)dy = C$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{\int x dx}_{\frac{x^2}{2}} + \underbrace{\int 2y dx}_{2xy} + \underbrace{\int 2x dy}_{2yx} + \underbrace{\int y dy}_{\frac{y^2}{2}} \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ &\quad \text{含常数项} \end{aligned}$$

且 (x,y) 的含常数项 = $\boxed{\frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial y} dy}$

$$\text{定理 } P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int P(x,y)dx + \int Q(x,y)dy = C$$

比較：希望尋找 $\Phi(x,y)$, 使得 $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} dy = Pdx + Qdy$

$$\rightarrow \text{希望 } \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = P, \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = Q$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{必要條件 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\text{例 3. } (t^2+1)\cos u \cdot du + 2t \sin u \cdot dt = 0$$

$$P = (t^2+1)\cos u, \quad Q = 2t \sin u$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = 2t \cos u, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial u} = 2t \cos u \Rightarrow \text{不等}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\int t^2 \cos u \, du}_{\text{sinu}} + \underbrace{\int \cos u \, du}_{\text{sinu}} + \underbrace{\int 2t \sin u \, dt}_{\text{餘弦}} = C$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 \sin u + \sin u = C. \quad \text{通解.}$$

$$f. (ye^x + 2e^x + y^2)dx + (e^x + 2xy)dy = 0$$

$$P = ye^x + 2e^x + y^2, \quad Q = e^x + 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x + 2y, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x + 2y. \Rightarrow \text{不等.}$$

$$\underbrace{\int 2e^x \, dx}_{2e^x} + \underbrace{\int (ye^x + y^2) \, dx}_{ye^x + \frac{y^2}{2}x + \Phi(y)} + \underbrace{\int (e^x + 2xy) \, dy}_{e^x y + xy^2 + \Phi(x)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2e^x + xy^2 + ye^x = C. \quad \text{通解.}$$

$$5. xf(x^2+y^2)dx + yf(x^2+y^2)dy = 0 \quad f \text{ 連續函數}$$

$$P = xf(x^2+y^2). \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xyf' \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{題設}.$$

$$Q = yf(x^2+y^2) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2xyf' \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{題設}.$$

$$\int \underbrace{xf(x^2+y^2)}_{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}} dx + \int \underbrace{yf(x^2+y^2)}_{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} dy = C \Rightarrow F = (\int f)(x^2+y^2) = F(x^2+y^2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(t+t^2) dt \quad F' = f.$$

(=) 分離變數

如果 dx 里有 y , dy 里有 x \rightarrow 不可積.

$$\text{例: } 1. y' = \frac{x}{y} \quad (y \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow ydy = x^2dx \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$2. \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 \sin x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^2} + \sin x \cdot dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y} - \cos x + C = 0 \quad \text{通解}$$

\textcircled{2} $y = 0$ 也是解.

特解

$$3. \frac{dy}{dx} = 1+x+y^2+xy^2 = (1+x)+y^2(1+x) = (1+y^2)(1+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = (1+x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan y = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

初值问题：

$$1. \quad xdx + ye^{-x}dy = 0, \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$xe^x dx + y dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)e^x + \frac{y^2}{2} = C \quad \text{通解.}$$

$$\int xe^x dx = \int x de^x = xe^x - \int e^x dx$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 1$$

$$= xe^x - e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + \frac{1}{2} = C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)e^x + \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{特解}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 1-y^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{dy}{1-y^2} = dx, \quad y \neq \pm 1$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{1-y^2} = \int \frac{dy}{(1-y)(1+y)} = \int -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \right) dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\ln|y-1| - \ln|y+1|) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| = \int dx = x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| + 2x = C.$$

② $y = \pm 1$ 也是解

本题函数形式为： $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$, P, Q 分别为.

第 5. 对于 Q 因式分解成
- 一元一次式之积. $\rightarrow \ln|...|$
- 一些无实根的二次式.

(三) "线性" 方程

形式 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ \leftarrow 系数是 x 的函数.

只有-种方法解法：凑取分因子： $e^{\int p(x)dx}$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\int p} y' + e^{\int p} py = qe^{\int p}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{\int p} y)' = qe^{\int p} \quad \text{关于 } x \text{ 的积分} .$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\int p(x)dx} y = \int q(x) e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \cdot \int q(x) e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C e^{-\int p(x)dx}.$$

例1: 1. $y' + 2y = xe^{-x}$, $\int e^{2x} dx = e^{2x}$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2x}(y' + 2y) = xe^{-x} \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{2x} \cdot y)' = xe^x$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2x} \cdot y = \int xe^x dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = Ce^{-2x} + (x-1)e^{-x}$$

2. $x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \sin x, \quad y(\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi}$.

$$\Rightarrow y' + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} y)' = \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 y = \int x \sin x dx + C = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x} \cos x + \frac{\sin x}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^2} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

(四) "拟线性" 方程

可通过某种代换化为线性.

$$\text{解法 1. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2y} \quad \text{关于 } y \text{ 的一次导数} \rightarrow \text{令 } z = y^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dx} &= z, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dy^2}{dx} = 2yy' = 2y \cdot \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2y} = x^2 + z \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} &= z + x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2. } \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{y}{x+y^2} \quad \leftarrow -1 \text{ 次, 需要 } 1 \text{ 次, 取倒数}\right. \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} &= \frac{x+y^2}{y} = \frac{1}{y}x + y \quad \text{关于 } x \text{ 的一次导数}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. 3xy^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y^3 + x^3 = 0. \quad \text{令 } z = y^3.$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 3y^2 \cdot y' = -\frac{y^3}{x} - x^2 = -\frac{z}{x} - x^2. \quad \text{关于 } z \text{ 的一次导数}.$$

$$4. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos y} + x \tan y \quad \text{令 } z \text{ 为 } y \text{ 的反函数}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dx} &= \frac{d \sin y}{dx} = \cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x \sin y = 1 + xz \quad \text{关于 } z \text{ 的一次导数}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dx} &= \frac{d \cos y}{dx} = -\sin y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -\tan y - x \cdot \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} \quad (x). \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) y' = f(ax+by+c)$$

$$\text{解法 1. } y' = \frac{2y-x}{2x-y} \quad \text{上下同除}$$

$y = ux = u(x) \cdot x$ (u 不是常数, u 是关于 x 的函数!)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y' &= u'x + u = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x + u = \frac{2ux - x}{2x - ux} = \frac{2u-1}{2-u} \\ \Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{2u-1-2u+u^2}{2-u} = \frac{u^2-1}{2-u} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2-u}{u^2-1} du &= \frac{dx}{x} \quad \leftarrow \text{可分离变量.} \\ \Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{1-u}{1+u} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |u^2-1| &= \ln|x| + C \\ \Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y^2-x^2}{x^2} \right| &= \ln|x| + C \\ \Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right|^2 / \left| \frac{y^2-x^2}{x^2} \right| &= \ln x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

2. $y = \frac{2y - x + 5}{2x - y - 4}$ 直接令 $y = ux$ 代入原方程.
(先去掉常数项)

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} 2y - x + 5 = 0 \\ 2x - y - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore u = x-1, v = y+2.$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{2v-u}{2u-v} = \frac{dv}{du}$$

解得: $x = 1$ 为特解.

1. $y' = \cos(x-y)$

$$u = x-y, \frac{du}{dx} = 1 - y' = 1 - \cos u$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{1-\cos u} = dx \quad (\cos u \neq 1) \quad \leftarrow \text{解: } \cos u = 1 \text{ 为通解}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\frac{u}{2})}{\sin^2 \frac{u}{2}} = dx \quad (\cos u = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{u}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow -\cot \frac{u}{2} = x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot \frac{x-y}{2} + x + C = 0 \quad \text{通解}$$

$$2. (3uv + v^2) du + (u^2 + uv) dv = 0$$

$$\int \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \quad \int \frac{\partial}{\partial u}$$

$$3uv + v^2 \quad u^2 + uv$$

$$\text{设 } u \Rightarrow (3u^2v + uv^2) du + (u^3 + u^2v) dv = 0$$

$$P = 3u^2v + uv^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = 3u^2 + 2uv \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{闭合}$$

$$Q = u^3 + u^2v \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial u} = 3u^2 + 2uv.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \underline{(3u^2v + uv^2)} du + \int \underline{(u^3 + u^2v)} dv = C$$

$$u^3v + \frac{1}{2}u^2v^2 + \cancel{\varphi(v)} = u^3v + \frac{1}{2}u^2v^2 + \cancel{\varphi(u)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u^3v + \frac{1}{2}u^2v^2 = C. \text{ 通解.}$$

$$3. \frac{ydy}{x dx} = \frac{4y^2 - 2x^2}{x^2 + y^2 + 3}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}, \text{ 设 } u = y^2, v = x^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{4u - 2v}{u + v + 3}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} 4u - 2v = 0 \\ u + v + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = -1 \\ v = -2 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} m = u + 1 \\ n = v + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dm}{dn} = \frac{4m - 2n}{m + n}, \text{ 令 } m = zn, z \neq n \text{ 为解}$$

$$\Rightarrow m' = z \cdot n + z = \frac{4zn - 2n}{zn + n} = \frac{4z - 2}{z + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \cdot \frac{dz}{dn} = \frac{4z - 2 - z^2 - z}{z + 1} = \frac{-z^2 + 3z - 2}{z + 1}$$

$$d(z^2 - 3z + 2) = (z - 3) dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z+1}{-(z^2 - 3z + 2)} dz = \frac{1}{n} dn \rightarrow |n|n| + C = - \int \frac{z+1}{z^2 - 3z + 2} dz$$

$$\frac{z+1}{-(z-2)(z-1)} dz$$

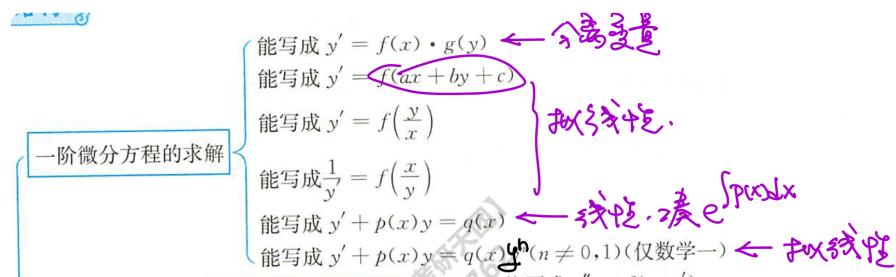
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2z-3)+5}{z^2 - 3z + 2} dz$$

}

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(z^2 - 3z + 2)}{z^2 - 3z + 2} - \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dz}{(z-1)(z-2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int \left(\frac{3}{z-2} - \frac{2}{z-1} \right) dz \\
 &= \ln \frac{(z-1)^2}{|z-2|^3} = \ln |\ln| + C \\
 &\quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u = v+z = x^2+2 \\ z = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{u+1}{v+2} = \frac{y^2+1}{x^2+2} \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \ln(x^2+2) + C = \ln(\dots).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad & \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^3+3xy^2-7x}{3x^2y+2y^3-8y} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \frac{y dy}{x dx} = \frac{2x^2+3y^2-7}{3x^2+2y^2-8}. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u=y^2, v=x^2 \\ du=2y dy, dv=2x dx \end{array} \right. \\
 & \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{2v+3u-7}{3v+2u-8}. \quad \text{令} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2v+3u-7=0 \\ 3v+2u-8=0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u=1 \\ v=2 \end{array} \right. \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m=u-1, n=v-2. \quad \text{即} \\ \frac{dm}{dn} = \frac{2n+3m}{2m+3n} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m=2n \\ u=1 \end{array} \right. \\
 & \Rightarrow \text{分离变量为 } \left(\frac{3+2z}{z-2z^2} \right) dz = \frac{dn}{n} \\
 & \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1-z^2| = \ln n + C \\
 & \Rightarrow (x^2-y^2-1)^{\frac{3}{4}} = C(x^2+y^2-3).
 \end{aligned}$$



特别说明：伯努利方程

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^m \quad (m \neq 0, 1)$$

① $y \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{y'}{y^m} + p(x)y^{1-m} = q(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } z &= y^{1-m} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = (1-m)y^{-m} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \\ &= (1-m)q(x) - (1-m)p(x)z \quad \text{关于 } z \text{ 的方程.} \end{aligned}$$

② $y=0$ 也是方程的特解

高阶常系数方程

第一类：求齐次通解

例: $y''' - 2y'' - 3y' + 10y = 0 \leftarrow \text{齐次}$
 \rightarrow 特点是常系数

$$\begin{aligned} &\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 10 = 0 \\ &= \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5\lambda + 10 \\ &= \lambda^2(\lambda+2) - 4\lambda(\lambda+2) + 5(\lambda+2) \\ &= (\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5)(\lambda+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 2+i, \lambda_3 = 2-i$$

\Rightarrow 齐次通解

$$\begin{aligned} y &= C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} + C_3 e^{\lambda_3 x} \\ &= C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{(2+i)x} + C_3 e^{(2-i)x} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{写成含 } \cos x, \sin x \text{ 的形式} \end{aligned}$$

利用 $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ (欧拉公式)

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos x + i \sin x \quad \cos x - i \sin x \\ \Rightarrow y &= C_1 e^{-2x} + e^{2x} (C_2 e^{ix} + C_3 e^{-ix}) \\ &= C_1 e^{-2x} + e^{2x} (\tilde{C}_2 \cos x + \tilde{C}_3 \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

總結: ① 由出牛頓方程, 解得根值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ (k_1 重), \dots, λ_n (k_n 重) ($\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 互異)

$$② \text{通解 } y = \underbrace{C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 x \cdot e^{\lambda_1 x} + \dots + C_{k_1} \cdot x^{k_1-1} e^{\lambda_1 x}}_{\lambda_1 \text{ 部分}} + \dots + \underbrace{C_{\lambda_2} e^{\lambda_n x} + C_{\lambda_3} x \cdot e^{\lambda_n x} + \dots + C_{\lambda_n} x^{k_n-1} e^{\lambda_n x}}_{\lambda_n \text{ 部分}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g. } \lambda_1 &= \lambda_2 \rightarrow y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 x e^{\lambda_1 x} \\ \lambda_1 &\neq \lambda_2 \rightarrow y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} \end{aligned}$$

第二类: 非齐次通解

$$\text{非齐次通解} = \text{齐次通解} + \text{特解} \quad (\text{特解是主要任务})$$

$$\text{例: } 2y'' - 4y' - 6y = 3e^{2x}$$

$$① \text{先解齐次 } 2y'' - 4y' - 6y = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程 } 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$② e^{\alpha x}(\alpha \sin x + b \cos x) \text{ 或 } e^{\alpha x} P(x) \quad (P \text{ 多项式})$$

判断其中 α 是几重左式方程的根.

\rightarrow 若为n重, 则特解形如 $A \cdot x^n \cdot e^{\alpha x}$ (A常数)

e^{2x} 中, 2在左侧为0重 \rightarrow 特解 $y = A e^{2x}$.

$$③ \text{解出特解中的常数} A.$$

$$2y'' = 2 \cdot (2A e^{2x})' = 8A \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$-4y' = -4 \cdot 2A e^{2x} = -8A e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -6y = -6A e^{2x} = 3e^{2x} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$④ \text{通解} = \text{齐次通解} + \text{特解}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}.$$

总结：解的结构.

(1) 左式 = $e^{\alpha x} \cdot P(x)$, P 为多项式

解 = $Ax^n \cdot e^{\alpha x} \cdot Q(x)$. $n = \alpha$ 在左侧或右侧的重数.

$Q(x)$: 高-多项式 (最高次项系数为 1), 次数与 P 相同.

e.g. $P = 2x^3 + 5x^2 + 3$, $Q = x^3 + mx^2 + nx + r$

解 = $x^n \cdot e^{\alpha x} \cdot Q(x)$. $Q(x)$ 次数与 $P(x)$ 不同.

(2) 左式 = $e^{\alpha x} (m \sin \beta x + n \cos \beta x)$

解 = $x^n \cdot e^{\alpha x} (a \sin \beta x + b \cos \beta x)$, $n = \alpha \pm \beta i$ 在左侧或右侧的重数.

右式分情况.

例题: 1. $y'' + 2y' = 3 + 4 \sin 2x$ ← 每一项分别找特解, 再相加.

齐次解 $y'' + 2y' = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 2\lambda = (\lambda+2)\lambda = 0$, $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = -2$.

$\Rightarrow y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2x}$ 为通解.

① 3 的特解

$$3 = 3 \cdot e^{0x}, 0 \text{ 为 } 1 \text{ 重根.}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{解 } Ax^0 \cdot e^{0x} = Ax \quad (P(x) = 3, Q(x) = A)$$

② $4 \sin 2x$ 的特解

$$4 \sin 2x = e^{0x} (4 \sin 2x). \quad \alpha \pm \beta i = \pm 2i \text{ 不是解} \Rightarrow n=0$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{解 } x^0 \cdot e^{0x} \cdot (m \sin 2x + n \cos 2x) = m \sin 2x + n \cos 2x$$

①② \Rightarrow 特解 $y = Ax + m \sin 2x + n \cos 2x$

待定系数法 $A = 3/2$, $m = n = -1/2$.

通解 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$

2. $y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = \sin x$

齐次方程 $\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = i, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -i.$$

$$\text{其次通解 } \tilde{y} = C_1 e^{ix} + C_2 x e^{ix} + C_3 e^{-ix} + C_4 x e^{-ix}$$

$$T_{\theta z} = \sin x = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \sin x, \quad \alpha \pm \beta i = 0 \pm 1 \cdot i = \pm i$$

$$i \neq -i \Rightarrow \text{解} = \text{实部} + \text{虚部}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{解} = x^2 \cdot e^{ix} (A \sin x + B \cos x) + x^2 \cdot e^{-ix} (C \sin x + D \cos x)$$

.....

$$3. (yyh) y'' - 6y' + 9y = x e^{3x} + e^{3x} \cos x.$$

$$\text{特征方程 } \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = (\lambda - 3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{其次通解 } y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$$

① 关于 $x e^{3x}$ 的解

$$\alpha = 3 \text{ 为二重根} \Rightarrow \text{解} = x^2 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (mx + n) = (mx^3 + nx^2) e^{3x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = 3e^{3x}(mx^3 + nx^2) + (3mx^2 + 2nx) \cdot e^{3x} = e^{3x}(3mx^3 + (3n+3m)x^2 + 2nx)$$

$$y'' = 3e^{3x}(3mx^3 + (3n+3m)x^2 + 2nx) + e^{3x}(9mx^2 + (6m+6n)x + 2n)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}(9mx^3 + (18m+9n)x^2 + (6m+12n)x + 2n) \\ - 6e^{3x}(3mx^3 + (3n+3m)x^2 + 2nx) + 9e^{3x}(mx^3 + nx^2)$$

$$= 6mx e^{3x} = \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{3x} = x e^{3x}$$

$$\Rightarrow n=0, m=\frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{解} = \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{3x}.$$

② 关于 $e^{3x} \cos x$ 的解

$$\alpha \pm \beta i = 3 \pm i \text{ 不是根}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{解} = x^0 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (A \sin x + B \cos x) = A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' - 6y' + 9y = 9(A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x) + 6(-A e^{3x} \sin x + B e^{3x} \cos x)$$

$$- (A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x) - 6[3(A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x) + (-A e^{3x} \sin x$$

$$+ B e^{3x} \cos x)] + 9(A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x)$$

$$= (9A + 6B - A - 18A - 6B + 9A) e^{3x} \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (9B - 6A - B - 18B + 6A + 9B) e^{3x} \sin x \\
& = -A e^{3x} \cos x - B e^{3x} \sin x \\
& = \text{右式第 } 2 \text{ 项} = e^{3x} \cos x \Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0. \\
& \text{所以 } y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{3x} - e^{3x} \cos x.
\end{aligned}$$

变形：欧拉方程 (不等 $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$)

$$x^n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_1 x y' + a_0 y = 0$$

只须换一次元，转化为常数形式

换法：3. 能写成 $x^2 y'' + pxy' + qy = f(x)$ (仅数学一)

① 当 $x > 0$ 时，令 $x = e^t$ ，则 $t = \ln x$, $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$, 于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2},$$

方程化为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + (p-1) \frac{dy}{dt} + qy = f(e^t),$$

即可求解 (别忘了用 $t = \ln x$ 回代成 x 的函数).

② 当 $x < 0$ 时，令 $x = -e^t$ ，同理可得.

$$(3) x^2 y'' + 5xy' + 13y = 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\because x = e^t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = y' \cdot e^t = xy'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \frac{d(xy')}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot y' + \left(\frac{dy'}{dt} \right) \cdot x = xy'' + x^2 y''$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = y' \cdot x$$

$$\therefore \text{左側} = \frac{dy}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{dt} + 13y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2 + 3i, \lambda_2 = -2 - 3i$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解 } y = C_1 e^{(-2+3i)t} + C_2 e^{(-2-3i)t} = C_1 x^{-2+3i} + C_2 x^{-2-3i}$$

$$= e^{-2t} (C_1 (\cos 3t + i \sin 3t) + C_2 (\cos 3t - i \sin 3t))$$

$$= e^{-2t} (\tilde{C}_1 \cos 3t + \tilde{C}_2 \sin 3t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} (\tilde{C}_1 \cos(\ln x^3) + \tilde{C}_2 \sin(\ln x^3))$$



二阶可降阶微分方程的求解(仅数学一、数学二)

若是“ y'' ”, 则

1. 能写成 $y'' = f(x, y')$ 缺 y

① 缺 y , 令 $y' = p$, $y'' = p' \Rightarrow$ 原方程变为一阶方程 $\frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p)$;

② 若求得其解为 $p = \varphi(x, C_1)$, 即 $y' = \varphi(x, C_1)$, 则原方程的通解为

$$y = \int \varphi(x, C_1) dx + C_2.$$

见例 15.9.

2. 能写成 $y'' = f(y, y')$ 缺 x

① 缺 x , 令 $y' = p$, $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot p$, 则原方程变为一阶方程 $p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p)$;

② 若求得其解为 $p = \varphi(y, C_1)$, 则由 $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(y, C_1)$, 分离变量得 $\frac{dy}{\varphi(y, C_1)} = dx$;

③ 两边积分得 $\int \frac{dy}{\varphi(y, C_1)} = x + C_2$, 即可求得原方程的通解.

差分方程

差分定义：离散版微分

若 $f(x) = y$ 只在 x_0, x_1, \dots 上定义.

x_k 到 x_{k+1} 时， $y = f(x)$ 的近似值是 $\Delta y_k = f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)$

$\Rightarrow \Delta y_k = y_{k+1} - y_k$, $y_k = f(x_k)$ - 价差分.

更精确版本 $\Delta y = \min_{\Delta x > 0} \frac{y_{k+\Delta k} - y_k}{\Delta k} = y_{k+1} - y_k (\Delta k=1)$.

微分： $y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$

本质是让 Δx 充分小（以直代曲误差充分小）.

二阶差分： $\Delta^2 y_k = \Delta y_{k+1} - \Delta y_k$.

n阶差分： $\Delta^n y_k = \Delta^{n-1} y_{k+1} - \Delta^{n-1} y_k$.

差分运算规则.

(1) $\Delta C = 0$ (C 常数)

(2) $\Delta(Cy_k) = C\Delta y_k$

(3) $\Delta(C_1 y_k \pm C_2 z_k) = C_1 \Delta y_k \pm C_2 \Delta z_k$

(4) $\Delta(y_k \cdot z_k) = y_{k+1} \cdot \Delta z_k + z_k \cdot \Delta y_k = y_k \cdot \Delta z_k + z_{k+1} \cdot \Delta y_k$ □

(5) $\Delta\left(\frac{y_k}{z_k}\right) = \frac{z_k \Delta y_k - y_k \Delta z_k}{z_k z_{k+1}} = \frac{z_{k+1} \Delta y_k - y_{k+1} \Delta z_k}{z_k z_{k+1}}$

$$\text{例： } \Delta^4 y_x - 6y_{x+2} + 4y_{x+1} - y_{x+1} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^4 y_x &= \Delta^3 y_{x+1} - \Delta^3 y_x \\ &= \Delta^2 y_{x+2} - \Delta^2 y_{x+1} - \Delta^2 y_{x+1} + \Delta^2 y_x \end{aligned}$$

$$= \Delta y_{x+3} - \Delta y_{x+2} - \Delta y_{x+2} + \Delta y_{x+1} - \Delta y_{x+2} + \Delta y_{x+1} + \Delta y_{x+1} - \Delta y_x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \Delta y_{x+3} - 3\Delta y_{x+2} + 3\Delta y_{x+1} - \Delta y_x \\
&= y_{x+4} - y_{x+3} - 3(y_{x+3} - y_{x+2}) + 3(y_{x+2} - y_{x+1}) - (y_{x+1} - y_x) \\
&= y_{x+4} - 4y_{x+3} + 6y_{x+2} - 4y_{x+1} + y_x \\
\Rightarrow &\quad \Delta^4 y_x - 6y_{x+2} + 4y_{x+1} - y_{x+1} \\
&= y_{x+4} - 4y_{x+3} + 1 = 0 \\
\text{假设 } & u = x+3 \Rightarrow y_{u+1} - 4y_u + 1 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

结论：高阶差可以化为低阶。

差分方程通解结构。

如果 $y_x^{(1)}, y_x^{(2)}, \dots, y_x^{(n)}$ 是 n 阶齐次常系数差分方程

$$a_n \Delta^n y_x + a_{n-1} \Delta^{n-1} y_x + \dots + a_0 y_x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_n y_{x+n} + b_{n-1} y_{x+(n-1)} + \dots + b_1 y_{x+1} + b_0 y_x = 0$$

那么通解为

$$Y_x = C_1 y_x^{(1)} + C_2 y_x^{(2)} + \dots + C_n y_x^{(n)}.$$

齐次差分方程通解。

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y_{x+1} + m y_x = 0$$

$$\text{通解 } y_c(x) = C \cdot (-m)^x.$$

$$\text{验证: } y_c(x+1) = (-m) \cdot C \cdot (-m)^x = -m y_c(x).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y_{x+1} + m y_x = f(x)$$

特解，通解 = 特解 + 齐次通解

$$(i) f(x) 是 n 次多项式 P_n(x)$$

$$m \neq -1: y_x^* = Q_n(x) \quad (\text{多项式不是 } P_n \text{ 的子集})$$

(n 次项不会被消掉)

$m = -1$: $n > 2$ 會被消掉

$$y_x^* = x \cdot Q_n(x) \quad (\text{若 } n > 2)$$

原因: 因 $Q_n(x) = B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + B_0$

$$Q_n(x+1) = B_n (x+1)^n + B_{n-1} (x+1)^{n-1} + \dots + B_0$$

$$= B_n x^n + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + C_0 \quad (C_{n-1} \neq B_{n-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_n(x+1) - Q_n(x) = (C_{n-1} - B_{n-1}) x^{n-1} + \dots + C_0 - B_0$$

$\begin{cases} \rightarrow n-1 \\ \text{次} \end{cases}$ 次

$\# m = -1$, $y_{x+1} + m y_x = y_{x+1} - y_x = n-1 \text{ 次} \neq P_n(x)$.

(所以左邊必須補-1次).

(ii) $f(x) = d^x \cdot P_n(x)$, $d \neq 0$ 為常數

$$m + d \neq 0, y_x^* = d^x \cdot Q_n(x).$$

檢查: $y_{x+1} = d^{x+1} \cdot Q_n(x+1)$

$$\Rightarrow y_{x+1} + m y_x = d \cdot d^x \cdot Q_n(x+1) + m d^x \cdot Q_n(x) = d^x \cdot P_n(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow d \cdot Q_n(x+1) + m \cdot Q_n(x) = P_n(x).$$

($\# d + m = 0$, $n > 2$ 會被消掉).

$$m + d = 0, y_x^* = x \cdot d^x \cdot Q_n(x) \quad (\text{補-1次})$$

(iii) $f(x) = b_1 \cos \omega x + b_2 \sin \omega x \quad (\omega \neq 0, b_1, b_2 \text{ 不妨設 } = 0)$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} m + \omega \sin \omega & \sin \omega \\ -\sin \omega & m + \cos \omega \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

$$y_x^* = \alpha \omega \sin \omega x + \beta \cos \omega x, \quad \alpha, \beta \text{ 未定}.$$

$$D = 0, \quad y_x^* = x(\alpha \cos \omega x + \beta \sin \omega x).$$

差分方程的例子

Hansen-Samuelson 國民收入分析模型

Y_t -國民收入, C_t -消費, I_t -投資, G_t -政府支出總額

作为最终 $\rightarrow Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_0 \leftarrow$ 方便起见, $G_t = G_0$ 为常数

差分方程的未知量 $I_t = \beta(C_t - C_{t-1})$, $\beta > 0$.

$$Y(0) = Y_0, Y_1 = Y_1$$

$$C_t = \alpha Y_{t-1}, 0 < \alpha < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow Y_t &= \alpha Y_{t-1} + \beta(C_t - C_{t-1}) + G_0 \\ &= \alpha Y_{t-1} + \beta(\alpha Y_{t-1} - \alpha Y_{t-2}) + G_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_t - (1+\beta)\alpha Y_{t-1} + \alpha\beta Y_{t-2} - G_0 = 0.$$

= 阶梯式双非齐次差分方程.

换元法和分部积分法

换元法：凑微分法

$$\text{即得: } \int f(u(x)) u'(x) dx = F(u(x)) + C$$

其中 F 是 f 的原函数。 (原因: 微分法则)

$$u'(x)dx = d(u(x)) \Rightarrow \int f(u(x)) du(x)$$

例: 带代换

$$\text{设 } F'(u) = f(u), \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\int f(x^\alpha) x^{\alpha-1} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int f(x^\alpha) (\alpha x^{\alpha-1}) dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} F(x^\alpha) + C$$

$\alpha = -1$ 时:

$$\int f(\frac{1}{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -F(\frac{1}{x}) + C$$

$$\text{另: } \int f(\ln x) \frac{dx}{x} = \int f(\ln x) d(\ln x) = F(\ln x) + C.$$

$$\text{习题: 1. 求 } \int \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = \cos \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+1}} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ 不对?}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &\quad \frac{dx}{x^2} = -d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad = -\left| \ln \left| \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right| \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^n)} &= \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{x^n(1+x^n)} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{dx^n}{x^n(1+x^n)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{du}{u(1+u)} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{1+u} \right) du \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left| \ln \left| \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \right| \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$$

$$u = \ln x, \text{ 且 } du = \frac{1}{x} dx + C.$$

5. 三角代換の式子.

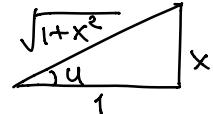
$$\text{解}: \int (x^2+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

- 利用 $(\arctan x)' = (1+x^2)^{-1}$

$$\text{取 } u = \arctan x \quad (x = \tan u) \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{\tan^2 u + 1}} = \int \cos u du = \sin u + C$$

$$= \sin(\arctan x) + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.$$



- 逐次積分法

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^3(1+\frac{1}{x^2})^{3/2}} = \int \frac{u^3 \cdot \frac{du}{u^2}}{(1+u^2)^{3/2}} = - \int \frac{u du}{(1+u^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}u = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(u^2+1)^{3/2}}{(1+u^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u^{3/2}} \quad du^2 = 2u du = d(u^2+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.$$

三角関数式

$$(1) \int f(\sin x) \cos x dx = \int f(\sin x) d\sin x$$

$$(2) \int f(\cos x) \sin x dx = - \int f(\cos x) d\cos x$$

$$(3) \int f(\tan x) \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int f(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx = \int f(\tan x) d\tan x.$$

$$(4) \int f(\cot x) \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int f(\cot x) \csc^2 x dx = - \int f(\cot x) d\cot x.$$

進阶

$$\int f(\tan x) dx = \int f(\tan x) \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \frac{d\tan x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \int \frac{f(\tan x)}{1+\tan^2 x} d\tan x.$$

$$f(u) \rightsquigarrow \frac{f(u)}{1+u^2}$$

$$\text{e.g. } I = \int \tan x dx$$

$$\text{解: } I = - \int \frac{d\cos x}{\cos x} = - |\ln|\cos x|| + C = |\ln|\sec x|| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} &= I = \int \frac{\tan x}{1+\tan^2 x} d \tan x = \int \frac{u}{1+u^2} du \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(u+u^2)}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+u^2| + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos^2 x| + C = \ln |\cos x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

应用: $\sin^n x$ 和 $\cos^n x$ 的积分.

$$\text{例 1: } I = \int \sin^3 x dx$$

两种方法:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{① 分部积分法} \quad I &= \int \sin x \cdot (1-\cos^2 x) dx = \int (\cos^2 x - 1) d \cos x \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{② 倍角公式} \quad \sin^3 x = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin^3 x &= \frac{1}{2} 2 \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x = \frac{1}{2} (1-\cos 2x) \sin x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cos 2x \cdot \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(\alpha+\beta) - \sin(\alpha-\beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} (\sin 3x - \sin x) = \frac{3}{4} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{3}{4} \cos x + \frac{1}{12} \cos 3x + C$$

$$\text{例 2: } I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cdot \cos x} \quad \leftarrow \text{此类问题一定可以化为有理分式, 求不定积分.}$$

• > 累积积分. 化为有理分式

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin^3 x (1-\sin^2 x)} \\
 &= \int \frac{du}{u^3 (1-u^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2u du}{u^4 (1-u^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dv}{v^2 (1-v)} \quad (v=u^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{待定系数法: } \frac{1}{v^2(1-v)} = \frac{A}{v^2} + \frac{C}{1-v} = \frac{A}{v} + \frac{B}{v^2} + \frac{C}{1-v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-v} = Av + B + C \cdot \frac{v^2}{1-v}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \Rightarrow B=1 \quad \cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow +\infty} \Rightarrow A=C=1$$

$$\cdot \lim_{v \rightarrow 1} \Rightarrow C=1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v^2} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right) dv \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{v}{1-v} \right| - \frac{1}{2v} + C = \dots$$

$$\cdot \text{另解: } I = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx \\ = \int \frac{dx}{\tan x \cdot \cos^2 x} + \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin^3 x} \\ = \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan x} + \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} + C$$

注: 还原

$$I = \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2}{\sin^3 x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^4 x + 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x \cos x} dx \\ = \int \tan x dx + \int \frac{2}{\tan x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1 \right) dx \\ = \int \tan x dx + \int \frac{1}{\tan x} dx + \int \cot x \cdot \boxed{\frac{dx}{\sin^2 x}} = -d \cot x \\ = -\ln |\cos x| + \ln |\sin x| - \frac{1}{2} \cot^2 x + C.$$

总结: 若分子上只有 dx , 则可以将某些东西化为 $du = (\dots)dx$.

特别部分: $\sin x, \cos x = R^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 次方.

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{A \cos^2 x + 2B \cos x \sin x + C \sin^2 x} \quad (A \neq 0)$$

直接转化为有理分式

$$I = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx}{A \cot^2 x + 2B \cot x + C} = - \int \frac{d \cot x}{A \cot^2 x + 2B \cot x + C} \\ = - \int \frac{dt}{At^2 + 2Bt + C} = - \frac{1}{A} \int \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{B}{A}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{A^2}(AC - B^2)}$$

$$\therefore t_0 = \frac{B}{A}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{A^2}(AC - B^2).$$

$$\textcircled{1} AC - B^2 > 0 : I = -\frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \arctan \frac{\cot x + t_0}{\sqrt{\beta}} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} AC - B^2 = 0 : I = \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{\cot x + t_0} + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} AC - B^2 < 0 : I = -\frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\beta}} \ln \left| \frac{\cot x + t_0 - \sqrt{-\beta}}{\cot x + t_0 + \sqrt{-\beta}} \right| + C$$

換元法2：代入法 (換元法の反向用法)

$$\text{即ち: } \int f(x) dx = \int f(x(t)) x'(t) dt$$

$$(dx = dx(x(t)) = x'(t) dt)$$

$$\text{例: } I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \quad \text{令 } x = a \tan t$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{dx}{a \sqrt{a^2 t^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\frac{a dt}{\cos^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\text{変数分離} \downarrow \quad dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt, 1 + \tan^2 t = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + C. \quad \text{ただし } \tan \text{ は } x \text{ の関数}.$$

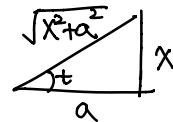
$$\tan \frac{t}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos t}{\sin t} \quad (\text{恒等式用式子})$$

$$\tan \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1 - \cos \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\sin \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \frac{1 + \sin t}{\cos t}$$

$$\therefore I = \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin t}{\cos t} \right| + C \quad (\tan t = \frac{x}{a})$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1 + x/\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a/\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} \right| + C$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{補足: } \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} &= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{ds \sin t}{1 - \sin^2 t} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sin t}{1 + \sin t} \right| + C \quad \text{→} \quad = \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{(1 + \sin t)^2} = \frac{\cos^2 t}{(1 + \sin t)^2} \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin t}{\cos t} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$例 1: I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} \quad (\text{之類: 同乘 } x)$$

$\because x = \tan t$ (左板第3題)

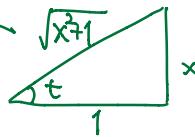
$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \cdot dt}{\tan t \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t}} = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} \quad \leftarrow t \text{ 被上方補充}.$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin t dt}{1 - \cos^2 t} = - \int \frac{d \cos t}{1 - \cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos t}{1 + \cos t} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos t} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x/\sqrt{x^2+1}}{1 + 1/\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + 1} \right| + C.$$



$$例 2: I = \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^n)} \quad (\text{之類: 上下同乘 } x^{n-1})$$

$\because x^n = t$ ($x = t^{1/n}$). 由 $\frac{dx}{dt} = nx^{n-1}$, $dt = nx^{n-1} dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\frac{1}{n} t^{1/n-1} dt}{t^{1/n}(1+t)} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left| \frac{t}{1+t} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \ln \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n + 1} \right| + C$$

$$例 3: I = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}.$$

$$\because x = \tan t, \text{ 令 } I = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C.$$

$$例 4: I = \int \sin^3 x dx,$$

$$\because t = \sin x \Rightarrow I = \int t^3 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} d(t^2). \quad \because v = t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{v dv}{\sqrt{1-v}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-(1-v)}{\sqrt{1-v}} dv = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v}} - \sqrt{1-v} \right) d(1-v)$$

$$= -(1-v)^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1-v)^{3/2} + C$$

$$(1-v)^{-1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1-u &= 1-t^2 = 1-\sin^2 x = \cos^2 x \\ \Rightarrow I &= -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

分部積分法.

公式 $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$. (沒有 C).

例: 有些積分不分部無法處理

$$I = \int x \cdot e^x dx$$

方法: 換元法. 令 $e^x = t$, $dx = d(\ln t) = \frac{1}{t} dt$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int t \cdot \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \ln t dt$$

($\ln t$ 不可微: $(t \ln t)' = \ln t + 1 \Rightarrow (t \ln t - t)' = \ln t$)

無法直接分部.

另法: $x dx = d(\frac{x^2}{2})$

$$I = \int e^x d(\frac{x^2}{2}) = \frac{x^2}{2} e^x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} de^x$$

$\rightarrow \int x^2 e^x dx$, 次數反而升高.

正解: $I = \int x de^x = xe^x - \int e^x dx$

$$= xe^x - e^x + C = (x-1)e^x + C.$$

Upshot 分部積分可以提高或降低某次項來求積分.

用分部積分分部 $\ln t$:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \ln t \cdot dt = t \ln t - \int t d(\ln t) \\ &= t \ln t - \int 1 \cdot dt = t \ln t - t. \end{aligned}$$

例: $I = \int x \sin x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int x d(-\cos x) = -x \cos x - \int (-\cos x) dx \\ &= -x \cos x + \sin x + C. \end{aligned}$$

例: $I = \int x \ln^2 x dx$ ← 根心: 用 upshot
 $\rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \text{ 为 } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0$.

找到↓后面的工作 → 次数在升.

另-次 → 次数在降.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln^2 x d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \ln^2 x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d(\ln^2 x) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln^2 x - \left(\frac{1}{2} x \cdot \ln x dx \right) \quad 1 \rightarrow x \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln^2 x - \left(\int \ln x d\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln^2 x - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d(\ln x) \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln^2 x - \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x + \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ \Rightarrow I &= \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln^2 x - \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

有时看似无法直接下手 (只给一个函数)

例: $I = \int \arctan x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \arctan x - \int x d(\arctan x) \\ &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

最麻烦的一种: 循环现象.

例: $I = \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$ 不断计算, 回到自己. 解方程.
 $= \frac{1}{a} \int \sin bx \cdot d(e^{ax})$
 $= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} d \sin bx$
 $= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \boxed{\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx}$
 (3) 例. $J = \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos bx - \frac{b}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) I = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos bx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \left(\frac{1}{a} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} \cos bx \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C .$$

$$\text{Bsp: } J = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + C .$$

1. $I = \int \frac{\ln \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} & \quad (\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \\ & \quad (\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ & = -\cot x \ln \cos x + \int \cot x d(\ln \cos x) \\ & = -\cot x \ln \cos x + \int (-1) \cdot dx \\ & = -\cot x \ln \cos x - x + C . \end{aligned}$$

2. $I = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} & = x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \int x d\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \int x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\ & = x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{a^2 - (a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\ & = x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx - \boxed{\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx} \quad \text{Bsp: 1.2. Fkt für } \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \\ & \quad \boxed{\int \frac{a^2 d(\frac{x}{a})}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}} . \quad a dx = a^2 d(\frac{x}{a}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

12): $I_n = \int \sin^n x dx$ Bsp:

$$= \int \sin^{n-1} x d(-\cos x) = -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + \int \cos x d(\sin^{n-1} x)$$

$$= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + \int \cos x (n-1) \cdot \sin^{n-2} x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \underbrace{\cos^2 x}_{1 - \sin^2 x} \sin^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (1 - \frac{1}{n}) I_{n-2}.$$

解法1: $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x}$ 理由: 寫成 $\frac{dx}{\sin^n x}$ 才有東西.

$$= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^n x} dx = I_{n-2} + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^n x} dx$$

$$= I_{n-2} + \int \cos x d\left(\frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{1-n}\right)$$

$$= I_{n-2} + \cos x \cdot \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{1-n} - \int \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{1-n} d(\cos x)$$

$$= I_{n-2} + \cos x \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{1-n} + \frac{1}{1-n} \boxed{\int \sin^{2-n} x dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{1-n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{2-n}{1-n} I_{n-2}.$$

解法2
平移

用微分方程

$$\int 2\sin x \cos x dx = \int 2\sin x ds \sin x = \sin^2 x + C_1$$

$$\int 2\sin x \cos x dx = - \int 2\cos x d \sin x = -\cos^2 x + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x + C_1 = -\cos^2 x + C_2 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 0. \quad (\times)$$

有理函数的积分

主要结论

① 多项式在实数域内分解为不高于二次因式的乘积.

↓ (即: 任何高于二次的因子一定能被继续分解).

② 真分式 (分子次数小于分子度)

- 可以分解为两种简单分式的线性组合

$$\frac{C}{(x-a)^k} \quad (k \geq 1), \quad \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (\text{分解为二者的前提是唯一})$$

③ 非真分式可以化为真分式

$$\text{eg. } \frac{x^2}{1-x} = \frac{x^2-1+1}{1-x} = -(1+x) + \frac{1}{1-x}$$

↗
 分式
 (互为倒数)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } I &= \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{1+x} dx \\ &= \int (x-1) dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \ln|1+x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

分母含一次

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } I &= \int \frac{2x^2+3x+2}{(x+1)(2x+1)^2} dx \quad \text{若 } \frac{C}{(x-a)^k}, \text{ 对于 } x+1: k=1 \\ &= \int \left(\frac{C_1}{x+1} + \frac{C_2}{2x+1} + \frac{C_3}{(2x+1)^2} \right) dx \quad \text{对于 } 2x+1: k=1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

待定系数法: ① 展开, 化简各带一次多项
② 利用极限.

(i) 同时 $x+1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1}$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{右式} = C_1, \text{ 左式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2+3x+2}{(2x+1)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

(ii) 同时 $(2x+1)^2, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}}$.

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{左式} = \frac{2x^2+3x+2}{x+1} \Big|_{x=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2}+2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow C_3 = 2.$$

(iii) 最后处理非最高次项 (消掉)

令 $x = 4$ 为待定值 或 令 $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

$$\rightarrow \text{令 } x=0, \text{ 左式} = 2, \text{ 右式} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \Rightarrow C_2 = -1$$

$$\text{或 同乘 } x, \text{ 令 } x \rightarrow +\infty, \frac{1}{x} = C_1 + \frac{1}{2}C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = -1.$$

$$\text{总之, } I = \int \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{2x+1} + \frac{2}{(2x+1)^2} \right) dx \\ = \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|2x+1| - \frac{1}{2x+1} + C.$$

分母有二次不可约式

$$\text{例: } I = \int \frac{-5x^2-4}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} dx$$

$$\text{分解: } \frac{-5x^2-4}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{C_1}{x-1} + \frac{M_1x+N_1}{x^2+2} + \frac{M_2x+N_2}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$\text{待定系数法: (i) 同乘 } x-1, \text{ 令 } x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = -1.$$

(ii) 同理: 二次式无根.

先相减, 再代入复数

简化于计算.

$$\text{相减相减: } \frac{-5x^2-4}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} + \frac{1}{x-1} \\ = \frac{-5x^2-4+(x^2+2)^2}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^4-x^2}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^2(x+1)}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M_1x+N_1}{x^2+2} + \frac{M_2x+N_2}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^2(x+1)}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$\text{同乘 } (x^2+2)^2, \text{ 令 } x \rightarrow i\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2 \cdot i\sqrt{2} + N_2 = -2 \cdot (i\sqrt{2} + 1) = -2\sqrt{2}i - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2 = N_2 = -2 \quad (\text{一次求两个})$$

(iii) 用 $\overline{\text{通分}} - \text{约分}$

$$\frac{x^2(x+1)}{(x^2+2)^2} + \frac{2x+2}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^3+x^2+2x+2}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x(x^2+2)+(x^2+2)}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x+1}{x^2+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_1 = N_1 = 1.$$

$$\text{总之, } I = \int \left(\frac{-1}{x-1} - \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2} + \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2)^2} \right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -|\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2}|\ln|x^2+2| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2)^2} dx \\
\text{其中 } \int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2)^2} dx &= \int \frac{x}{(x^2+2)^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x^2+2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{-1}{2(x^2+2)} + \int \frac{1}{(x^2+2)^2} dx \\
&\quad \uparrow \\
&\quad \text{先求 } \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2}, \text{ 再用分部积分法} \\
\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2} &= \frac{x}{x^2+2} + \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{x}{x^2+2} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2} - 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} \\
\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} &= \frac{x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

最终, $I = -|\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2}|\ln|x^2+2| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2(x^2+2)}$

$$+ \frac{x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

下一节再讲: $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+px+q)^n}$.

x^2+px+q 不完全平方, $\Delta = p^2 - 4q < 0$.

⇒ 高2方: $(x-x_0)^2 + a^2 = x^2+px+q$, $dx = d(x-x_0)$

原式转化为 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$ ($a > 0$).

计算 I_n 的两种方法.

(一) 直接计算, 分部降次

乘1后作分部积分.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{n-1} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \int x(1-n) \cdot (x^2+a^2)^{-n} \cdot 2x \cdot dx \\
&= \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) \int \frac{(x^2+a^2)-a^2}{(x^2+a^2)^n} dx \\
&= \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) I_{n-1} - 2(n-1) \cdot a^2 I_n.
\end{aligned}$$

分子要出现分母的形式

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{2a^2(n-1)} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} \leftarrow \text{不加C.}$$

回代 线性形式，再待定系数

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{Ax}{x^2+2} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2}$$

两边求导得 $\frac{1}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{A(x^2+2)-2x\cdot Ax}{(x^2+2)^2} + \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+2}$

$$= \frac{A}{x^2+2} - \frac{2Ax^2}{(x^2+2)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{x^2+2}$$
$$= \frac{(A+\lambda)(x^2+2)-2Ax^2}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda - A = 0, 2(A + \lambda) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = A = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} &= \frac{x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2} \\ &= \frac{x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

(二) 三角代换法。

在 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$ 中, 令 $x = a \tan t$

则 $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$.
 $\Rightarrow I_n = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t dt}{a^{2n} \sec^{2n} t} = \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \int \underbrace{\cos^{2n-2} t dt}_{\text{逐项公式求解}}$

应用: $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \cos^2 t dt$

一个难算的不定积分

例: $I = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}$

解法一: 分母因式分解 (高于2次入高元配方)

$$\begin{aligned}x^4+1 &= (x^4+2x^2+1)-2x^2 = (x^2+1)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2 \\ &= (x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1).\end{aligned}$$

⇒ 部分因式分解

$$\frac{1}{1+x^4} = \frac{M_1 x+N_1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{M_2 x+N_2}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}.$$

待定系数法 M_1, N_1, M_2, N_2 : 直接代入值

$$\begin{cases} x=0, \text{ 左式} = 1, \text{ 右式} = N_1 + N_2 \end{cases}$$

$\Im y$ 是整数

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ 左式} = 0, \text{ 右式} = M_1 + M_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=i, \text{ 左式} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 右式} = \frac{M_1 i + N_1}{\sqrt{2}i} + \frac{M_2 i + N_2}{-\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{(M_1 - M_2)i + (N_1 - N_2)}{\sqrt{2}i} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_1 - M_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, N_1 - N_2 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = N_2 = \frac{1}{2}, M_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, M_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x + 1) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x - 1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

解法二 = 待定系数法

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\uparrow \text{记忆: } \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

有理三角函数积分

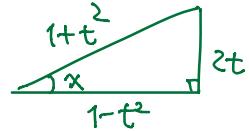
设 $I = \int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx$, R 分子分母均为元多项式

核心：万能代换 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$.

即把将其转化为有理积分（三角函数化为有理函数）.

万能代换有效的范围：

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x &= \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1-\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$dx = d(2 \arctan t) = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I &= \int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx \\ &= \int R\left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt. \end{aligned}$$

例1: $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$ (用万能公式)

令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则

$$I = \int \frac{1+t^2}{2t} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C.$$

方法二：同乘 $\sin x$

或利用半角公式：

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \ln|\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C. \end{aligned}$$

例2: (椭圆积分) $I = \int \frac{d\theta}{1-2r \cos \theta + r^2}$ ($0 \leq r < 1$)

万能代换 $t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int \frac{1}{1-2r \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + r^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2dt}{(1+r^2)(1+t^2) - 2r(1-t^2)} \\
&= \int \frac{2dt}{(1+r)^2 t^2 + (1-r)^2} = \frac{2}{(1+r)^2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \left(\frac{1-r}{1+r}\right)^2} \\
&= \frac{2}{(1+r)^2} \cdot \frac{1+r}{1-r} \arctan\left(\frac{1+r}{1-r} t\right) + C \\
&= \frac{2}{1-r^2} \arctan\left(\frac{1+r}{1-r} \tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

万能代换缺点：分子1+t²次数较高，计算复杂。

以下情况不用万能代换：

$$\textcircled{1} R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x), \quad \text{令 } t = \cos x$$

$$(d\int \sin x dx) dt \neq d(-\cos x) = -d(\cos x) \quad \text{特别例: } R(\cos x) \cdot \sin x$$

$$\textcircled{2} R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x), \quad \text{令 } t = \sin x \quad \text{特别例: } R(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{3} R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x), \quad \text{令 } t = \tan x. \quad \text{特别例: } R(\tan x)$$

例： $I = \int \frac{dx}{a+bt\tan x} \quad (b \neq 0)$ $dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = (1+\tan^2 x) dx = (1+t^2) dx$

$\text{令 } t = \tan x \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)(a+bt)}$

$\Rightarrow I = \int \left(\frac{Mt+N}{1+t^2} + \frac{c}{a+bt} \right) dt$

待定系数：(i) 同乘 $a+bt$, 令 $t \rightarrow -\frac{a}{b}$,

右式 = C, 左式 = $\frac{b^2}{b^2+a^2}$

(ii) 待定计算

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{(1+t^2)(a+bt)} - \frac{b^2}{b^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a+bt} = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)(a+bt)} \left(1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2+b^2} (1+t^2) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{(1+t^2)(a+bt)} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2+b^2} (a^2-b^2t^2) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{a-bt}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{Mt+N}{1+t^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \ln|a+bt| - \frac{b}{2(a^2+b^2)} \ln(1+t^2) + \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} \arctan t + C \\
 &= \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \ln \left| \frac{a+bt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right| + \frac{ax}{a^2+b^2} + C \\
 &= \frac{ax}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \ln|a\cos x + b\sin x| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

另解：設 $I = \int \frac{\cos x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int \frac{\cos x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx, \quad J = \int \frac{\sin x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx \\
 \Rightarrow I &= A \int \frac{-a\sin x + b\cos x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx + B \int \frac{a\cos x + b\sin x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx \\
 &= A \ln|a\cos x + b\sin x| + Bx + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Ab + Ba = 1, \quad -Aa + Bb = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{b}{a^2+b^2}, \quad B = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2}$$

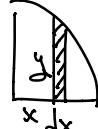
定积分

12个经典问题

例1: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos x dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x d(\sin x) = \int_0^1 t^n dt = \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

例2: 求圆 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ 的面积

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx, \quad \text{令 } x = R \sin t \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R \cos t \cdot R \cos t dt \\ &= 4R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = 4R^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = \pi R^2. \end{aligned}$$


例3: $f(x)$ 为周期函数, 定义在 \mathbb{R} 上. 证明: $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$

证明: $\int_a^{a+T} f = \int_a^0 f + \int_0^T f + \int_T^{a+T} f$

对于 $\int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx$ 作换元 $x = t + T$

$$x: T \rightarrow a+T, \quad t: 0 \rightarrow a$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(t+T) dt = \int_0^a f(t) dt = - \int_a^0 f(t) dt.$$

□

证: 若 f 为连续函数, 则由牛顿-莱布尼茨公式

$$\text{令 } F(a) = \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx, \quad \text{则 } F(a) = F(0) \quad (\text{或 } F(a) = \int_0^a f(x) dx)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(a) = f(a+T) - f(a) = 0 \quad (\text{f 为周期}).$$

例4: $I = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \sqrt{\alpha^2 + x^2} \cdot x \Big|_0^\alpha - \int_0^\alpha \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}} dx \\
 &= \sqrt{2}\alpha^2 - \int_0^\alpha \frac{x^2 + \alpha^2 - \alpha^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}} dx \\
 &= \sqrt{2}\alpha^2 - I + \int_0^\alpha \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}} dx \\
 \Rightarrow I &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\alpha^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}) \Big|_0^\alpha = \frac{\alpha^2}{2}(\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})).
 \end{aligned}$$

分子要有分母的形狀
again!

1245 (Wallis 公式 / 無理公式)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \\
 &\quad \uparrow \\
 &\sin^n x = \cos^n(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \\
 &dx = -d(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

分部積分 n 次

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x d(-\cos x) \\
 &= -\cos x \cdot \sin^{n-1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x d(\sin^{n-1} x) \\
 &= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cdot \cos^2 x dx \\
 &= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}, \quad I_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad I_1 = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-0)!!}{n!!}, & n \text{ 單數} \\ \frac{(n-0)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 雙數}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{應用: (1)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x - \cos^4 x dx = I_2 - I_4 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{16}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{35}.$$

$$1246: \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 偶数} \\ 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx, & n \text{ 奇数} \end{cases}$$

例题： f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有连续导函数， $f(0) = f(1) = 0$.

$$\text{证明：} \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx$$

从左侧入手分析：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= x f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x f'(x) dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 x f'(x) dx \quad (\text{不成立}) \end{aligned}$$

带有 $dx = d(x - \frac{1}{2})$ 的分析方法：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x - \frac{1}{2}) &= (x - \frac{1}{2}) f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2}) f'(x) dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2}) f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(x) dx - \int_0^1 x f'(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| &= \left| \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2}) f'(x) dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^1 |x - \frac{1}{2}| \cdot |f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx. \end{aligned}$$

对称性在积分计算中的应用。

在 $[a, b]$ 区间上， $x \mapsto a+b-x$

令 $g(x) = f(a+b-x)$, $g(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 关于 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 对称

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = f(a+b-x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} + \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x\right)\right)$$

若 f 为奇函数，则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

特别地，在 $[0, a]$ 上：

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx.$$

↔ 奇偶性的讨论:

f 在 $[0, a]$ 上, 关于 $(\frac{a}{2}, 0)$ 为奇函数,

$$\text{即 } \forall x \in [0, a], f(x) = -f(a-x).$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^a f(x) dx = 0.$$

f 在 $[0, a]$ 上, 关于 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 为偶函数,

$$\text{即 } \forall x \in [0, a], f(x) = f(a-x),$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) dx.$$

一个重要的等式, 即 f (不一定是偶函数)

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^a f(a-x) dx \quad \leftarrow \text{比较有用.}$$

不常用

$$\text{更一般版本: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (f(x) + f(a+b-x)) dx.$$

$$\text{例: } I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

希望是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的偶函数 / 奇函数

优先尝试证明:

$$f(\pi-x) = \frac{(\pi-x) \sin(\pi-x)}{1 + \cos^2(\pi-x)} = \frac{(\pi-x) \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \stackrel{?}{=} f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) + f(\pi-x) = \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\pi \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

例: f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上偶, 在 $[0, \pi]$ 关于 $\pi/2$ 对称,

$$\text{证明: } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+, I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \cos 2nx dx = 0$$

被积项 $f(x) \cdot \cos 2nx$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 偶

$$\Rightarrow I = 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nx dx$$

$$\text{其中 } \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nx dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\underbrace{f(x) \cos 2nx}_{-f(x)} + \underbrace{f(\pi-x) \cos 2n(\pi-x)}_{f(\pi-x)}) dx \\ = 0$$

其它答案写法: 作代换 $t = \pi - x$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nx dx = \int_{\pi}^0 f(\pi-t) \cos 2n(\pi-t) d(\pi-t)$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (-f(t)) \cos 2nt dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -I \Rightarrow I = 0.$$

例1: $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$

\rightarrow 直接代入 $1-x$, 分母不好分. 先换元: $x = \tan t$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \sec^2 t dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t) dt = \frac{1-\tan t}{1+\tan t}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t) + \ln(1+\tan(\frac{\pi}{4}-t)) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t + 1-\tan t) dt = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.$$

$$\text{因为 } \tan(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x.$$

例2: 证明: $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\tan^\alpha x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\cot^\alpha x} = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$\text{只证 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\tan^\alpha x} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\text{左边} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1+\tan^\alpha x} + \frac{1}{1+\cot^\alpha x} \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1+\tan^\alpha x} + \frac{\tan^\alpha x}{1+\tan^\alpha x} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

反常积分的敛散性

比较判别法

f, g 定义在 $[a, b]$ 上, 且 b 为奇点 (\bar{m} 且 $\bar{x} = b = \infty$)

$$|f(x)| \leq |g(x)|, \forall x \in [a, b]$$

则 $\int_a^b g$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f$ 收敛.

$$\int_a^b f \text{发散} \Rightarrow \int_a^b g \text{发散} \quad \Delta f \text{发散} \neq g \text{发散}.$$

例: 证明 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx$ 收敛

$$\text{中值-奇点为 } +\infty. \text{ 由 } \left| \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right| = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \forall x \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{另外反常积分 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

例: 证明 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛. 有办法让被积项 $\rightarrow \infty$ 的点.

0 是偶-奇点, 关键在处理 $\ln \sin x$.

利用 $0 < \sin x < x, \forall 0 < x < 1$, 有

$$|\ln \sin x| < |\ln x| \Rightarrow |\ln \sin x| \leq \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \text{ 收敛} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{解} \\ \text{舍解} \end{array} \right\}$$

实际上, $|\ln \sin x| > |\ln x|$

启示: 在 0 到 1 上, 很多不等式会反向, 一定要小心!

① 判别时要求每个积分有且仅有一个奇点.

$$\text{② 尺度} \begin{cases} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx & \begin{cases} 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时, 收敛,} \\ p \geq 1 \text{ 时, } \text{发散,} \end{cases} \\ \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx & \begin{cases} p > 1 \text{ 时, 收敛,} \\ p \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \text{发散.} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

正解: 先估计 $\ln \sin x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\ln x} = 1 \quad (\text{计算证明})$$

$x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\ln \sin x \sim \ln x$ (因为 $\sin x \sim x$) (利用洛必达法则)

存在 $C > 1$, 使得 $|\ln \sin x| \leq C |\ln x|, \forall x \in (0, 1]$.

用 $\ln x$ 与 $\frac{1}{x^\varepsilon}$ ($\varepsilon > 0$) 相比, 是无穷小量.

即 $\ln x = o\left(\frac{1}{x^\varepsilon}\right) (x \rightarrow 0^+), \varepsilon > 0$

也即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^\varepsilon}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\varepsilon \ln x = 0, \varepsilon > 0$.

细节: 一般情况取 $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$ 最稳.

取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4}$, $\exists x_0 \in (0, 1)$, $\forall x \in (0, x_0)$

成立: $|\ln x| < \frac{1}{x^{1/4}}, \forall x \in (0, x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \right| \leq \frac{C |\ln x|}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{C}{x^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{1/4}} = \frac{C}{x^{3/4}}.$$

由 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{3/4}} dx$ 收敛, 原式收敛.

若取 ε 较大, 此式会发散.

对参数分情况讨论

例 8.15 若反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx$ 收敛, 求 a, b 的取值范围.

【解】 ① 当 $a = b = 0$ 时, 反常积分为 $\int_0^{+\infty} 1 dx$, 发散;

② 当 $a = 0, b \neq 0$ 时, 反常积分为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{b} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty}$, 发散.

③ 当 $a \neq 0, b = 0$ 时, 反常积分为 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx$.

a. 若 $a > 0$, 则上述反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a}$, 收敛;

b. 若 $a < 0$, 则上述反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx$ 发散. 能再算一次

④ 当 $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ 时, 用两次分部积分法, 实现积分再现, 得

$$\int e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{-ax} \sin bx - \frac{a}{b^2} e^{-ax} \cos bx - \int \frac{a^2}{b^2} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx,$$

于是 $\int e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{-ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \sin bx - a \cos bx) + C$,

且 $\int_0^A e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{-aA}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \sin bA - a \cos bA) + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$.

a. 若 $a > 0$, 则 $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{e^{-aA}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \sin bA - a \cos bA) + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \right] = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$, 收敛;

b. 若 $a < 0$, 则 $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{e^{-aA}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \sin bA - a \cos bA) + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \right]$ 不存在, 发散.

综上所述, 只有 ③ 的 a 与 ④ 的 a 成立时, 反常积分收敛, 故当 $a > 0, b$ 任意时, 反常积分收敛.

例：讨论积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^{a-1}}{|y-1|^{a+b}} dy$ 的收敛性.

不能取，因为是奇点，共有3个 \uparrow 点：0, 1, $+\infty$.

转换：化为 $\int \frac{1}{x^p} dx$.

有 \uparrow 处让被积项 $\rightarrow \infty$ 的点.

记被积函数 = $f(y)$

$|f(y)|$ 在不 \uparrow 奇点有无限大.

① $y=0$ 处： $y \rightarrow 0^+$

$$|f(y)| \sim y^{a-1} \quad \int y^{a-1} \text{ 在 } 1-a < 1 \text{ 时 } \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow a > 0.$$

② $y=1$ 处： $y \rightarrow 1$

$$|f(y)| \sim \frac{1}{|y-1|^{\alpha+b}}, \quad \alpha+b < 1 \text{ 时 } \text{ 收敛}$$

③ $y \rightarrow +\infty$:

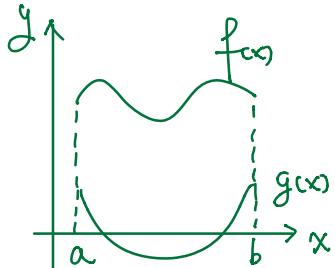
$$|f(y)| \sim \frac{1}{y^{b+1}} (y \rightarrow +\infty), \quad b > 0 \text{ 时 } \text{ 收敛}.$$

综上所述， $a > 0$ 且 $b > 0$ 且 $a+b < 1$ 时，收敛且绝对收敛

否则发散.

平面图形面积计算

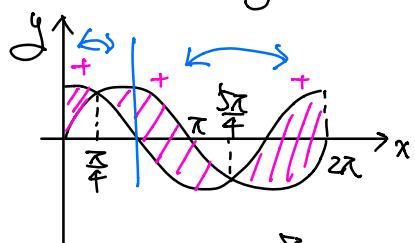
(\rightarrow 由 $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 所围面积)



$$S = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

由图意：分段计算每部分的积分。

例：求 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上 $y = \sin x$ 和 $y = \cos x$ 围成的面积



$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{5\pi}{4}}^{2\pi} (\cos x - \sin x) dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

注意： $S = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$

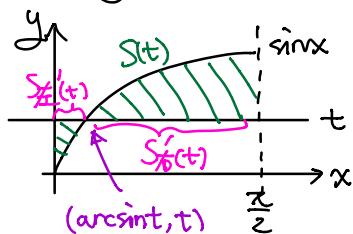
- 两边方程：利用 $a \sin x + b \cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \varphi)$ 辅助角公式

其中 $\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} |\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})| dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} |\sin t| dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt = 4\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

不用画图也可以做。

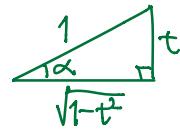
例： $S(t)$ 由 $y = \sin x$, $x = 0$, $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $y = t$ 围出面积



\rightarrow 求 $S(t)$ 的最大/最小值

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |t - \sin x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\arcsin t} (t - \sin x) dx + \int_{\arcsin t}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - t) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow S(t) &= t \arcsin t + \cos(\arcsin t) - 1 \\ &\quad + \cos(\arcsin t) - t\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin t\right) \\ &= 2t \arcsin t - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}t + 2\cos(\arcsin t)\end{aligned}$$



$$\because \alpha = \arcsin t, \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

$$= 2t \arcsin t - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}t + 2\sqrt{1-t^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow S'(t) &= 2 \arcsin t + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{-2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ &= 2 \arcsin t - \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

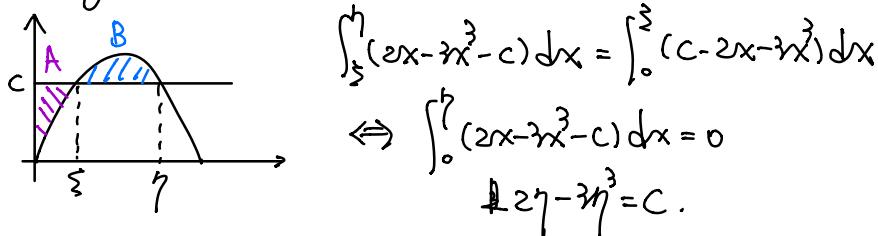
$$S'(t) = 0 \text{ 时 } t \text{ 是 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, S'(t) \text{ 在 } [0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}] \text{ 上递增, } S(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\text{最大值 } \max\{S(1), S(0)\}.$$

另解: $S'_c(t) = \arcsin t$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S'_{\bar{x}}(t) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin t\right) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S'(t) = 2 \arcsin t - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

例: $y=c$ 与 $y=2x-3x^3$ 交于第一象限. 何种 c 使 $A=B$?



(二) 变数替换下的面积

情况一: $y=y(x)$, $a=x \leq b$ 由 $x=x(t)$, $y=y(t)$ 得 $(\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$.

设 $y(x)$ 为表达式. \rightarrow $y=y(t(x))$

$$x \xrightarrow{t} y$$

\Rightarrow 需求找 $t(x)$ 作为 $x(t)$ 反函数 (只有单调的函数有反函数)

本质: 对 $\int_a^b y(x) dx$ 用换元法.

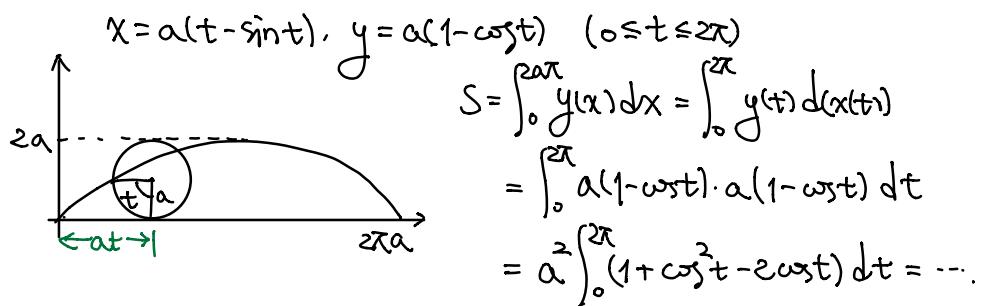
(i) 若 $x(t)$ 严格增, $x(\alpha) = a$, $x(\beta) = b$

$$S = \int_a^b y(x) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta y(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) dt \\ = \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)).$$

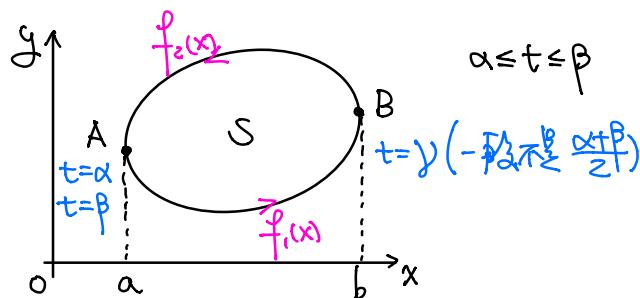
(ii) 若 $x(t)$ 严格减, $x(\alpha) = b$, $x(\beta) = a$.

$$S = \int_a^b y(x) dx = - \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)).$$

例1: 求旋轮线一拱与 x 轴包围的面积.



例2: 求由参数方程表示的封闭图形的面积.



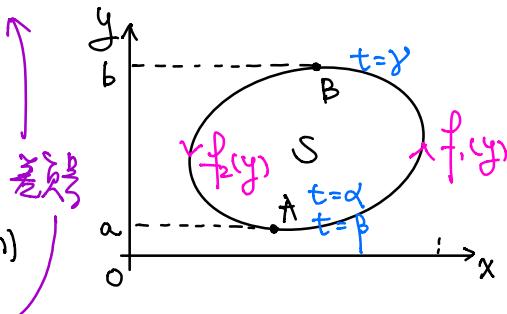
$$S = \int_a^b (f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx = - \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)) - \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)) \\ = \boxed{- \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t))}$$

$\downarrow x(t) \downarrow$ $\uparrow x(t) \uparrow$

类似地, y 轴版本:

$$S = \int_a^b (f_1(y) - f_2(y)) dy \\ = \int_\alpha^\beta x(t) d(y(t)) + \int_\beta^\alpha x(t) d(y(t))$$

\uparrow 差分



$$= \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(t) dy(t) \right] \quad \leftarrow$$

结论：上两式相加，除2，得

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x(t) dy(t) - y(t) dx(t))$$

有关于平行轴

一枝来克是平行的。

例：求 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 所围面积

参数方程 $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 用 } S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(t) dy(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x dy$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos t \cdot b \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= ab \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt = ab\pi$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 用 } S = - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y(t) dx(t) = - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y dx$$

$$\Rightarrow S = - \int_0^{2\pi} b \sin t \cdot a (-\sin t) dt = ab\pi$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 用 } S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x dy - y dx$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} (2 \cdot ab\pi) = ab\pi.$$

例：求 Descartes 曲线 $x^3 + y^3 = xy$ 在第一象限的面积

重要：多项式形式如何处理？

$$y = tx, \quad t = \sqrt[n]{\text{原点连线斜率}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + t^3 x^3 = t x^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{左右相差一次，可消 } x^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1+t^3) = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{t}{1+t^3}, \quad y = \frac{t^2}{1+t^3}. \quad (0 \leq t \leq +\infty)$$

若左右次数相差较大，设 $y = t x^n (n > 2)$.

$$\Rightarrow x'(t) = \frac{1-2t^3}{(1+t^3)^2}, \quad y'(t) = \frac{2t-t^4}{(1+t^3)^2}.$$

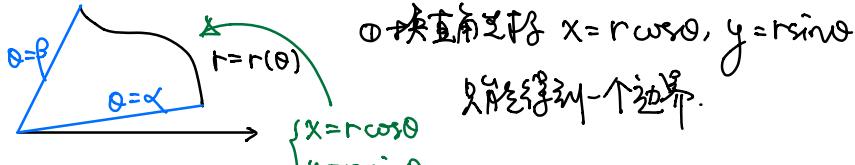
$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x dy - y dx = \dots$$

虚假的广义积分（后面有理分式，而不是积分）。

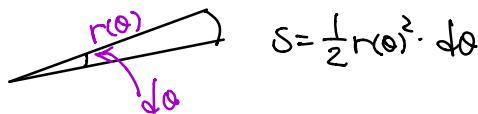
(三) 极坐标下的面积

定理 设曲线极坐标方程是 $r = r(\theta)$, $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$,

求该曲线与 $\theta = \alpha$, $\theta = \beta$ 所围面积



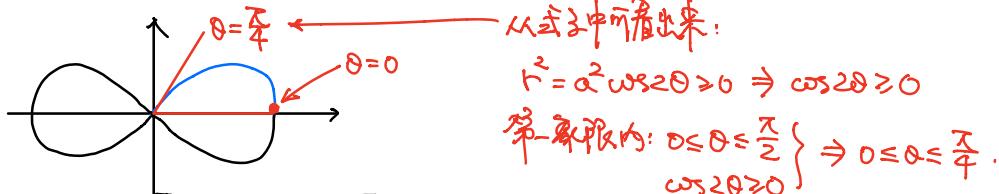
② 用x和y方法: 分割成小圆弧



弧长: $r(\theta) \cdot d\theta \rightarrow \text{近似}(以弧度制}) S = \frac{1}{2} r(\theta) \cdot r(\theta) \cdot d\theta$

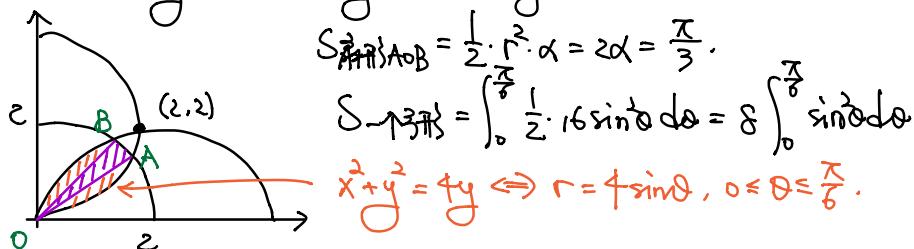
$$\text{结论: } S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\theta) d\theta.$$

例: 求半径为 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ 所围的面积



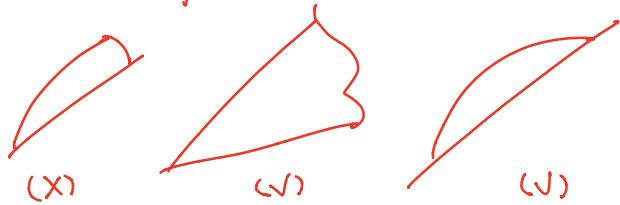
$$S = 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ = a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2\theta d(2\theta) = a^2.$$

例: 求三个圆 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, $(x-2)^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, $x^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 4$ 所围面积



$$\Rightarrow S_{\text{曲面}} = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3},$$
$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{5}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}.$$

△ 必须有一侧边界是直线

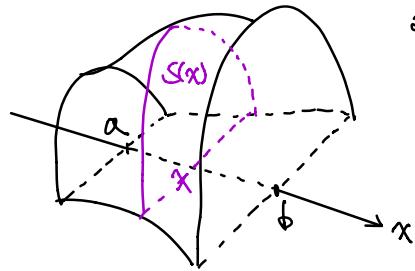


旋转体的体积

(一) 一般体积公式

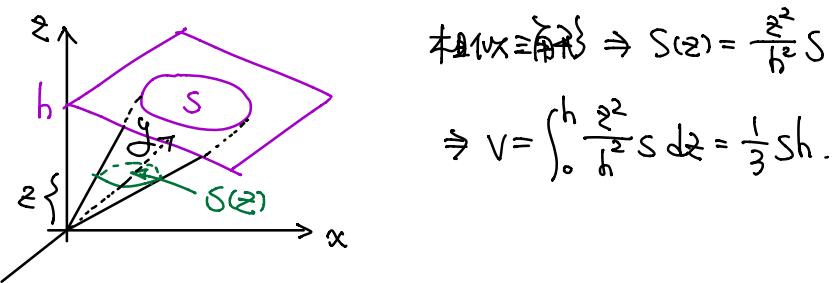
设 一个几何体夹在空间里于两个平面 $x=a$ 及 $x=b$ 之间 ($a < b$).

对于每个 $x \in [a, b]$, 用平面 $X=x$ 截取, 截面面积 $S(x)$.



$$\Rightarrow V = \int_a^b S(x) dx.$$

例: 求底面积为 S , 高为 h 的圆锥体体积.



例: 求 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ 的体积 ($a, b, c > 0$).

用平行于 XOY 的平面 $Z=z$, $-c \leq z \leq c$ 截成椎体.

截面为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2(1-\frac{z^2}{c^2})} + \frac{y^2}{b^2(1-\frac{z^2}{c^2})} \leq 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow S(z) = \pi ab(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2})$$

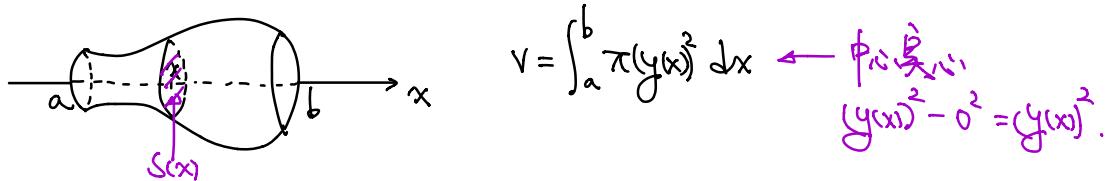
$$\Rightarrow V = \int_{-c}^c \pi ab(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}) dz = \pi ab \int_0^c (1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}) dz$$

$$= 2\pi ab(c - \frac{c^3}{3c^2}) = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc.$$

(二) 旋转体的体积

设 由曲边梯形 $\{(x, y) | a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq y(x)\}$

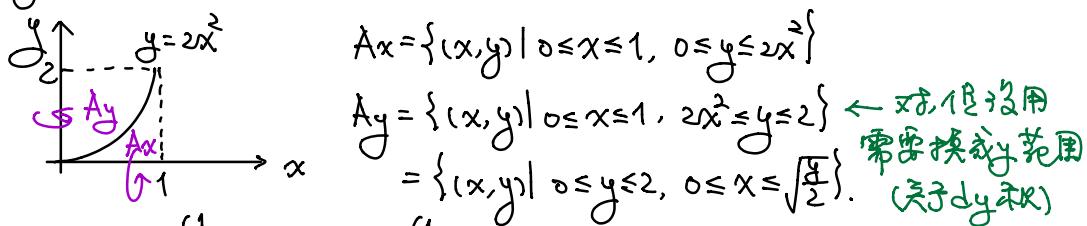
围绕 x 轴旋转 - 得到一个立体。



注：若中心是圆心的话， $S(x)$ 为圆环算

$$\Rightarrow S(x) = \pi(y_2^2 - y_1^2), \quad (y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x)).$$

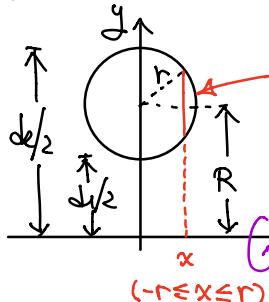
例： $y = 2x^2$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) 两个曲边梯形



$$\Rightarrow V_x = \int_0^1 \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 4x^4 dx = \frac{4}{5}\pi.$$

$$V_y = \int_0^2 \pi x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^2 \frac{y}{2} dy = \pi.$$

例：求一个球的圆柱体体积，内直径 d_1 , 外直径 d_2 .



若 $-r \leq x \leq r$,

$x = x$ 生成的面为圆环

外半径 $R + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$

内半径 $R - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S(x) &= \pi(R + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2})^2 - \pi(R - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2})^2 \\ &= 4\pi R \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \int_{-r}^r 4\pi R \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx = 8\pi R \int_0^r \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx$$

$\frac{1}{4}\pi^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$

其中 $R = \frac{1}{2}d_1 + \frac{1}{4}d_2$, $r = \frac{d_2}{4} - \frac{d_1}{4}$.

3.2: Guldin 定理: $V = \text{小面积} \times \text{周长} = \pi r^2 \cdot 2\pi R$.

(不能自己用).

平面图形围绕不穿过的内部的轴

该轴的体积 = 面积 \times $\overset{\text{↑}}{\text{形心到轴的距离}}$ 的周长
图形的重心

二重积分

(一) 一般区域上 f 的二重积分

f 在 D 上可积, D 由 x 表示成 x 型区域

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x), a \leq x \leq b\}$$

关于 x
 ↗ ↘

对每个固定 x, $\varphi(x) = \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$ 存在.

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

同理, 若 D 由 y 表示为 y 型区域

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x_1(y) \leq x \leq x_2(y), c \leq y \leq d\}$$

关于 y
 ↗ ↘

对每个固定 y, $\varphi(y) = \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$ 存在.

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx.$$

一般区域: 分解为 x 与 y 型区域的并.

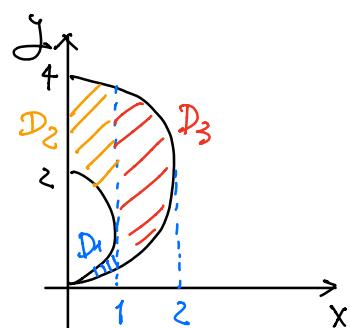
从方便计算为原则, 决定积分顺序.

例: $D = \{(x, y) \mid 2y \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4y, x \geq 0\}$

① 表示为 x 型:

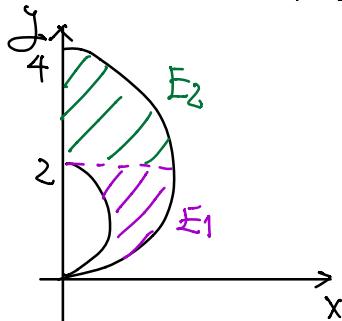
$$D_1 = \{2 - \sqrt{4-x^2} \leq y \leq 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

$$D_2 = \{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq 2 + \sqrt{4-x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$



$$D_3 = \{2 - \sqrt{4-x^2} \leq y \leq 2 + \sqrt{4-x^2}, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3.$$



④ 表示为 y 型:

$$E_1 = \{\sqrt{4y-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4y-y^2}, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$$

$$E_2 = \{0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{4y-y^2}, 2 \leq y \leq 4\}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 \cup E_2 = D.$$

注: 当 $f(x, y)$ 中含有 $x^2 + y^2$ 项
或 D 的边界表达式中含有 $x^2 + y^2$ 项.

则 可利用 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$

转化为极坐标下二重积分.

然后关于 r 和 θ 作二次积分分步求解.

例: 将上题的 D 分解成 r 型区域和 θ 型区域.

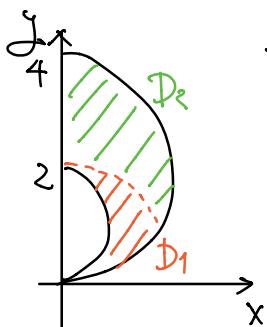
在极坐标系中, D 的边界

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 2r \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow r = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 4r \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow r = 4 \sin \theta$$

$$x = 0 \Leftrightarrow r \cos \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

表示为 r 型区域:



$$\Rightarrow D_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq 2 \\ \arcsin \frac{r}{4} \leq \theta \leq \arcsin \frac{r}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$D_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \leq r \leq 4 \\ \arcsin \frac{r}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2.$$

表示为θ型区域: $\mathcal{D} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ r \sin \theta \leq r \leq r \cos \theta \end{cases}$

例: 求 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{\mathcal{D}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$.

Key 长方形被适当积分

但区域不是圆, 用夹逼

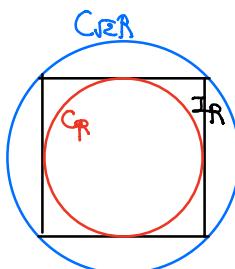
△不要设区域方程与底板及坐标轴

会变得不真.

记 $I_R = \iint_{|x|=R, |y|=R} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$

$C_R = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow C_R &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^2 e^{-r^2} \cdot (r dr) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 e^{-r^2} dr = \pi \int_0^{R^2} t e^{-t} dt \\ &= \pi(1 - e^{-R^2} - R^2 e^{-R^2}) \rightarrow \pi \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty) \end{aligned}$$



同理 $C_{2R} = \pi(1 - e^{-2R^2} - 2R^2 e^{-2R^2}) \rightarrow \pi \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty)$

利用 $C_R \leq I_R \leq C_{2R}$ 夹逼, 得到 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} I_R = \pi$.

例: 下极坐标转换, 求

$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$
化成定积分, 其中

$\mathcal{D} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1\}$.

令 $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi$.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy &= \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(r) \cdot r dr d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(r) r dr + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arccos \frac{1}{r} \right) f(r) r dr \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^2 f(r) r dr - \int_1^2 \arcsin \frac{1}{f} f(r) \cdot r dr \quad \square$$

(=) 二重积分的变量替换

第一极坐标化：

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi \Rightarrow dx dy = r dr d\varphi$$

例：求曲线 $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ 所围面积.

应用广义极坐标替换

$$x = a p \cos \theta, y = b p \sin \theta.$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = ab p, \quad \theta \Leftrightarrow p^2 = \cos 2\theta \quad (\text{双解})$$

→ 变换分析学注：

$$\text{对于变量替换 } \begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v), \quad (u,v) \in D' \end{cases}$$

$$\text{应满足行列式 } J = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

在 D' 内无零点，即 $J \neq 0, \forall (u,v)$.

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u,v), y(u,v)) \cdot J \cdot du dv$$

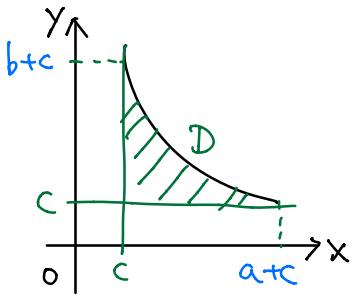
$$\text{例如 } S = \iint_D dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 \cos 2\theta}} ab p dp = ab.$$

$$\text{例：求 } \iint_D \left(\sqrt{\frac{x-c}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y-c}{b}} \right) dx dy. \quad \leftarrow \text{本例想法：}$$

其中 D 由 $x=c, y=c$ 为界

万物都可极坐标化

$$\text{曲线 } \sqrt{\frac{x-c}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y-c}{b}} = 1 \text{ 为圆 } (a,b,c>0).$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{令 } x = c + a\rho \cos^4 \theta, \quad y = c + b\rho \sin^4 \theta \\ & \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x-c}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y-c}{b}} = \sqrt{\rho} \cdot \cos^2 \theta + \sqrt{\rho} \cdot \sin^2 \theta = \sqrt{\rho} \\ & J = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos^4 \theta & b \sin^4 \theta \\ -4a\rho \cos^3 \theta \cdot \sin \theta & 4b\rho \sin^3 \theta \cdot \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} \\ & = 4ab\rho \cos^3 \theta \sin^3 \theta. \end{aligned}$$

积分区域化为 $\{0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1\}$.

$$\text{于是} \iint_D (\sqrt{\frac{x-c}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y-c}{b}}) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 4ab\rho \cos^3 \theta \sin^3 \theta \sqrt{\rho} d\rho = \frac{2}{15} ab.$$

不需要的记号：- 直角坐标系，才义域直接变换

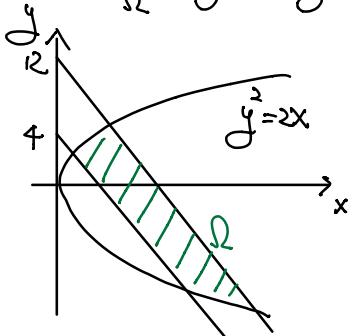
$$x = \frac{1}{a}(c + r^{\frac{1}{p}} \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta), \quad y = \frac{1}{b}(d + r^{\frac{1}{p}} \sin^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta)$$

能令 $(ax-c)^{\frac{1}{p}} + (by-d)^{\frac{1}{p}} = r$.

但其中 r, θ 不再有通常的几何意义.

(所以不要对着图象当然地写变换区域).

例. 求 $I = \iint_{\Omega} (x+y) dx dy$, 其中 Ω 由 $y^2 = 2x$, $x+y=4$, $x+y=12$ 围成.



作变换 $u = x+y, v = y$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} u+x \\ u+v \end{cases} : \begin{cases} 4 \leq u \leq 12 \\ -1 - \sqrt{2u+1} \leq v \leq -1 + \sqrt{2u+1}. \end{cases}$$

且 $J = 1$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_4^{12} u du \int_{-1-\sqrt{2u+1}}^{-1+\sqrt{2u+1}} dv \\ &= \int_4^{12} 2u\sqrt{2u+1} du \quad (\sqrt{2u+1} = t) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_3^5 (t^2 - 1)t^2 dt = \frac{8156}{15}.$$

Last Tip 奇偶性和平分区域的奇偶性可用来简化计算.

① D 关于 x 轴对称 + 关于 y 偶/偶

$$* f(x, y) = -f(-x, -y) \Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 0 \quad \text{关于 } y \text{ 偶.}$$

$$* f(x, y) = f(-x, -y)$$

取半边 D

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D \cap \{y \geq 0\}} f(x, y) dx dy \quad \text{关于 } y \text{ 偶}$$

② D 关于 y 轴对称 + 关于 x 偶/偶

$$* f(x, y) = -f(-x, -y) \Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 0. \quad \text{关于 } x \text{ 偶}$$

$$* f(x, y) = f(-x, -y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D \cap \{x \geq 0\}} f(x, y) dx dy \quad \text{关于 } x \text{ 偶}$$

③ D 关于 (0, 0) 中心对称

$$* f(x, y) = -f(-x, -y) \Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 0 \quad \text{两例相反}$$

$$* f(x, y) = f(-x, -y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D^+} f(x, y) dx dy \quad \text{两例相反}$$

D^+ 为 D 在第一象限部分.

多元函数极限

求多元函数极限的常用方法：

1. 利用函数连续性 + 极限运算法则
2. 不等式放缩或夹逼定理 ← 一般是夹0和某个趋于0的式子。
3. 利用变量替换 → 化为已知极限。

e.g. 令三角形： $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t}{t} = 1,$ } 此处只与 x 和 y 有关
令指数形： $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^t = e.$

4. 初等变形：分子有理化、分母有理化、对数换底数等。

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^3+y^3)}{x^2+y^2}$$

 (-) = 重极限(若存在)的计算

例1：求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2}$ ← 分子>分母 \Rightarrow 极限=0.

基本方法：预期极限为0时，

极坐标代换 → 化为有界量×无穷小量。

令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta.$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta) = 0.$$

无论 θ 如何， $r \rightarrow 0$ 而 \bar{r} .

\Rightarrow 二元化一元。

例2：求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^3+y^3)}{x^2+y^2}.$

错误解法： $\sin(x^3+y^3) \sim x^3+y^3, (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0).$

此处是正确的，但不能对所有二元极限如此操作！

修正方法：Taylor 展开 ($-\infty, 2 \times x^3+y^3$)

$$\sin(x^3+y^3) = x^3+y^3 + o(|x|^3+|y|^3) \quad (|x|+|y| \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+y^3 + o(|x|^3+|y|^3)}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} = 0.$$

易法：不等式方法。经典方法： $\sin(\dots)$ 都用这个代入。

$$|\sin(x^3+y^3)| \leq |x|^3 + |y|^3 \leq (|x|+|y|)(x^2+y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x^2+y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} = 0.$$

例3：求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$, 其中 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ y, & x=0, y \neq 0 \end{cases}$

解法二：

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \left| \frac{\sin xy}{x} \right| \leq |y|, & x \neq 0 \\ |y|, & x=0 \text{ 且 } y \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |f(x,y)| \leq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |y| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0.$$

若上下不一致，则取最大值0.

例4：求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2+y^2)^{xy}$.

先求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} xy \ln(x^2+y^2)$:

$$\text{放缩法} \quad |xy \ln(x^2+y^2)| \leq r^2 \ln r^2 \quad (r \rightarrow 0^+), \quad r^2 = x^2+y^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} xy \ln(x^2+y^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} = e^0 = 1.$$

例5：求 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty,+\infty)} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$ 底数极限不一定存在！

check: $x^2 \ln \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)$ 不一定存在。

使用夹逼方法：

$$\text{设 } x>0, y>0 \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right)^{x^2} \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) = 0.$$

(=) 二重极限

核心命题 二重极限存在: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = A$

(1) $y \neq y_0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y)$ 存在,

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) = A$$

(2) $x \neq x_0$ 时, $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y)$ 存在,

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) = A.$$

解释: ① 二重极限存在 + 二重极限存在

⇒ 二重极限 = 二重极限

② 一般情况下, 两者无必然联系

e.g. 二重极限存在 $\begin{cases} \text{两个二重极限均不存在} \\ \text{且仅有其中一个存在} \end{cases}$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{y}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{满足 } \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = 0$$

但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)$ 不存在.

e.g. 二重极限不存在 $\begin{cases} \text{两个二重极限存在且相等} \\ \text{且仅有其中一个存在} \end{cases}$



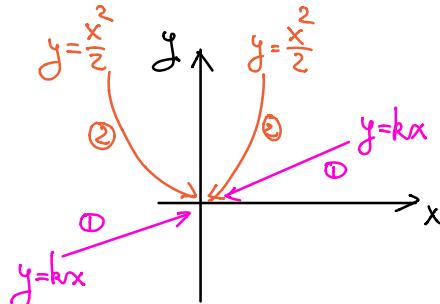
$$\begin{aligned} & f(x,y) = \frac{y}{x}, \quad x \neq 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y), \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在} \\ \text{且} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(三) 证明重极限不存在的方法

方案一：找两种牛顿法的途径方式（使得在两种方式下极限不同）。

$$\text{例: } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x^2 \leq |y| \text{ 或 } y=0 \\ 1, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 由 } y=kx: (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y=kx) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$



$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 由 } y = \frac{x^2}{2}: (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0 \\ 1, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad (\text{否则不能有 } x^2 \leq |y| = \frac{x^2}{2}) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y=\frac{x^2}{2}) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 1.$$

由①②，重极限不存在。

方案二：证明两个累次极限存在但不相等

（如果两个二次重极限存在 + = 重极限存在，

由命题，两个极限应相等，矛盾）。

$$\text{例: } f(x,y) = \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 1, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = -1 \quad \text{所以重极限不存在。}$$

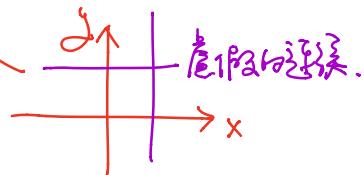
多元函数的连续性

连续性定义

如果 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$, 则称 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续.

△ $f(x, y)$ 对 x 和 y 分别都连续 $\Rightarrow f(x, y)$ 对 (x, y) 连续.

e.g. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$



在全平面分别对 x 和 y 都连续.

但 f 为二元函数, 在原点不连续.

例: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ y, & x = 0. \end{cases}$

证明 $f(x, y)$ 在 x 轴上连续.

证明: $f(x, y)$ 在 x 轴上连续为 $xy > -1$

且 $f(x, y)$ 在 $x \neq 0$ 处连续.

又需证 $f(x, y)$ 作为二元函数在 y 轴上各点连续.

① 在 $(0, 0)$: $f(0, 0) = 0$, 而 $x \neq 0$ 时

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x} = \begin{cases} 0, & y = 0 \\ y \ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}}, & y \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又由 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_1 > 0, \forall 0 < |x| < \delta_1, 0 < |y| < \delta_1,$

$$\left| \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x} \right| \leq |y| \left| \ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} \right| \leq |y|.$$

只要 $|x| < \delta_1, |y| < \delta_1$, 则在 $x=0$ 时 $x \neq 0$ 时

$$|f(x, y)| \leq |y|.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0).$$

② 在 $(0, y_0)$, $y_0 \neq 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } |f(x,y) - f(0,y_0)| &= |y \ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} - y_0| \\ &= |y(\ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} - 1) + (y - y_0)| \\ &\leq |y| |\ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} - 1| + |y - y_0|. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } |f(x,y) - f(0,y_0)| = |y - y_0|.$$

综上 $y_0 \neq 0$ 时

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,y_0)} \ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} = 1,$$

综上所述得证

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,y_0)} (f(x,y) - f(0,y_0)) = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow f(x,y)$ 在 $(0, y_0)$ 处连续, 从而在其定义域上连续.

反证法:

$f(x,y)$ 对 x 和 y 分别连续 + $f(x,y)$ 关于 x 或 y 单调

$\Rightarrow f(x,y)$ 关于 (x,y) 作为二元函数连续.

偏导数

(一) 偏导数的定义

二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处的偏导数

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\text{类似地有 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

例：求 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} y \ln(x^2 + y^2), & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的偏导数。

$$\frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0, \quad \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \ln(\Delta y)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f_x(0, 0) = 0, \quad f_y(0, 0) \text{ 不存在。}$$

多元函数偏导数来自一元版本 \leadsto 所有一元运算法则均适用。

e.g. 四则运算及链式法则。

(二) 偏导数与连续

\triangle 一元函数： $\frac{\text{增量}}{\text{自变量}} \not\Rightarrow \text{连续}$

二元函数：在某点 f_x, f_y 均存在 $\not\Rightarrow$ 连续

反例： $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & xy \neq 0 \\ 0, & xy = 0 \end{cases}$ 甚至不存在极限
 $\Rightarrow f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$, 但 f 在 $(0, 0)$ 不连续。

连续性判别法

$f(x, y)$ 在两个偏导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 邻域内存在且有界

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 连续

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } \Delta f &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= (f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)) + (f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)) \end{aligned}$$

利用一元函数中值定理

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y$$

$(0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1)$

f_x, f_y 在 (x_0, y_0) 邻域内有界 $\Rightarrow \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \Delta f = 0$.

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处二元连续.

具体操作方法

6. 偏导数的连续性

对于 $z = f(x, y)$, 讨论其在某特殊点 (x_0, y_0) (比如二元分段函数的分段点) 处偏导数是否连续, 是考研的重点, 其步骤为:

- ①用定义法求 $f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0)$;
- ②用公式法求 $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$;
- ③计算 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f'_x(x, y), \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f'_y(x, y)$.

看 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f'_x(x, y) = f'_x(x_0, y_0), \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f'_y(x, y) = f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 是否成立. 若成立, 则 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的偏导数是连续的.

高阶偏导数

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}.$$

需要知道 f_{xy} 与 f_{yx} 不总是相等, 具体条件不须知道.

全微分

(一) 全微分的定义与基本性质

5. 可微

先看一个引例。如图 1-11-10 所示，设矩形的长和宽分别为 x 和 y ，则此矩形的面积 $S = xy$ 。

若 x, y 分别增长 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ ，则该矩形面积的增量为

$$\Delta S = (x + \Delta x)(y + \Delta y) - xy = y\Delta x + x\Delta y + \Delta x\Delta y.$$

上式右端由两部分组成：一部分是 $y\Delta x + x\Delta y$ ，它是关于 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 的线性函数；另一部分是 $\Delta x\Delta y$ ，因为

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \leqslant \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}{2} = 0,$$

Δy	$x\Delta y$	$\Delta x\Delta y$
y	$S = xy$	$y\Delta x$
	x	Δx

图 1-11-10

$$S = xy$$

所以当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$ 时， $\Delta x\Delta y$ 是比 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ 高阶的无穷小量，即 $\Delta S = (x + \Delta x)(y + \Delta y) - xy$

$$\Delta S = y\Delta x + x\Delta y + o(\rho) (\rho \rightarrow 0).$$

$y\Delta x + x\Delta y$ 是 ΔS 的主要部分， $o(\rho)$ 是误差，

$$\Delta S \approx y\Delta x + x\Delta y.$$

称 $y\Delta x + x\Delta y$ 为函数 $S = xy$ 在点 (x, y) 处的全微分。

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cancel{xy}(y + \Delta y) + 2x \cdot \cancel{\Delta x}(y + \Delta y) \\ &= 2xy \cdot \Delta x \end{aligned}$$

设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 某邻域上有定义。如果

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(r) \quad \text{例: } e^{\frac{1}{r}} \text{ 不可微} \\ &\uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &\text{仅与 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 有关} \quad \text{而与 } \Delta x, \Delta y \text{ 无关的系数} \quad r^2 = (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 \end{aligned}$$

叫 f 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微，且 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 为全微分。

$$\text{记作 } dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y = Adx + Bdy$$

可微 = 在该点附近， $f(x, y)$ 被 Δx 与 Δy 的线性函数近似代替

f 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微 \Rightarrow 在 (x_0, y_0) 附近邻域内有

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{\text{线性}}$$

$$\text{其中 } A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0), \quad B = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0)$$

最终版本: $\Delta z = f_x \Delta x + f_y \Delta y$
 或 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y.$

例: 求 $A = \sqrt{1 - (1.004)^2 + (1.994)^2}$ 的近似值

$$取 z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2}, x_0 = 1, y_0 = 2$$

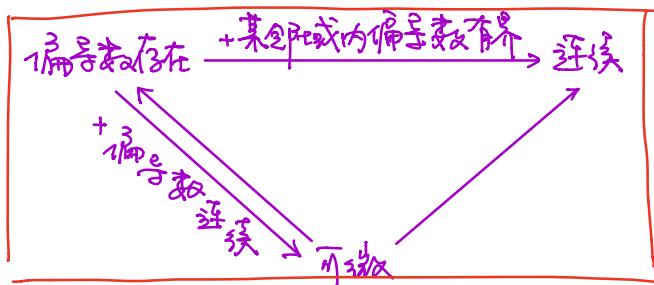
$$\Delta x = 0.004, \Delta y = -0.006.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 2) = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2) = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow A = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \approx f(1, 2) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (0.004) + 1 \cdot (-0.006) = 1.992.$$

(二) 连续、偏导数存在与可微

定义: 只要一个变量
函数: 所有变量同
时变一点



由此得: 记用不连续的常用方法:

- (1) 记 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处至少有一个偏导数不存在 \leftarrow 使用
- (2) 记 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 不连续
- (3) 从定义出发, 记 $\Delta f - f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x - f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y \neq o(r)$.
其中 $r^2 = (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2$.

例: $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$. 证明: (1) f 在 $(0, 0)$ 不连续

(2) $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$ 都不存在

(3) $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 不可微.

$$(1) (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0), |\Delta f| = |\Delta x|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot |\Delta y|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{定义: } \Delta f = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} (f(0, 0) + \Delta f) = 0 = f(0, 0)$$

(2) 按定义(而非按求导法则)计算:

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0.$$

用第(3)条.
比较 $o(r)$.

$$(3) \Delta f - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y = |\Delta x|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot |\Delta y|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{且 } \Delta x = \Delta y \rightarrow 0, \text{ 但}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{r} = \frac{|\Delta x|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot |\Delta y|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$$

所以上式 $\neq o(r)$, f 在 $(0, 0)$ 不可微.

例: 利用上述第(1)(3)条:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\text{例 13.7} \quad \text{已知函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

证明 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处偏导数不连续, 但 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

【证】 易知 $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} = 0$, $f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \Delta y \cdot \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta y)^2} = 0$, 故

$f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处偏导数存在, 从而

$$f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

因为 $\lim_{\substack{y=x \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f'_x(x, y)$ 和 $\lim_{\substack{x=0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_y(x, y)$ 都不存在, 故 $f(x, y)$ 的两个偏导数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处均不连续.

又由 $\Delta f = [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \cdot \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$, $f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0$, 故在点 $(0, 0)$ 处, 当 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{\Delta f - [f'_x(0, 0) \cdot \Delta x + f'_y(0, 0) \cdot \Delta y]}{\rho} = \rho \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} \rightarrow 0$,

所以, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 且 $df(0, 0) = 0$. **①** \Rightarrow **②** **③** 用在这里

例：再用第(3)条解题：

例 13.8 二元函数 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处可微的一个充分条件是 (C).

- (A) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} [f(x,y) - f(0,0)] = 0$ ← 离谱

(B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$, 且 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0$ ← 需偏导数连续 (看三角图)

(C) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$ ← r \Rightarrow 分子 = o(r)

(D) $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} [f'_x(\alpha, 0) - f'_x(0,0)] = 0$, 且 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [f'_y(0, y) - f'_y(0,0)] = 0$ ←
 和 $x \rightarrow 0$ 的 α 不同.

之前的△: 关于 x, y 分别连续
 推不出 二元连续.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{偏導數存在: } & \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_x(\Delta x, \Delta y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_x(0,0) \right) = 0 \\ & \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_y(\Delta x, \Delta y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_y(0,0) \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

三个容易出现的误解

(1) $f(x,y)$ 在某点邻域内存在偏导数
但在该点不一定连续, 从而不一定可微.

(2) $f(x, y)$ 在某点连续，
但是偏导数不一定存在，从而不一定可微。

③ $f(x,y)$ 在某点可微分，
但在该点偏导数不一定连续.

链式法则

1. 链式求导规则

(1) 复合函数的中间变量均为一元函数的情形. 复合结构图如图 1-11-11 所示.

设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = \varphi(t)$, $v = \psi(t)$, 则 $z = f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]$, 且 $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt}$.

建议写箭头

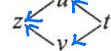


图 1-11-11

(2) 复合函数的中间变量均为多元函数的情形. 复合结构图如图 1-11-12 所示.

设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = \varphi(x, y)$, $v = \psi(x, y)$, 则 $z = f[\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)]$, 且

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

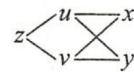


图 1-11-12

(3) 复合函数的中间变量既有一元函数, 又有多元函数的情形. 复合结构图如图 1-11-13 所示.

图 1-11-13 所示.

设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = \varphi(x, y)$, $v = \psi(y)$, 则 $z = f[\varphi(x, y), \psi(y)]$, 且

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

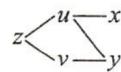


图 1-11-13

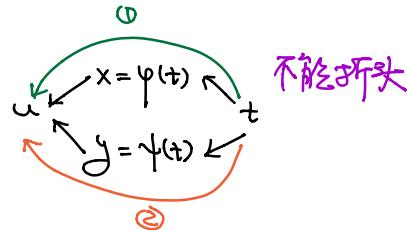
例 1: $u = xy$. 令 $x = \varphi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$. 求 $\frac{du}{dt}$.

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \varphi'(t) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \psi'(t) \quad ① + ②$$

$$= y \cdot x^{y-1} \varphi'(t) + x^y \ln x \psi'(t)$$

$$= x^y \left(\frac{y}{x} \varphi' + \ln x \psi' \right)$$

$$= (\varphi(t))^{y+1} \left(\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)} \varphi'(t) + [\ln \varphi(t)] \psi'(t) \right)$$



不能拆开

△ 在使用链式法则时, 要求 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微, 否则法则无效.

$$\text{E.g. } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2(2-y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

这不微: $\frac{df}{dt} = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = \frac{\Delta x^2 \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$ 不是常数 $O(r)$.

因为在 $x = y = t$, 且 $f(t, t) = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}$.

如果用链式法则，就有

$$\frac{df}{dt} = f_x x'_t + f_y y'_t = f_x + f_y$$

$\Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = 0$, 问题出在 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 不连续.

与 $\frac{df}{dt}$ 矛盾.

例2: 设 $f(x, y)$ 有连续偏导数且 $f(x, x^2) = 1$.

(1) 若 $f_x(x, x^2) = x$, 则 $f_y(x, x^2)$.

(2) 若 $f_y(x, y) = x^2 + 2y$, 则 $f(x, y)$.

(3) 且 $f(x, x) = 1$ 两边求导得

不是 $f_x(x, y)$ 而是 $f_x(x, x^2)$ 由 $f_x(x, x^2) = x$, $+2x f_y(x, x^2) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

由连续性知 $f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (x=0)$.

(2) 将 f_y 的项放在一起 f 的一部分去还原.

$$令 F(x, y) = f(x, y) - (x^2 y + y^2)$$

f_y 的部分

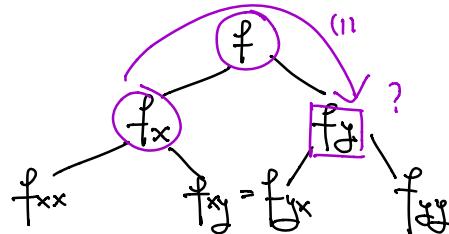
$$\Rightarrow F_y = f_y - (x^2 + 2y) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{构造 } F \text{ 的目标是它成立.}$$

$$\Rightarrow F \text{ 与 } x \text{ 无关, 于是 } F = \varphi(x)$$

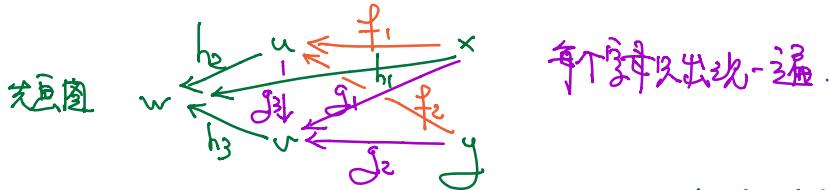
$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = x^2 y + y^2 + \varphi(x).$$

$$\text{利用 } f(x, x^2) = 1, 得 } \varphi(x) = 1 - 2x^4$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = x^2 y + y^2 + 1 - 2x^4.$$



例3: $u = f(x, y)$, $v = g(x, y, w)$, $w = h(x, u, v)$. 求 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} &= h_1 + h_2 \frac{f_1}{\partial x} + h_3 (g_1 + g_3 \frac{f_1}{\partial x}) \\ &= h_1 + h_2 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + h_3 (g_1 + g_3 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right))\end{aligned}$$

只有一层才能写成
这种形式.
而 e.g. $h_1 \neq \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} &= h_2 \frac{f_2}{\partial y} + h_3 (g_2 + f_2 g_3) \\ &= h_2 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) + h_3 (g_2 + g_3 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)).\end{aligned}$$

例 1.11.3 设 $z = f(e^x \sin y, x^2 + y^2)$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y f'_1 + 2x f'_2,$$

先关于x, 后关于y

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11} e^{2x} \sin y \cos y + 2e^x (\sin y + x \cos y) f''_{12} + 4xy f''_{22} + f'_1 e^x \cos y.$$

例 1.11.4 设 $z = x^3 f\left(xy, \frac{y}{x}\right)$, f 具有连续的二阶偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

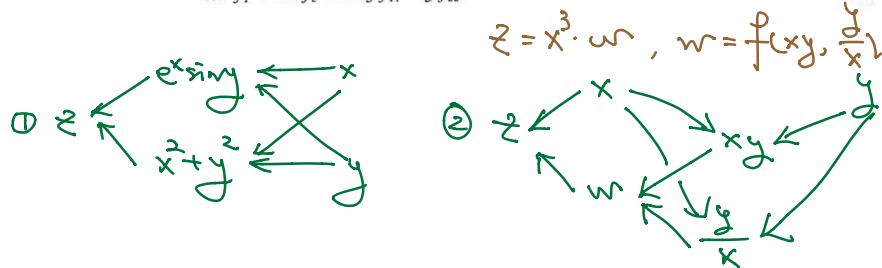
解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2,$$

先x后y

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^4 \left(x f''_{11} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{12} \right) + x^2 \left(x f''_{21} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{22} \right) = x^5 f''_{11} + 2x^3 f''_{12} + x f''_{22},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 4x^3 f'_1 + x^4 \left(y f''_{11} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{12} \right) + 2x f'_2 + x^2 \left(y f''_{21} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{22} \right) \\ &= 4x^3 f'_1 + 2x f'_2 + x^4 y f''_{11} - y f''_{22}.\end{aligned}$$



例 1.15: 设 $a, b \neq 0$, f 有二阶连续偏导数, 且

$$a^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

①

$$f(ax, bx) = ax$$

②

$$f_x(ax, bx) = b x^2$$

③

求 $f_{xx}(ax, bx), f_{xy}(ax, bx), f_{yy}(ax, bx)$.

式②両辺求導

$$af'_x(ax, bx) + b f'_y(ax, bx) = a$$

式①③両辺求導

$$af''_{xx}(ax, bx) + b f''_{xy}(ax, bx) = 2bx \quad ④$$

$$a^2 f''_{xx}(ax, bx) + 2ab f''_{xy}(ax, bx) + b^2 f''_{yy}(ax, bx)$$

$$\text{式①式} f''_{xy}(ax, bx) = 0, \text{ 式} ④ \text{ 代入} ④ \text{ 得}$$

$$f''_{xx}(ax, bx) = \frac{2b}{a} x,$$

$$\text{式} ④ \text{ 代入} ① \text{ 得 } f''_{yy}(ax, bx) = -\frac{2a}{b} x.$$

隐函数存在定理与求导

(一) 隐函数存在定理

1. 一个方程的情形

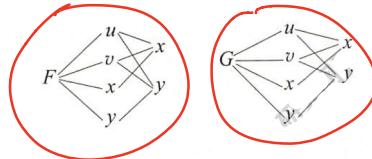
设 $F(x, y, z) = 0, P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 若满足 ① $F(P_0) = 0$; ② $F'_z(P_0) \neq 0$, 则在 P_0 的某邻域内可确定 $z = z(x, y)$, 且有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}.$$

2. 方程组的情形

设 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0, \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0. \end{cases}$ 若记 $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}$ (以后同), 当满足 $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0$ 时, 可确定

$\begin{cases} u = u(x, y), \\ v = v(x, y). \end{cases}$ 其复合结构图为



且有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}}, && \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{说不清的话} \\ \text{就只能看图写公式.} \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, v)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, y)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}}. \end{aligned}$$

思想: 视 $F(x, y) = 0$ 为方程, x 为已知量, 而解出 y 作为未知量.

1中: ① $F(P_0) = 0 \rightsquigarrow F$ 在 P_0 处满足方程.

② $F_x(P_0) \neq 0 \rightsquigarrow$ 这一定是一个以 x 为已知量的方程

(若 $F_x = 0$, 则与 x 无关, 意味着已知量 x 无处可用).

2中: $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0$ 而理解为:

F 与 u, v 间的关联方式不~~能~~与 G 与 u, v 间的关联方式一样

(否则会导致方程互相消去, 已知量 u 不能充分发挥作用,

这样就不是以解未知量 v).

(二) 隐函数求导

例1: 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 由方程 $F(x-y, y-z) = 0$ 确定的隐函数.
求 z_x, z_y, z_{xy} .

① 先求 z_x . 在 $F(x-y, y-z) = 0$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$F_1 - z_x F_2 = 0 \Rightarrow z_x = \frac{F_1}{F_2}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 求 } z_y. \text{ 用公式 } z_y = -\frac{F_2}{F_1} = -\frac{-F_1 + F_2}{-F_2} = \frac{F_2 - F_1}{F_2}.$$

③ 求 z_{xy} .

在 $F_1 - z_x F_2 = 0$ 两边对 y 求导, 得

$$-F_{11} + F_{12}(1-z_y) - ((-F_{21} + F_{22}(1-z_y))z_x + F_2 z_{xy}) = 0$$

解 z_y, z_x 表达式代入, 有

$$-F_{11} + F_{12} \cdot \frac{F_1}{F_2} - ((-F_{21} + F_{22} \cdot \frac{F_1}{F_2}) \cdot \frac{F_1}{F_2} + F_2 z_{xy}) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{xy} = \frac{1}{F_2^3} (2F_1 F_2 F_{12} - F_2^2 F_{11} - F_1^2 F_{22})$$

也可先在 $F_1 - F_2 + F_2 z_y = 0$ 两边对 x 求导, 然后解出 z_{xy} .

(三) 求已知函数组所确定的隐函数组之导数

例1: 设 $u(x, y)$ 由方程组 $u = f(x, y, z, t), g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0$ 确定.
且 $\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \neq 0$. 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

解法1: 先认清楚函数关系

因为 $\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \neq 0$,

$g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0 \rightsquigarrow z, t$ 为 y 的函数

$\Rightarrow u = u(z, t)$ 为中间的 x, y 的函数.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_2 + f_3 z' + f_4 t'.$$

对原方程关于 y 求导:

$$g_y + g_z z' + g_t t' = 0$$

$$h_z z' + h_t t' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = -g_y h_t \left(\frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(z,t)} \right)^{-1}, \quad t' = g_y h_z \left(\frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(z,t)} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_y - g_y (f_z h_t - f_t h_z) \left(\frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(z,t)} \right)^{-1}.$$

代入

解法2: 直接考虑方程组

$$F(x, y, z, t; u) = 0, \quad g(y, z, t) = 0, \quad h(z, t) = 0,$$

其中 $F(x, y, z, t, u) = u - f(x, y, z, t)$. 由于

$$\frac{\partial(F, g, h)}{\partial(u, z, t)} = \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \neq 0.$$

\Rightarrow 无论 x, y 为自变量, u, z, t 为 x, y 的函数

对3个方程关于 y 求导: $u_y - f_y - f_z z_y - f_t t_y = 0$

$$g_y + g_z z_y + g_t t_y = 0$$

$$h_z z_y + h_t t_y = 0$$

解三个方程得结果.

例2: 设 $x = \cos \varphi \cos \psi$, $y = \cos \varphi \sin \psi$, $z = \sin \varphi$. 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解法1:

```

graph TD
    z --> phi
    z --> psi
    phi --> x
    phi --> y
    psi --> x
    psi --> y
  
```

由两个方程 $\Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi(x, y)$, $\psi = \psi(x, y)$

$$\Rightarrow z = \sin \varphi = \sin \varphi(x, y).$$

$$\Rightarrow z_x = \cos \varphi \cdot \varphi_x$$

求解方程組

$$\rightarrow 1 = -\sin\varphi \cdot \psi_x \cos\psi + \cos\varphi (-\sin\psi) \dot{\psi}_x$$

$$0 = -\sin\varphi \cdot \psi_x \sin\psi + \cos\varphi \cdot \cos\psi \cdot \dot{\psi}_x.$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_x = -\cos\psi / \sin\varphi, \quad \dot{\psi}_x = -\sin\psi / \cos\varphi.$$

$$\text{代入 } \ddot{x} = \cos\varphi \cdot \psi_x = -\cot\varphi \cdot \cos\psi$$

$$\text{設 } \ddot{x} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_{xx} = \frac{\cos^2\varphi \sin^2\psi - 1}{\sin^3\varphi}.$$

解法2：找方程。即爲 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

兩邊對 x 求兩次導 (y, x 是獨立變量)

$$x + \ddot{x}x = 0, \quad 1 + \ddot{x}_x^2 + \ddot{x}\ddot{x}_{xx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_x = -\frac{x}{\ddot{x}}.$$

$$\ddot{x}_{xx} = -\frac{\ddot{x}^2 + x^2}{\ddot{x}^3} = \frac{y^2 - 1}{\ddot{x}^3} = \frac{\cos^2\varphi \sin^2\psi - 1}{\sin^3\varphi}.$$

例3：設 $u = f(x-ut, y-ut, z-ut)$, $g(x, y, z) = 0$. 試求 u_x, u_y .

這時 t 是自變量 or 因變量？

兩個方程組成兩個隱函數。

第一個是 u . 第二個？

由第二個方程，得 \ddot{z} .

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow t \text{ 是自變量.} \\ \end{array} \right\}$

分別就 x 求導。

$$u_x = f_1(1-u_x t) + f_2(-u_x t) + f_3(\ddot{z}_x - u_x t)$$

$$f_1 + f_3 \ddot{z}_x = 0.$$

解此方程組得

$$u_x = \frac{f_1 + f_3 \left(-\frac{g_1}{g_3} \right)}{1 + (f_1 + f_2 + f_3)t}, \quad u_y = \frac{f_2 + f_3 \left(-\frac{g_2}{g_3} \right)}{1 + (f_1 + f_2 + f_3)t}.$$