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#### 解题能力。

五、课后习题全解 对同济大学数学教研室编的《高等数学》 (第四版)的课后习题(含各章总习题)全部做了详细解答。因篇 偏所限、对超出教学基本要求的标\*号的内容,仅对欧拉方程一节 的习题作了解答。

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本书从指导课程教学、学习和考试、考研的角度,通过对大量涉及内容广、类型多、技巧性强的习题的解答;揭示了高等数学的解题方法,解题规律和解题技巧。这对于提高读者分析问题的能力、理解基本概念和理论、开拓解题思路、全面增强数学素质,会收到良好的效果。对于课后习题,希望读者在学习过程中先独立思考,自己动手解题,然后再对照检查,不要依赖于解客。

全书共分上、下两册,分别由符丽珍(编写第一至三章)、刘克轩(编写第四至六章)、肖亚兰(编写第七章)、王雪芳(编写第八、九章)、杨月茜(编写第十、十一章)、陆全(编写第十二章)分工执笔编写,由符丽珍负责统稿。

由于水平有限,书中疏漏与不妥之处,恳请读者指正。编 者 2001 年3月

西北工业大学

#### **多元函数徵分法及其应用**··· (二) 考研训练模拟题及谷繁 (一) 基础智识邀试题改构》 常考题型及考研典型题精解 常考题型及考研典型题精酶 课后习题全解 …………… 重要内容提要………… 学习效果两级测试题 重要内容提要 Ħ 11 11] 第八章 第九章

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## 一、重要内容提要

### (一) 糊朴荫纱

1. 二元函数

定义域和对应关系是二元函数 z=f(x,y) 的两要素,其定义域为平面上

2. 极限

函数 z = f(x,y) 的极限为 A,是指点(x,y) 以任何方式。沿任意路径趋于点 $(x_0,y_0)$  时,均有 f(x,y) 趋于常数 A,记为  $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x,y) = A$ .

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函数 z = f(x,y) 在点( $x_0,y_0$ ) 连续必须满足,(1) 在 $\mathbf{U}(x_0,y_0)$  内有定义,(2)  $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x,y)$  存在,(3)  $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$ . 三个条件缺一不可、否则,

ƒ(エゥシ) 在点(エ。ゥッ) 不连续.

(二) 偏导数

1. 定义与计算

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x}$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y}$ 

第//章 必数与校院

2. 高阶偏导数

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x,y), \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yz}(x, y)$$

如果二阶視合偏导數  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$  在区域 D 内连续,则在 D内恒有

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 

三)全额分

定义与计算

 $B\Delta y$ .  $\Delta z = A \Delta x + B \Delta y + o(\rho)$ , 其中 A,B 不依赖于  $\Delta x, \Delta y$ , 仅与( $x_0, y_0$ ) 有关,  $\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ , 则z = f(x,y) 在 $(x_0,y_0)$  点的全微分  $\Delta z = A\Delta x +$ **B**V 数。之一 (x,y)在点(x0,30) 3 ₩ 華 坤 믜 宗 为

二元函数连续、偏导数存在与可微的关系

偏导数存在

连续一二重极限存在

偏导数连续十二十四卷

方向导数与梯度

(1) 方向导数:u = f(x, y, z) 在点(x, y, z) 沿着方向 L 的方向导数为  $= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$ 

其中α,β,γ是方向L的方向角

(2) 梯度:函数 u = f(x,y,z) 在点(x,y,z) 处的梯度为

 $\operatorname{grad} f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} k$ 

### B 多元复合函数的导数

 $z = f(u,v), u = \varphi(x,y), v = \psi(x,y),$ 则有 多元复合函数的求导法则(链式法则)

 $\frac{xe^{n}e^{-x}}{e^{n}} = \frac{xe^{n}e^{-x}}{e^{n}} = \frac{xe^{n}e^{-x}}{e^{n}}$  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 

2. 几种推广情形

(1)  $\mathbf{A} z = f(u, v, w), \mathbf{m} u = \varphi(x, y), v = \psi(x, y), w = w(x, y), \mathbf{m}$ 

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ 

ା ଜାଧ  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$ 

(2) 治  $(\mu, x, y)$ ,而  $\mu = \varphi(x, y)$ ,则

 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x},$ 

注意;这里 $\frac{\partial c}{\partial x}$  不同, $\frac{\partial c}{\partial x}$  是把复合函数  $f[\varphi(x,y),x,y]$  中的 y 看做不

与ay 也有类似的区别 变,对 x求偏导数;而 $\frac{2}{6x}$  是把 f(u,x,y) 中的 u,y 看做不变,对 x求偏导数. **छ।** छ

 $z = f(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t))$  只是一个自变量 t 的函数,这个复合函数对 t 的导数  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ (3) 设z = f(u,v,w), 而  $u = \varphi(t), v = \psi(t), w = w(t)$ , 则复合函数

称为全导数,且

11  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dw}{dt}$ 

注意:位于号码区别

(五) 隐函数求导法

通常有以下三种方法

变量是自变量的函数,在此法中要用到链式法则,

(2) 公式法. 设 z = f(x,y) 是由方程 F(x,y,z) = 0 所确定的隐函数,且 F. 才 0, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_z}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$$

(3) 微分法,利用一阶全微分形式的不变性,方程两边同时求会微分,可以 求出所需偏导数或导数

## (六) 微分法在几何上的应用

1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面

设空间曲线  $\Gamma$ 的参数方程为 $x=\varphi(t),y=\phi(t),z=\omega(t)$ 则在曲线 $\Gamma$ 上点 (元0,3%,2%)的切线方程为

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

法平面方程为

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x-x_0) + \varphi'(t_0)(y-y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(x-x_0) = 0$$

其中  $x_0 = \varphi(t_0), y_0 = \psi(t_0), z_0 = \omega(t_0).$ 

- 2. 空间曲面的切平面与法线
- (1) 设曲面 $\Sigma$ 的方程为F(x,y,z)=0,则在曲面 $\Sigma$ 上点 $M_{o}(x_{o},y_{o},z_{o})$ 处的 切平面方程为

0 ||  $F_{\varepsilon}(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x-x_0) + F_{y}(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y-y_0) + F_{\varepsilon}(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z-z_0)$ 

法线方程为 
$$\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(x_0,y_0,x_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(x_0,y_0,z_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_x(x_0,y_0,z_0)}$$

(2) 设曲面 $\Sigma$ 的方程为z=f(x,y),则在 $\Sigma$ 上点 $M_{0}(x_{0},y_{0},z_{0})$ 处的切平面 方程为

$$z-z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0)$$

法线方程为

 $\frac{x-x_0}{f_x(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f_y(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}$ 

## (七) 多元函数极值问题

1. 函数 z = f(x,y) 取得极值的必要条件

设函数 z = f(x,y) 在点 $(x_0,y_0)$  具有偏导数;且在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处有极值,则  $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0.$ 

2. 二元函数极值存在的充分条件

设函数  $z = f(x_1,y)$  在  $U(x_0,y_0)$  内有一阶及二阶连续偏导数,汉  $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0, \Leftrightarrow f_{xx}(x_0, \dot{y_0}) = A, f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$  $f_{y_0}(x_0, y_0) = C,$  则

- (1) AC-B'>0时有极值,且当A<0时有极大值,A>0时有极小值
  - (2) AC-B2 < 0 时没有极值;
- (3)  $AC B^2 = 0$  时可能有极值,也可能无极值.
- 3. 二元函数 z = f(x,y) 在附加条件  $\varphi(x,y) = 0$  下极值的求法
- (1) 降元法,从条件方程  $\varphi(x,y) = 0$  中解出 y = y(x),代入 z = f(x,y). 即化为一元函数的无条件极值问题。
- (2) 拉格朗日乘敷法:作 $F(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y) \Omega 为参数)$ ,再从方  $F_{y} = f_{y}(x, y) + \lambda \varphi_{y}(x, y) = 0, \varphi(x, y)$ 程组  $F_x = f_x(x,y) + \lambda \varphi_x(x,y) = 0$ , = 0 中解出 エ,ツ,就是可能极值点

### ₩/ 二、重点知识结构

基本概念(区域、定义、极限、连续) 偏导数(定义、计算、商阶偏导数)

全徵分(定义、计算、必要条件、充分条件、方向导数、梯度) 多元复合函数的导数(链式法则、全导数)

多元函数

**微分法在几何上的应用 (空间曲线的划线与法平面** 隐函数求导法(一个方程、方程组)

空间曲面的切平面与法 必要条件,充分条件 多元函数极值问题\无条件极值问题

**微分法及某应用** 

美

拉格朗日乘数法

函数与极限 第八番

# 常考题型及考研典型题精解

例 8 - 1 (1) 设 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
,试问在 $(0,0)$  处  $f(x,y)$  是否连续?偏导数是否存在?

$$(2) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ & \text{,试同在}(0,0) \text{ 处 } f(x,y) \text{ 的 偷} \end{cases}$$
 导数是否存在?是否可微?

 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$  不存在,故 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 点不连续  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{kx^2}{x^2 + k^2x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2},$ 其值随 k 而变, 所以

$$\mathbb{E} \qquad f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x,0) - f(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0 \quad \mathbb{E}$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{y} = 0 \quad \mathbb{E}$$

$$(2) f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0, \text{ fill } f_y(0,0) = 0.$$

但是 $\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{\Delta x - \left[ f_x(0,0) \Delta x + f_y(0,0) dy \right]}{6} = \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^i + (\Delta y)^i}$ 不存在,因此

f(x,y) 在(0,0) 点处的偏导数存在,但不可微。

例 8 - 2 求曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 4 \end{cases}$  在点(2,1,1) 处的切线与 y 轴的夹角

余弦  $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 4$ 832; J 1 (24)

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2x \\ 2y & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

故切线的方向向量为 s = {1, -2,0}.

y轴的来角全弦  $\cos \beta = \frac{s \cdot k}{\|s\| \|k\|} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ . 又 细的方向向量为 $k = \{0,1,0\}, \|s\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{5}$ ,则切线与

例 8-3 。求曲线  $x = t^2$ ,  $y = \frac{8}{\sqrt{t}}$ ,  $z = 4\sqrt{t}$  在点 (16.4,8) 处的法平面方程和

 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{8}{2}t^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}}$ 

在点(16,4,8)处对应的参数t=4,故法向量为 $\{8,-\frac{1}{2},1\}$ ,可取法向量为 $\{16,$ 

-1,2),**刺枝平**面为程为 \_\_1 **八上** / =  $\sqrt{6(x-16)} - (y-4) + 2(z-8) = 0$ 即 及  $\frac{16x-y+2z=268}{2}$  切线方程为  $\frac{16x-y+2z=268}{16}$ 

F(x,y,z) = 0 所确定 图 8-4(1999 寿年) 负函数。其中「和下分别具有一阶连续导数和一阶连续 设 y = y(x), z = z(x) 是由方程 z = xf(x+y) 和

数,求点: ——(1367) —— (1377) —— (1377) —— (1377) —— (1377) 和 F(x,y,z) — (1377) 和 F(x,y,z) — (1377) 和 F(x,y,z) = (1377) 和 F(x,y,z)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = f(x+y) + xf'(1+\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}) \tag{1}$$

由此式解出 由  $F_s + F_s$   $\frac{dv}{dx} + F_s \frac{dv}{dx} = 0$  解出  $\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{-F_s - F_s}{F_s} \frac{dx}{dx}$ ,代人式(1) 有  $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = f + xf'(1 - \frac{F_x + F_x}{F_y} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x})$  $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{fF_y + xf'F_y - xF_xf}{F_y + xf'F_z}$ 

dz = fdx + xdf = fdx + xf'(dx + dy) $dF = F_z dx + F_y dy + F_z dz = 0$ 2

**III** 

解法 2

 $dz = fdx + xf'(dx + \frac{-F_xdz - F_ydx}{F_x})$ 代人式(2) 得

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{fF_y + xF_y f' - F_x x f'}{F_y + xf'F_x}$ 

例 8 ~ 5(2000 考研) 设  $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{x}) + g(\frac{\lambda}{x})$ ,其中,具有二阶连续偏

导数,8 具有连续二阶导数,宋 3<sup>2</sup>2.

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}) = f_1' + y [f_1]' \cdot x + f_{12}'' (-\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}})] + (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} f_2') +$  $R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf_1' + \frac{1}{y}f_2' - \frac{y}{x^2}g'$ 

 $\frac{1}{y}(f_{ii}'' \cdot x + f_{ii}' \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2})) - \frac{1}{x^2}g' - \frac{y}{x^2}g'' \cdot -$ 

 $f_1' - \frac{1}{y^2} f_1' + xy f_1'' - \frac{x}{y^3} f_2'' - \frac{1}{x^3} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g''$ 例 8 - 6(2001 考研) 设 z = f(x,y) 在点(1,1) 处可做,且 f(1,1) = 1,

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,1)} = 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,1)} = 3, \varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x)), \Re \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(\varphi^3(x))\Big|_{x=1},$ 

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(\varphi^{\mathrm{J}}(x)) = 3\varphi^{\mathrm{J}}(x) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x} = 3\varphi^{\mathrm{J}}(x)\{f_1'(x, f(x, x)) +$  $\varphi(1) = f(1, f(1, 1)) = f(1, 1) = 1$ 

 $f_i'(1,1)]\} = 3\{f_i'(1,1) + f_i'(1,1) \cdot \underbrace{f_i'(1,1)}_{} + \underbrace{f_i'$  $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(\varphi^{j}(x))\mid_{(0,1)}=3\{f_{1}^{\prime}(1,f(1,1))+f_{2}^{\prime}(1,f(1,1))\cdot [\underline{M}(1,1)+$  $f_2'(x,f(x,x)) \cdot [f_1'(x,x) + f_2'(x,x)]$ 

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 $f_{2}^{\prime}(1,1)]\} = 3\{2+3[2+3]\} = 51$ 

例 8-7(2003 考研) 设 f(u,v) 具有二阶连续偏导数,且满足 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} =$  $1, \chi_{\mathcal{B}}(x, y) = f\left[xy, \frac{1}{2}.(x^2 - y^2)\right], \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}$ 

 $\mathfrak{Y}_u = xy, v = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)$ 

 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$ 

 $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$  $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ 

 $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} \doteq (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} =$ 

順為  $\left( \bigwedge \longrightarrow \bigcap_{i \in A} (x^i + y^i) \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^i} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^i} \right) = x^i + y^i$  (4) 名 4 在曲面  $z^i = 2(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 (p > 0)$  土羽点  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ , 世界  $P_1$  到原点 O 的距离为最短,并且证明该曲面在点  $P_2$  型的法线与向量 $\overline{OP}_1$  本行.  $\overline{O}_1$   $\overline{N}_2$   $\overline{N}_2$   $\overline{N}_3$   $\overline{N}_4$   $\overline{N}_4$   $\overline{N}_4$   $\overline{N}_5$   $\overline$ 

 $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + 2(x-1)^2 + (y - 1)^2$  $(y-1)^2$ , 化为无条件极值为  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + y^2$ 

解田梅一莊成人  $\begin{cases} f_s = 2x + 4(x - 1) = 0 \\ f_t = 2y + 2(y - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$ 

代入曲面方程得  $z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}$  (含去负值).

 $A = f_{rr}(x_1, y_1) = 6, B = f_{rr}(x_1, y_1) = 0, C = f_{rr}(x_1, y_1) = 4, B \cancel{A} AC$  $-B^2 = 24 > 0$ ,且 A > 0,所以在点  $P_1(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{6})$  处取得最短距离  $d = -\frac{1}{2}$ 9

或由题意,原点 O 到上半椭圆 $z^{t}=2(x-1)^{t}+(y-1)^{t}(z>0)$  存在最小 距离,所以 f(x,y) 在惟一驻点处达到最小值。

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

 $F_{i}(P_{1}) = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}, \quad \widehat{OP_{i}} = \left\{\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}\right\}$  $F_x(P_1) = -\frac{4}{3}, F_y(P_1) = -1$ 

曲面在点  $P_1$  处法向量  $n = -2\left\{\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{6}\right\} / / | \overline{OP}_1^*|$ 

在椭球面  $x^2 + y^3 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$  的第一卦限上求一点,使椭球面在该

设(xo、yo, zo)是椭球面第一卦限部分上的点,则切平面方程为

点处的切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距的平方和最小,

$$x_0x + y_0y + \frac{1}{4}z_0z = 1$$

设目标函数为

约束条件为

$$f = \frac{1}{x_0^2} + \frac{1}{y_0^2} + \frac{16}{z_0^2}$$
$$x_0^2 + y_0^2 + \frac{1}{4}z_0^2 - 1 = 0$$

F = 12  $+\frac{1}{y_0^2}+\frac{16}{z_0^2}+\lambda(x_0^2+y_0^2+\frac{1}{4}z_0^2-1)$ 

田 4

 $z_0^2 + y_0^2 + \frac{1}{4}z_0^2 = 1$  $F_{x_0} = -\frac{2}{x_0^3} + 2\lambda x_0 = 0$  $= -\frac{32}{z_0^2} + \frac{\lambda}{2}z_0 = 0$  $=-\frac{2}{y_0^3}+2\lambda y_0=0$ 

解之得

由实际问题知(一,一,一,2)为所求点。  $y_0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot z_0 = \sqrt{2}$ .

数是 C = 2Q+5,其中 Q 表示这产品在两个市场的销售总量,即 两个市场的销售量(即需求量。厚值。吨),并且该企业生产这种产品的总成本函 品,两个市场的需求函数分别为P,=18-2Q,,P:=12-Q;,其中P,和P;分 别表示该产品在两个市场的价格(单位:万元/吨),Q和Q分别表示该产品在 例8-10(2000考研) 假定某企业在两个相互分割的市场上出售同一种产

价格,使该企业获得最大利润. (1) 如果该企业实行价格整别策略,试确定两个市场上该产品的销售量和

 $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$ 

及其统一价格,使该企业的总利润最大化;并比较两种价格策略下的总利润 (2) 如果该企业实行价格无差别策略,试确定两个市场上该产品的销售量

总利润函数

 $L = R - C = P_1Q_1 + P_2Q_2 - (2Q + 5) =$  $-2Q_1^2-Q_2^2+16Q_1+10Q_2-5$ 

大值必在驻点达到,最大利润为 L = 52(万元). = 10(万元/吨),P2=7(万元/吨),由于驻点惟一,根据问题的实际意义,故最  ${}^{4}Q_{1}+16=0, L'_{Q_{2}}=-2Q_{2}+10=0,$ 解得  $Q_{1}=4,Q_{2}=5,$ 则

构造拉格朗日函数 (2) 若实行价格无差别策略,则 P<sub>1</sub> = P<sub>2</sub>,于是有约束条件;2Q, - Q<sub>2</sub> = 6.

 $F(Q_1,Q_2) = -2Q_1^2 - Q_2^2 + 16Q_1 + 10Q_2 - 5 + \lambda(2Q_1 - Q_2 - 6)$  $(F_{Q_1} = -4Q_1 + 16 + 2\lambda = 0)$  $F_{Q_2} = -2Q_2 + 10 - \lambda = 0$ 

 $(2Q_1 - Q_2 - 6 = 0)$ 

解得 Q = 4, λ = 2, 则 P<sub>1</sub> = P<sub>2</sub> = 8,最大利润

由上述可知,企业实行差别定价所得总利润要大于统一价格的总利润  $=-2 \times 5^2 - 4^2 + 16 \times 5 + 10 \times 4 - 5 = 49 ( 5 \% )$ 

 $h(x, y) = 75 - x^2 - x^2$ 其底部所占的区域为 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^3 - xy \le 75\}$ , 小山的高度函数为 例 8-11(2002 考研)  $y_{\perp}^{2}+xy$ 设有一小山,取它的底面所 在的平面为 xOy 平面,

的方向导数最大?看记此方向导数的最大值为 g(xo, yo),试写出 g(xo, yo)的 (1) 设 M(x, ) 为区域 D 上一点,同 h(x, y) 在该点沿平面上什么方向

的点作为攀岩的起点,也就是说,需在D的边界线 $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 75$ 上找出使 (1) 中的 g(x, y) 达到最大值的点,试确定攀登起点的位置 (2) 现欲利用此小山开展攀岩活动,为此需要在山脚导找一上山坡度最大

(1) 由梯度的几何意义知 h(x, y) 在点 M(xo, yo) 处沿梯度

方向的方向导数最大,方向导数的最大值为该梯度的模,所以  $gradh(x, y) |_{(x_0, y_0)} = (y_0 - 2x_0)i + (x_0 - 2y_0)j$ 

 $g(x_0, y_0) = \sqrt{(y_0 - 2x_0)^2 + (x_0 - 2y_0)^2} = \sqrt{5x_0^2 + 5y_0^2 - 8x_0y_0}$  $f(x, y) = g^2(x, y) = 5x^2 + 5y^2 - 8xy$ 

由题意,只需求 f(x, y) 在约束条件  $75-x^2-y^2+xy=0$  下的最大值点.

$$L_x' = 10x - 8y + \lambda(y - 2x) = 0$$
 (1)

$$L_y' = 10y - 8x + \lambda(x - 2y) = 0$$
 (2)

宮

$$(75-x^2-y^2+xy=0$$
  
式(1) 与式(2) 相加可得 $(x+y)(2-\lambda)=0,$ 从而得 $y=-x$ 或 $\lambda=2$ .

者  $\lambda = 2$ , 则由式(1) 得 y = x, 再由式(3) 得  $x = \pm 5\sqrt{3}$ ,  $y = \pm 5\sqrt{3}$ . 若 y =- x, 则由式(3) 得 x = ±5, y = ∓5.

于是得到 4 个可能 的极值点 M<sub>1</sub> (5, -5), M<sub>1</sub> (-5, 5), M<sub>2</sub> (5√3, 5√3),

 $M_4(-5\sqrt{3}, -5\sqrt{3}).$ 

由 
$$f(M_1) = f(M_2) = 450$$
,  $f(M_3) = f(M_4) = 150$  故  $M_1(5, -5)$  或  $M_2(-5, 5)$  可作为攀岩的起点.

# 四、学习效果两级测试题

## (一) 糖鋁色识別式簡及布器

1. 填空题

(1) 函数 
$$z = \ln(y - x) + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}}$$
 的定义域为

 $(4 \%, D = \{(x, y) \mid y - x > 0, x \ge 0, x \ge 0, x \ge 1\}$ 

(2) 
$$\lim_{y \to +\infty} \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = \dots$$

(分案:0)

(3) 设 f(x,y) 在点(x,y) 处偏导数存在,则 $\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{f(a+x,b)-f(a-x,b)}{x}$ 

(答案,2fx(a,b)) (4) 函数  $u = xy^2 + x^3 - xyz$  在点 $P_0(0,1,2)$  沿方向  $l = \{1,\sqrt{2},1\}$  的方向 

是数3mg | 1.0 =

(5)  $z = f(x, y) = x' + y' - x^2 - 2xy - y',$   $k M_1(1, 1), M_2(-1, -1)$  k = 1f(x,y) 的驻点,则点

是 f(x,y) 的极小值点

(俗案:(1,1),(一1,-1))

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2. 
$$\exists f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2 + y^2} \sin(x^2 + y^2) & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 & \sin(x^2 + y^2) & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
,  $\exists f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2 + y^2} & \sin(x^2 + y^2) \\ \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2 + y^2} & \sin(x^2 + y^2) \end{cases}$ 

f(x,y)是否连续?(2)是否可微?均说明原因

**答案**;(1) 连续;(2) 不可微)

3. 设  $f(x,y) = x + (y-1) \operatorname{arc sin} \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 敢 f(x,1), (x>0). (答案,1)

4. 设z = f(x,y) 是由 $z-x-y+xe^{-x}=0$  确定,求 dz.

(答案:dz = 
$$\frac{1}{1+xe^{-y\cdot x}}$$
 -  $\frac{e^{-y\cdot x}}{1+xe^{-y\cdot x}}$  -  $\frac{1}{1+xe^{-y\cdot x}}$  -  $\frac{1}{1+xe^{-y\cdot x}}$ 

6. 设  $u = yf(x+y,x^2y)$ ,其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数,  $x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ,

(各案remin-21) (cost -- 612) -  $\frac{1}{r^2}$ )

 $(答案_1yf_1' + 2xy^2f_2'_1f_1' + 4xyf_2' + yf_1'' + (xy + 2xy^2)f_1'' + 2x^3y^2f_{22}')$ 

 $x = \int_0^1 e^x \cos u du$ 7. 求曲线  $L_1 < y = 2 \sin u + \cos t$  在 t = 0 处的**如**线和法平面方程。  $z = 1 + e^{3t}$ 

$$(4\%; \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3}; x+2y+3z-8=0)$$

8. 在旋转榴球面 $\frac{z^2}{96} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上求距平面 3x + 4y + 12z = 288 最近点

(答案:最近点(9, 1, 3),最远点(-9,

和最远点。

证明曲面 Φ(x-az,y-bc)=0上任意一点的切平面与直线  $=\frac{2}{b}=\frac{2}{c}$ 平行.(a,b为常数) a k

## (二) 考研训练模拟题及答案

(1) 设 $z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1)$ ,若当y = 1时,z = x,则函数z = z(x, y)的表 ( 体級:√√y+x-1) 达式为

(2)  $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} =$ 

(3) 函数  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^3}$ ,则 gradu(-1,3,-3) =

(答案: 
$$\left\{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, -\frac{1}{27\sqrt{10}}, \frac{\sqrt{10}}{27}\right\}$$
)

(名案:
$$\left\{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{10}}, -\frac{x}{27}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{y}{27}\right\}$$
) (4) 设  $f(x,y,z) = (\frac{x}{y})^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ,则  $df(1,1,1) = \underline{\qquad}$  . (答案: $dx - dy$ )

(答案: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{z-2}{6}$ )

(5) 曲面  $\mathcal{E}^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  在点(1, -2,2)的法线方程为\_

(答案:
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{x}{-4}$$

(1) 考虑二元函数 f(x, y) 的下面 4 条性质:

① f(x,y)在点(xo,yo)处连续

(3) f(x, y) 在点(xo, yo) 处可微; ② f(x,y)在点(xo,yo)处的两个偏导数连续

若用"P->Q"表示可由性质 P 推出性质 Q,则有 ④ f(x, y) 在点 $(x_0, y_0)$  处的两个偏导数存在

(A) ②⇒③⇒**①** 

(B) ③⇒②⇒0

(C) (3⇒(1)⇒(1)

(路縣,A)

(2) 设可微函数 f(x,y) 在点(xo,yo) 取得极小值,则下列结论正确的是

(A) f(x<sub>0</sub>, y) 在 y = y<sub>0</sub> 处的导数每十分

(B)  $f(x_0, y)$  在  $y = y_0$  处的导数大于零.

(C) f(x<sub>0</sub>, y) 在 y = y<sub>0</sub> 处的导数小子零

(D) f(x<sub>0</sub>, y) 在 y = y<sub>0</sub> 处的导数不存在。

(容案:A)

3. 讨论函数  $f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$   $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 在(0,0)处:

(1) 偏导数是否存在?(2) 偏导数是否连续?(3) 是否可微?

(答案:f<sub>\*</sub>(0,0) = f<sub>\*</sub>(0,0) = 0,偏导数不连续,dz = 0)

4. 设  $u = yf(x+y,x^2y)$ ,其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数,求  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$   $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 

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(答案:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yf_1' + 2xy^2 f_2'$ ,

 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + 4xy f_2' + y f_1'' + (x^2 y + 2xy^2) f_1'' + 2x^3 y^2 f_{22}''$ 

 $z = x^2 y f(xy, g(x, y)), y = \varphi(x),$ 其中  $f, g, \varphi$  均可微,  $x \frac{dx}{dx}$ .

(答案:  $\frac{dx}{dx} = 2x\varphi(x)f + x^2\varphi'(x)f + x^2\varphi(x)[f'(\varphi(x) + x\varphi'(x)) +$ 

6. 来函数  $u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$  在(1, -1,0)处的梯度和最大方向  $f_i'(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y} \rho'(x))])$ 

(答案:gradu(1, -1, 0) =  $\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, 0\right\}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{1}{2}$ )

7. 平面  $3x+\lambda y-3z+16=0$  与椭球面  $3x^2+y^2+z^2=16$  相切,求 $\lambda$ 值 (答案: ±2)

上面部分曲面上的点到平面的最大距离 8. 平面2x-y-2z-4=0截曲面 $z=10-x^2-y^2$ 成上、下两部分,求在 (答案: 197)

9. 证明函数 == (1+e\*)cosx - ye\* 有无穷多个极大值,但无极小值.

五、课后习题全解

以間 8 − 1

1. 已知  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy \tan \frac{x}{y}$ , 试求 f(tx,ty).

 $f(x, ty) = (tx)^2 + (ty)^2 - (tx)(ty)\tan\frac{tx}{ty} =$  $f'(x^2 + y^2 - xy \tan \frac{x}{y}) = t^2 f(x, y)$ 

2. 试证函数 F(x,y) = lnx · lny 满足关系式

右边 = F(x,u) + F(x,v) + F(y,u) + F(y,v) =F(xy, uv) = F(x, u) + F(x, v) + F(y, u) + F(y, v)

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函数与极限

 $(\ln x + \ln y)(\ln u + \ln v) = \ln(xy) \cdot \ln(uv) =$  $\ln x \cdot \ln u + \ln x \cdot \ln v + \ln y \cdot \ln u + \ln y \cdot \ln v$  $\ln x \cdot (\ln u + \ln v) + \ln y \cdot (\ln u + \ln v) =$  $F(xy,w) = \pm \dot{D}$ 

- 3. 已知函数  $f(u,v,w) = u^v + w^{+v}$ , 试水 f(x+y,x-y,xy).  $f(x+y,x-y,xy) = (x+y)^{2y} + (xy)^{2x}$
- 4. 求下列各函数的定义域;

(2) 
$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-y}}$$

(1) 
$$z = \ln(y^2 - 2x + 1)_1$$
 (
(3)  $z = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}_1}$ 

(4) 
$$z = \ln(y - x) + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + x^2 + x^2 - x^2}$$
(R > r > 0)

(5) 
$$u = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + x^2 - r^2}}$$

- (6)  $u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + x^2$
- 解 (1) 要使  $\ln(\hat{y} 2x + 1)$  有意义,必须  $\hat{y} 2x + 1 > 0$ .  $D = \{(x,y) \mid y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0\}$
- ,由此解得 (2) 函数的定义域必须同时满足下列两个条件  $\begin{cases} x+y>0 \end{cases}$
- x > |y|, 所以  $D = \{(x,y) \mid x > |y|\}$ .
- (3) 函数的定义域必须满足 $y \ge 0$ ,且 $x \sqrt{y} \ge 0$ ,故

$$D = \{(x,y) \mid x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0, x^{2} \geqslant y\}$$

- (4)  $\pm \begin{cases} y x > 0 & \#D = \{(x,y) \mid x \ge 0, y > x, x^2 + y^3 < 1\}. \end{cases}$  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$
- (x, y, z)  $| r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le$ (5)  $\mathbb{H}\left\{R^i - x^i - y^i - z^i \geqslant 0\right\}$  $|x^2+y^3+x^2-r^2>0$
- (6)  $D = \{(x,y,z)\} \mid x^2 + y^2 z^2 \geqslant 0, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}$ 
  - 5. 求下列各极限;

(1)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x + e^{y})}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}$$

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}}{xy}$$

(4) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1-1}}$$
;  
(5)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)e^{x^2y^2}}$ 

(5) 
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y}$$
,

$$(x^2 + y^2)e^{x^2y^2}$$

(1) 由于点(0,1) 是函数 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1-xy}{x^2+y^2}$$
 的连续点,所以 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-xy}{x^2+y^2} = f(0,1) = \frac{1-0}{0^2+1^2} = 1$$

(2) 由于点(1,0) 是  $f(x,y) = \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$  的连续点,又

$$f(1,0) = \frac{\ln(1+e^{\delta})}{\sqrt{1^2+0^2}} = \ln 2$$

所以

(3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}}{xy} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(x + e^x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \ln 2$$

- $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-1}{2 + \sqrt{xy + 4}} = -\frac{1}{4}$
- (4)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xy(\sqrt{xy+1}+1)}{(\sqrt{xy+1}+1)(\sqrt{xy+1}}$  $\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{xy(\sqrt{xy+1}+1)}{xy+1-1} =$
- $\lim_{x \to 0} (\sqrt{xy + 1} + 1) = 2$
- (6)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^3)e^{x^2 y^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{2} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{2}{e^{x^2 y^2}} =$ (5)  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x\sin(xy)}{(xy)} = 2$
- $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{e^{x^2 y^2}} = 0$ 

6. 证明下列极限不存在:

(1) 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ x \to y}} \frac{x + y}{x - y}$$
, (2)  $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2}$ 

(1) 当点 P(x,y) 沿 x 轴趋向于点(0,0) 时,  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$ ,

当点 P(x,y) 沿 y 轴趋向于点(0,0) 时,  $\lim_{y\to 0} f(0,y) = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{y}{-y} = -1$ . 因此,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x+y}{x-y} \pi \hat{\mathbf{A}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}.$$

(2) 当点 P(x,y) 沿直线 y = x 趋向于点 P<sub>0</sub>(0,0) 时,有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1$$

而令点 P(x,y) 沿直线  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$  趋向于点  $P_i(0,0)$  时,有

$$\lim_{y=\frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2 + (x-y)^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{4}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

存在. 极限都存在,但不相等(注意,即使相等也不能断定极限存在),因此原极限不 可见,当点 P(x(y))沿着两种特定的方式趋向于点 P。(0,0)时,虽然各自的

7. 函数  $z = \frac{y^2 + 2x}{y^2 - 2x}$  在何处是同断的?

当分母 y² - 2本 = 0时,函数无意义。故函数的间断点是

$$\{(x,y) \mid y^2 - 2x = 0\}$$

$$||\underline{x}|| \le \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le \left| \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}$$

$$||\underline{x}||_{0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} = 0$$

×

### **公**图 8-2

由夹通原理,即可得证。

1. 求下列函数的偏导数;

$$(1) \ \ \vec{x} = x^3 y - y^3 x_i$$

$$x^{\prime}y-y^{\prime}x_{i}$$

(2) 
$$s = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv}$$
;  
(4)  $z = \sin(xy) + \cos^2(xy)$ ;

(3) 
$$z = \sqrt{\ln(xy)}$$
;  
(5)  $z = \ln \tan \frac{x}{y}$ ;

(6) 
$$z = (1 + xy)^{y}$$

$$(7) u = x^{2};$$

$$\mathbf{g}(1) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 3x^2y - y^3, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = x^3 - 3xy^2$$

(8)  $u = \operatorname{arc} \tan(x - y)^{\epsilon}$ 

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \left( \frac{u}{v} + \frac{v}{u} \right) = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{v}{u^2}$$

$$\int z = \sqrt{\ln x + \ln y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}}$$

(3) 
$$z = \sqrt{\ln x + \ln y}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x + \ln y}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x + \ln y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{\ln xy}}$$

(4) 
$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = \cos(xy) \cdot y + 2\cos(xy) \cdot [-\sin(xy)] \cdot y =$$

$$y[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)]$$

由对称性知:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y \cdot \sin \frac{x}{y} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{y}} = \frac{2 \csc \frac{2x}{y}}{y \cdot \cos \frac{x}{y}} = \frac{2 \csc \frac{2x}{y}}{y \cdot \cos \frac{x}{y}} = \frac{2 \cot \frac{2x}{y}}{\sin \frac{x}{y}} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \csc \frac{2x}{y}$$

(6) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y(1+xy)^{x-1} \cdot y = y^2(1+xy)^{x-1}$$
  
 $\frac{\ln z}{2} = y \ln(1+xy)^2, \quad \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln(1+xy) + y \cdot \frac{x}{1+xy}$ 

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (1+xy)^{y} [\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy}]$ 

 $(7)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{x}x^{(\frac{x}{2}-1)}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^{\frac{x}{2}}\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z}x^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \ln x$ 

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x_{\varepsilon}^{2} \ln x \cdot (-\frac{y}{z^{2}}) = -\frac{y}{z^{2}} x_{\varepsilon}^{2} \cdot \ln x$ 

(8)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z(x-y)^{r-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2r}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-z(x-y)^{r-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2r}}$  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{(x-y)^* \ln(x-y)}{1+(x-y)^{2*}}$ 

2.  $\forall T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ ,  $\forall \overline{w} \cdot l \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} + g \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = 0$ .

 $i\mathbb{E}^{-\frac{2T}{2}} = \pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{ig}}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = 2\pi \sqrt{l}(-\frac{1}{2}g^{-\frac{3}{4}}) = -\pi \frac{1}{g}$ 

 $\lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} + g \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} = l \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{lg}} - g \pi \frac{\sqrt{l}}{\sqrt{g}} = \pi \frac{\sqrt{l}}{\sqrt{g}} - \pi \frac{\sqrt{l}}{\sqrt{g}} = 0$ 3.  $\Re z = e^{-(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})}$ ,  $\Re \mathbb{E} x^{2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y^{2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 2z$ .

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{z}{x^3}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})} (\frac{1}{y^2}) = \frac{z}{y^2}$ 岿

 $x^{2}\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y^{2}\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = x^{2}\frac{x}{x^{2}} + y^{2}\frac{x}{y^{2}} = 2z$ 

所以

輸出  $f_x(x,y) = 1 + \frac{y-1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}} \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $f_x(x,1) = 1$ . 4.  $\Re f(x,y) = x + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}, \Re f_x(x,1)$ .

权法2 f(x,1) = x,所以 $f_s(x,1) = 1$ .

5. 曲线  $\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} & \text{在点(2,4,5) 处的切线对于 } x$  轴的倾角是多少?

 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{4} = \frac{x}{2}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} |_{(a,4,5)} = 1, \mathbb{B} \mathring{\mathcal{Y}} \text{ tan}_{\alpha} = 1, \mathbb{H} \mathbb{W} |_{\alpha} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 羅

6. 求下列函数的22, 32 和323,

(1)  $z = x^{4} + y^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2}$ ;

(2)  $z = arc \tan \frac{y}{z}$ 

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2,$ (1) 類

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2$ 

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4x^3 - 8xy^2) = -16xy$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2,$ 

(2)  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} (-\frac{y}{x^2}) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ 

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

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}) = \frac{-(x^2 + y^2) + 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ 

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^z \cdot \ln^2 y, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x(x-1)y^{r-2}$ (3)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^r \ln y$ ,

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^{\sharp} \ln y) = xy^{-1} \ln y + y^{\sharp} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = y^{-1} (x \ln y + 1)$ 

7.  $\Re f(x,y,z) = xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2$ ,  $\Re f_{zz}(0,0,1)$ ,  $f_{zz}(1,0,2)$ .  $f_{sr}(0,-1,0) \not D f_{msr}(2,0,1)$ .

 $R = f_x = y^2 + 2xz$ ,  $f_y = 2xy + z^2$ ,  $f_z = 2yz + x^2$ ,  $f_{zz} = 2z$  $f_{xx} = 2x$ ,  $f_{yx} = 2x$ ,  $f_{xx}' = 2y$ ,  $f_{xxx} = 0$ 

所以  $f_{\mathcal{H}}(0,0,1)=2,\ f_{\mathcal{H}}(1,0,2)=2,\ f_{\mathcal{H}}(0,-1,0)=0,\ f_{\mathcal{H}}(2,0,1)=0$ 8.  $\Re z = x \ln(xy), \Re \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}.$ 

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + \frac{xy}{xy} = \ln(xy) + 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y}{xy} = \frac{1}{x}$ 凝

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{1}{x}) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\ln(xy) + 1) = \frac{x}{xy} = 0$ 

 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{1}{y}) = -\frac{1}{y^2}$ 

(1) 
$$y = e^{-m^2 t} \sin nx$$
 满足 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$ ;

$$(2) r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
 满足  $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2}{r}.$ 

$$(1) \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = e^{-hx^2} \cdot (-kn^2) \sin nx = -kn^2 e^{-kn^2} \cdot \sin nx$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = ne^{-m^2t} \cdot \cos nx, \quad \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -n^2 e^{-m^2t} \cdot \sin nx$$
$$k \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -kn^2 e^{-m^2t} \cdot \sin nx$$

 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$ 

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因为

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{r - x}{r^2} = \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}$$

由函数关于自变量的对称性有:
$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^2}$$

死以  $\frac{\partial^{2} r}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} r}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} r}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{3r^{2} - (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})}{r^{3}} = \frac{3r^{2} - r^{2}}{r} = \frac{2}{r}$ 

#### 凶闘 8−3

1. 求下列函数的全微分:

(1) 
$$z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$$
; (2)  $z = e^{\frac{x}{x}}$ ;

(3) 
$$z = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
;

 $(4) u = x^{yz}.$ 

解 (1)因为 
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = y + \frac{1}{y}$$
,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = x - \frac{x}{y^2}$ 

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

(2) 因为  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = e_x^{2} \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^{2}}) = -\frac{y}{x^{2}}e_x^{2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}e_x^{2}$ 

所以  $dz = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{x}{x}} dx + \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{x}{x}} dy = -\frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{x}{x}} (\frac{y}{x} dx - dy)$ 

(3) 
$$\boxtimes \mathcal{B}$$
  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{-xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - y \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

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

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$$-\frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}(ydx-xdy)$$

(4) 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = zx^{yz} \ln x$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = yx^{yz} \ln x$  $du = yzx^{x-1}dx + zx^{x}\ln xdy + yx^{x}\ln xdz$ 

2. 求函数  $z = \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$  当 x = 1, y = 2 时的全微分

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 + x^2 + y^2}{1 + x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$ 

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\left|\alpha,z\right|} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left|\alpha,z\right| \frac{\mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{\left|\alpha,z\right|} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left|\alpha,z\right|} \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{d}y$ 

定型

3. 求函数  $z = \frac{2}{x}$  当 x = 2, y = 1,  $\Delta x = 0$ . 1,  $\Delta y = -0$ . 2 时的全增量和全

因为

$$\Delta z = \frac{y + \Delta y}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{y}{x}, \quad dz = -\frac{y}{x^2} \Delta x + \frac{1}{x} \Delta y$$

所以当  $x = 2, y = 1, \Delta x = 0.1, \Delta y = -0.2$  时

4- (XXV)

$$\Delta z = \frac{1 + (-0.2)}{2 + 0.1} - \frac{1}{2} = -0.119$$

$$dz = -\frac{1}{4} \times 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-0.2) = -0.125$$

4. 求函数  $z = e^{\alpha}$  当  $x = 1, y = 1, \Delta x = 0.15, \Delta y = 0.1$  时的全微分.

以当 x = 1, y = 1.  $\Delta x = 0.15, \Delta y = 0.1$  时, dz = e(0.15 + 0.1) = 0.25e. 因为  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y = y e^{xy} \Delta x + x e^{xy} \Delta y = e^{xy} (y \Delta x + x \Delta y),$ 所

#### **以** 8 - 4

1.  $\mathfrak{A}z = u^2 + v^2$ ,  $\mathfrak{\Pi}u = x + y$ , u = x - y,  $\mathfrak{R}\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$ .

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \times 1 + 2v \times 1 = x$$

$$2(u + v) = 2(x + y + x - y) = 4x$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \times 1 + 2v \times (-1) = x$$

$$2(u - v) = 2(x + y - x + y) = 4y$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{m}} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \ln v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) + \frac{u^2}{v} \cdot 3 =$$

$$\frac{2x}{y^2} \ln(3x - 2y) + \frac{3x^2}{(3x - 2y)y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \ln v \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + \frac{u^2}{v} \left(-2\right) =$$

$$-\frac{2x^2}{y^2} \ln(3x - 2y) - \frac{2x^2}{(3x - 2y)y^2}$$

3.  $\Re z = e^{x-2y} \pi x = \sin t, y = t^3, \Re \frac{dz}{dt}$ 

$$\mathbf{q} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mathrm{e}^{-zy} \cdot \cos t - 2\mathrm{e}^{-zy} \cdot (3t^2) =$$

$$\mathrm{e}^{\sin^2 t^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{cost}} - 6t^2)$$

4.  $\mathfrak{B} z = \arcsin(x - y)$ ,  $\mathfrak{m} x = 3t$ ,  $y = 4t^3$ ,  $x \frac{dz}{dt}$ 

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x - y)^2}} \times 3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x - y)^2}} \times 12t^2 = \frac{3(1 - 4t^2)}{\sqrt{1 - (3t - 4t^2)^2}}$$

糜

5.  $\& z = \arctan(xy), \mathbb{m} \ y = e^x, \Re \frac{dz}{dx}$ .

$$\mathbf{g} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y}{1 + (xy)^2} + \frac{x}{1 + (xy)^2} \cdot e^x = \frac{e^x (1 + x)}{1 + x^2 y^2}$$

第八章 函数与极限

6.  $\mathfrak{A} u = \frac{e^{ar}(y-z)}{a^2+1}$ ,  $\tilde{\mathfrak{m}} y = a \sin x, z = \cos x, \frac{a}{dx} \frac{du}{dx}$ .

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right] = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} \left[ \underline{u} \cdot e^{\alpha x} (y - z) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot a\cos x + e^{\alpha x} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sin x) \right]$$

 $\frac{e^{\omega}}{a^2 + 1} \left[ a^2 \sin x - a \cos x + a \cos x + \sin x \right] = e^{\omega} \sin x$ 

$$\mathbf{ii} \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^2} + \frac{-\frac{x}{y^2}}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^2} = \frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^2} + \frac{-\frac{x}{y^2}}{y^2} (-1) = \frac{y + x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

所以  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{2(u - v)}{(u + v)^2 + (u - v)^2} = \frac{u - v}{u^2 + v^2}$ 

8. 求下列函数的一阶偏导数(其中 f 具有一阶连续偏导数); (1)  $u = f(x^2 - y^2, e^x)$ ; (2)  $u = f(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z})$ ;

(3) u = f(x, xy, xyz).

解 (1) 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_{1,x}^{',x} 2x + f_{2}^{'}(ye^{yy}) = 2xf_{1}^{'} + ye^{xy}f_{2}^{'}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_{1}^{'}(-2y) + f_{2}^{'}(e^{xy}x) = -2yf_{1}^{'} + xe^{xy}f_{2}^{'}$$

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' \frac{1}{y} + f_2' \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{y} f_1'$$
  
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_1' (-\frac{x}{y^2}) + f_2' (\frac{1}{z}) = -\frac{x}{y^2} f_1' + \frac{1}{z} f_2'$   
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f_2' (-\frac{y}{z^2}) = -\frac{y}{z^2} f_2'$ 

(3) 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' \times 1 + f_2'y + f_3'yz = f_1' + yf_2' + yzf_3'$$
  
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_2'x + f_3'xz = xf_2' + xzf_3'$ 

9. 设z = xy + xF(u),而 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ ,F(u)为可导函数,证明;

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z + xy.$$

兜之  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + F(u) + xF'(u) \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = y + F(u) - \frac{y}{x}F'(u)$  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + xF'(u)(\frac{1}{x}) = x + F'(u)$  $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + xF(u) - yF'(u) + xy + yF'(u) =$ 

Fi 10. 设  $z = \frac{2}{f(x^2 - y^2)}$ ,其中 f(u) 为可导函数,验证  $\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}$ . xy + xF(u) + xy = z + xy

 $\frac{1}{x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-2yf'(u)}{f^2(u)} + \frac{f(u) + 2y^2f'(u)}{yf^2(u)} =$  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{f(u) - yf'(u) \cdot (-2y)}{f'(u)} = \frac{f(u) + 2y^2 f'(u)}{f^2(u)}$ 

11. 设  $z = f(x^2 + y^2)$ ,其中 f 具有二阶导数,求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$  $\frac{1}{yf(u)} = \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \frac{y}{f(u)} = \frac{z}{y^2}$ 

 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f' \cdot 2x = 2xf'$ 

 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 2yf'$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2f' + 2xf''' \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2f' + 4x^2 f$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2f' + 2yf'' \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2f' + 4y^2 f''$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xf') = 2xf'' \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4xyf''$ 

12. 求下列函数的 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ (其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数);

(4)  $z = f(\sin x, \cos y, e^{x+y}).$  $(2) z = f(x, \frac{x}{y});$ 

 $\Re (1) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot y = y f_1', \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot x + f_2' = x f_1' + f_2'$ (3)  $z = f(xy^2, x^2y)$ ;

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 f_{11}^{n} = y \cdot \int_1^{y}$ 

 $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = x^2 f_{11}^{"} + x f_{12}^{"} + f_{21}^{"} x + f_{22}^{"} = x^2 f_{11}^{"} + 2x f_{12}^{"} + f_{22}^{"}$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y f_{11}'' x + y f_{12}'' = f_1' + x y f_{11}'' + y f_{12}''$ 

(2)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' + \frac{1}{y}f_1', \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}f_1'$  $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3} f_2' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_2'' (-\frac{x}{y^2}) = \frac{2x}{y^3} f_1' + \frac{x^3}{y^4} f_2''$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_1' + \frac{1}{y} f_2') = f_{11}''(-\frac{x}{y^2}) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' + \frac{1}{y} f_{12}''(-\frac{x}{y^2}) =$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{11}'' + \frac{1}{y}f_{12}'' + \frac{1}{y}(f_{11}'' + \frac{1}{y}f_{12}'') = f_{11}'' + \frac{2}{y}f_{12}'' + \frac{1}{y^2}f_{12}''$  $-\frac{x}{y^{2}}(f_{11}"+\frac{1}{y}f_{12}")-\frac{1}{y^{2}}f_{2}'$ 

(3)  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = y^2 f_1' + 2xy f_2', \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 2xy f_1' + x^2 f_2'$  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^4 [f'_{11} \cdot y^2 + f''_{12} \cdot 2xy] + 2yf'_2 + 2xy [f''_{11}y^2 + f'''_{12} \cdot 2xy] =$  $2yf_{2}' + y^{h}f_{11}'' + 4xzy^{3}f_{12}'' + 4x^{2}y^{k}f_{22}''$ 

 $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xyf_{1}' + x^{2}f_{1}') = 2xf_{1}' + 2xy[f_{11}''2xy + f_{11}''x^{2}] +$  $\frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^{2} f_{1}' + 2xy f_{2}') = 2y f_{1}' + y^{2} [f_{11}'' 2xy + f_{12}'' x^{2}] +$  $2yf_1' + 2xf_2' + 2xy^3f_{11}'' + 2x^3yf_{22}'' + 5x^2y^2f_{12}''$  $2xf_{2}' + 2xy[f_{21}' \cdot 2xy + f_{22}' \cdot x^{2}] =$ 

(4)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cos x + f_3' e^{s+y} = \cos x f_1' + e^{s+y} f_3'$  $x^{2}[f_{21}^{"}(2xy+f_{22}^{"}x^{2}]=2xf_{1}^{"}+4x^{2}y^{2}f_{11}^{"}+4x^{3}yf_{12}^{"}+x^{4}f_{12}^{"})$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sin y f_z' + e^{rty} f_z'$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sin y f_z' + e^{rty} f_z'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x f_1' + \cos x \left[ f_{11}'' \cos x + f_{13}' e^{xty} \right] + e^{xty} f_3' + e^{xty} \left[ f_{31} \cos x + f_{31}'' \cdot e^{xty} \right] = e^{xty} f_3' - \sin x f_1' + \cos^2 x f_{11}'' + 2e^{xty} \cos x f_{13}'' + e^{x(xty)} f_{31}''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{+ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos x f_1' + e^{-ty} f_3$$

$$\cos x(f_{11}'(-\sin y) + f_{11}''e^{+y}) + e^{+y}f_3' + e^{+y}(f_{12}''(-\sin y) + f_{13}''e^{+y}) =$$

$$e^{x+y}f_3' - \cos x \sin y f_{12}'' + e^{x+y} \cos x f_{13}'' -$$

$$e^{x+y} \sin y f_{11}'' + e^{x(x+y)} f_{13}''$$
  
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\sin y f_1' + e^{x+y} f_1') =$ 

$$\sum_{-\cos y} f_2' + e^{r+y} f_3' - \sin y [f_{22}' (-\sin y) + f'_{13} e^{r+y}] + e^{r+y} [f_{23}' (-\sin y) + e^{r+y} f_{33}'] =$$

## $e^{x+y}f_3' - \cos yf_1' + \sin^2 yf_2'' - 2e^{x+y}\sin yf_{23} + e^{2(x+y)}f_{33}''$ 13. 设 u = f(x, y) 的所有二阶偏导数连续,而

$$x = \frac{s - \sqrt{3}t}{2}, \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3}s + t}{2}$$

证明 
$$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2$$
及 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ 

因为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

下以 
$$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial t})^2 = (\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2$$

又因为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial s} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial s^{2}} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} \right] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial s^{2}} \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial s^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial s^{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial s} \right) =$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right) =$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial z} \right] =$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

1. 
$$\Re \sinh + e^r - xy^2 = 0, \Re \frac{dy}{dx}$$
.

$$F(x,y) = \sin y + e^x - xy^t$$
  

$$F_x = e^x - y^2, \quad F_y = \cos y - 2xy$$

$$F_x = e^x - y^2,$$

因为 死以

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{e^x - y^2}{\cos y - 2xy} = \frac{y^2 - e^x}{\cos y - 2xy}$$

2.  $\text{W ln } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{2}{x}, \Re \frac{dy}{dx}$ .

因

$$F_x = \frac{2x}{2(x^2 + y^2)} - \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} (-\frac{y}{x^2}) = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$F_y = \frac{2y}{2(x^2 + y^2)} - \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{y})^2} (\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

所以

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解 设 
$$F(x,y,z) = x + 2y + z - 2\sqrt{xyz}$$
  
因为  $F_z = 1 - \frac{yz}{z}$ ,  $F_y = 2 - \frac{zz}{z}$ ,  $F_z = 1 - \frac{zz}{z}$ 

图为 
$$F_x = 1 - \frac{yz}{\sqrt{xyz}}$$
,  $F_y = 2 - \frac{xz}{\sqrt{xyz}}$ ,  $F_t = 1 - \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xyz}}$   
所以  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_x} = \frac{yz - \sqrt{xyz}}{\sqrt{xyz} - xy}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_x}{F_x} = \frac{zz - 2\sqrt{xyz}}{\sqrt{xyz} - xy}$ 

$$\vdots \ \partial_{z}^{x} = \ln \frac{z}{y}, x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \mathcal{R} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

瞬 设 
$$F(x,y,z) = \frac{x}{z} - \ln \frac{x}{y} = \frac{x}{z} - \ln z + \ln y$$

图为 
$$F_z = \frac{1}{z}$$
,  $F_y = \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $F_z = -\frac{x}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{x+z}{z^2}$ 

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_z}{F_t} = \frac{z}{-\frac{x+z}{2}} = \frac{z}{x+z}$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{-\frac{1}{y}}{-\frac{x+z}{z}} = \frac{z^2}{y(x+z)}$$

5. 设 
$$2\sin(x+2y-3z) = x+2y-3z$$
,证明 $\frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} = 1$ .

 $F(x,y,z) = 2\sin(x+2y-3z) - x - 2y + 3z$ 

$$F_z = 2\cos(x + 2y - 3z) - 1$$

$$F_{x} = 2\cos(x + 2y - 3z) - 1$$

$$F_{y} = 4\cos(x + 2y - 3z) - 2 = 2F_{x}$$

所以 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_x}{F_x} - \frac{F_y}{F_x} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

 $F_z = -6\cos(x+2y-3z)+3=-3(2\cos(x+2y-3z)-1)=-3F_x$ 

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 1$$

6. 设 
$$x = x(y,z), y = y(x,z), z = z(x,y)$$
 都是由方程  $F(x,y,z) = 0$  所确定的具有连续偏导数的函数,证明 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$ .

证 因为 
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_x}{F_x}$$
,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_x}$ 

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_{r}} = (-\frac{F_{x}}{F_{x}})(-\frac{F_{x}}{F_{y}})(-\frac{F_{x}}{F_{x}}) = -1$$

 $\partial \varphi(u,v)$  具有连续偏导数,证明由方程  $\varphi(cx-ax,cy-bc)=0$  所确定

的函数 
$$z = f(x,y)$$
 满足  $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c$ .

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi(u, v), \quad u = cx - ax, \quad v = cy - bz$$

$$\varphi_x = \varphi_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = c\varphi_x, \quad \varphi_y = \varphi_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = c\varphi_y$$

$$\varphi_x = \varphi_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \varphi_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -a\varphi_x - b\varphi_y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\rho_z}{\rho_v} = \frac{c\rho_w}{a\rho_w + b\rho_w}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\rho_z}{\rho_v} = \frac{c\rho_w}{a\rho_w + b\rho_w}$$
因此 
$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = a\frac{c\rho_w}{a\rho_w + b\rho_w} + b\frac{c\rho_w}{a\rho_w + b\rho_w} = c$$

8. 设 e<sup>x</sup> — 
$$xyz = 0$$
,求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解 设
$$F(x,y,z) = e^{\epsilon} - xyz,$$
则

$$F_x = -yz, \quad F_x = e^x - xy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_x} = \frac{yz}{e^x - xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (e^x - xy) - yz (e^x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y)}{(e^x - xy)^2} =$$

$$\frac{y^{2}z - yz(e^{x} \frac{yz}{e^{x} - xy} - y)}{(e^{x} - xy)^{2}} = \frac{2y^{2}ze^{x} - 2xy^{3}z - y^{2}z^{4}e^{x}}{(e^{x} - xy)^{3}}$$

9. 
$$\Re z^3 - 3xyz = a^3, \Re \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

设 
$$F(x,y,z) = z^3 - 3xyz - a^3$$
,则

$$F_x = -3yz, \quad F_y = -3xz, \quad F_z = 3z^2 - 3xy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_z}{F_z} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{zz}{z^2 - xy}$$

完

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$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{yx}{z^2 - xy} \right) =$$

$$\frac{(y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z)(z^2 - xy) - yz(2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x)}{(z^2 - xy)^2} =$$

$$\frac{(y\frac{xz}{z^{1}-xy}+z)(z^{1}-xy)-yz(2z\cdot\frac{zz}{z^{1}-xy}-z)}{(z^{2}-xy)^{2}}=$$

$$\frac{z(z^4 - 2xyz^2 - x^2y^2)}{(z^2 - xy)^3}$$

10. 水由下列方程组所确定的函数的导数或偏导数:

(1) 
$$\Re \left\{ z = x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2 = 20 \right. \Re \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx} \right\}$$

(2) 
$$\Re \left\{ x + y + z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \right\} \Re \frac{dx}{dz} \frac{dy}{dz},$$

(3) 设 
$$\binom{u=f(ux,v+y)}{v=g(u-x,v^2y)}$$
, 其中  $f,g$  具有一阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ ;

(4) 
$$\mathbb{R}$$
  $\begin{cases} x = e^x + u\sin v & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$ 

(1) 方程组等化于
$$\begin{cases} y^2 - z = -x^2 \\ 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 20 - x^2 \end{cases}$$
,方程两边分别对 $z$ 求导得

$$\begin{cases} 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = -2x \\ 4y \frac{dy}{dx} + 6z \frac{dz}{dx} = -2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = -2x \\ 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 3z \frac{dz}{dx} = -x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2y & -1 \\ 2y & 3z \end{vmatrix} = 6yz + 2y \neq 0$$
 的条件下
$$\begin{vmatrix} -2x & -1 \\ dx \end{vmatrix} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x - 1}{D} = \frac{-6xz - x}{6yz + 2y} = \frac{-x(6z + 1)}{2y(3z + 1)}$$

在 D =

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$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2y - 2x}{D} = \frac{2xy}{6yz + 2y} = \frac{x}{3z + 1}$$

(2) 将方程两边分别对 z 求导,注意到 x=x(z),y=y(z),移项后得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} = -1\\ 2x\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} + 2y\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} = -2z \end{cases}$$

在 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2x & 2y \end{vmatrix} = 2(y-x) \neq 0$$
 的条件下  $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 

$$\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{|-2z + 2y|}{2(y-x)} = \frac{-2y + 2z}{2(y-x)} = \frac{y-z}{x-y}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{|2x - 2z|}{2(y-x)} = \frac{-2z + 2x}{2(y-x)} = \frac{z-x}{x-y}$$

(3)四个变量两个方程,因此方程组可以确定两个二元隐函数; u=u(x,y),v=v(x,y),方程两边对x求偏导,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1'(u + x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + f_2'\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = g_1'(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 1) + g_2' \cdot 2vy \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

 $\left[ (xf_1' - 1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_2' \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = - uf_1' \right]$  $g_1'\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (2yvg_2' - 1)\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = g_1'$ 

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} D = \begin{vmatrix} xf_1' - 1 & f_1' \\ g_1' & 2yvg_1' - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (xf_1' - 1)(2yvg_1' - 1) - f_1g_1' \neq 0 \text{ th } \Re \# \Gamma$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} -uf_1' & f_1' \\ g_1' & 2yvg_1' - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-uf_1'(2yvg_1' - 1) - f_2g_1'}{(xf_1' - 1)(2yvg_2' - 1) - f_2g_1'}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} xf_1' - 1 & -uf_1' \\ g_1' & g_1' \end{vmatrix} = \frac{g_1'(xf_1' - 1 + uf_1')}{(xf_1' - 1)(2yg_2' - 1) - f_2g_1'}$$

(4) u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y) 是已知函数的反函数, 令  $F(x,y,u,v) = x - e^{\epsilon} - u \sin v$ 

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 $G_x = 0$ ,  $G_y = 1$ ,  $G_u = -e^u + \cos v$ ,  $G_v = -u \sin v$  $F_y = 0$ ,  $F_u = -e^u - \sin v$ ,  $F_v = -u\cos v$  $G(x,y,u,v) = y - e^{x} + u\cos v$ 

$$\underbrace{AI} = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -e^{u} - \sin v & -u\cos v \\ -e^{u} + \cos v & -u\sin v \end{vmatrix} = ue^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + u \neq 0 的条件下$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,v)} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} 1 - u\cos v \\ 0 - u\sin v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sin v}{e^*(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,v)} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} 0 - u\cos v \\ 1 - u\sin v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-\cos v}{e^*(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,x)} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} -e^{u} - \sin v \\ -e^{u} + \cos v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}{e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,y)} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} -e^{u} - \sin v \\ -e^{u} + \cos v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sin v + e^{u}}{u[e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}$$

f,F 都具有一阶连续偏导数,试证明 11. 设y = f(x,t),而t是由方程F(x,y,t) = 0所确定的x,y的函数,其中

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}$$

两边分别对 ェ 求导,移项可得 由方程组 $\begin{cases} y=f(x,t) &$ 可以确定两个一元隐函数 $\begin{cases} y=y(x) \\ t=t(x) \end{cases}$ ,方程。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dt} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \neq 0$$
 的条件下
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$$

#### 以悶 8−6

的切线及法平面方程 1. 求曲线  $x = t - \sin t$ ,  $y = 1 - \cos t$ ,  $z = 4 \sin \frac{t}{2}$  在点( $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$ , 1,  $2\sqrt{2}$ ) 处

解 因为x', = 1-cost, y', = sint, z', = 2cos  $\frac{t}{2}$ , 而点( $\frac{\pi}{2}$ -1, 1, 2 $\sqrt{2}$ ) 所

对应的参数 $t=\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,曲线上在 $t=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的切向量 $T=\{1,1,\sqrt{2}\}$ ,所求给定点处 的切线方程为

$$\frac{-\frac{2}{2}+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

法平面方程为

$$(x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1) + (y - 1) + \sqrt{2}(z - 2\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

晋

$$x+y+\sqrt{2}z=\frac{\pi}{2}+4$$

面方程 2. 求曲线  $x = \frac{1}{1+t}$ ,  $y = \frac{1+t}{t}$ , z = t 在对应于t = 1 的点处的切线及法平

为 $\rho_0(\frac{1}{2},2,1)$ ,过 $\rho_0$ 点的切向量为 $T=\{\frac{1}{4},-1,2\}$ ,切线方程为 解  $x'_1 = \frac{1}{(1+t)^2}$ ,  $y'_1 = \frac{-1}{t^2}$ ,  $z'_1 = 2t$ , t = 1 所对应的曲线上的点

$$\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{y - 2}{-1} = \frac{x - 1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{y - 2}{-4} = \frac{z - 1}{8}$$

뀀

过 29 点的法平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{4}(x-\frac{1}{2})-(y-2)+2(x-1)=0$$

$$2x - 8y + 16z - 1 = 0$$

굗

曲线可看成参数为 x 的参数方程、将 y² = 2mx 和 z² = m - x 两边 3. 求曲线  $y^2=2mx$ ,  $z^2=m-x$ 在点( $z_0$ ,  $y_0$ ,  $z_0$ ) 处的切线及法平面方程 分别対エ求导

$$2y\frac{dy}{dx} = 2m, \quad 2z\frac{dz}{dx} = -1$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{m}{y}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{2z}$$

因此曲线在点(xo, yo, zo)的切向最为

$$T = \{1, \frac{m}{y_0}, -\frac{1}{2z_0}\}$$

$$\frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - y_0}{y_0} = \frac{z - z_0}{1}$$

切线方程为

法平面方程为

$$(x-x_0) + \frac{m}{y_0}(y-y_0) - \frac{1}{2x_0}(z-z_0) = 0$$

4. 求曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + x^2 - 3x = 0 \\ 2x - 3y + 5x - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点(1,1,1) 处的切线及法平面方程.

解 曲线方程可以确定两个一元移函数 $y=y(x),z=z(x), 为求<math>\frac{dy}{dx},\frac{dz}{dx}$ 

 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x$ , G(x,y,z) = 2x - 3y + 5z - 4

$$F_x = 2x - 3$$
,  $F_y = 2y$ ,  $F_z = 2z$   
 $G_x = 2$ ,  $G_y = -3$ ,  $G_z = 5$ 

$$J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_r \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10y + 6z$$

因

死以

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,z)} = -\frac{1}{10y + 6z} \begin{vmatrix} 2x - 3 & 2z \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$-\frac{5(2x-3)-4z}{10y+6z} = -\frac{10x-4z-15}{10y+6z}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{J}\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,x)} = -\frac{1}{J}\begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2x-3\\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

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 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{9}{16}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{16}$ 

于是曲线在点(1,1,1)处的切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-1}{16}$$

$$\frac{x-1}{16} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$

 $(x-1) + \frac{9}{16}(y-1) - \frac{1}{16}(z-1) = 0$ 法平面方程为

16x + 9y - z - 24 = 0

5. 求出曲线 x = t,y = t², x = t³ 上的点,使在该点的切线平行于平面

解  $x'_1 = 1, y'_1 = 2t, z'_1 = 3t^2$ ,设切线的切向量为 $T = \{1, 2t, 3t^2\},$ 已知平 面的法向量为 n = (1,2,1), 由于切线平行于平面, 所以T·n=0即  $1+4t+3t^2=0$ ,解得t=-1和 $t=-\frac{1}{3}$ ,由此得所浓点的坐标为(-1,1,-1)

 $\overline{\mathbf{a}}(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{9},-\frac{1}{27}).$ 

6. 求曲面 e'一z一xy = 3 在点(2,1,0) 处的切平面及法线方程

 $F(x,y,z) = e^t - z - xy - 3$ 

则所求平面的法向量为n={Fz,Fy,Fz}(21,0)={--1,--2,0},在点(2,1,0)的  $F_x = -y$ ,  $F_y = -x$ ,  $F_x = e^t - 1$ 

$$(x-2) + 2(y-1) = 0$$

$$x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x - 2}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{2} \end{cases}$$

7. 求曲面  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ 在点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面及法线方程  $F(x,y,z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 - 1$ 

 $F_r = 2ax$ ,  $F_y = 2by$ ,  $F_r = 2cx$ 

在点(xo,yo,zo)处法向量为{2axo,2byo,2cxo},可取法向量

 $n = \{ax_0, by_0, cx_0\}$ 

所求切平面方程为

 $ax_0(x-x_0)+by_0(y-y_0)+cx_0(z-z_0)=0$  $ax_0x + by_0y + cz_0z = ax_0^2 + by_0^2 + cz_0^2 = 1$  $ax_0x+by_0y+ax_0z=1$ 

 $\frac{x-x_0}{ax_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{by_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{cz_0}$ 

且平面的法向量为{1,一1,2},由于已知平面与所求切平面平行,故有 8. 求椭球面 $x^2+2y^2+z^2=1$ 上平行于平面x-y+2z=0的切平面方程  $\mathfrak{F}(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1, n = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\} = \{2x, 4y, 2z\},$ 

 $\frac{2x}{1} = \frac{4y}{-1} = \frac{2z}{2} = t$  $x = \frac{1}{2}t, \quad y = -\frac{1}{4}t, \quad z = t$ 

代人椭球面方程得

 $z_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$ , 过该点的切平面方程为  $(\frac{1}{2}t)^2 + 2(-\frac{1}{4}t)^2 + t^2 = 1$ 解得  $t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{11}}$ . 当  $t = \sqrt{\frac{8}{11}}$  时,切点坐标为  $x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}, y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$ .

 $(x-\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}})-(y+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}})+2(z-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}})=0$  $x-y+2z=\sqrt{\frac{11}{2}}$ 

切平面方程为 当  $t = -\sqrt{\frac{8}{11}}$  时,切点坐标为  $z_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}, y_0 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}, z_0 = -2\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}},$ 

 $(x+\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}})-(y-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}})+2(z+2\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}})=0$ 

晋

面的夹角的余弦  $9. \,\,$ 求旋转椭球面  $3x^2+y^2+z^2=16$  在点(-1,-2,3) 处的切平面与  $x\,O_y$ 

 $x-y+2z=-\sqrt{\frac{11}{2}}$ 

量为 $n_1 = \{0,0,1\}$ ,则切平面与 $xO_2$  面的夹角的余弦为 在点(-1,-2,3)处的切平面的法向量为  $n=\{-6,-4,6\}$ ,而  $xO_y$  面的法向

 $\cos r = \frac{n \cdot n_1}{\|n\| \|n_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-4)^2 + 6^2}} \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}$ 

上的截距之和等于。 10. 试证曲面√x+√y+√z=√a(a>0)上任何点处的切平面在各坐标轴

 $F(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} - \sqrt{a}$ 

 $n = \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} \right\}$ 

在曲面上任取一点 M(zo, yo, zo),则在点 M 处的切平面方程为

 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y-y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z-z_0) = 0$  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} = \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = \sqrt{a}$ 

化为截距式,得

故截距之和为

 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{ax_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{ay_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{az_0}} = 1$ 

习题8-7 ∑  $\sqrt{ax_0} + \sqrt{ay_0} + \sqrt{ax_0} = \sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{x_0}) = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{a} = a$ 

1. 求函数 z = z² + y² 在点(1,2) 处沿从点(1,2) 到(2,2+√3) 的方向的方

解 设从点(1,2)到点 $(2,2+\sqrt{3})$ 的方向l与x轴正向的夹角为 $\alpha$ ,则

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{(2+\sqrt{3})-2}{2-1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$a = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
,  $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

 $=2x \mid_{(1,2)} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} \mid_{(1,2)} = 2y \mid_{(1,2)} = 4$ 因此所求方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = 2\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + 4\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

2. 求函数  $z = \ln(x+y)$  在抛物线 y' = 4x 上点(1,2) 处,沿着抛物线在该 点处偏向工轴正向的切线方向的方向导数

由  $y^2 = 4x$  两边对 x 求导得  $2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 4,$  所以

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\bigg|_{(i,i)} = \frac{2}{y}\bigg|_{(i,i)} = 1$$

試

$$tana = 1, a = \frac{1}{4}$$

 $\cos \alpha = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $= \frac{1}{x+y} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{x+y} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{3}$ 又因为 <u>邻</u>

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

3. 求函数  $z = 1 - (\frac{z^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})$  在这点( $\frac{a}{a}, \frac{b}{b^2}$ ) 处沿曲线 $\frac{z^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  在这

解 设 x 轴正向到题设的内法线方向的转角为  $\theta$  ,它是第三象限的角. 将 方程 $\frac{2}{c^2}+\frac{2}{b^2}=1$  两边对 x 欢导, $4g\frac{2c}{a^2}+\frac{2y}{b^2}\frac{4y}{4c}=1$ ,所以 $\frac{4y}{4c}=-\frac{b^2c}{a^2}$ . 点的内法线方向的方向导数。

在点 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})$ 处曲线的切线斜率为

$$k = \frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{x=0} = \frac{a}{a}$$

法线的斜率为

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

第八章 函数与极限

因为

死以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \left| \left( \frac{1}{f_0^4 \cdot \frac{b}{f_0^4}} \right) \right| = -\frac{2}{a^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left( -\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right) - \frac{2}{b^2} \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \left( -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right) =$$

$$b^{2} \sqrt{2} \qquad \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{2}b \qquad + \sqrt{2}a \qquad = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}b}{a\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{b\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = \frac{1}{ab}\sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)}$$

4. 求函数  $u = xy^2 + x^3 - xyz$  在点(1,1,2)处沿方向角为  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

 $r = \frac{\pi}{3}$  的方向的方向导数.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 - yx, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy - xz$$

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - xy$ 

在点(1,1,2) 处有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -1$$
,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 11$ 

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\Big|_{(1,1,2)} = (-1)\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + 11\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{11}{2} = 5$$

5. 求函数 u = xyz 在点(5,1,2) 处沿从点(5,1,2) 到点(9,4,14) 的方向的 方向导数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yx, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xx, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = xy$$

在点(5,1,2)处, $\frac{2d}{2x} = 2, \frac{2d}{3y} = 10, \frac{2d}{2x} = 5, 从点(5,1,2)到点(9,4,14)的方向1$ = {4,3,12},其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{4}{13}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{3}{13}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{12}{13}$$

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\Big|_{(3.1,1)} = 2 \times \frac{4}{13} + 10 \times \frac{3}{13} + 5 \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{98}{13}$ 

所以

6. 求函数  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在曲线  $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^2$  上点(1,1,1)处,沿 曲线在该点的切线正方向(对应于1增大的方向)的方向导数。

 $x'_1 = 1, y'_1 = 2t, x'_1 = 3t^2$ , 在点(1,1,1) 对应着的参数t = 1, 曲线在

ಘ

(1,1,1) 点的切线的正方向为 $I = \{1,2,3\}$ , 其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$$

又因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=2x,\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=2y,\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}=2z$ ,在点(1,1,1)处, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=2,\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=2,\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}=2$ ,所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{2 \times 2}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{2 \times 3}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{2 \times 3}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{12}{7} \sqrt{14}$$

7. 求函数 u=x+y+z 在球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  上点( $z_0$ ,  $y_0$ ,  $z_0$ ) 处沿曲线在该点的外法线方向的方向导数.

解 gradu
$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = i + j + k, \diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1, 则$$
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z$$

球面上点(x0, y0, 20)处的外法线的方向向量为

$$n = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}k \bigg|_{(x_0, y_0, x_0)} = 2x_0i + 2y_0j + 2z_0k$$

单位法向量为

$$e = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}} i + \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}} j + \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}} k$$
又因为  $z_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1$ ,所以  $e = x_0 i + y_0 j + z_0 k$ ,则

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \operatorname{grad} u(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot e = x_0 + y_0 + z_0$ 

8. 没  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z, 求$  grad f(0,0,0) 及 grad f(1,1,1).

fix 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + y + 3$$
,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y + x - 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 6z - 6$ 

在点(0,0,0)处, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}=3$ , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}=-2$ , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}=-6$ ,所以

$$grad f(0,0,0) = 3i - 2j - 6k$$

在点(1,1,1)处, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}=6$ , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}=3$ , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}=0$ ,所以  $\operatorname{grad} f(1,1,1)=6i+3j$ .

 0x
 0y
 0z
 0x
 <t

(1)  $\operatorname{grad}(u+v) = \operatorname{grad}u + \operatorname{grad}v_t$ 

(2) grad(uv) = v gradu + u grad $v_i$ 

(3)  $\operatorname{grad}(u^2) = 2u\operatorname{grad}u$ .

$$\underbrace{(1) \operatorname{grad}(u+v)}_{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(u+v)}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial(u+v)}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial(u+v)}{\partial x}k = \\
(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x})i + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y})j + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x})k = \\
(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}k) + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}k) = \\
\operatorname{grad}_{u} + \operatorname{grad}_{v} + \operatorname{grad}_{v}$$

(2) grad(
$$\iota w$$
) =  $\frac{\partial(\iota w)}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial(\iota w)}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial(\iota w)}{\partial x}k =$ 

$$(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})i + (v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})j + (v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})k =$$

$$v(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}k) + u(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}k) =$$

$$v \operatorname{grad} u + u \operatorname{grad} v$$

(3) grad(
$$u^{2}$$
) =  $\frac{\partial(u^{2})}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial(u^{2})}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial(u^{2})}{\partial x}k =$ 

$$2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}i + 2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}j + 2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}k =$$

$$2u(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}k) = 2u \text{ grad}u$$

10. 问函数  $u=xy^2z$ 在P(1,-1,2)处沿什么方向的方向导数最大?并求此方向导数的最大值.

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^{i}z, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xyz, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy^{i}$   $\operatorname{grad} f(1, -1, 2) = 2i - 4j + k$ 

gradu  $= \sqrt{2^2 + (-4)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{21}$ 

是方向导数取得最大值的方向,此方向导数的最大值为

凶閥 8−8

1. 求函数  $f(x,y) = 4(x-y) - x^2 - y^2$  的极值

解 由方程组 $\begin{cases} f_*(x,y) = 4-2x = 0 \\ f_*(x,y) = -4-2y = 0 \end{cases}$ 求得驻点为(2,-2),由于

 $A = f_x(2, -2) = -2 < 0, B = f_y(2, -2) = 0, C = f_y(2, -2) = -2$ 

所以函数 f(x,y) 在点(2,-2) 处取得极大值,极大值为 f(2,-2)=8.

2. 求函数  $f(x,y) = (6x - x^2)(4y - y^2)$  的极值.

解 由方程组 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = (6-2x)(4y-y^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解  $f_y(x,y) = (6x-x^2)(4-2y) = 0$ 

解得エ= 3,y = 0,y = 4 和エ= 0,x = 6,y = 2,可得駐点为:(0,0),(0,4), (3,2),(6,0),(6,4). 又因为

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = -2(4y - y^2)$$
  
 $f_{xy}(x,y) = 4(3-x)(2-y)$ 

$$f_{x}(x,y) = -2(6x-x^{2})$$

在点(0,0) 处: $A = f_{21} = 0$ , $B = f_{22} = 24$ , $C = f_{22} = 0$ ,由于 $AC - B^2 =$ -242 < 0,故 f(0,0) 不是极值。 在点(0,4) 处: $A = f_{xx} = 0, B = f_{xy} = -24, C = f_{yy} = 0, 由于AC - B^{2} =$ -242 < 0,故 f(0,4) 不是极值。 在点(3,2) 处:A=-8,B=0,C=-18,由于AC-B=144>0,又A< 0,故 f(3,2) = 36 为极大值.

在点(6,0)处:A=0,B=-24,C=0,由于 $AC-B^{t}=-24^{t}<0$ ,故f(6,0)不是极值 在点(6,4) 处,A=0,B=24,C=0,由于 $AC-B^{\sharp}=-24^{\sharp}<0$ ,故f(6,4)

3. 求函数  $f(x,y) = e^{2x}(x+y^2+2y)$  的极值.

解 由方程组 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = e^{tx}(2x+2y^t+4y+1) = 0 \\ f_y(x,y) = e^{tx}(2y+2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

可解得驻点 $(\frac{1}{2},-1)$ ,在点 $(\frac{1}{2},-1)$ 处

$$A = f_{xt}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 4e^{tx}(x + y^{t} + 2y + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} & = 2e > 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$B = f_{xy}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 4e^{tx}(y + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} & = 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C = f_{xy}(x, y) = 2e^{tx} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} & = 2e \end{vmatrix}$$

因为 $AC - B^t = 4e^t > 0$ ,所以 $f(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = \frac{-e}{7}$ 为函数的极小值

4. 求函数 z = xy 在附加条件 x + y = 1下的极大値

数 z = x(1-x) 的无条件极值,因为  $\frac{dz}{dx} = 1-2x$ ,  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = -2$ ,  $\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = 0$  得驻点  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . 又因为 $\frac{d^2z}{dz} < 0$ ,所以 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 为极大值点,且极大值为 $z = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{2})$ 由条件x+y=1得y=1-x,将其代入z=xy,问题就转化为求函 =  $\frac{1}{4}$ . 因此函数 z = xy 在条件 x + y = 1 下在点( $\frac{1}{5}$ , $\frac{1}{5}$ ) 处取得极大值 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

5. 从斜边之长为1的一切直角三角形中,求有最大周长的直角三角形。

解 设直角三角形的两直角边分别为x,y,则周长S=x+y+U(0< x<1,0< y< D,问题为求周长S=x+y+1在条件 $x^2+y^2=l^2$ 下的条件极值 问题. 作辅助函数

$$F(x,y) = x + y + l + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - l^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_j = 1 + 2x = 0 \\ F_y = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0 \end{cases}$$

#

解得 $x=y=-rac{1}{2\lambda}$ ,代人 $x^2+y^2=l^2$ 得 $\lambda=-rac{\sqrt{2}}{2l}$ ,于是得 $x=y=rac{l}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,由于驻

 $ec{\mu}(rac{l}{\sqrt{2}},rac{l}{\sqrt{2}})$ 惟一,因此,当两直角边长均为 $rac{l}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时,周长最长、

6. 要造一个容积等于定数 k 的长方体无盖水池,应如何选择水池的尺寸, 方可使它的表面积最小?

xy + 2xx + 2yx(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0),由于水池的容积为定值 k,即 xyz = k,问 解 设水池的长、宽、高分别为 x,y,x,则目标函数(水池的表面积)为 S= 题为在条件  $xyz = k \mathbf{F}$ ,求面积 S = xy + 2xz + 2yz 的最小值

作舗助函数  $F(x,y,z) = xy + 2xz + 2yz + \lambda(xyz - k)$ ,由  $F_{\star} = 2x + 2y + \lambda xy = 0$  $F_{r} = y + 2z + \lambda yz = 0$  $F_y = x + 2z + \lambda xz = 0$ 

解得

 $\lambda = -\sqrt{\frac{32}{k}}$  $\sqrt{z} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{2k}$  $\int x = y = \sqrt[3]{2k}$ 

由于驻点 $(\sqrt[3]{2k},\sqrt[3]{2k},rac{1}{2},\sqrt[3]{2k})$ 惟一,根据问题的实际意义,当水池的长、宽都 是 $\sqrt[3]{2k}$ ,而高为 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\sqrt[3]{2k}$ 时,表面积最小。

的距离平方之和为最小。 7. 在平面 $xO_y$ 上求一点,使它到x = 0, y = 0及x + 2y - 16 = 0三直线

距离为 |x|, 到 x+2y-16=0 的距离为  $\frac{|x+2y-16|}{\sqrt{1+2^2}}$ , 则所求距离平方之 没所求点的坐标为(x,y),则此点到x=0的距离为|y|,到y=0的

$$z = x^{2} + y^{2} + \frac{1}{5}(x + 2y - 16)^{2}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{2}{5}(x + 2y - 16) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{4}{5}(x + 2y - 16) = 0$$

即由  $\begin{cases} 3x+y-8=0 \\ 2x+9y-32=0 \end{cases}$  可解得  $\begin{cases} x=\frac{8}{5} \\ y=\frac{16}{5} \end{cases}$  ,因为 $(\frac{8}{5},\frac{16}{5})$  是惟一的驻点,根据

问题的实际意义可得,点( $\frac{8}{5}$ , $\frac{16}{5}$ )到三直线的距离的平方之和为最小、

各为多少时,才可使圆柱体的体积为最大? 8. 将周长为 2p 的矩形绕它的一边旋转而构成一个圆柱体, 问短形的边长

的一边旋转,则旋转圆柱体的体积为 $V = \pi x^2 (\rho - x) (0 < x < \rho)$ . 设矩形的一边长为よ,则另一边长为(p-x),假设矩形绕长为(p-x)

点为 $x=rac{c}{3}p$ ,根据问题的实际意义可知,当矩形的边长为 $rac{c}{3}$ 和 $rac{c}{3}$ 时,绕短边  $\frac{\mathrm{d}^{0}}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2\pi x(p-x) + \pi x^{2}(-1) = \pi x(2p-3x) = 0, \text{在}(0,p) 内的惟一独$ 

9. 求内接于半径为 a 的球且有最大体积的长方体

卦限内的一个顶点,则这长方体的长、宽、高分别为 2x,2y,2x,体积为 设球面方程为  $x^i+y^i+z^j=a^i$ , (x,y,z) 是它的内接长方体在第一

问题为求体积V = 8xyz 在条件 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  下的最大值

 $F(x_1y_1z) = 8xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2)$ 

$$F(x,y,z) = 8xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 8yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = 8xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_s = 8xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \end{cases}$$
 (3)

(2)

 $x = y = z = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ , 因为驻点  $\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 惟一, 根据问题的实际意义, 最大长 由式(1),(2),(3) 解得  $x = y = z = -\frac{\lambda}{4}$ ,代人方程(4) 得  $\lambda = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}a$ ,所以

方体必定存在,所以当长、宽、高都为2%时,长方体体积最大, 10. 拠物面 z = x²+y² 被平面 x+y+z=1 截成-桶圓,求原点到这桶圆

y² +z²,由于点在椭圆上,则同时满足 z = x² +y² 和 x+y+z = 1 这两个方程: 设椭圆上任一点为(x,y,z),则原点到该点的距离平方为  $d^2=x^2+$ 

$$\begin{aligned} F_x &= 2x - 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 = 0 & (1) \\ F_y &= 2y - 2\lambda y + \lambda_2 = 0 & (2) \end{aligned}$$

x+y+z=1 $F_z = 2z + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$ 

> 3 3

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由式(1) 和式(2) 求得 x = y,代人式(4) 和式(5) 可解得  $\begin{cases} z = 2x^2 \\ z = 1 - 2x \end{cases}$ 

 $2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$ ,由此解得  $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,则  $y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$ , $z = 2 \mp \sqrt{3}$ . 得到 两个驻点

$$\rho_1\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2},2-\sqrt{3}\right),\; \rho_2\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2},2+\sqrt{3}\right)$$

$$\not\equiv p_1 \not \in (\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2 = 9 - 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{9 - 5\sqrt{3}}$$

在 
$$p_2$$
 点: $d_2^2 = \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + (2+\sqrt{3})^2 = 9 + 5\sqrt{3}$ 

$$d_2 = \sqrt{9 + 5\sqrt{3}}$$

根据问题的实际意义,距离的最大值与最小值一定存在,所以  $d_1 = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$  为最短距离, $d_2 = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$  为最长距离.

1. 在"充分"、"必要"和"充分必要"三者中选择一个正确的填入下列空

(1) f(x,y) 在点(x,y) 可微分是 f(x,y) 在该点连续的<u>充分</u>条件,f(x,y)在点(x,y) 连续是 f(x,y) 在该点可微分的必要条件 (2) z = f(x,y) 在点(x,y) 的偏导数  $\frac{2c}{2c}$  及  $\frac{2c}{2c}$  存在是f(x,y) 在该点可微分 的<u>必要</u>条件 z = f(x,y) 在点(x,y) 可被分是函数在该点的编导数  $\frac{2}{2x}$  存 在的充分条件

(3) z = f(x,y) 的偏导数  $\frac{2}{3x}$  及  $\frac{2}{3}$  在点(x,y) 存在且连续是 f(x,y) 在该点 可做分的充分条件

(4) 函数 z = f(x,y) 的两个二阶混合偏导数  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  及  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$  在区域 D 内连 续是这两个二阶混合偏导数在 D 内相等的<u>充分</u>条件。

2. 求函数 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{\sqrt{4x-y^2}}{\ln(1-x^2-y^2)}$$
 的定义域,并求  $\lim_{x\to \frac{1}{2}} f(x,y)$ .

由 4x - y² > 0及 0 < 1 - x² - y² ≠ 1 得函数的定义域为 D =  $\{(x,y) \mid 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1, y^2 \le 4x\}$ . 因为点 $(\frac{1}{2},0) \in D$ ,所以

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 $\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{4x - y^2}}{\ln(1 - x^2 - y^2)} = \frac{\sqrt{4x - y^2}}{\ln(1 - x^2 - y^2)} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}, 0} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\ln \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\ln 3 - \ln 4}$ 

3. 证明极限 lim <del>z²y²</del> 不存在.

当点(x,y) 沿直线 y = x 趋于点(0,0) 时

$$\lim_{y \to x \to 0} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{1 + x^2} = 0$$

当点(x,y)沿曲线  $y^2 = x$  趋于点(0,0) 时

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

由于点(x,y)沿不同路径趋于点(0,0)时,极限值不同(即使相同,极限也

可能不存在),因此lim <del>z²,²,</del> 不存在. ==0 x² + y²

4. 
$$\Re f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
,  $\Re f_s(x,y) \not B f_y(x,y)$ .

解 当 エ キ ナ シ チ 0 时,

$$f_{s}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{x^{2}y}{x^{2} + y^{2}}) = \frac{2xy(x^{2} + y^{2}) - x^{3}y(2x)}{(x^{4} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2xy^{3}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$
$$f_{s}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{x^{2}y}{x^{2} + y^{2}}) = \frac{x^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2}) - x^{2}y \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x,0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$f_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

$$f_{x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^{3}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} & x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^{2} + y^{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{2}(x^{2} - y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} & x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^{3} + y^{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

死以

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5. 求下列函数的一阶和二阶偏导数:

(1) 
$$\ln(x+y^2)$$
; (2)  $z=x^y$ .

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-1}{(x + y^2)^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(x + y^2) - 2y \cdot 2y}{(x + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(x - y^2)}{(x + y^2)^2}$$

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

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{\sigma^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^{\sigma} \ln^2 x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (yx^{\sigma^2}) = x^{\sigma^2} + yx^{\sigma^2} \ln x = x^{\sigma^2} (1+y\ln x)$$

6. 求函数  $z = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - y^2}$  当 x = 2, y = 1,  $\Delta x = 0$ . 01,  $\Delta y = 0$ . 03 时的全增量和全微分.

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y(x^{2} - y^{2}) - xy \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{-(y^{3} + x^{2}y)}{(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}}$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x(x^{2} - y^{2}) - xy(-2y)}{(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{x^{3} + xy^{3}}{(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}}$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \begin{vmatrix} z & -y^{2} & -y^{2} & -y^{2} \\ -y^{2} & -y^{2} & -y^{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{10}{9}$ 

所以当 x = 2, y = 1,  $\Delta x = 0.01$ ,  $\Delta y = 0.03$  时  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y = -\frac{5}{9} \times 0.01 + \frac{10}{9} \times 0.03 = 0.03$ 

 $\Delta z = \frac{(2.01) \times (1.03)}{(2.01)^2 - (1.03)^2} - \frac{2}{3} = 0.02$ 7. 设  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ \frac{x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$ ,证明: f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 处

连续且偏导数存在,但不可微分.

 $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ 

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所以  $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = 0 = f(0,0)$ 

故 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 连续。

因为  $f_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0$   $f_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0$ 

所以 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 的偏导数存在.

 $\text{$\mathbb{A}$} = \Delta z - \left[ f_x(0,0) \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \Delta y \right] = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 (\Delta y)^2}{\left[ (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 \right]^{1/2}}$ 

 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x > 1 \\ \text{lim}}} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 (\Delta y)^2}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 \frac{1}{3^{3/2}}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x = 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^4}{\rho} = \frac{1}{4} \neq 0$   $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x = 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x = 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^4}{\rho} = \frac{1}{4} \neq 0$ 

所以 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 不可微分.

8. 设 u=x',而  $x=\varphi(t)$ , $y=\psi(t)$  都是可發函数,決  $\frac{du}{dt}$ .

 $g_{t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = yx^{-1} \cdot \varphi'(t) + x^{-1} \ln x \cdot \psi'(t)$ 

9. 设 z=f(u,v,w) 具有连续偏导数,而  $u=\eta-\zeta,v=\zeta-\xi,w=\xi-\eta$  永  $\frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$  ,  $\frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$  ,  $\frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$  ,  $\frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$  .

 $\frac{mc}{36} - \frac{nc}{36} = \frac{hc}{mc} \frac{mc}{36} + \frac{hc}{nc} \frac{nc}{36} = \frac{hc}{36}$   $\frac{mc}{36} + \frac{hc}{36} = \frac{hc}{36} \frac{mc}{36} + \frac{hc}{36} \frac{nc}{36} = \frac{hc}{36}$ 

 $\frac{36}{36} = \frac{36}{36} = \frac{36$ 

10. 设  $z = f(u,x,y), u = xe^x$ ,其中 f 具有连续的二阶偏导数,求  $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f' z = e^{y} f' + f' z$   $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^{y} f' + f' z) = e^{y} f' + e^{y} (x e^{y} f'' + f'' y) + e^{y} (x e^{y} f'' + f'' y) + e^{y} (x e^{y} f'' + f'' y) + e^{y} (x e^{y} f'' + f'' y)$ 

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$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

对方程  $e^x \cos v = x 与 e^x \sin v = y$  两边分别对 x 求导得

$$\begin{cases} e^{u} \cos v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - e^{v} \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1\\ e^{v} \sin v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e^{u} \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^- \cos v, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -e^- \sin v$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-\epsilon} (v \cos v - u \sin v)$$

对方程  $e^x \cos v = x 与 e^x \sin v = y$  两边分别对 y 求导得

$$\begin{cases} e^* \cos \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - e^* \sin \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ e^* \sin \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e^* \cos \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1 \end{cases}$$

中计解组

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-sinv}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^{-cosv}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-z} (v \sin v + u \cos v)$$

12. 求螺旋线  $x = a\cos\theta, y = a\sin\theta, x = b\theta$  在点(a,0,0) 处的切线及法平面

for  $x'_{i} = -a\sin\theta$ ,  $y'_{i} = a\cos\theta$ ,  $x'_{i} = b$ 

在点(a,0,0),处对应的参数 $\theta=0,$ 所以  $x'\circ|_{\bullet\circ}=0,\ y'\circ|_{\bullet\circ}=a,\ z'\circ|_{\bullet\circ}=b$ 

故在点(a,0,0) 处的切线为 $\frac{x-a}{0} = \frac{x}{a} = \frac{z}{b}$ ,即

$$\begin{cases} x = a \\ by - ax = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点(a,0,0) 处的法平面为a(y-0)+b(z-0)=0,即ay+bz=0.

13. 在曲面z=zy上求一点,使这点处的法线垂直于平面z+3y+z+9=

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0,并写出这法线的方程。

解 设所求点为 $p_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ ,则曲面在该点的法向量 $n=\{y_0,x_0,-1\}$ ,已知平面的法向量为 $n_1=\{1,3,1\}$ ,由于n垂直于平面,所以n// $n_1$ . 故

$$\frac{y_0}{1} = \frac{x_0}{3} = \frac{-1}{1}$$

所以  $x_0 = -3, y_0 = -1, z_0 = x_0 y_0 = 3,$ 故所求点为(-3, -1, 3),所求法线方程为

$$\frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$

14. 设 x 始正向到方向 t 的转角为 $\phi$ ,求函数  $f(x,y)=x^t-xy+y^s$ ,在点 (1,1) 沿方向 t 的方向导数,并分别确定转角 $\phi$ ,使这导数有(1) 最大值,(2) 最小值,(3) 等于 ,(3) 等于 ,(3)

解 根据已知条件可知1的方向余弦为{cosop.sino},因为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\alpha,1}, = 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{\alpha,1}, = 1$$

所以在点(1,1),  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 1 \times \cos \varphi + 1 \times \sin \varphi = \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi = \sqrt{2} \sin(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4})$ , 则:

- (1)  $\exists \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,方向导数最大,其最大值为 $\sqrt{2}$ .
- (2) 当  $\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  时,方向导数最小,其最小值为一 $\sqrt{2}$ .

15. 求函数  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在楠珠面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  上点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, y_0) = \frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$ 

 $z_{o}$ ) 处沿外法线方向的方向导数. 解: 椭球面在点  $M_{o}(z_{o},y_{o},z_{o})$  处的外法线方向  $n=\left\langle \frac{2x_{o}}{a^{2}},\frac{2y_{o}}{b^{2}},\frac{2z_{o}}{c^{2}}\right
angle$  ,其

方向余弦

 $\cos a = \frac{\frac{x_0}{a^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2 + \frac{y_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\frac{y_0}{b^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2 + \frac{y_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}}$ 

 $\cos y = \frac{\frac{z_0}{c_1^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{z_0}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}}$ 

在点 M。处的方向向量为 l = {2x。,2y。,2z。},所以

$$\frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}}{\left| w_{0} \right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x_{0}^{3}}{a^{4}} + \frac{y_{0}^{4}}{b^{4}} + \frac{z_{0}^{2}}{b^{4}} + \frac{z_{0}^{2}}{c^{4}}}} (2x_{0} \frac{x_{0}}{a^{2}} + 2y_{0} \frac{y_{0}}{b^{2}} + 2z_{0} \frac{z_{0}}{c^{2}}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{a^{4}} + \frac{y_{0}^{2}}{b^{4}} + \frac{z_{0}^{2}}{c^{4}}}}$$

16. 求平面  $\frac{2}{5}+\frac{2}{4}+\frac{2}{5}=1$  和柱面  $x^2+y^2=1$  的交线上与 x  $O_y$  平面证 ...

离最短的点

 $F(x,y,z) = z^2 + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} - 1\right) + \lambda_2 \left(x^2 + y^2 - 1\right)$ 

由方程的

 $F_{x} = \frac{\lambda_{1}}{3} + 2\lambda_{2}x = 0$   $F_{y} = \frac{\lambda_{1}}{4} + 2\lambda_{2}y = 0$   $F_{z} = 2z + \frac{\lambda_{1}}{5} = 0$   $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 1$ 

解得

 $x = \frac{4}{5}, \quad y = \frac{3}{5}, \quad z = \frac{35}{12}$ 

根据问题的实际意义,可得 $M_0(\frac{4}{5},\frac{3}{5},\frac{35}{12})$ 为所求点.

17. 在第一卦限内作楠球面 $\frac{\pi^2}{6^2} + \frac{\chi^2}{6^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{6^2} = 1$ 的切平面,使该切平面与三坐

标面所围成的四面体的体积最小,求这切平面的切点,并求此最小体积,

设切点为 M<sub>0</sub>(x<sub>0</sub>,y<sub>0</sub>,z<sub>0</sub>),令

$$F(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$$

$$F_x = \frac{2x}{a^2}, \quad F_y = \frac{2y}{b^2}, \quad F_z = \frac{2z}{c^2}$$

则过 M。的切平面方程为

$$\frac{x_0}{a^{\frac{3}{4}}}(x-x_0)+\frac{y_0}{b^{\frac{3}{4}}}(y-y_0)+\frac{x_0}{c^{\frac{3}{4}}}(z-x_0)=0$$

$$\frac{25^2}{a^2} + \frac{25^2}{b^2} + \frac{25^2}{c^2} = 1$$
  
统轴上的截距分别为

切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距分别为

$$X = \frac{a^2}{x_0}, \quad Y = \frac{b^2}{y_0}, \quad Z = \frac{c^2}{z_0}$$

因为切平面与三坐标所围的四面体的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 y_0 x_0}$$

问题为在条件 $\frac{1}{6}$  +  $\frac{1}{6}$  +  $\frac{2}{6}$  = 1 下求函数  $V = \frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{d^2C}{27^2}$  的最小值,为简单,先求函数 u = xyz 的最大值,为此作辅助函数

$$G(x_1,y_1z) = xyz + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1)$$

$$G_x = yz + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0$$

$$G_y = xz + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0$$

$$G_z = xy + \frac{2\lambda z}{b^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{z^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

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解得

$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$$

由于驻点  $M_0(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$  惟一,根据问题的实际意义,所求切点为 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$ 

 $\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$ ),且最小体积 $V = \frac{(\sqrt{3})^4}{6} \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{abc} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc$ .

### 重贺分 第九章

## (一) 重积分的概念

$$\iint_{\mathbb{T}^2} f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i,\eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$

$$\iint\limits_{\mathbb{T}^n} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d} v = \lim\limits_{\mathbb{T}^n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i \cdot \eta_i \cdot \xi_i) \, \Delta v_i$$

重积分的值取决于被积函数和积分区域,与积分变量的记号无关 2. 几何与物理意义

曲顶柱体体积,或表示面密度为f(x,y)的平面薄片D的质量.当f(x,y,z)>0当  $f(x,y) \ge 0$  时, $\iint f(x,y) ds$  表示以 D 为底,以曲面 z = f(x,y) 为曲顶的 时, $\coprod f(x,y,z)$ dv表示体密度为f(x,y,z)的空间体 $\Omega$ 的质量.

重积分具有与定积分类似的线性性质、对区域的可加性、积分不等式及积 分中值定理.

### (二) 重积分的计算

重积分计算的基本方法是化为累次积分.

- (1) 直角坐标系下二重积分的计算。
- a (i) 若 D 为 X 型 区域,即 D 为 a (a) なっくゃ(x) (b) ないない カクタ (c) ないない カクタ (c) おりかい カクタ (c)

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) dg = \int_{s}^{b} dx \int_{s_{1}(s)}^{s_{2}(s)} f(x,y) dy$$

 $(ii) 苦 D 为 Y 型区域,即 D 为 <math>\left\{ c \leqslant y \leqslant d \right\}$ 

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{\epsilon}^{d} dy \int_{\epsilon(y)}^{\epsilon_{t}(y)} f(x,y) dx$$

(iii) 若 D 既是 X 型区域又是 Y 型区域,则

$$\int_0^b dx \int_{\eta(x)}^{p_k(x)} f(x,y) dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{\eta(y)}^{p_k(y)} f(x,y) dx$$
(2) 极坐标系下二重积分的计算:

--(:) 若极点在域 D M , D 为  $\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant r(\theta) \end{cases}$  , 则

$$\iint_{B} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

(ii) 若极点在边界曲线上,D为  $\{a \leqslant \theta \leqslant \beta\}$  则  $\{0 \leqslant r \leqslant r(\theta)\}$ 

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{a}^{p} d\theta \int_{0}^{r(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

(iii) 若极点在 D 的边界曲线外,D 为  $\binom{a \leqslant \theta \leqslant \beta}{r_1(\theta) \leqslant r \leqslant r_2(\theta)}$ ,则

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{t}^{\theta} d\theta \int_{t_{1}(\theta)}^{2t(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

- (1) 直角坐标系下三重积分的计算法:

体积元素 dv = dxdydz

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} z_1(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) \leqslant z \leqslant z_2(x, \underline{y}) \\ y_1(x) \leqslant y \leqslant y_1(x) \end{cases}$$

 $\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y,z) \,\mathrm{d}v = \int_{s}^{b} \mathrm{d}x \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} \mathrm{d}y \int_{\mathfrak{r}_1(x,y)}^{\mathfrak{r}_2(x,y)} f(x,y,z) \,\mathrm{d}z$ 

宫

(2) 柱面坐标系下三重积分的计算法;

体积元素 dv = rdrd8dz,

 $\Omega: \begin{cases} z_1(r,\theta) \leqslant z \leqslant z_2(r,\theta) \\ r_1(\theta) \leqslant r \leqslant r_2(\theta) \end{cases}$  $\left(\alpha \leqslant \theta \leqslant \beta \atop \alpha \leqslant \theta \leqslant \beta \right) \begin{cases} r_2(\theta) \\ r_3(\theta) \end{cases} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, z) dz$ 

(3) 球面坐标系下三重积分的计算法:  $4\pi = r^2 \sin \alpha dr d \cos d\theta$ .

图

体积元素  $dv = r^2 \sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$ ,

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} r_1(\varphi,\theta) \leqslant r \leqslant r_2(\varphi,\theta) \\ \varphi_1(\theta) \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \varphi_2(\theta) \\ a \leqslant \theta \leqslant \beta \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbb{M} \iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}v = \int_{a}^{\beta} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{\mathbf{r}_{1}(\theta)}^{\mathbf{r}_{2}(\theta)} \mathrm{d}\phi \int_{r_{1}(\varphi,\theta)}^{r_{2}(\varphi,\theta)} f(r \mathrm{sin}\varphi \mathrm{cos}\theta, r \mathrm{sin}\varphi \mathrm{sin}\theta, r \mathrm{cos}\varphi) r^{2} \, \mathrm{sin}\varphi \mathrm{d}r$ 

- 3. 重积分计算中的注意事项
- (1) 画草图:一般先要画出积分域的草图,以利于选择积分次序和确定积,即
- (2) 选坐标系:选择适当的坐标系以使计算简便,坐标系的选取既与积分区域的形状有关,又与被积函数有关.对于二重积分,当积分区域为圆域、环域、扇域或与圆域有关的区域,而被积函数为  $f(x^2+y^2)$ , f(xy),  $f(\frac{y}{x})$  等形式时,宜选极坐标系,其余可考虑选直角坐标系.对于三重积分,当积分域在坐标面上的投影是圆域或与圆域有关的区域,而被积函数中含有  $x^2+y^2$  的因子,宜选柱面坐标;若 $\Omega$ 的边界曲面与球面有关,而被积函数中含有  $x^2+y^2+z^2$  的因子,宜选用球面坐标系,其余可选用直角坐标系.
- (3) 选积分次序:选择积分次序的原则是:
- (i) 首先要使两个积分能积出来,这是主要的.
- (ii) 积分区域划分得尽量简单.

在数坐标系中,一般选"先 r 后  $\theta$ " 的积分次序,在球坐标系中一般选"先 r , 再  $\varphi$  后  $\theta$ " 的积分次序,在柱坐标系中一般选"先 z ,再 r 后  $\theta$ " 的积分次序.

化为累次积分后,最后作积分的积分上、下限必为常数;先作积分的积分上、下限,是后积分变量的函数,或者为常数;下限小于上限.

(4)利用对称性:利用对称性简化计算,必须同时考虑积分域的对称性和被积函数的奇偶性.

(2)分区域计算:当被积函数中出现绝对值记号,或含有算术根问题,在脱掉绝对值记号时,要考虑被积函数在不同部分区域中的正负号,利用重积分对于积分区域的可加性,分区域计算或利用对称性简化运算.

### (三) 重积分的应用

与定积分的应用一样,在重积分的应用中也是采用元素法,将所求量表达,重积分.

## 二、重点知识结构图

(概念(定义,可积的充分条件,几何与物理意义)
性质(线性性质,对区域的可加性,积分不等式,估值定理,中值定理)
重积分
计算(二重积分(直角坐标系,极坐标系)
计算(三重积分(直角坐标系,柱坐标系,球坐标系)

# 三、常考题型及考研典型题精解

应用(面积、体积、质量,曲面的面积,重心,转动惯量,引力)

例 9 - 1 利用二重积分的性质,估计积分  $I=\iint\limits_{\mathbb{D}}(x+y+10)\mathbf{d}\sigma$ ,其中 D 是由圆周  $x^2+y^2=4$  所围成.

解  $\Leftrightarrow f(x,y) = x + y + 10,$  关键是求 f(x,y) 在 D 上的最大值和最小值.在 D内部,  $f_x = 1$ ,  $f_y = 1$ , 因此 f(x,y) 在 D 内部无驻点, 最值点一定在边界上取得. 作

$$F(x,y) = x + y + 10 + \lambda(x^{2} + y^{2} - 4)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_{y} = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由方程组

解得驻点为( $\sqrt{2}$ , $\sqrt{2}$ ),( $-\sqrt{2}$ , $\sqrt{2}$ ),比较可得最小值  $m=10-2\sqrt{2}$ ,最大值为  $M=10+2\sqrt{2}$ ,而 D 的面积为  $4\pi$ ,由估值定理得  $8\pi(5-\sqrt{2}) \leqslant I \leqslant 8\pi(5+\sqrt{2})$ .

例9-2 用二重积分计算立体  $\Omega$  的体积 V,其中  $\Omega$  由平面 z=0,y=x,

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y = x + a, y = a, y = 2a 和 z = 3x + 2y 所围成(a > 0).

$$V = \iint_{a} (3x + 2y) d\sigma = \int_{a}^{2a} dy \int_{y-a}^{y} (3x + 2y) dx =$$

$$\int_{a}^{2a} (5ay - \frac{3}{2}a^{2}) dy = 6a^{3}$$

例 9-3 (1999 考研) 计算二重积分∬ydxdy,其中 D 是由直线 x =

y = 2, y = 0 以及曲线  $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$  所围成的

区域 D和 D1 如图 9-1 所示,有

在极坐标系下,有  $D_1 = \{(r,\theta) \mid 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2\sin\theta, \frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi\}$ ,因此

$$\iint_{D_1} y dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi i \theta} r \sin \theta \cdot r dr = \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{10} \sqrt{10}$$

 $\iint y \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

更换二次积分 例9-4 设 f(x,y) 在积分域上连续,  $\int_0^1 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{3-y} f(x,y) dx 的积分饮序.$ 

由已知的积分上、下限,可知积分

$$egin{aligned} 0\leqslant y\leqslant 1 \ &\{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}\leqslant x\leqslant 3-y \ &\|\text{固出草图如图 9-2 所示,则} \ &I=\int_0^1\!\!\mathrm{d}x &\{(x,y)\!\!\mathrm{d}y + y \ &\| = \int_0^1\!\!\mathrm{d}x &\{(x,y)\!\!\mathrm{d}y + y \ &\| = y \ &\| = \int_0^1\!\!\mathrm{d}x &\{(x,y)\!\!\mathrm{d}y + y \ &\| = y \ &\|$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{2}^{3} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{3-r} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y$$

例 9-5 计算二重积分 $I=\iint\sqrt{\mid y-x^2\mid}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$ ,其中积分区域D是由 $0\leqslant$ y≤2和 | x |≤1 确定.

由于绝对值号内的函数在 D 内变号, 即当 y $\geqslant x^2$  时, $y-x^2 \geqslant 0$ ; $y < x^2$  时, $y-x^2 < 0$ ,因此用曲线  $y=x^2$  将 D 分为  $D_1$  和  $D_2$  两部分,如图 9-3 所示.

$$I = \iint_{\mathbb{S}_1} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dx dy + \iint_{\mathbb{S}_2} \sqrt{y - x^2} dx dy =$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy +$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^2}^{x} \sqrt{y - x^2} dy =$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} (x^2 - y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{o}^{x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{2}{3} (y - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x^2}^{2} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} x^3 dx + \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

例 9 - 6(2002 考研) (1) 计算二重积分  $\begin{bmatrix} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy$  的值,其中  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1\}.$  解设  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \}, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \}, x \leqslant y \leqslant 1\}, 则$ 

## 
$$\exists D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le \}, 0 \le y \le x\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le y \le 1\}, \exists y \in \mathbb{N}, \exists x \in \mathbb{N},$$

(2) 设闭区域 D:  $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant y$ ,  $x \geqslant 0$ . f(x, y) 为 D 上的连续函数. 且  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} \iint f(u, v) du dv$ 

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边求区域 D上的二重积分,7 设 $\iint f(u, v) du dv = A,$ 则  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{\delta}{\pi} A,$ 在上式两

 $I = \iiint r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \ r^2 \sin \varphi \ dr d\varphi \ d\theta =$ 

$$\iint_{\mathbb{S}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{S}} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy - \frac{8A}{\pi} \iint_{\mathbb{S}} dx dy$$

$$A = \iint_{\mathbb{S}} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy - A$$

$$2A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \theta} \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cdot r dr =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{4}{3\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$  $A = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$ 

于是

例 9 - 7 计算  $I = \coprod_{n} z^{2} dv$ ,其中  $\Omega$  由曲面  $x^{2}$  不  $x^{2} = R^{2}$  及  $x^{2} + y^{2}$ 

 $\sqrt{R^2-r^2}$ ,它们的交线在 $xO_y$ 平面上的投影方程为 $\left\{r=rac{\sqrt{3}R}{2},$ 于是 解法 1 利用柱面坐标系,把  $\Omega$  的边界曲面化  $\sqrt{R^2-r^2}$  , z=R-

 $I = \iiint_{R} z^{2} r dz dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}R} r dr \int_{R-\sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}}} z^{2} dz =$  $\frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{7}{4}R} r[(R^{2} - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - (R - \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}})^{3}] dr =$  $-\frac{2\pi}{3}\left[\frac{2}{5}(R^2-r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}+2R^3r^2-\frac{3}{4}Rr^4+\right]$ 

 $R(R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big] \Big|_{\tilde{\lambda}}^{\frac{7}{2}R} = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5$ 

解法 2 利用球面坐标,把 Q 的边界化为球面坐标,得;r=R,r=2Rcosp,

램

它们的交线为图 $\left\{ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}, \mathbb{N} \right\}$ 

解法 3 利用"先二后一"的方法,用平行于 $xO_y$ 的平面横截区域 $\Omega$ ,得  $D_{x} = \begin{cases} \{(x, y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant R^{2} - (x - R)^{2}\} & 0 \leqslant z \leqslant \frac{R}{2} \end{cases}$  $\frac{2\pi}{5}R^{5}(-\frac{1}{3}\cos^{3}\varphi)\Big|_{0}^{5}+\frac{2\pi}{5}(2R)^{5}(-\frac{1}{8}\cos^{3}\varphi)\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=\frac{59}{480}\pi R^{5}$  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{R} r^4 dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2R\cos \varphi} r^4 dr =$  $\{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leqslant R^2 - z^2\}$  $\frac{R}{2} \leqslant z \leqslant R$ 

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} \qquad I = \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{2}} z^{2} dz \iint_{\mathbf{x}} d\sigma + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} z^{2} dz \iint_{\mathbf{x}} d\sigma =$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{R}{2}} z^{3} \pi \left[ R^{2} - (z - R)^{2} \right] dz + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} z^{2} \pi (R^{2} - z^{2}) dz =$$

$$\pi \left[ \left( \frac{2R}{4} z^{4} - \frac{1}{5} z^{5} \right) \right]_{0}^{\frac{R}{2}} + \left( \frac{R^{2}}{3} z^{5} - \frac{1}{5} z^{5} \right) \Big|_{\frac{R}{2}}^{\frac{R}{2}} \right] = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^{5}$$

$$69 9 - 8(2000 * 50) \quad \forall 6 = -4.48 + R \text{ Mark if. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.}$$

点,球体上任一点的密度与该点到 6。的距离的平方成正比(比例常数 k > 0),求 例9-8(2000 考研) 设有一半径为 R的球体, p。是此球表面上的一个定

直角坐标系,则点 p。的坐标为(R,0,0),球面的方程为 解 记所考虑的球体为口,以口的球心为原点口,射线口。为正 x 轴,建立

 $\mu(x,y,z) = k[(x-R)^2 + y^2 + z^2]$  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 

设口的重心坐标为(云,豆,元),由对称性

 $\iint_{R} [(x-R)^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}] dv = \iint_{R} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dv + \iint_{R} R^{2} dv =$  $8\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\mathbf{R}^2} r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr + \frac{4}{3} \pi R^5 =$ 

$$\iint_{\Omega} x \left[ (x - R)^2 + y^2 + x^2 \right] dv = -2R \iint_{\Omega} x^2 dv = -2R \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + x^2) dv = -\frac{2}{3}R \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + x^2) dv = -\frac{2}{3}R \underbrace{-\frac{4}{3}RR^3}_{5} = -\frac{8}{15}\pi R^3$$

故  $\overline{x} = -\frac{R}{4}$ . 因此,球体  $\Omega$  的重心坐标为( $-\frac{R}{4}$ ,0,0).

已知体积减少的速率与侧<del>磨积以光炽、比例系数 0.9),问高度为 130 cm 的雪堆</del> 例 9-9 (2001 考研)设有一高度为h(t)(t)的间)的雪堆在融化过程中,其侧面满足方程 $z=h(t)-\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{h(t)}$ (役长度单位为厘米,时间单位为小时),

解 に 
$$V$$
 为雪権体积 ,  $S$  为雪権的側面积 , 则
$$V = \int_{0}^{4G} dz \qquad \iint_{z^{2}+z^{2}} dz dy = \frac{z^{2}+z^{2}}{2} c_{z}^{2} t_{0-AGN^{2}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{AG} \frac{1}{2} \pi [h^{2}(t) - h(t)z] dz = \frac{\pi}{4} h^{2}(t)$$

$$S = \iint_{z^{2}+z^{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16(z^{2} + y^{2})}{h^{2}(t)}} dz dy = \frac{2\pi}{z^{2} + y^{2}} c_{x}^{4} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{AG} \frac{4Q}{h^{2}} \frac{1}{h^{2}(t)} [h^{2}(t) + 16r^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} r dr = \frac{13\pi}{12} h^{2}(t)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -0.9S$$

$$\frac{dh(t)}{dt} = -\frac{13}{10} t + C$$

$$h(t) = -\frac{13}{10} t + C$$

$$(0) = 130 \# h(t) = -\frac{13}{10} t + 130, & h(t) \rightarrow 0, & t = 100 \text{ h.}$$

困

由 h(0) = 130 得  $h(t) = -\frac{13}{10}t + 130$ , 令  $h(t) \to 0$ , 得 t = 100 h. 因此,高度为130 cm 的雪堆全部融化所需时间为100 h.

例 9-10(2003 考研) 设函数 f(x) 连续且恒大于零,

$$F(t) = \frac{1}{200} f(x^2 + y^2 + x^2) dV$$

$$F(t) = \frac{1}{200} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

$$\int_{0.0}^{0.0} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

$$(1) 讨论 F(t) \triangle E[0](0, +\infty) 內的单调性.$$

$$(2) 证明当 t > 0 \text{ by } F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t).$$

解 (1)因为

$$F(t) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} d\varphi \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r^{2} \sin\varphi dr = 2 \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r^{2} dr$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r dr = \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r dr$$

$$F'(t) = 2 \frac{t f(t^{2}) \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) (t - r) r dr}{\left[\int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r dr\right]^{2}}$$
所以在(0, +∞) 上  $F'(t) > 0$ ,故  $F(t)$  在(0, +∞) 內 範別猶加.

$$G(t) = \pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\int_0^t f(r^2) dr}$$

要证明 (>0 时  $F(t)>\frac{2}{\pi}G(t)$ ,只需证明 t>0 时,

$$F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi}G(t) > 0$$

 $\int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r^{2} dr \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) dr - \left[ \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r dr \right]^{2} > 0$   $g(t) = \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r^{2} dr \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) dr - \left[ \int_{0}^{t} f(r^{2}) r dr \right]^{2}$  g(0) = 0

 $g'(t) = f(t^2) \int_0^t f(t^2)(t-r)^2 dr > 0$ 

g(t)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 內严格单调增加.

因为g(t)在t=0处连续,所以当t>0时,有g(t)>g(0)=0,所以当

t > 0 时, $F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi}G(t)$ .

## 四、学习效果两级测试题

## (一) 基础知识测试题及答案

(2) 积分  $\int_0^2 dx \int_z^2 e^{-y^2} dy$  的值等于\_\_\_\_\_\_. (答案: $\frac{1}{2}$ (1) (3) 设区域 D 为  $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant R^2$ , 则 $\int_0^1 (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}) dx dy = ______.$ (答案:  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x'} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^{\sqrt{x}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x-x'}} f(x,y) dy$ ) (答案: <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>(1 - e<sup>-1</sup>))

(答案: $\frac{\pi}{4}R^4(\frac{1}{a^2}+\frac{1}{b^2})$ )

x 的积分次序将 I = ∭xdxdydz 化为累次积分,则 I = \_\_\_\_\_\_ (4) 已知 a 由平面 x = 0.y = 0.z = 0,x + 2y + z = 1 所囿,按先 z 后 y 再

(答案: $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_0^{1-x-2y} x dz$ )

积分  $I=\coprod_{\Omega}f(x^2+y^2+z^2)$ dxdydz 在球面坐标系下的三次积分表达式为 (5) 没  $\Omega$  是由球面  $z=\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$  与锥面  $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  围成,则三重

估计  $I = \iint (x + xy - x^2 - y^2) dx dy$  的值 4. 计算  $I = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(x + y)} \, dx dy$ ,其中  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2},$ 3. 计算  $I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{5}} e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$ . (答案: $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\phi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} f(r^2) r^2 \sin\varphi dr$ ) (答案:I = 3/e - ½√e) (答案: -8≪1≪ 2/3

 $0 \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

5. 计算 $\| |xyz| | dv$ ,其中 $\Omega$ 是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 

6. 应用三重积分计算由平面 x = 0, y = 0, z = 2 及 z = x + y 所围成的四

所围成的区域.

之间的距离平方成正比,求该薄片的重心坐标. 7. 设有一个边长为 a 和 b 的矩形薄片,其每点的面密度与其它的一个顶点

(答案: $\bar{x} = \frac{3a^3 + 2ab^2}{4(a^2 + b^2)}$ , $\bar{y} = \frac{3b^2 + 2a^2b}{4(a^2 + b^2)}$ )

8. 设 m,n 为正整数,且其中至少有一个是奇数,证明

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2< a^2} x^m y^n dx dy = 0.$$

## (二) 考研训练模拟题及答案

(1) 改变积分次序 $\int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{2}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx =$ 

(2) 设  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} ky(1-x) & (x,y) \in D \\ 0 &$  其中 D 为由直线 y = x, y = 0(答案:  $\int_{1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y) dy$ )

及 x = 1 所围成的平面区域、则使  $||f(x,y)d\sigma = 1$  的 k =

(3) 二次积分  $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x \sin y^1 dy =$ \_\_\_\_\_

(答案: - (1 - cos1))

之间立体的体积 V = (答案: 3/nR³)

2.  $\exists f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x^t y & 1 \leqslant x \leqslant 2, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x \\ 0 & \sharp \mathcal{C} \end{cases}$ ,  $\sharp \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx dy, \sharp \varphi$ 

$$D = \{(x,y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} \ge 2x\}.$$

= 
$$\{(x,y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} \ge 2x\}$$
. (答案:  $\frac{49}{20}$ )
3. 求  $I = \iint_{D} x[1 + yf(x^{2} + y^{2})] dzdy, 其中 D 是由 y = x^{3}, y = 1, x = -1$ 

$$(答案, -\frac{2}{5})$$
4. 计算 $\prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^3} dv,$ 其中 $\Omega$ 是由平面 $x+y+z=1, x=0, y=0$ 及

$$(4 \times (102 - \frac{5}{8}))$$

5. 计算
$$\iint_{\Omega} z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dy dz$$
,其中  $\Omega$  是由球面  $z = \sqrt{1 - z^2 - y^2}$  与

惟面 $z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$  所聞成的空间域。

$$($$
 存案:  $\frac{\pi}{20})$  由线  $\left\{ \vec{y}^{*} = 2z \right\}$  先和旋转—周前成的

6. 求
$$\iint_{\Omega} z(x^2 + y^2 + z) dv$$
, 其中 $\Omega$ 是由曲线  $\begin{cases} y^3 = 2x \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$  统z 轴旋转—风而成的

曲面和平面 ==4所围成的立体.

$$1$$
和平面  $z=4$  所聞成的立体. 
$$(答案: \frac{256}{3}\pi)$$
 7. 求由  $y^3=ax$  及直线  $x=a(a>0)$  所聞成的均匀薄片(面密度  $\mu$  为常数)

対直线 y =-a 的转动恢量.

8. 设 f(t) 为连续函数,求证;

$$\iint_{D} f(x-y) dx dy = \int_{-A}^{A} f(t) (A-|t|) dt$$

其中积分区域 D,  $|x| \leqslant \frac{A}{2}$ ,  $|y| \leqslant \frac{A}{2}$ , 常数 A > 0.

## 五、课后习题全解

1. 设有一平面薄片(不计其厚度),占有 xOy 面上的闭区域 D,薄板上分布

有面密度为 $\mu = \mu(x,y)$ 的电荷,且 $\mu(x,y)$ 在D上连续,试用二重积分表达该板 上的全部电荷 Q.

平面薄板上全部电荷为

$$Q = \iint_D (x,y) \, \mathrm{d} \sigma$$

2. 设  $I_1 = \iint (x^2 + y^2)^3 dx$ ,其中  $D_1$  是矩形闭区域:  $-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, -2 \leqslant y$ 

 $\leqslant$  2,  $\chi$   $I_I=\prod (x^2+y^3)^3$   $\omega$ , 其中  $D_i$  是矩形闭区域 $(0\leqslant x\leqslant 1,0\leqslant y\leqslant 2,$  试

利用二重积分的几何意义说明 1, 与 12 之间的关系

设  $D_i$  是矩形闭区域;  $-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2, 而 <math>D_i$  是矩形闭区域;

因为被积函数  $f(x,y)=(x^2+y^2)^3$  既是 y的偶函数,又是 x的偶函数,积分区域 D, 关于 y轴对称,D, 关于 y轴对称,于是有

$$I_{1} = \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{3} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{3}} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{3} d\sigma =$$

$$2 \left[ 2 \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{3} d\sigma \right] = 4 \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{3} d\sigma = 4 I_{2}$$

3. 利用二重积分定义证明;

る。 
$$\int_{0}^{b} kf(x,y)dy = k \iint_{0}^{b} f(x,y)dy$$
、其中 k 为常数);

(3) 
$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{\mathcal{D}_{i}} f(x,y) d\sigma + \iint_{\mathcal{D}_{i}} f(x,y) d\sigma.$$

其中  $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ ,  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$  为两个无公共内点的闭区域.证 由二重积分的定义知

$$\iint\limits_{B} g(x,y) \,\mathrm{d} \sigma = \lim\limits_{\substack{1=0 \\ 1=0}} \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} g(\zeta_{i},\eta_{i}) \, \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

(1) 因为 g(x,y) = 1,所以  $g(\zeta,\eta) = 1$ 其中 △6, 为第;个小区域的面积.

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^{d}} d\sigma = \lim_{\substack{1 \to 0 \\ 1 \to 0}} \int_{i=1}^{\infty} 1 \Delta \sigma_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta \sigma_{i} = \sigma$$

故

(2) 因为 g(x,y) = kf(x,y),所以

$$\iint_{\mathbb{D}} kf(x,y)d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} kf(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} =$$

小区域, $D_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta a_i$ ,将  $D_i$  任意分割成 $(n-n_i)$  个区域,则  $D_i = \sum_{i=n_i+1}^n \Delta a_i$ ,则 (3) 把 D 中 D, 与 D2 的分界线作为一条分割曲线,将 D, 任意分割成 n, 个  $k(\lim_{x\to 0}\sum_{i=1}f(\xi_i,\eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i)=k\iint f(x,y)d\sigma$ 

 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^{d}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} =$ 

$$\lim_{t\to 0} (\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta a_i + \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta a_i) =$$

$$\lim_{z\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta a_i + \lim_{z\to 0} \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta a_i =$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) da + \iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) da$$

4. 根据二重积分的性质,比较下列积分的大小;

(1)  $\|(x+y)^2$  do 与  $\|(x+y)^3$  do, 其中积分区域 D 是由 x 轴、y 轴与直线

ェ+y=1所围成; (2)∬(x+y)³ゆ 与∬(x+y)³ゆ;其中积分区域 D 是由圆周(xー2)²+

为(1,0),(1,1),(2,0) (3) ∭In(x+y)如与∭[In(x+y)]³ω,其中 D 是三角形闭区域,三顶点分别

(4) 川n(x+y)dσ与∭[[n(x+y)]²dσ,其中 D 是短形闭区域;3 ≤ x ≤ 5, B

 $0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1$ . 解 (1) 在区域 D中, $x+y \leqslant 1$ ,所以 $(x+y)^3 \leqslant (x+y)^2$ ,依二重积分的  $\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} (x+y)^3 d\sigma \leqslant \iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ 

> 1,因为圆心(2,1) 到直线 x+y=1 的距离  $d=\frac{\lfloor 2+1-1 \rfloor}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}}=\sqrt{2}$ , 放圆心到直 (2) 若两被积函数相等,有 $(x+y)^2 = (x+y)^3$ ,即有x+y=0或x+y=

线 x+y=1 上其它点的距离大于 $\sqrt{2}$ ,因此圆域  $D_{1}(x-2)^{2}+(y-1)^{2}\leqslant 2$ . 位 于 x+y≥1的半平面内,由 x+y≥1可知;(x+y)²≪(x+y)³,由性质5得

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x+y)^2 d\sigma \leqslant \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

的点满足  $x+y \le 2, x \ge 1, y \ge 0$ ,因此, $0 \le \ln(x+y) \le 1,$ 于是 $[\ln(x+y)]^2$ = 1,x+y=2及x轴所围成,因此 D在直线x+y=2的下方. 因此区域 D中 (3) 经过顶点(1,1)和(2,0)的直线方程为x+y=2,由于区域D由直线x

$$\iint_{B} [\ln(x+y)]^{x} d\sigma \leq \iint_{B} [\ln(x+y)] d\sigma$$

(4) 在区域D上有x+y>e,所以ln(x+y)>1,因此[ln(x+y)]<[ln(x

$$\iint_{B} [\ln(x+y)]^{2} d\sigma > \iint_{B} \ln(x+y) d\sigma$$

5. 利用二重积分的性质估计下列积分的值;

(2)  $I = \iint \sin^2 x \sin^2 y d\sigma_1$ 其中 D 是矩形闭区域;  $0 \le x \le \pi_1$   $0 \le y \le \pi_1$ 

(3) I = ∬(x+y+1)do,其中 D是矩形闭区域;0≤x≤1,0≤y≤2;

(4) I = ∭(x² + 4y² + 9)do,其中 D是圆形闭区域;x² + y² ≤ 4.

x+y≪2,由此可得0≪ xy(x+y)≪2,所以 在区域D上, $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$ , $0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1$ ,所以 $\sigma = 1$ ,且 $0 \leqslant xy \leqslant 1$ , $0 \leqslant$ 

 $0 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} 0 d\sigma \le \iint_{\mathbb{R}} xy(x+y) d\sigma \le \iint_{\mathbb{R}} 2 d\sigma = 2\sigma = 2$ 

(2) 在区域 D上,0 ≤ sin²x ≤ 1,0 ≤ sin²y ≤ 1,σ = π²,所以  $0 = \iint_{B} 0 d\sigma \le \iint_{B} \sin^{2} x \sin^{2} y d\sigma \le \iint_{B} 1 d\sigma = \sigma = \pi^{2}$  $0 \leqslant \sin^2 x \sin^2 y \leqslant 1$ 

因

$$0\leqslant \iint \sin^2x \sin^2y d\sigma \leqslant \pi^2$$

(3) 在区域 D 上,0  $\leqslant x \leqslant 1,0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2,\sigma = 2$ ,且 $1 \leqslant x + y + 1 \leqslant 1 + 2 + \gamma$ 

$$2 = \iint_{D} 1d\sigma \le \iint_{D} (x+y+1)d\sigma \le \iint_{D} 4d\sigma = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

 $2 \leqslant \iint (x+y+1) \, \mathrm{d} \sigma \leqslant 8$ (4) 在D中,0 ≪ポーパ≪4,所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha &= \pi \times 2^2 = 4\pi \\
9 &\leqslant x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 &\leqslant 4(x^2 + y^2) + 9 &\leqslant 4 \times 4 + 9 = 25
\end{aligned}$$

 $36\pi\leqslant \iint 9d\sigma\leqslant \iint (x^2+4y^2+9)\,\mathrm{d}\sigma\leqslant \iint 25d\sigma\leqslant 100\pi$ 死以

$$36\pi \leqslant \iint (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \leqslant$$

믒

# $36\pi \leqslant \iint (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \leqslant 100\pi$

### **刈閣 9-2(1)**

- 1. 计算下列二重积分;
- (1)  $\int ||(x^2+y^3)d_0, \pm p D$  是矩形闭区域:  $|x| \le 1, |y| \le 1$
- (2)  $\prod (3x+2y)d_0$ ,其中D是由两坐标轴及直线x+y=2所围成的闭区域;
- (3)  $\prod (x^3 + 3x^2y + y^3) do,$  其中 D 是矩形闭区域: $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1;$
- (4) ||xcos(x+y)do,其中 D 是顶点分别为(0,0),(π,0) 和(π,π) 的三角形

解 (1)积分区域 D 既是 X 型的,又是 Y 型的,可用不等式表示为

$$D_1 \Big\{ -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 \Big\}$$

$$D_2 \Big\{ -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 \Big\}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}) \, \mathrm{d}x =$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (2x^{2} + \frac{2}{3}) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{3} + \frac{2}{3}x \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}[1 - (-1)] + \frac{2}{3}[1 - (-1)] = \frac{8}{3}$$

(2) 积分区域 D 既是 X 型的, X 是 Y 型的, 按 X 型计算, D 可用不等式表示

$$\lambda$$
  $\{0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2 - x, \pm k\}$   $\{0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2$ 

$$\iint_{D} (3x + 2y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{2\pi x} (3x + 2y) dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi x} [3xy + y^{2}]_{0}^{2\pi x} dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi x} (4 + 2x - 2x^{2}) dx =$$

$$4x + x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{20}{3}$$

(3) 
$$\iint_{B} (x^{3} + 3x^{2}y + y^{3}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} (x^{3} + 3x^{2}y + y^{3}) dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[ x^{3}y + \frac{3}{2}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{1}{4}y^{4} \right]_{0}^{1} dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x^{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{4}) dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^{4} + \frac{1}{2}x^{3} + \frac{1}{4}x \Big|_{0}^{1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

(4) 积分区域 D由直线 $y=0,x=\pi$ 及y=x周成,D可用不等式表示为。

$$\{0 \leqslant y \leqslant x$$
 因此  $\{0 \leqslant x \leqslant x\}$ 

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos(x+y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{t} x dx \int_{0}^{t} \cos(x+y) dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} x \left[ \sin(x+y) \right]_{0}^{t} dx = \int_{0}^{t} x (\sin 2x - \sin x) dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} x \sin 2x dx - \int_{0}^{t} x \sin x dx =$$

 $\int_0^x x d(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x) + \int_0^x x d\cos x =$ 

 $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \pi(-1) - \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = -\frac{3}{2}\pi$  $-\frac{1}{2}x\cos^2 x \left[ +\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \cos^2 x dx + x\cos x \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \cos x dx =$ 

2. 画出积分区域,并计算下列二重积分:

(1)  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} x \sqrt{y} d\sigma_1$  其中 D 是由两条抛物线  $y = \sqrt{x_1} y = x^2$  所围成的闭区域

 $(2) \iint xy^2 d\sigma_1$ 其中 D 是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  及 y 轴所围成的右半闭区域

(3) ∏e<sup>++</sup> do,其中 D 是由 | x |+| y | ≤ 1 所确定的闭区域

(4)  $\iint (x^2 + y^2 - x) dx$ ,其中 D 是由直线 y = 2, y = x 及 y = 2x 所围成的

(1) 积分区域 D如图 9-4 所示,将 D用不等式表示为

 $\iint_{\mathbb{D}} x \sqrt{y} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} x \sqrt{y} dy = \int_{0}^{1} x \left[ \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{4}} \right]_{x^{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} dx =$  $\int_0^1 x \left( \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{2}{3} x^3 \right) dx =$ 

 $\frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{4}{11} x^{\frac{11}{4}} - \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} (\frac{11}{4} - \frac{1}{5}) = \frac{6}{55}$  $\frac{2}{3}\int_{0}^{1}(x^{\frac{7}{4}}-x^{4})\mathrm{d}x=$ 

(2) 如图 9-5 所示,积分区域 D 可用不等式表示为

$$D_1 \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{4 - y^2} \\ -2 \leqslant y \leqslant 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{D} xy^{2} d\sigma = \int_{-2}^{2} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} xy^{2} dx = \int_{-2}^{2} y^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} dy =$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} \left( 2y^{2} - \frac{1}{2} y^{4} \right) dy = \frac{2}{3} y^{3} - \frac{1}{10} y^{3} \Big|_{-2}^{2} = \frac{64}{15}$$

 $\iint_{\mathbb{B}} (x^2 + y^2 - x) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{y} (x^2 + y^2 - x) dx =$ 

5 ex/10- ext

10 ≪ y ≪ 2

x=-44-y

(3) 如图 9-6 所示, D= D, U D, 其中

 $\iint_{D} e^{x+y} d\sigma = \iint_{D} e^{x+y} d\sigma + \iint_{D} e^{x+y} d\sigma =$  $D_{2:} \begin{cases} x-1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1-x \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$ S'oby I'm gut dy

 $\int_{-1}^{0} e^{x} (e^{1+x} - e^{-1-x}) dx + \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} (e^{1-x} - e^{-x}) dx = 0$  $\int_{-1}^{0} e^{x} dx \int_{-1-x}^{1+x} e^{y} dy + \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} e^{y} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0$  $\int_{-1}^{\infty} (e^{2x+1} - e^{-1}) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (e - e^{2x-1}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-1} dx$  $\frac{1}{2} \wedge x \wedge y$ [ ex dx + ] ex

$$\int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + y^2 x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{y} = \int_0^y \left[ \frac{19}{24} y^3 - \frac{3}{8} y^2 \right] dy = \int_0^{10} \left[ \frac{19}{24} x + \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \right]_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 - \frac{1}{8} y^4 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \int_0^{4\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} y^4 + \frac{1}{8} y^4 \Big|_0^y = \frac{13}{6} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1$$

 $\frac{19}{24} \times \frac{1}{4} \, y^4 - \frac{1}{8} \, y^3 \, \bigg|_0^2 = \frac{13}{6}$ 

是两个函数  $f_1(x)$ 及  $f_2(y)$ 的 和釈积,即  $f(x,y)=f_1(x)f_2(y)$ ,积分区域 D为 $a\leqslant x\leqslant b, c\leqslant y\leqslant d$ ,证明这个二重积分等于两个 3. 如果二重积分 | f(x,y)dxdy的被积函数 f(x,y)

$$\iint_{D} f_1(x) f_2(y) dx dy = \left[\int_{x}^{b} f_1(x) dx\right] \left[\int_{x}^{d} f_2(y) dy\right]$$

$$\mathbb{E} \quad \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f_1(x) f_2(y) dx dy = \int_{x}^{y} dx \int_{x}^{x} f_1(x) f_2(y) dy =$$

$$\int_{y}^{y} f_1(x) \left[ \int_{x}^{x} f_2(y) dy \right] dx$$

因为 [f2(y)dy 为常数,可将其从括号中提出来,于是

$$\iint_{\mathcal{B}} \{f_1(x)f_2(y)dxdy = \left[\int_{x}^{y} f_2(y)dy\right]\left[\int_{x}^{y} f_1(x)dx\right]$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f_1(x) f_1(y) dx dy = \left[ \int_{0}^{t} f_1(x) dx \right] \left[ \int_{x}^{t} f_2(y) dy \right]$$

4. 化二重积分  $I = \iint f(x,y)$  do 为二次积分(分别列出对两个变量先后次序

不同的两个二次积分),其中积分区域 D 是;

- (1) 由直线 y = x 及拋物线  $y^2 = 4x$  所图成的闭区域
- (2) 由 x 轴及半圆周 x² + y³ = r²(y > 0) 所園成的闭区域
- (3) 由直线 y=x,x=2 及双曲线  $y=\frac{1}{x}(x>0)$  所聞成的闭区域;
- (4) 环形闭区域  $1 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4$ .
- 降 (1) 如图 9-8 所示,先将 D看做 X 型区域,则

$$D_1 \left\langle x \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{4x} \right.$$
$$\left. \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 4 \end{cases} \right.$$

明可将 1 化为先対ッ 后対 ェ 的积分

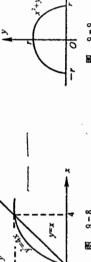
$$I = \int_0^4 \mathrm{d}x \int_x^{\sqrt{4x}} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y$$

再将 D 看做 Y 型区域,则

$$D_1 \left\{ \frac{y^2}{4} \leqslant x \leqslant y \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 4 \right.$$

 $I = \int_{0}^{4} \mathrm{d}y \int_{\frac{x^{2}}{2}}^{y} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

图



(2) 如图9-9所示,先将 D看做 X 型区域,将 I 化为先对 y 后对 z 的积分,得

$$I = \int_{-r}^{r} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{r-x^{2}}} f(x, y) dy$$

再将 D 看做 Y 型区域,则

$$D_1 \left\{ \begin{matrix} -\sqrt{r^2-y^2} \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{r^2-y^2} \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant r \end{matrix} \right.$$

将1化为先对エ后対シ的积分得

$$I = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\sqrt{r}-y^2}^{\sqrt{r}-y^2} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(3) y = x = 5  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  的交点为(1,1),y = x = 5= 2 的交点为(2,2), $y = \frac{1}{x} = 5x = 2$  的交点为(2,

9 - 10

 $I = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{1}^{x} f(x, y) dy$ 

2),如图 9-10 所示,得

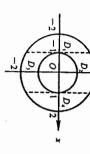
 $I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x, y) dx + \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{2} f(x, y) dx$ 

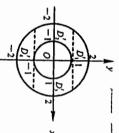
(4) 用直线 x =-1,x = 1 可将积分区域 D分成四部分,分别记做 D,,D<sub>2</sub>

$$I = \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x,y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} f(x,y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_4} f(x,y) d\sigma =$$

$$\int_{-2}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy +$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$





用直线 y = 1和 y =-1可将积分区域 D分成四部分,分别记做 D',,D';,

所以

$$I = \iint_{\mathcal{D}_1} f(x,y) d\sigma + \iint_{\mathcal{D}_2} f(x,y) d\sigma + \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{x-y}}^{-\sqrt{x-y}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{x-y}}^{\sqrt{x-y}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{x-y}}^{\sqrt{x-y}} f(x,y) dx$$
5. 设  $f(x,y)$  在  $D$  上连续,其中  $D$  是由直线  $y = x, y = a$  及  $x = b(b > a)$  冒政的闭区域,证明

积分区域加图 9-13 所示,先将 D看做 X 型区域,则  $\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x,y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x,y) dx$ 

### 第九章 重积分

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再将 D看做 Y 型区域,有 $\iint_{B} f(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{y}^{b} f(x,y) dx$  $\iint_{B} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{x} f(x,y) dy$ 

If 
$$U = \int_a^b dx \int_a^b f(x,y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_b^b f(x,y) dx$$

$$(1) \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^y f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x;$$

$$(2)\int dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^2 \mathrm{d}y \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x;$$

(3) 
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$
;

$$\int_{1-\sqrt{x}}^{2\pi} f(x,y) dx; \qquad (4)$$

(4) 
$$\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{-4a\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\sqrt{2a-x^2}} f(x,y) dy;$$
  
(6)  $\int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{-4a\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4bx} f(x,y) dy.$ 

$$(5) \int_1^s dx \int_0^{hr} f(x,y) dy;$$

$$(6) \int_0^\pi \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sin\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\sin x} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y.$$

(1) 由二次积分限可得积分域 D 为 Y 型区域,即

$$\begin{cases} 0 \land x \land y \\ 0 \land y \land 1 \end{cases}$$

如图 9-14 所示,将 D看做 X 型区域,则有

$$\begin{cases}
x \parallel y \parallel 1 \\
0 \mid x \mid x \mid 1
\end{cases}$$

 $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x,y) dy$ 

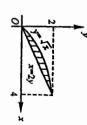


图 9-15

(2) 积分区域 D 为 Y 型区域,即

$$\begin{cases} y^2 \leqslant x \leqslant 2 \end{cases}$$

如图 9-15 所示,将 D看做 X 型区域,即有

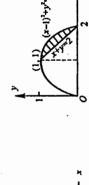
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{x} \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 4 \end{cases}$$
$$\int_0^{t_y} dy \int_{y_x}^{t_y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^t dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{x} f(x, y) dy$$

(3) 积分区域 D 为 Y 型区域,即

$$\begin{cases} -\sqrt{1-y^2} \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{1-y^2} \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

如图 9-16 所示, 常 D 看做 X 型区域, 有

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-1}^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y$$



9-16

(4) 由  $\left\{2-x\leqslant \sqrt{2x-x^2},$  可知积分区域 D 如图 9-17 所示,则将 D  $\left\{1\leqslant x\leqslant 2\right\}$ 

看做 Y 型区域,有

$$D_1 \begin{cases} 2 - y \leqslant x \leqslant 1 + \sqrt{1 - y^2} \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{1}^{t} dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{tx-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dx = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{2-y}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx$$

(5)由 (0 < y < lnx (5)由 知報分区域 D 加图 9 - 18 所示 再格 D 看做 Y 型区域, 1 < x < e

$$D_1 \left\{ e^{y} \leqslant x \leqslant \mathbf{e} \right.$$

$$0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1$$

 $\int_1^t dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx = \int_1^t dy \int_y^x f(x, y) dx$ 

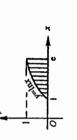


图 9-18

 $\begin{cases} -\sin\frac{x}{2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sin x, & \text{ind ARACK D 如图 9-19 所示. 再将 D 看} \end{cases}$ 0 ≪ x ≪ π

做 Y 型区域, 可表示为  $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ , 其中

$$D_{1:} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -2 \arcsin y \leqslant x \leqslant \pi & D_{2:} \\ -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 0 & \end{array} \right. \quad D_{2:} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \arcsin y \leqslant x \leqslant \pi - \arcsin y \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 & \end{array} \right.$$

$$\widetilde{b_{1}} \, \mathcal{V}_{\lambda} = \int_{0}^{x} \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sin x}^{\sin x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-1}^{0} \mathrm{d}y \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-1}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}y \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{-2 \operatorname{newlin}}^{x} f(x, y)$$

7. 设平面薄片所占的闭区域 D由直线x+y=2,y=x和x轴所围成,它  $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_{\text{arcsiny}}^{\mathbf{r-arcsiny}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x$ 

的面密度  $p(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ ,求该薄片的质量.

$$M = \iint_{D} (x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{2-y} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^{3} + y^{2} x \right]_{y}^{2-y} dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{3} (2 - y)^{3} + 2y^{2} - \frac{7}{3} y^{3} \right] dy =$$

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{12} (2 - y)^{4} + \frac{2}{3} y^{3} - \frac{7}{12} y^{4} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

8. 计算由四个平面 x=0,y=0,x=1,y=1 所围成的柱体被平面 z=0及 2x+3y+z=6 截得的立体的体积.

由二重积分的几何意义知所求立体的体积为以 x Oy 面上的 D:

 $egin{pmatrix} 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 为底,以平面 z = 6 - 2x - 3y为顶的柱体的体积. 即  $V = \iint (6 - 2x - 3y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (6 - 2x - 3y) dy =$  $\int_0^1 \left(\frac{9}{2} - 2x\right) dx = \frac{9}{2}x - x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{7}{2}$  $\int_{0}^{1} \left[ 6y - 2xy - \frac{3}{2}y^{2} \right]_{0}^{1} dx =$ 

9. 求由平面 x = 0, y = 0, x + y = 1 所围成的柱体被平面 z = 0 及抛物面  $x^2 + y^2 = 6 - z$  截得的立体的体积.

的曲顶柱体的体积,所以 所求体积为以  $D_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 - x \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \end{array} \right\}$  为底,以曲面  $z = 6 - x^2 - y^2$  为顶

 $V = \iint (6 - x^{2} - y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} (6 - x^{2} - y^{2}) dy =$  $\left[6x - 3x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{12}(1 - x)^4\right]_0^1 = \frac{17}{6}$  $\int_{0}^{1} \left[ 6y - x^{2}y - \frac{1}{3}y^{3} \right]_{0}^{1-x} dx =$  $\int_{0}^{1} \left[ 6 - 6x - x^{2} + x^{3} - \frac{1}{3} (1 - x)^{3} \right] dx =$ 

10. 求曲面  $z = x^2 + 2y^2$  及  $z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2$  所围成的立体的体积

立体在  $xO_{\mathcal{Y}}$  平面上的投影区域为 $\left\{z^x+y^x\leqslant 2\atop z=0\right\}$ ,由于积分区域关于 x 轴及 y 轴  $\mathbf{a}$   $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}$  消去 z, 得投影柱面方程  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ , 因此所求

是x的偶函数,又是y的偶函数,令D,为 $\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{2-x^2} \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$ 则所求体积为 都对称,且被积函数  $f(x,y) = (6-2x^2-y^2)-(x^2+2y^2) = 6-3x^2-3y^2$  既  $V = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (6 - 3x^2 - 3y^2) d\sigma = 4 \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (6 - 3x^2 - 3y^2) d\sigma =$  $12 \iint_{\mathcal{D}_{i}} (2 - x^{2} - y^{2}) d\sigma = 12 \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\epsilon}} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\epsilon - x^{2}}} (2 - x^{2} - y^{2}) dy =$ 

> $8\int_0^x \sqrt{(2-x^2)^3} dx$  $12\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ (2-x^2)y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx =$

 $\diamondsuit x = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta$ ,则  $\mathrm{d}x = \sqrt{2}\cos\theta d\theta$ ,当 x = 0 时, $\theta = 0$ ,当  $x = \sqrt{2}$  时, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,于是  $V = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sqrt{2} \cos^3 \theta \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta =$ 

$$32\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^{4}\theta d\theta = 32 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 6\pi$$

习题 9-2(2)

1. 画出积分区域,把积分 $\iint f(x,y) dx dy$  表示为极坐标形式的二次积分,其

中积分区域D是 (1)  $x^2 + y^4 \le a^4 \quad (a > 0)$ ;

(3) a² ≪ x² + y² ≪ b³,其中 0 < a < b;

 $(4) \ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 - x, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1.$ 

(1) 积分区域 D 如图 9-20 所示.

 $\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{R} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{x} d\theta \int_{0}^{x} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$ 

(2) 积分区域如图 9-21 所示



图 9-20

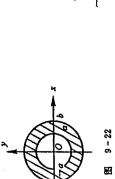
图 9-21

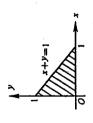
 $\iint_{B} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{F} (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r$ 

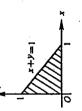
 $\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2m\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) rdr$ 

(3) 积分区域如图 9-22 所示.

 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(r \cos\theta, r \sin\theta) r \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \Big|_{x}^{y} f(r \cos\theta, r \sin\theta) r \mathrm{d}r$ 







 $rcos\theta + rsin\theta = 1$ 

(4) 积分区域如图 9-23 所示. 直线 エトッコ 1 的极坐标方程为

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所以

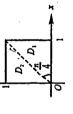
 $r = \frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}$ 

 $\int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$  $\iint f(x,y) dxdy = \iint f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) rdrd\theta =$ 

2. 化下列二次积分为极坐标形式的二次积分:

- (2)  $\int_{0}^{t} dx \int_{x}^{\sqrt{3}x} f(x,y) dy$ ; (1)  $\int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y$ ,
  - (3)  $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy, \qquad (4) \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^2} f(x,y) dy.$
- 解 (1) 积分区域为  $D_10 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1,$ 如图 9-24 所示. 用直线 y

= x 将区域 D 分成两部分, $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ ,其中  $D_{11} \left\{ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sec \theta \right.$   $\left. \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right.$ 



9 - 24

 $D_t: \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \operatorname{csc}\theta \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$ 

 $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y =$ 

 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\log \theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\log \theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$ 

(2) 积分区域如图 9-25 所示,直线 x=2 的极坐标方程为  $r\cos heta=2$ ,即  $r=2\sec heta$ ; 直线 y=z的极坐标方程为 $r\sin heta=r\cos heta$ ,即 an heta=1,故  $heta=rac{\pi}{4}$ ;直 线  $y=\sqrt{3}x$  的极坐标方程为 $r\sin heta=\sqrt{3}r\cos heta$ ,即  $an heta=\sqrt{3}, heta=rac{\pi}{3}$ .在极坐标下

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2 \sec \theta \end{cases}$$

 $\int_0^t \mathrm{d}x \int_x^{\sqrt{5}x} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{2\kappa\sigma} f(r) r \mathrm{d}r$ 

因光

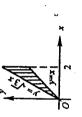


图 9-25

(3) 积分区域加图 9-26 所示.直线ッ=1-エ的极坐标方程为

$$r = \frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}$$

뮲

$$D_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \\ \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \leqslant r \leqslant 1 \end{array} \right.$$

邑

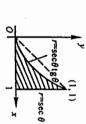
 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}^1 f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$ 于是

(4) 积分区域 D 如图 9-27 所示, 直线 x = 1 的极坐标方程为 r = secd; 抛

物线 y = x² 的极坐标方程为

$$r\sin\theta = r^2\cos^2\theta$$

直线  $y = x(x \ge 0)$  的极坐标方程为  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .  $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \operatorname{sec}\theta \tan \theta \leqslant r \leqslant \operatorname{sec}\theta \end{cases}$  $r = \sec\theta \tan t$ 



$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{x}{4}} d\theta \int_{\text{methods}}^{\text{method}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

图 9-27

3. 把下列积分化为极坐标形式,并计算积分值

(1) 
$$\int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2a-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy;$$
(3) 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy;$$

$$(2) \int_0^a \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \mathrm{d}y;$$

$$(4) \int_0^x \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{\sqrt{x^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

域如图 9 - 28 所示、因为上半圈  $y=\sqrt{2ax-x^2}$  的极坐 解 (1) 由  $\left\{0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{2ax - x^2}, \text{可圆出积分区}\right\}$ 

 $r = 2a\cos\theta$ 

标方程为

在极坐标下  $D_1 \Big\{ 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$  $0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2a\cos\theta$ 

图 9-28

于是

 $\int_0^{2a} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2a-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} r^2 \cdot r dr =$  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^{2\cos\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4a^4 \cos^4\theta d\theta =$  $4a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta =$ 

 $4a' \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{4}\pi a'$ 

 $r = a sec\theta$ ,于是 显然 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$ ;直线x = a的极坐标方程为 $r\cos\theta = a$ ,即 (2) 由  $\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant a \end{cases}$  可國出积分区域如图 9 - 29 所示,  $0 \leqslant r \leqslant a \sec \theta$ 

 $\mathbb{R} \int_0^a dx \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy = \int_0^x d\theta \int_0^{a \cot \theta} r \cdot r dr =$  $\frac{a^3}{6} \left[ \operatorname{sec}\theta \tan\theta + \ln(\operatorname{sec}\theta + \tan\theta) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} =$  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^3}{3} \sec^3 \theta d\theta =$ 

图 9-29

(3) 由  $\begin{cases} x^2 \leqslant y \leqslant x \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$  可画出积分区域如图 9 - 30 所  $\frac{a^2}{6} [\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})]$ 

示, 抛物线 y = x² 的极坐标方程为  $r\sin\theta = r^2\cos^2\theta$ 

 $r = \sec\theta \tan\theta$ 

图 9-30

 $D_{i} \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \operatorname{secOtan}\theta \end{cases}$  $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\operatorname{sechion}} r^{-1} r dr =$  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec\theta \tan\theta d\theta = \left[ \sec\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$ 

31 所示,在极坐标系下 (4) 由  $\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \end{cases}$  可顯出积分区域如图  $9 - (0 \leqslant y \leqslant a)$  $D_{\mathbf{r}} \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant a \end{cases}$ 

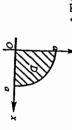


图 9-31

于是 
$$\int_0^t \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{\sqrt{x^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) \mathrm{d}x =$$

$$|y|, \qquad (x^2 + y^2)dx =$$

$$\int_1^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\epsilon} r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^{\epsilon} = \frac{\pi}{8} a^4$$

4. 利用极坐标计算下列各题:

$$(1)\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}}^{\left\{ \mathbf{e}^{2}+\mathbf{r}^{2}\right\} }\mathbf{d}\mathbf{\sigma}$$
,其中  $D$ 是由國閥 $x^{2}+y^{2}=4$ 所聞成的闭区域;

第一象限内的闭区域;

(3) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \arctan \frac{2 d\sigma_{i}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

y=x所围成的在第一象限内的闭区域。

$$\mathbf{R} \quad (1) \iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2 + y^2} dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} r dx \mathbf{W} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} r dx = 2\pi \left[ \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \times \frac{1}{2} d(r^2) = \pi e^{x^2} \right]_{0}^{2} = \pi (e^4 - 1)$$

$$(2) \iint_{\mathbb{D}} \ln(1+x^2+y^2) dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+y^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+y^2) d(1+y^2) = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} - \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ (1+y^2) \ln(1+y^2) \right]_{0}^{1} -$$



 $\frac{\pi}{4}(2\ln 2 - 1)$ 

(1)  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} x^2 ds$ , 其中 D 是由直线 x = 2, y = x 及曲线 xy = 1 所閏成的闭 (3)  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{arctan} \frac{2}{x} dx = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{d} r dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{x} \theta d\theta \int_{1}^{x} r dr = \frac{3}{64} \pi^{x}$ 5. 选用适当的坐标计算下列各题; 5. 选用适当的坐标计算下列各题:

(2)  $\iint \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2}} d_{3}$  其中 D 是由國周  $x^2+y^2=1$  及坐标轴所围成的在 第一象限内的闭区域;



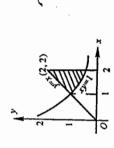
(3) 
$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线  $y = x, y = x + a, y = a, y = 3a$ 

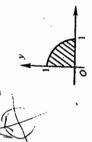
(a>0) 所围成的闭区域;

(4) 
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d y$$
,其中 D是閔环形闭区域: $a^2 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant b^2$ .

(1) 积分区域如图 9-32 所示,宜用直角坐标计算

$$\int_{b}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}} d\sigma = \int_{1}^{t} x^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{t} \frac{1}{y^{2}} dy = \int_{1}^{t} (-x + x^{3}) dx =$$





(2) 积分区域如图 9-33 所示,用极坐标计算简单

(3) 积分区域如图 9~34 所示,宜用直角坐标.

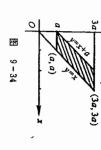
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{a}^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^{y} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx = 0$$

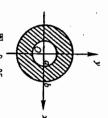
$$\int_{a}^{3a} (2ay^{2} - a^{2}y + \frac{a^{2}}{3}) dy = 14a^{4}$$

(4) 积分区域如图 9-35 所示,宜用极坐标计算.

$$\iint_{B} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} d\sigma = \iint_{B} r \cdot r dr d\theta =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{a}^{b} r^{2} dr = \frac{2}{3}\pi (b^{3} - a^{3})$$



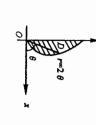


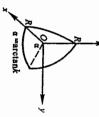
6. 设平面薄片所占的闭区域 D是由螺线  $r=2\theta$ 上一段弧 $(0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2})$  与

直线  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  所围成,它的面密度为  $\rho(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ ,求这薄片的质量.

解 积分区域如图 9-36 所示,则

$$M = \iint_{B} \rho(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{2} \cdot r dr = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta' d\theta = \frac{\pi^{5}}{40}$$





E 9-36

图 9-37

7. 求由平面 y = 0,y = kx(k > 0),z = 0以及球心在原点,半径为 R 的上半球所围成的在第一卦限内的立体的体积.

解 如图 9-37 所示

$$V = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r dr d\theta =$$

## 第九章 重积分 \*\*retusk $d heta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2-r^2} r \mathrm{d}r =$

$$\operatorname{arctan} k \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \, d(R^2 - r^2) \right] =$$

$$\operatorname{arctan} k \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^R = \frac{R^3}{3} \operatorname{arctan} k$$

8. 计算以 $xO_y$  面上的圆周 $x^2+y^2=ax$  围成的闭区域为底,以曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$  为顶的曲顶柱体的体积.

解 如图 9-38 所示,

$$V = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos \theta} r^{2} r dr =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{4} \cos^{4} \theta d\theta =$$

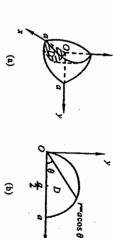
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{4} \cos^{4} \theta d\theta =$$





**凶蹈9-3** 

1. 求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  含在圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$  内部那部分面积.



EH 9-39

解 如图 9-39 所示,上半球面的方程为  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ .

$$4a \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r dr d\theta = 4a \int_{0}^{2} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}$$
$$-4a \int_{0}^{2} a (\sin \theta - 1) d\theta = 2a^2 (\pi - 2)$$

2. 水链面 z = √ヹ + ジ 故柱面 ピ = 2x 所割下部分的曲面面积.

解 由  $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  解得投影柱面为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ ,因此所求曲面在 $x = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2} = 2x$ 

 $\left\{x^2+y^2\leqslant 2x \atop y$  如图 9-40 所形. Oy 固上的投影区域 D 为 $\left\{x=0 \atop x=0 \right\}$ 

 $\sqrt{1+(\frac{2c}{9x})^2+(\frac{2c}{9y})^2} =$ 

由z= /x3+33 得

 $(1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2})^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$ 

 $4\sqrt{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^2\theta d\theta = 4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \sqrt{2}\pi$ 所以  $A = \iint \sqrt{2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{1\cos \theta} \sqrt{2} r dr =$ 

3. 求底圆半径相等的两个直交圆柱面  $z^*+y^*=R^*$  及  $z^*+z^*=R^*$  所围

由对称性可知,所固立体的表面积等于第一卦限中位于圆柱面 z² 十  $y^2=R^2$  上的部分的面积的 16 倍,如图 9-41 所示,由  $z=\sqrt{R^2-x^2}$  得

$$A = 16 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{2\pi}{\partial x})^{2} + (\frac{2\pi}{\partial y})^{2}} \, dxdy = \frac{x}{16 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}}$$

$$16 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}} \, dxdy = \frac{x}{R} \frac{R}{9 - 41}$$

$$16 \int_{0}^{R} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}} dy = 16 \int_{0}^{R} R dx = 16 R^{2}$$

4. 设薄片所占的闭区域 D 如下,求均匀薄片的重心;

(1)  $D \oplus y = \sqrt{2px}, x = x_0, y = 0$  所聞成;

(2) D 是半椭圆形闭区域;  $\frac{Z}{2} + \frac{Y}{4^2} \leqslant 1, y \ge 0$ ;

(3) b = h 是介于两个圈 $r = a\cos\theta, r = b\cos\theta(0 < a < b)$  之间的闭区域

(1) 积分区域 D可用不等式表示为:  $\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{2px}, \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant x_0 \end{cases}$  頭 D的质量

$$M = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{x_{0}} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4\pi x}} dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{x_{0}} \rho \sqrt{2 \rho x} dx = \frac{2\rho}{3} \sqrt{2 \rho x_{0}^{3}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M_{0}} \iint_{\mathcal{D}} x dx dy = \frac{\rho}{M} \int_{0}^{x_{0}} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4\pi x}} x dy = \frac{\rho}{M} \int_{0}^{x_{0}} \sqrt{2 \rho_{x}} \frac{3}{2} dx =$$

$$\frac{3}{2 \sqrt{2 \rho x_{0}^{3}}} \sqrt{2\rho} \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{x_{0}} = \frac{3}{5} x_{0}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\rho}{M_{0}} \iint_{\mathcal{D}} dx dy = \frac{\rho}{M} \int_{0}^{x_{0}} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4\pi x}} y dy = \frac{3}{8} y_{0}$$

所來重心为(<u>3</u>元, 33%).

(2) 积分区域可用不等式表示为:  $\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \\ -a \leqslant x \leqslant a \end{cases}$ 

$$\bar{x}=0$$
,  $M=\frac{\rho}{2}\pi ab$ 

$$M_{s} = \iint_{D} \varphi \, dx dy = \rho \int_{-a}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{b}{a}} \sqrt{s^{2} - s^{2}} \, y dy =$$

$$\rho \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} (a^{2} - x^{2}) dx = \frac{e b^{2}}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} (a^{2} - x^{2}) dx = \frac{2}{3} \rho \, ab^{2}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_{s}}{M} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \rho ab^{2}}{\frac{2}{3} \pi ab} = \frac{4b}{3\pi}$$

所以

故所求重心为 $(0,\frac{4b}{3\pi})$ .

(3) 积分区域如图 9-42 所示,由对称性可知 y= 0.

$$M = \iint_{\mathbb{D}} \rho dx dy = 2\rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{accord}^{bcond} r dr =$$

$$\rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (b^{2} - a^{2}) \cos^{2}\theta d\theta =$$

$$\frac{\pi \rho}{4} (b^{3} - a^{2})$$

$$M_{y} = \iint_{\mathbb{D}} \alpha dx dy = 2\rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{accord}^{bcond} r \cos\theta \cdot r dr =$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \rho (b^{3} - a^{3}) \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi \rho}{8} (b^{3} - a^{3})$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_{x}}{M} = \frac{a^{2} + ab + b^{2}}{2(a + b)}$$

故所求重心为( $\frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{2(a+b)}$ ,0).

5. 设平面薄片所占区域 D 由抛物线  $y=z^2$  及直线 y=z 所囿成,它在点(x,y) 处的面密度  $\rho(x,y)=z^2y$ ,求该薄片的重心.

解 积分区域如图 9-43 所示.

$$M = \iint_{D} \phi dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} x^{2} y dy =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{4} - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$M_{y} = \iint_{D} \phi dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} x^{3} y dy =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{5} - x^{7}) dx = \frac{1}{48}$$

$$M_{z} = \iint_{D} \phi dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} x^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{5} - x^{3}) dx = \frac{1}{54}$$

所以

$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{35}{48}, \quad \overline{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{35}{54}$$

所求重心为(35,35).

6. 没有一等腰直角三角形薄片,腰长为 a,各点处的面密度等于该点到直角顶点的距离的平方,求这薄片的重心.

解 如图 9 - 44 所示建立坐标系,由对称性可知; $\overline{x} = \overline{y}, \rho = x^2 + y^2, y$ ]  $M = \iint \rho dx dy = \int_x^a dx \int_x^{a-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_x^a dx \int_x^a (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_x^a (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_x^a (x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_x^a (x^2 +$ 

 $\int_{0}^{x} x[ax^{2} + (-x^{2}) + \frac{1}{3}(a-x)^{3}] dx = \frac{1}{15}a^{5}$ 故薄片的重心坐标为: $\overline{x} = \overline{y} = \frac{\frac{1}{15}a^{5}}{\frac{1}{6}a^{4}} = \frac{2}{5}a$ , 即( $\frac{2a}{5}, \frac{2a}{5}$ ).

7. 设均匀薄片(面密度为常数 1) 所占闭区域 D 如下,求指定的转动惯量;

(1)  $D_1 \frac{x}{a^2} + \frac{y}{b^2} \leqslant 1, \# I_{j}$ 

(2) D 由拋物线  $y^2 = \frac{9}{2}x$  和直线 x = 2 所图成,求  $I_x$  和  $I_y$ ;

(3) D为矩形闭区域;0≤x≤a,0≤y≤b,求 I₂和 I₂,

(1)  $\Rightarrow x = ar\cos\theta, y = br\sin\theta, 在此变换下 \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = abr, 积分域 D可(0 < \theta < 2)$ 

用不等式表示为: 
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$
,故
$$I_7 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} x^2 dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} a^2 r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot abr \cdot dr d\theta = a^2 b \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 dr = \frac{a^3 b}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^3 b$$

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(2)  $I_x = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} y^2 dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{x^4}{4}} y^2 dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{27}{2\sqrt{2}} x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{72}{5}$ 

$$I_{y} = \int_{D} x^{2} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{x} x^{2} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}} dy = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{x} x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{96}{7}$$

(3) 
$$I_x = \iint_D x dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^b y^2 dy = a \frac{b^3}{3} = \frac{ab^3}{3}$$
  
 $I_y = \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^b x^2 dy = \int_0^b tx^2 dx = \frac{a^3b}{3}$ 

8. 已知均匀矩形板(面密度为常量)的长和宽分别为6与4,计算此矩形板

对于通过其形心且分别与一边平行的两轴的转动惯量.

解 取形心为原点,建立坐标系如图 9-45 所示.

$$I_{x} = \iint y^{2} \rho dx dy = I_{x} = I_{y} = I_$$

9. 水面密度为常量  $\rho$  的半圆环形準片:  $\sqrt{R_1^i-y^i} \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{R_1^i-y^i}$ , z=0

对于 z 轴上点 Mo(0,0,a)(a > 0) 处单位质量的质点的引力 F.

建立坐标系如图 9-46 所示.
$$F_x = G \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} d\sigma = dF \underbrace{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} d\sigma = dF \underbrace{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} r dr = \underbrace{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} r dr = \underbrace{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr = \underbrace{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr = \underbrace{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr = \underbrace{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr = \underbrace{dF}_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dF}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dr = \underbrace{dF}_{$$

 $\diamondsuit r = a ant, ext{ill d} dr = a ext{sec}^t ext{tdt}.$ 

野九齊 香 紀 分

$$F_x = 2Gp \int_{\text{arctan}}^{R_x} \frac{R_x}{R_y} (\text{sect - cost}) dt =$$

$$2G \rho \left[ \ln | \sec t + \tan t | - \sin t \right]_{\arctan \frac{R_2}{2}}^{\arctan \frac{R_2}{2}} =$$

$$2G \rho \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + a^2} + R_1}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + a^2} + R_1} - \frac{R_2}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + a^2}} + \frac{R_1}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + a^2}} \right)$$

$$F_t = -G a \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \frac{\rho d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -G a \rho \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{r dr}{(r^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} =$$

$$\frac{\pi G a \rho}{(r^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{R_1}^{R_2} =$$

$$\pi G a \rho \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + a^2}} \right)$$

由于积分区域关于 \* 轴对称,因此沿 \* 轴方向的分力互相抵消, F, = 0.

$$F = \left\{ 2\rho G \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{K_1^2 + a^2} + R_2}{\sqrt{K_1^2 + a^2}} - \frac{R_2}{\sqrt{K_1^2 + a^2}} + \frac{R_1}{\sqrt{K_1^2 + a^2}} \right), \\ 0, \pi G a \rho \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_2^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_1^2 + a^2}} \right) \right\}$$

### 图 9-4

1. 化三重积分  $I = \iint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$  为三次积分,其中积分区域  $\Omega$  分

品 品

(1) 由双曲拋物面 xy = z 及平面 x + y - 1 = 0, z = 0 所围成的闭区域,

(2) 由曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 及平面z=1所围成的团区t

(3) 由曲面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2$  及平面 $z = 2 - x^2$  所題成的闭区y

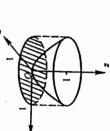
(4) 由曲面  $\alpha = xy(c > 0), \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, x = 0$  所題成的在第一卦限内的

闭区域. 解 (1)作闭区域 D 如图 9-47 所示,用不等式表示为

$$0 \leqslant z \leqslant xy 0 : \langle 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 - x, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{2y} f(x, y, z) dz$$





(2) 作闭区域 $\Omega$ 如图 9-48 所示、 $\Omega$ 在xOy 面上的投影区域为 $x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1$ 、

$$O: \begin{cases} -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{1} f(x,y,z) dz$$

湮

(3)  $\mathbf{h}$   $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ z = 2 - x^2 \end{cases}$  消去  $\mathbf{z}$ , 得投影柱面为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , 所以  $\mathbf{\Omega}$  在 xOy 面

的投影区域为 x² + y² ≤ 1. 如图 9-49 所示,Ω用不等式表示为

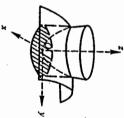
$$\Omega_{1} \begin{cases} x + 2y^{2} \leqslant x \leqslant 2 - x^{2} \\ -\sqrt{1 - x^{2}} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} \\ -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

按

 $I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x+2y^2}^{2-x^2} f(x,y,z) dz$ 

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant z \leqslant \frac{xy}{c} \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant a \end{cases}$$





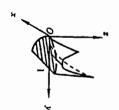


图 9-49

四 9-50

 $I = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dy \int_0^{\frac{cx}{a}} f(x, y, z) dz$ 

(x,y,z) 处的密度为  $\rho(x,y,z) = x + y + z$ , 计算该物体的质量. 2. 设有一物体,占有空间因区域;0≪ x≪1,0≪ y≪1,0≪ z≪1,在点

$$M = \iiint_{0} \rho dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} (x + y + z) dz =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} (x + y + \frac{1}{2}) dy = \int_{0}^{1} (x + 1) dx = \frac{3}{2}$$

 $f_1(x), f_2(y), f_3(z)$  的乘积,即 $f(x,y,z) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) \cdot f_3(z)$ ,积分区域 $\Omega$ 为  $a \land x \land b$ ,  $c \land y \land d$ ,  $l \land z \land m$ , 证明这个三重积分等于三个单积分的乘积, 3. 如果三重积分  $\iint f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$  的被积函数 f(x,y,z) 是三个函数

 $\iiint_{\mathbb{R}} f_1(x) f_2(y) f_3(z) dx dy dz = \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}} f_1(x) dx \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}} f_2(y) dy \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}} f_3(z) dz$  $\iiint f_1(x)f_1(y)f_3(z)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z =$ 

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[ \int_{c}^{d} (\int_{1}^{m} f_{1}(x) f_{2}(y) f_{3}(z) dz) dy \right] dx =$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[ \int_{c}^{d} (f_{1}(x) f_{2}(y)) (\int_{1}^{m} f_{3}(z) dz) dy \right] dx =$$

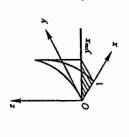
$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[ (f_{1}(x) \int_{1}^{m} f_{3}(z) dz) \int_{c}^{d} (f_{2}(y) dy) \right] dx =$$

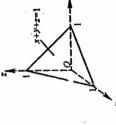
$$(\int_{1}^{m} f_{3}(x) dz) (\int_{c}^{d} (f_{2}(y) dy) \int_{a}^{b} f_{1}(x) dx =$$

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$$\int_{a}^{b} f_{1}(x) dx \int_{c}^{d} f_{2}(y) dy \int_{l}^{m} f_{3}(z) dz$$

4. 计算∭xy²z³dxdydz,其中Ω是由曲面z = xy 写平面y = x,x = 1和z = 0 所围成的闭区域。







解 积分区域加图 9-51 所示,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x y^{2} x^{3} dx dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} y^{4} dy \int_{0}^{2x} x^{3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx \int_{0}^{x} y^{6} dy = \frac{1}{28} \int_{0}^{1} x^{12} dx = \frac{1}{364}$$

5. 计角  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dxdydz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$ , 其中  $\Omega$  为平面 x=0, y=0, z=0, x+y+z

积分区域如图 9-52 所示,

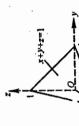
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dxdydx}{(1+x+y+x)^3} = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{1-x-y} \frac{dx}{(1+x+y+x)^3} =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \left[ \frac{1}{-2(1+x+y+x)^3} - \frac{1}{8} \right]_{0}^{1-x-y} dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \left[ \frac{1}{2(1+x+y)} - \frac{1}{8} y \right]_{0}^{1-x} dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2(1+x)} - \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} x \right] dx =$$

$$C \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x) - \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{16} x^3 \right]_{0}^{1} =$$



 $\frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 - \frac{5}{8})$ 

6. 计算∭xyzdxdydz,其中Ω为球面x²+y²+z² = 1及三个坐标面所围成

的在第一卦限内的闭区域。 解 积分区域如图 9-53 所示,

$$\iint_{\Omega} xyz dx dydz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}} xyz dz =$$

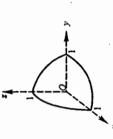
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy_{0} \qquad xyz dz =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \frac{1}{2} xy (1-x^{2}-y^{2}) dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[ -\frac{1}{8} x (1-x^{2}-y^{2})^{2} \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dz =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{8} x (1-x^{2})^{2} dx =$$

$$-\frac{1}{48}(1-x^2)^3\left|_0^1=\frac{1}{48}\right|$$



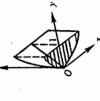


图 9-53

7. 计算∭xzdxdydz,其中 A 是由平面 z = 0, z = y, y = 1以及抛物柱面 y

解 积分区域如图 9-54 所示,  $=x^2$  所围成的闭区域。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} xz \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{-1}^{1} x \, dx \int_{x}^{1} \, dy \int_{0}^{y} z \, dz =$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x dx \int_{x^2}^{1} \frac{1}{2} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_{-1}^{1} x (1 - x^6) dx = 0$$

(R > 0,h > 0) 所围成的周区域 8. 计算  $\iint z dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由锥面  $z = \frac{n}{R} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  与平面 z = h

解 积分区域如图9-55所示,当0≪ェ≪ h时,平

行國域  $D_s$  的半径为:  $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=\frac{R}{h}z_s$  面积为:  $\frac{\pi}{h^2}R^2z^2$ .

$$\iint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{h} z dz \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = \int_{0}^{h} \frac{\pi}{h^{2}} R^{2} z^{3} dz =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{h^{2}} R^{2} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{4} z^{4} \right]_{0}^{h} = \frac{\pi R^{2} h^{2}}{4}$$



9 - 55

1. 利用柱面坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) ∭zdv,其中 a是由曲面z = √2-x²-y²及z=x²+y²所图成的闭

(2)  $\iiint (x^2 + y^2) dv$ ,其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  及平面 z = 2 所围成的

此闭区域 0 在 xOy 面上的投影区域为 $tx^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1$ .  $z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$  消去 z,得投影柱面为  $x^2+y^2 = 1$ ,因  $\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{r^{2}}^{\sqrt{2-r^{2}}} z dz =$ (1) 积分区域如图 9 - 56 所示,由  $\pi \int_{0}^{1} (2r - r^{3} - r^{5}) dr = \frac{7}{12} \pi$  $2\pi \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2}r(2-r^{2}-r^{2}) dr =$ 

图 9-57 所示. (2) 由  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2z \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$  得知区域  $\Omega$  在  $xO_y$  面的投影区域为: $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ , 如

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cdot r dr \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} x^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} (2r^{2} - \frac{1}{2}r^{2}) dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} (2r^{2} - \frac{1}{12}r^{4}) dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} (2r^{2} - \frac{1}{12}r^{4}) dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} (2r^{2} - \frac{1}{12}r^{4}) dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi}$$

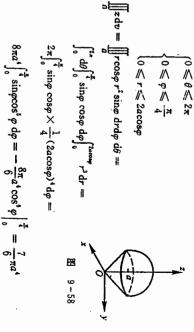
2. 利用球面坐标计算下列三重积分;

 ∭(x²+y²+z²)dv,其中Ω是由球面x²+y²+z² E 9-57

(2) ∭zdv,其中闭区域 a 由不等式 x² + y² + (z -- a)² ≤ a², x² + y² ≤ z²

fig. (1)  $\iiint (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \iiint r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr d\varphi d\theta =$  $2\pi \left[-\cos\varphi\right], \left[\frac{1}{5}r^{5}\right], = \frac{4}{5}\pi$  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \ d\phi \int_0^{1} r^4 dr =$ 

(2) 积分区域如图 9-58 所示,在球坐标系下,0可用不等式表示为



3. 选用适当的坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) Under.其中 a 为柱面 x² + y² = 1 及平面 z = 1,z = 0,x = 0,y = 0

 $\iiint \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, dv = \int_0^x d\phi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \, d\varphi \Big|_0^{\cos p} \cdot \cdot \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr =$ 

所围成的第一卦限内的闭区域;

- (2) ∭ √x² + y² + x² dv,其中 n 是由球面 x² + y² + z² = z 所围成的闭
- (4)  $\|(x^2+y^3)dv,$  其中闭区域  $\Omega$  由不等式  $0 < a \leqslant \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \leqslant A$ ,
- 解 (1)积分区域如图 9-59所示,宜用直角坐标或柱面坐标计算。

≥≥0 所确定.

成的的区域;

面: $x^2+y^2=4$ ,因此 $\Omega$ 在xOy 面上的投影域为 $x^2+y^2 \leqslant 4$ ,且 $\Omega$ 可用不等式

(3) 宜用柱面坐标计算,如图 9-61 所示. 由  $\begin{cases} 4x^2 = 25(x^2 + y^2) \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$ 

 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 \varphi \left| \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{10} \right|$ 

 $2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \sin\varphi \cos^4 \varphi \, d\varphi =$ 

$$\iiint_{R} xy \, dv = \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} y \, dy \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} y \, dy =$$

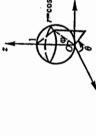
$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \, dx = \frac{1}{8}$$

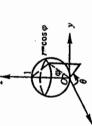
$$\iiint_{\mathbb{R}} xy dv = \iiint_{\mathbb{R}} \cos\theta \cdot r \sin\theta \cdot r dr d\theta dz = \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \Big|_{\mathbb{R}}^{1} dr \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{1} dz = \frac{1}{8}$$

 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^5 dz = 2\pi \int_0^2 r^2 (5 - \frac{5}{2}r) dr =$ 

 $\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2 \\ \frac{5}{2}r \leqslant z \leqslant 5 \end{cases}$ 

 $2\pi \left[ \frac{5}{4}r^4 - \frac{1}{2}r^5 \right]_0^2 = 8\pi$ 





B 9-61

(2) 宜用球面坐标计算,如图 9-60 所示,0 可用不等式表示为

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \cos \varphi \\ 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{2}{3\pi} \end{cases}$$

(4) 宜用球面坐标计算,如图 9-62 所示. 积分区域 0 可用不等式表示为 > 0 ≥ 0 × 0  $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi$ 

 $\|(x^2+y^2)dv\| = \|(r^2\sin^2\varphi\cos^2\theta+r^2\sin^2\varphi\sin^2\theta)r^2\sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta\| =$  $2\pi \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{5} r^5 \right]_{\bullet}^{A} = \frac{4\pi}{15} (A^6 - a^6)$  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\Lambda} r^4 dr =$ 

4. 利用三重积分计算下列由曲面所围成的立体的体积;

(1) 
$$z = 6 - x^2 - y^2$$
  $\lambda z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,

(2) 
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax(a > 0)$$
 及  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ (含有 z 轴的部分);

(4) 
$$z = \sqrt{5 - x^2 - y^2} B_{-x^2} + y^2 = 4z$$

(3)  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \not b z = x^2 + y^2;$ 

 $x = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  解得 $x^2 + y^2 = 4.0 \pm xOy$  面的投影域为 $x^2 + y^2 \le 2$ 

4; 宜用柱面坐标计算,用不等式将 Ω 表示为

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2 \\ r \leqslant z \leqslant 6 - r^2 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_{0}^{2\pi} dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r dr \int_{r}^{6-r^2} dz = \frac{2\pi}{3} r^3 - \frac{1}{4} r^4 \int_{0}^{2} = \frac{32\pi}{3} r^4 + \frac{1}{3} r^4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} dz = \frac{32\pi}{3} r^4 + \frac{1}{3} r^4 + \frac{$$

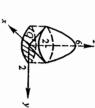


图 9-63

9-64





(2) 宜用球面坐标计算,如图 9-64 所示,0 可用不等式表示为 第九章 重积分

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \leqslant \theta & \leqslant 2\pi \\ 0 & \leqslant \varphi & \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \sin\varphi \, dr d\varphi \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\pi\exp^2} r^2 \, dr =$$

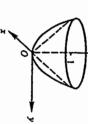
三

$$2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{8}{3} a^{3} \cos^{3} \varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{16}{3} \pi a^{3} \left[ -\frac{1}{4} \cos^{4} \varphi \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \pi a^{3}$$

 $y^2 \leqslant 1$ . 积分区域如图 9 ~ 65 所示,宜用柱坐标计算. $\Omega$ 可用不等式表示为 (3) 由  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  和  $z = x^2 + y^2$  解得在  $x O_y$  面上的投影区域为  $x^2 + y^2$ 

$$V = \iiint_{0} dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{r}^{r} dz = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} r(r - r^{2}) dr = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{3}r^{3} - \frac{1}{4}r^{4}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

宣





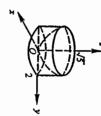


图 9-66

x²+y²≤4,如图9-66 所示,宜用柱面坐标计算,积分区域可用不等式表示为 (4) 由  $z = \sqrt{5-x^2-y^2}$  和  $x^2+y^2 = 4z$  解得在 xOy 面上的投影区域为

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2 \\ \frac{r^2}{4} \leqslant z \leqslant \sqrt{5-r^2} \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iint_{B} dv = \int_{v}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{v}^{2} r dr \int_{\frac{1}{4}r^{2}}^{\sqrt{5-r^{2}}} dz =$$

$$2\pi \int_{v}^{2} r(\sqrt{5-r^{2}} - \frac{1}{4}r^{2}) dr = 2\pi \int_{v}^{2} r\sqrt{5-r^{2}} dr - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{v}^{2} r^{2} dr =$$

歖

$$2\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(5-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{\nu}^{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}r^4 \Big|_{\nu}^{2} = \frac{2}{3}\pi(5\sqrt{5}-4)$$

5. 球心在原点,半径为R的球体,在其上的任意一点的密度的大小与这点到球心的距离成正比,求这球体的质量, -----

由于 $\rho(x,y,z)=k\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$ ,积分区域为 $x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant R^2$ ,宜

$$M = \iint_{\mathcal{M}} k \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + x^2} \, dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \, d\varphi \int_0^R kr \cdot r^2 \, dr =$$

$$2\pi[-\cos\varphi]_{\delta}^{\delta}\cdot\frac{k}{4}[r']_{\delta}^{\delta}=k_{\pi}R'$$

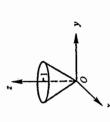
6. 利用三重积分计算下列由曲面所围立体的重心(设密度 p=1);

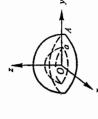
- $(1) z^2 = x^2 + y^2, z = 1;$
- (2)  $z = \sqrt{A^2 x^2 y^2}, z = \sqrt{a^2 x^2 y^2}$  (A > a > 0), z = 0;
- (3)  $z = x^2 + y^3$ , x + y = a, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0.
- 解 (1) 积分区域  $\Omega$  如图 9-67 所示,由对称性知重心在 z 轴上,故  $\overline{z}=\overline{y}$ = 0, $\Omega$  为圆锥体, 半径为 1, 高为 1, $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi$ , 质量  $M = \rho V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(\rho = 1)$ , 在柱

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_{B} z \, dv = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{7a} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r \, dr \int_{r}^{1} x \, dz = \frac{2\pi}{2M} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - r^{2}) r \, dr = \frac{\pi}{M} \int_{0}^{1} (r - r^{2}) \, dr = \frac{\pi}{M} \left[ \frac{1}{2} r^{2} - \frac{1}{4} r^{4} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

故所围立体的重心为 $(0,0,\frac{3}{4})$ .

第九章 重积分





(2) 如图 9-68 所示,由对称性知,重心在z轴上,因此 $z=\bar{y}=0$ . 所围立体

的质量为  $M = \rho V = \frac{2}{3}\pi(A^3 - a^3)$ 

$$\ddot{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{0} \rho z \, dv = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{0} 1 \cdot r^{2} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, dr d\rho \, d\theta = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\Lambda} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \cos \rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} r^{3} \, dr = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{r} d\theta \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} \sin \rho \, d\rho \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} r^{3} \, d\rho \int_{0}^{\tilde{r}} r^{3$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \right]_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_a^4 = \frac{3(A^4 - a^4)}{8(A^3 - a^3)}$$

故所聞立体的重心为 $\left(0,0,\frac{3(A^1-a^1)}{8(A^1-a^2)}\right)$ 

(3) 如图9-69所示,宜用直角坐标计算,由于所图立体关于,3=x对称.故

 $M = \iint_{\mathcal{O}} dv = \int_{0}^{x} dx \int_{0}^{x-x} dy \int_{x}^{x^{2}+y^{2}} dz =$ 

 $\int_0^x dx \int_0^{-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy =$ 



 $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\rho x} dv = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{x} x dx \Big|_{0}^{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx =$  $\frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{a} x \left[ x^{2} (a - x) + \frac{1}{3} (a - x)^{3} \right] dx =$ 

$$\frac{1}{M}(\frac{1}{15}a^5) = \frac{\frac{1}{15}a^5}{\frac{1}{6}a^4} = \frac{2}{5}a$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_0 z dv = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a^2+y^2} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} z dz = \frac{1}{2M} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a^2} (x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4) dy = \frac{1}{2M} \int_0^a \left[ x^4 (a - x) + \frac{2}{3}x^2 (a - x)^3 + \frac{1}{5}(a - x)^5 \right] dx = \frac{1}{2M} \int_0^a a^5 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2M} \int_0^a a^5 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2M} \int_0^a a^5 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2M} \int_0^a a^5 = \frac{1}{30}a^5$$

故所求立体的重心为( $\frac{2}{5}a, \frac{2}{5}a, \frac{7}{30}a^2$ ).

的距离的平方,试求这球体的重心. 7. 球体  $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leqslant 2Rc$  内,各点处的密度的大小等于该点到坐标原点

z 柏上,故 $\overline{x}=\overline{y}=0$ ,在球面坐标下,球面 $x^2+y^3+z^2\leqslant 2Rz$  为  $r\leqslant 2R\cos\varphi$  $M = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \varphi \ d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\pi \cos \varphi} r^{2} \cdot r^{2} dr =$ 宜用球面坐标计算.密度为ρ= ェ² + y² + z² = μ²,由对称性,重心在  $-\frac{64}{5}\pi R^5 \left[\frac{1}{6}\cos^5\varphi\right]^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{32}{15}\pi R^5$   $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\rho} \rho z dv = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\pi\cos\varphi} r^{\varphi} dr =$  $2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \, \frac{32}{5} R^3 \cos^5\varphi \, d\varphi =$ 

所识球体的重心为 $(0,0,\frac{5}{4}R)$ .  $\frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{64}{3} \pi R^{5} \left[ -\frac{1}{8} \cos^{5} \varphi \right]_{0}^{\frac{7}{6}} = \frac{\frac{8}{3} \pi R^{5}}{\frac{32}{15} \pi R^{5}} = \frac{5}{4} R$ 

 $\frac{2\pi}{M}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{64}{6} R^6 \sin\varphi \cos^7 \varphi \, d\varphi =$ 

面z=0, |x|=a, |y|=a所围成的 一均匀物体(密度 p 为常量) 占有的闭区域 a 是由曲面 z = x² + y² 和平

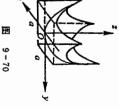
- (1) 求物体的体积;
- (2) 求物体的重心;
- (3) 求物体关于 z 轴的转动惯量
- 解,乌如图 9-70 所示:

$$V = 4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^{x^2 + y^2} dz =$$

$$4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a (x^2 + y^2) dy =$$

$$4 \int_0^a (ax^2 + \frac{a^3}{3}) dx =$$

$$4 (\frac{a^4}{3} + \frac{a^4}{3}) = \frac{8}{3} a^4$$



(2) 由对称性知重心在 z 轴上,
$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$$
.
$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\rho z} dV = \frac{\rho}{\rho V} \iiint_{z} dV = \frac{4}{V} \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{z^{2} + y^{2}} z dz = \frac{2}{V} \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a} (x^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} + y^{4}) dy = \frac{2}{V} \int_{0}^{a} (ax^{4} + \frac{2}{3}a^{3}x^{2} + \frac{a^{5}}{5}) dx = \frac{2}{V} \int_{0}^{a} (ax^{4} + \frac{2}{3}a^{3}x^{2} + \frac{a^{5}}{5}) dx = \frac{2}{V} \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{5}\right) a^{4} = \frac{7}{15} a^{2}$$

物体的重心是 $(0,0,\frac{7}{15}a^2)$ .

3) 
$$I_{\bullet} = \iiint_{B} \rho(x^{2} + y^{2}) dV = 4\rho \int_{0}^{\bullet} dx \int_{0}^{\bullet} dy \int_{0}^{x^{2} + y^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dz = 4\rho \int_{0}^{\bullet} dx \int_{0}^{\bullet} (x^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{4}) dy = 4\rho \frac{28}{45} a^{6} = \frac{112}{45} \rho a^{6}$$

9. 求半径为 a,高为 h 的均匀圆柱体对于过中心而平行于母线的轴的转动

 $I_{x} = \iint (x^{2} + y^{2}) \rho dv = \iint r^{3} dr d\theta dz =$ 如图 9-71 所示建立坐标系,宜用柱面坐标计算

$$\int_0^{t} d\theta \int_0^{a} r^3 dr \int_0^{h} dz =$$

$$2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^{a} \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \pi h a^4$$

10. 求均匀柱体 $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant R^1, 0 \leqslant z \leqslant h$  对于位于点

由柱体的对称性可知,沿 x 轴与 y 轴方向的分力互  $M_{\mathfrak{o}}(0,0,a)(a>h)$ 处的单位质量的质点的引力

相抵消,故 $F_s = F_s = 0$ ,而

9-71

$$F_{r} = - \iiint_{P} G \frac{a - z}{\left[ x^{2} + y^{2} + (a - z)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} dv =$$

$$- \rho G \int_{0}^{h} (a - z) dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2}} \frac{dx dy}{\left[ x^{2} + y^{2} + (a - z)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} =$$

$$- \rho G \int_{0}^{h} (a - z) dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{h} \frac{r dr}{\left[ r^{2} + (a - z)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} =$$

$$- 2\pi \rho G \int_{0}^{h} (a - z) \left[ \frac{1}{a - z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (a - z)^{2}}} \right] dz =$$

$$-2\pi\rho G \int_{0}^{\pi} (a-z) \left[ \frac{1}{a-z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (a-z)^{2}}} \right]$$

$$-2\pi\rho G \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ 1 - \frac{a-z}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (a-z)^{2}}} \right] dz =$$

$$-2\pi\rho G \Big[ x + \sqrt{R^2 + (a-z)^2} \Big]_0^a =$$

$$-2\pi\rho G \Big[ x + \sqrt{R^2 + (a-z)^2} \Big]_0^a =$$

$$-2\pi\rho G \Big[ h + \sqrt{R^2 + (a-h)^2} - \sqrt{R^2 + a^2} \Big]$$

### 总少题九

- 1. 计算下列二重积分:
- (1) | (1+x)sinydo,其中 D 是顶点分别为(0,0),(1,0),(1,2) 和(0,1) 的
- (2) ∏(x² y²)do,其中 D 是闭区域 t0 ≤ y ≤ sinx,0 ≤ x ≤ n.
- $\langle (3) \iint \sqrt{R^2 x^2 y^2} do$ , 其中 D 是圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = Rx$  所图成的闭区域. (4) ∬(y² + 3x − 6y + 9)do,其中 D 是闭区域,x² + y² ≪ R².
- 解 (1) 通过点(0,1) 和(1,2) 的直线方程为 y=x+1,积分区域 D 可用

不等式表示力 0 < y < x + 1,0 < x < 1, 于是

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} (1+x) \sin y ds = \int_{0}^{1} (1+x) dx \int_{0}^{1+x} \sin y dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (1+x) [1-\cos(1+x)] dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (1+x) dx - \int_{0}^{1} (1+x) \cos(1+x) dx =$$

$$\left[ x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{0}^{1} - \left[ (1+x) \sin(1+x) + \cos(1+x) \right]_{0}^{1} =$$

(2) 
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} - y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\sin x} (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} (x^{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^{3} x) dx = 0$$

 $-2\sin 2 + \sin 1 - \cos 2 + \cos 1$ 

$$\left[ -x^2 \cos x \right]_r^* + \int_r^* 2x \cos x dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_r^* \sin^2 x d\cos x =$$

$$\pi^2 + \left[ 2x \sin x \right]_r^* - \int_r^* 2\sin x dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_r^* (1 - \cos^2 x) d\cos x =$$

$$\pi^2 + \left[ 2\pi \sin x \right]_{\sigma} - \int_{\sigma} 2\sin x dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\sigma} (1 - \cos^2 x) d\alpha$$

$$\pi^2 + \left[ 2\cos x \right]_{\sigma}^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \cos x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^2 x \right]_{\sigma}^2 =$$

$$\pi^2 - \frac{40}{9} \qquad (\mathcal{X} - \frac{2}{3}) + \mathcal{Y}^2 = \frac{R}{3}$$

(3) 用极坐标计算,在极坐标系中圆  $x^i+y^i=Rx$ : 的极坐标方程为r-Rcos $\theta$ ,积分区域 D 可用不等式表示成  $\left\{-\frac{\pi}{2}\leqslant \theta\leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$ 



 $\iint \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, d\sigma = \iint \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \, r dr d\theta =$ 

$$\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{R_{cod}} \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} r dr =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{R_{cod}} \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} d(R^{2} - r^{2}) =$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \left[ (R^{2} - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{0}^{R_{cod}} d\theta =$$

大学的一个

$$\frac{R^{3}}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [1 - |\sin^{3}\theta|] d\theta = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{2R^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [1 - \sin^{3}\theta] d\theta = \frac{2R^{3}}{3} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{9} (3\pi - 4)R^{3}$$

(4) 用极坐标计算

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (y^{2} + 3x - 6y + 9) d\sigma = \left[ 9 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{285} \right]_{0}^{2\pi}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} (r^{2} \sin^{2}\theta + 3r \cos\theta - 6r \sin\theta + 9) r dr =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{R^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}\theta + R^{3} \cos\theta - 2R^{3} \sin\theta + \frac{9}{2} R^{2} \right] d\theta =$$

$$\frac{R^{4}}{8} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta + \left[ R^{3} \sin\theta + 2R^{3} \cos\theta + \frac{9}{2} R^{2} \theta \right]_{0}^{2\pi} =$$

$$\frac{R^{4}}{8} \left[ \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{0}^{2\pi} + 9\pi R^{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} R^{4} + 9\pi R^{2}$$

2. 交换下列二次积分的次序;

(1) 
$$\int_0^t \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\frac{1}{2}(y-1)} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x.$$

(2) 
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x,y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x,y) dx,$$

(3) 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{x}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$
.

解 ·(1) Y型积分区域 D 为;0 ≪ y,≪ 4, — √4 — y ≪ x ≪ ½ (y − 4). 由

 $2x+4 \leq y \leq -x^2+4$ , M 区域如图 9-72 所示,将 D 看做 X 型区域,用不等式可以表示成:  $-2 \leqslant x \leqslant 0$ , 曲线  $x=-\sqrt{4-y}$  和  $x=\frac{1}{2}(y-4)$  的交点为(-2,0),(0,4). 据此可画出积分  $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4\pi y}}^{\frac{1}{2}(y-1)} f(x,y) dx = \int_{-2}^{0} dx \int_{z+1}^{-z+1} f(x,y) dy$ 

(2) 积分区域 
$$D = D_1 \cup D_2$$
,其中 
$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 & D_2: \begin{cases} 1 \leqslant y \leqslant 3 \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2y \end{cases} D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 3 - y \end{cases}$$

- Ship drose

据此可画出积分区域如图 9-73 所示,将 D看做 X 型区域,D可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x \leqslant y \leqslant 3-x \end{cases}$$

 $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{2y} f(x, y) dx + \int_{1}^{3} dy \int_{0}^{3-y} f(x, y) dx = \int_{0}^{x} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}-x}^{3-x} f(x, y) dy$ 

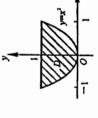
$$\sqrt[6]{\sqrt{x}} \leqslant y \leqslant 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

以,将 D看做 Y 型区域,可用不等式表示为 和 x² + (y-1)² = 1. 积分区域 D 如图 9-74 所示. 所 曲线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  和  $y = 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$  也可以表示为  $y^2 = x$ 

 $\begin{cases} 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 & \{1 \leqslant y \leqslant 2 \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant y^2, & \{0 \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{2y - y^2}\} \end{cases}$ 

 $\mathbb{M} \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{x^2} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_1^x \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 3. 证明  $\int_0^x dy \int_0^y e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx = \int_0^x (a-x) e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx$ .

 $\leq$  y 画出积分域 D 如图 9-75 所示,将 D 看做 X 型区域,可表示为  $0 \leqslant x \leqslant a$ ,  $\int_0^a dy \int_0^y e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dy = \int_0^a (a-x) e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx$ 利用二次积分的交换积分次序证明:由二次积分限 0 ≪ y ≪ a,0 ≪ x



4. 把积分 $\iint f(x,y) dx dy$ 表示为极坐标形式的二次积分,其中积分区域 D

 $r=\tan\theta\sec\theta$  和  $r=\csc\theta$ ,由  $y=x^2$  与 y=1 的交点(1,1) 和点(-1,1) 可得交 解 积分区域 D 如图 9-76 所示, y=x²与y=1的极坐标方程分别为; 点处的极角分别为 8 = 즉和 8 = 至则  $\mathbb{R}x^2 \leqslant y \leqslant 1, -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1.$ 

 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{4} d\theta \int_{0}^{\text{unthered}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr +$  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\infty} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr +$ 

f dθ (rcosθ, rsinθ) rdr

5. 把积分  $\|f(x,y,z)dxdydz$  化为三次积分,其中积分区域  $\Omega$  是由曲面 z $= x^2 + y^2, y = x^2$  及平面 y = 1, z = 0 所圍成的闭区域。

解 积分闭区域  $\Omega$  如图 9-77 所示,用不等式表示为 $-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, x^2 \leqslant y$  $\leqslant 1,0 \leqslant z \leqslant x^2 + y^2,$ 風

 $\iiint f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^2}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{x^2+y^2} f(x,y,z) dz$ 

- 6. 计算下列三重积分:
- (1) |||z² dxdydx, 其中 Ω 是两个球,x² + y² + z² ≤ R² 和 x² + y² + z² ≤ 2Rz(R > 0) 的公共部分

第九章 重积分

的阳区域

(3)  $\||(y^3+z^2)dv,$ 其中  $\Omega$  是由 xOy 平面上曲线  $y^2=2x$  绕x 轴旋转而成 的曲面与平面 x = 5 所围成的闭区域。

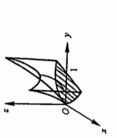


图 9-77

解 (1) 积分区域如图 9 – 78 所示,用"先二后一" 法计算,当  $0 \leqslant z \leqslant \frac{R}{2}$ 时,平行圆域 D. 可表为{(x,y) | x² + y² < 2Rx - z² },其面积为 π(2Rz - z²); 当 $rac{R}{2} \leqslant z \leqslant R$ 时,平行圆域  $D_s$  可表示为 $\{(x,y) \mid x^{\sharp}+y^{\sharp} \leqslant R^{\sharp}-z^{\sharp}\}$ ,其面积

 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} z^2 dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{R} z^2 dz \iint_{\mathbb{R}} dx dy =$ 

 $\pi \left[ \frac{R}{2} x^{4} - \frac{1}{5} x^{5} \right]_{0}^{\frac{R}{2}} + \pi \left[ \frac{R^{2}}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{5} x^{5} \right]_{\frac{R}{2}}^{R} = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^{5}$  $\pi \int_{0}^{R} z^{2} (2Rz - z^{2}) dz + \pi \int_{R}^{R} z^{2} (R^{2} - z^{2}) dz =$ 

(2) 用球面坐标计算;

 $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{r^3 \ln(r^2 + 1)}{r^2 + 1} dr =$  $2\pi \left[\frac{1}{2}\sin^{2}\varphi\right]_{0}^{2}\int_{0}^{\pi}\frac{r^{2}\ln(r^{2}+1)}{r^{2}+1}dr=0$  $\iint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1} dv = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{r^3 \ln(r^2 + 1) \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2 + 1} dr =$ 

(3) 积分区域如图 9-79 所示,用柱坐标计算

曲线  $y^2=2x$ 绕x 轴旋转所成的曲面方程为 $y^2+z^2=2x$ ,该曲面与平面x

第九章 重积分

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= 5 消去 x, 得投影柱面方程为  $y^2 + z^2 = 10$ ,  $\Omega$  在 yOz 面上的投影域为  $y^2 + z^2 \le 10$ , 曲面  $y^2 + z^2 = 2x$  的柱面 生标方程为  $x = \frac{r^2}{2}$ , 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dv = \iiint_{\Gamma^{2}} r^{2} \cdot r dr d\theta dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{16}} r^{2} dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{5} dx =$$

$$2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{16}} (5r^{3} - \frac{1}{2}r^{5}) dr = \frac{250}{3}\pi$$

7. 求平面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$  被坐标面所割出的有限部分的面积.

解 如图 9-80 所示,平面方程为

$$z=c-\frac{c}{a}x-\frac{c}{b}y$$
,  $\frac{\partial c}{\partial x}=-\frac{c}{a}$ ,  $\frac{\partial c}{\partial y}=-\frac{c}{b}$   $zO_y$  面上的投影区域最以 $a$ , $b$  为首角的的首角三角

所求平面在  $xO_y$  面上的投影区域是以 a,b 为直角边的直角三角形,其面积为  $\sigma = \frac{a^{b}}{c}$ .

$$A = \iint_{b} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^{2} + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^{2}} dxdy = I$$

$$\iint_{b} \sqrt{1 + (-\frac{c}{a})^{2} + (-\frac{c}{b})^{2}} dxdy = I$$

$$\frac{1}{ab} (a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + c^{2}a^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \iint_{b} dxdy = I$$

$$\frac{1}{ab} (a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + c^{2}a^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}ab = I$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + c^{2}a^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad 9 - 80$$

8. 在均匀的半径为R的半圆形薄片的直径上,要接上一个一边与直径等长的同样材料的均匀矩形薄片,为了使整个均匀薄片的重心恰好落在圆心上,问接上去的均匀矩形薄片另一边的长度应是多少?

解 如图 9-81 所示选择坐标系,设半圆形的半径为 R,所求矩形另一边的长度为 H,面密度  $\rho=1$ ,由对称性可知  $\overline{x}=0$ . 由于整个均匀薄片的重心恰好落在圆心上,因此半圆形薄片  $D_1$  的  $M_{x_1}$  与短形薄片  $D_2$  的  $M_{x_2}$  之和等于零

 $M_{z_1} = \iint_{D_1} y dx dy = \int_0^x d\theta \int_0^R r^2 \sin\theta dr =$   $\left[ -\cos\theta \right]_0^x \cdot \left[ \frac{r^2}{3} \right]_0^R = \frac{2}{3} R^3$   $M_{z_2} = \iint_{D_2} y dx dy = \int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-R}^0 y dy = -RH^2$   $\Re M_{z_1} + M_{z_2} = 0, \ \Re \Pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} R^3 - RH^2 = 0, \ \Re \Pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} R^3 - RH^2 = 0, \ \Re \Pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} R^3 - RH^3 = 0, \ \Re \Pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} R^3 -$ 

 $H = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R$ 

故接上去的均匀薄片另一边的长度应为 $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R$ 

9. 求由拋物线 y = x² 及直线 y = 1 所图成的均匀薄片(面密度为常数 b) 对于直线 y =—1 的转动惯量.

解 如图 9-82 所示.

$$I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \rho(y+1)^{2} dx dy = \rho \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} (y+1)^{2} dy = \frac{\rho}{3} \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ (y+1)^{3} \right]_{x}^{1} dx = \frac{2\rho}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (-x^{4} - 3x^{4} - 3x^{2} + 7) dx = \frac{2\rho}{3} \left[ -\frac{1}{7}x^{7} - \frac{3}{5}x^{5} - x^{3} + 7x \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{368}{105\rho}$$

10. 设在  $xO_y$  面上有一质量为 M 的匀质半圆形薄片,占有平面区域: $x^2+y^2 \leqslant R^2$ , $y \ge 0$ ,过圆心O垂直干薄片的直线上有一质量为m 的质量点P,QP=a,求半圆形薄片对质点 P 的引力,

四 9-83

如图 9-84 所示建立坐标系. 薄片的面密度  $\rho=\frac{M}{2}$   $\pi R^2$ 

$$2m\rho G\int_0^{4\pi c \tan \frac{R}{\delta}} (\sec t - \cos t) dt$$

$$m\rho G \left[ \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t \right]_0$$

$$2m_{\theta}\,G\bigg[\ln\frac{R+\sqrt{a^2+R^2}}{a}-\frac{R}{\sqrt{a^2+R^2}}\bigg]$$

$$\frac{4G_{mM}}{\pi R^{2}} \left[ \ln \frac{R + \sqrt{a^{2} + R^{2}}}{a} - \frac{R}{\sqrt{a^{2} + 1}} \right]$$

$$2m\rho G \int_{0}^{arcan} \frac{R}{a} (\sec t - \cos t) dt =$$

$$2m\rho G \left[ \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t \right]_{0}^{arcan} =$$

$$2m\rho G \left[ \ln \frac{R + \sqrt{a^{2} + R^{2}}}{a} - \frac{R}{\sqrt{a^{2} + R^{2}}} \right] =$$

$$\frac{4GmM}{\pi R^{2}} \left[ \ln \frac{R + \sqrt{a^{2} + R^{2}}}{a} - \frac{R}{\sqrt{a^{2} + R^{2}}} \right]$$

$$F_{s} = -G \iint_{0}^{a} \frac{m \rho a}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}} dr =$$

$$- \pi m \rho Ga \left[ - (r^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]_{0}^{2} =$$

$$- \frac{2GmM}{R^{2}} (1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} + R^{2}}})$$

$$F = \left\{0, \frac{4Gm \ M}{\pi R^i} \left[ \ln \frac{R + \sqrt{a^i + R^i}}{a} - \frac{R}{\sqrt{a^i + R^i}} \right], - \frac{2Gm \ M}{R^i} (1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^i + R^i}}) \right\}$$

# 第十章 曲线积分与曲面积分

1. 对弧长的曲线积分(第一类曲线积分)

$$\int_L f(x,y) ds = \lim_{L \to 0} \int_L f(\zeta,\eta) \Delta s_i$$
2. 对坐标的曲线积分(第二类曲线积分)

$$\int_{L} P(x, y) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$\int_{L} Q(x, y) dy = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta y_i$$

3. 两类曲线积分的性质及关系

(1) 有类似于二重积分的线性性及可加性.

(2) 
$$\int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(x, y) ds = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(x, y) ds$$
$$\int_{\hat{\Omega}} P dx + Q dy = -\int_{\hat{\Omega}} P dx + Q dy$$

(3)  $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta) ds$ 

其中 cosa,cos//为有向曲线上上点(x,y)处的切向量的方向余弦. 4. 两类曲线积分的计算法

 $\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{r}^{\rho} f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \sqrt{\varphi^{i}(t) + \psi^{i}(t)} dt \qquad (a < \beta)$ (1) 设曲线 L 由  $x = \varphi(t)$ ,  $y = \psi(t)$  ( $a \le t \le \beta$ ) 给出, 则

(2) 岩AB 由 $x=arphi(t),y=\psi(t)$  确定,起点 A 对应t=lpha,终点 B 对应t=

 $\int_{\Omega} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \left\{ P[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \varphi'(t) + Q[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \psi'(t) \right\} dt$ 

具有一阶连续偏导数,则 设闭区域 D 由分段光滑的闭曲线 L 围成,函数 P(x,y) 及 Q(x,y) 在 D 上

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

这里 L 是 D 的取正向的整个边界曲线

### (二) 曲面积分

1. 对面积的曲面积分(第一类曲面积分)

$$\iint_{\mathbb{T}} f(x,y,z) dS = \lim_{z \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \Delta S_i$$

2. 对坐标的曲面积分(第二类曲面积分)

 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^n} P \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + Q \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + R \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \lim_{t \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ P_i(\Delta S_i)_{s_i} + Q_i(\Delta S_i)_{s_i} + R_i(\Delta S_i)_{s_i} \right]$ 

3. 两类曲面积分的性质与关系

(1) 类似于重积分

(2) 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{-\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS$$

 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} P \, dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = - \iint_{\mathbb{R}} P \, dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$ 

 $(3) \iint_{\mathbb{T}} P \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + Q \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + R \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\mathbb{T}} (P \cos_{\alpha} + Q \cos{\beta} + R \cos{\gamma}) \, \mathrm{d}S$ 

其中 cosa, cosβ, cosγ是有向曲面 Σ 上点(x, y, z) 处的法向量的方向余弦, 两类曲面积分的计算法

 $\Sigma$ 由 z = z(x,y) 给出, $\Sigma$ 在 xOy 面上的投影区域为 D<sub>w</sub>,则  $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x,y,z(x,y)] \sqrt{1+z''_{x}+z''_{y}} dx dy$  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} R(x,y,z) dx dy = \pm \iint_{\mathbb{R}} R[x,y,z(x,y)] dx dy$ 

如 2 取上侧,则取正号;如 2 取下侧,则取负导、

曲面 $\Sigma$ 由x=x(y,z),y=y(x,z)给出,也有相应的公式

设空间闭区域 $\Omega$ 是由分片光滑的闭曲面 $\Sigma$ 所围成。函数P(x,y,z),Q(x,y,z)

z),R(x,y,z)在 (1)上具有一阶连续偏导数,则有

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}) dV = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} P dy dz + Q dz dz + R dx dy$$

这里 $\mathcal{S} \mathcal{B} \Omega$ 的整个边界曲面的外侧, $\cos lpha$ , $\cos lpha$ , $\cos \gamma \mathcal{B} \mathcal{S}$ 上点(x,y,z)处的法向

6. 斯托克斯公式

间区域内具有一阶连续偏导数,则有 西·广约正向与 2 的侧符合右手规则,函数 P,Q,R 在包含曲面 2 在内的一个空 设厂为分段光滑的空间有向闭曲线, 2 是以厂为边界的分片光滑的有向曲

$$\iint_{\Gamma} (\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z}) dy dz + (\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}) dx dx + (\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y}) dx dy =$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

的通量(或流量)为 没有向量场 A(x,y,z)=Pi+Qj+Rk,则向量场 A通过曲面Z向着指定例

 $\iint_{\Sigma} A \cdot n dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS =$  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} P \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + Q \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + R \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$ 

其中  $n = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$  是  $\Sigma$  上点(x, y, z) 处的单位法向量. 向量场 A 的散度为

 $\operatorname{div} A = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$ 

向量场A的旋度为

$$rotA = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

向量场 A 沿闭曲线 L 的环流量为

 $\oint_{\Gamma} P \, dx + Q \, dy + R \, dz = \oint_{\Gamma} A \cdot t \, ds$ 

1.是曲线了上点(x,y,z)处的单位切向量。

## 二、重点知识结构图

第二类曲线积分 格林公式(平面曲线积分) 全被分求形 性质(可积性、线性性、可加性、方向性) 第一类曲线积分 | 性质(可积性、线性性、可加性) 斯托克斯公式(空间曲线积分) 物理应用 (來力沿曲线作功 物理应用 (场沿曲线的环流量 (物理应用(质量、重心、引力) 计算方法(化为定积分)

性质(可积性、线性性、可加性、方向性) 物理应用(场穿过曲面指定侧的通量) 第二类曲面积分~计算方法(用校影法化为二重积分) 一类曲面积分 | 计算方法(用投影法化为二重积分) 性质(可积性、线性性、可加性) 物理应用(质量、重心、引力)

# 三、常考题型及考研典型题精解

例 10-1 (1998 考研) 投 L 为椭圆型 + 3 = 1,其周长为 a,则 (2xy+

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因当 $(x,y) \in L$ 时 $,3x^2+4y^2=12$ ,故

$$\oint_{L} (2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2) ds = \oint_{L} (2xy + 12) ds =$$

 $2\oint_{L} xy ds + 12\oint_{L} ds = 12a$ 

例 10-2 计算  $I = \oint_{\mathbf{c}} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds, L 为圆周 x^2 + y^2 = a^2(a > 0), 直线$ y=-x及x 轴在第二象限内所围的扇形的边界。

解 由图 10-1 知, L是由直线段OC, 圆弧CD 及

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} \frac{dx}{dx} + \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} dx$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{\sqrt{(-x)^2 + x^2}} \sqrt{1 + 0} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{|x|} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-x} dx = e^x - 1$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad 10^{-1}$$

國弧 $\widehat{\Omega}$  的方程为 $x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t, (\frac{3}{4}\pi \leqslant t \leqslant \pi)$ ,于是

$$\int_{\Omega} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\pi} e^{x} dt = ae^{x} (\pi - \frac{3}{4}\pi) = \frac{\pi}{4} ae^{x}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds \xrightarrow{y = -x} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} e^{\pi |x|} \sqrt{2} dx =$$

$$\sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} e^{-\pi x} dx = e^{x} - 1$$

$$I = 2e^{x} + \frac{\pi}{4} ae^{x} - 2$$

例 10-3 计算  $I = \int_{1} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$ , 其中 L 为曲线 y = 1−|1−x|(0≤x≤2)上从点A(2,0), 経点 B(1,1) 到点 O(0,0) 的折

由题设知,L由直线段 $\overline{AB}$ 及 $\overline{BO}$ 组成, $\overline{BAB}$ ,3=2-x,起点A对应参 数值x=2,终点B对应x=1. $\overline{BO}$ :y=x,起点B对应参数值x=1,终点O对

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 $\int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy = \int_{75} + \int_{50} =$  $2\int_{2}^{1} (2-x)^{2} dx + 2\int_{1}^{6} x^{2} dx = -\frac{4}{3}$  $\int_{2}^{1} \left\{ \left[ x^{2} + (2-x)^{2} \right] + \left[ x^{2} - (2-x)^{2} \right] (-1) \right\} dx +$  $\int_{1}^{\infty} \left[ (x^{2} + x^{2}) + (x^{2} - x^{2}) \right] dx =$ 

其中a.b为正的常数.L为从点 A(2a.0) 沿曲线  $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$  到点 O(0,0)例 10-4(1999 考研) 求  $I = \int_L [(e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy,$ 

解法 1 添加从点 O(0,0) 沿 y = 0 到点 A(2a,0) 的有向直线段 L<sub>1</sub>.

 $I = \oint_{L+L_1} - \int_{L_1}$ 

由格林公式,前一积分

 $I_2 = \int_{L_1} [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy =$  $I_1 = \iint (b-a) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 (b-a)$  $\int_0^{\infty} (-bx) dx = -2a^2b$ 

 $I = I_1 - I_2 = (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2)a^2b - \frac{\pi}{2}a^2$ 

前一积分与路径无关,所以 解法 2  $I = \int_{L} e^{x} \sin y dx + e^{x} \cos y dy - \int_{L} b(x+y) dx + ax dy$ 

 $\int_{L} e^{x} \sin y dx + e^{x} \cos y dy = e^{x} \sin y \bigg|_{(2a,0)}^{(0,0)}$ 

对后一积分,取 L 的参数方程:  $\begin{cases} x = a + a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$  $\int_{L} b(x+y) dx + ax dy =$  $\int_0^{\pi} (-a^2 b \sin t - a^2 b \sin t \cos t - a^2 b \sin^2 t + a^3 \cos t + a^3 \cos^2 t) dt =$  $-2a^2b-\frac{1}{2}\pi a^2b+\frac{1}{2}\pi a^3$ ι从0到π,则

从而

 $I = (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2)a^2b - \frac{\pi}{2}a^3$ 

= 2xy(x++y\*)4;-x\*(x++y\*)4j 为某二元函数u(x,y)的梯度,并求u(x,y). 例 10-5(1998 考研) 确定常数 A·使在右半平面 x>0上的向量 A(x,y)  $\Phi P(x,y) = 2xy(x^4 + y^2)^4, Q(x,y) = -x^2(x^4 + y^2)^4, 则$ 

 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = -2x(x^4 + y^2)^2 - 4\lambda x^5(x^4 + y^2)^{2-1}$ 

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x(x^{4} + y^{2})^{3} + 4\lambda xy^{2}(x^{4} + y^{2})^{3-1}$ 

者 A = Pi + Qi 是 u 的梯度,则  $P = \frac{Qu}{\partial x}, Q = \frac{Qu}{\partial y}$ . 从 而 u 具有二阶连续偏导数.

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y \in R\}$ 

 $4x(x^4+y^2)^2(\lambda+1)=0$ 

起点,则 解之得 \ =-1. 于是,在右半平面内任取一点,例如取点(1,0)作为积分路径的

 $u(x,y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{2xydx - x^2dx}{x^4 + y^2} + C =$  $\int_{1}^{x} \frac{2x \times 0}{x^{4} + y^{2}} dx - \int_{0}^{y} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{4} + y^{2}} dy + C = -\arctan \frac{y}{x^{2}} + C$ 

(1,0) 为中心,R 为半径的圆周(R>1),取进时针方向。

 $P(x,y) = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}, \qquad Q(x,y) = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}$  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^{i} - 4x^{i}}{(4x^{i} + y^{i})^{i}} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \qquad (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 

因为 R > 1,积分曲线所围成的区域含点(0,0),P,Q在该点不具有连续的偏导 数,故不能直接使用格林公式,需要将点(0,0)去掉,为此作足够小的椭圆曲线

 $C_1 \int x = \frac{\delta}{2} \cos \theta$ (θ∈ [0,2π],C取逆时针方向)

 $\oint_{L+C} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = 0 \quad (C - \overline{x} \overline{x} C \dot{y} \dot{y} \dot{z} \dot{z})$ 

即得

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$$\oint_{L} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{C} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{c} \delta^2}{\delta^2} \, d\theta = \pi$$

注,若本题中条件为 R ≠ 1,则髂要分 R>1和 R<1两种情况讨论.由于 R<1时,积分曲线所围成的区域在右半平面为单连通域, 32, 32, 连续且相等,

且上为封闭的正向曲线,则 I=0.

宮 10-7(2003 考研) 日知平面区域 D={(x, y) | 0 ≪ x ≪ n, 0 ≪ y ≪ 17,1.为 D 的正向边界. 试证:

 $(1)\oint_L x e^{\sin x} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \oint_L x e^{-\sin x} dy - y e^{\sin x} dx;$ 

(2)  $\oint_{L} x e^{\sin x} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx \geqslant 2\pi^{2}.$ 

证法 1 (1) 左边 =  $\int_0^\pi re^{ity} dy - \int_0^\eta re^{-itw} dx = \pi \int_0^\pi (e^{itx} + e^{-itx}) dx$ 

右边 ==  $\int_0^\pi x e^{-bhy} dy - \int_0^0 x e^{bhx} dx = \pi \int_0^\pi (e^{ahx} + e^{-bhx}) dx$ 

 $\oint_L x e^{iky} \, \mathrm{d}y - y e^{-ikx} \, \mathrm{d}x = \oint_L x e^{-iky} \, \mathrm{d}y - y e^{ikx} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

故由(1) 得  $\oint_L x e^{\sin t} dy$  —  $y e^{-\sin t} dx = \pi \int_0^x (e^{\sin t} + e^{-\sin t}) dx \ge 2\pi \int_0^x dx = 2\pi^2$  $e^{
m sin} + e^{m sin} \geqslant 2$ 

证法2 (1) 由格林公式得

$$\oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) d\sigma$$

$$\oint_L x e^{-\sin y} dy - y e^{\sin x} dx = \iint_D (e^{-\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) d\sigma$$

因为D类干ッギェ対称,所以

$$\iint_{\mathbf{D}} (e^{iky} + e^{-ikx}) d\rho = \iint_{\mathbf{D}} (e^{-iky} + e^{ikx}) d\rho$$

$$\oint_{L} x e^{iky} dy - y e^{-ikx} dx = \oint_{L} x e^{-iky} dy - y e^{ikx} dx$$

$$\oint_L x e^{iny} dy - y e^{-inx} dx = \iint_D (e^{airy} + e^{-ainx}) d\sigma =$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (e^{sinx} + e^{-sinx}) d\sigma \geqslant \iint_{\mathbb{R}} 2d\sigma = 2\pi^{2}$$

例  $10-8(1994 考研) 计算 <math>I = \iint \frac{x \, dy \, dz + z^2 \, dx \, dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ,其中  $\Sigma$  是由曲面  $x^2 +$  $y^2 = R^2$  及两平面 z = R, z = -R(R > 0) 所围立体表面的外侧

设 5,5,5,6 依次为 2 的上、下底和圆柱面部分,则

$$\iint_{Y_1} \frac{x \, dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{Y_2} \frac{x \, dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0$$

记之, 22 在 x Oy 面上的投影域为 D z , 则

$$\iint_{z_1+z_2} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{z_2} \frac{R^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - \iint_{z_2} \frac{(-R)^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0$$

在以上

记  $S_1$  在 y  $O_2$  面上的投影域为  $D_x$ ,因  $S_1$  前倒  $x=\sqrt{R^2-y^2}$ ,后侧:  $x = -\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$ ,故需分成两部分,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{3}} \frac{x \, dy dz}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \frac{\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} \, dy dz}{R^{2} + z^{2}} - \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \frac{-\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}}{R^{2} + z^{2}} \, dy dz =$$

$$2 \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} \, dy \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{dz}{R^{2} + z^{2}} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} R$$

所以,原积分 = 元R.

**例 10-9(1996 考研) 计算 I= ∭(2x+z)dydz+zdzdy,其中∑为有向曲** 面  $z=x^t+y^t(0\leqslant z\leqslant 1)$ ,其法向量与 z轴正向的夹角为锐角

解 设义 表示法向量指向 z轴负向的有向平面 $z=1(x^i+y^i\leqslant 1),D$ 为  $\Sigma$  在xOy 面上的投影区域,则

$$\iint_{\mathbb{T}_1} (2x+z) \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\mathbb{D}} (-\, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y) = -\,\pi$$

设 0 表示由 2 和 2, 所围成的空间区域,则由高斯公式知

$$\bigoplus_{z+z_1} (2x+z) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = - \iint_{a} (2+1) \mathrm{d}x = -3 \int_{a}^{z} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{a}^{1} r \mathrm{d}r \int_{z}^{1} \mathrm{d}z = -6\pi \int_{a}^{\infty} (r-r^{2}) \mathrm{d}r = -\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$I = -\frac{3}{2}\pi - (-\pi) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

例 10-10(1998 考研) 计算  $I = \iint \frac{axdydx + (z+a)^2 dxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ ,其中  $\Sigma$ 为下半

球面  $z = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  的上侧, (a > 0 为常数).

$$R = \frac{1}{a} \iint_{a} ax dy dz + (z+a)^{2} dx dy$$

朴充平面  $\Sigma_1: \left\langle x^2+y^2 \leqslant a^2 \right\rangle$ ,其法向量与 z 轴正向相反,则

$$I = \frac{1}{a} \left[ \bigoplus_{x \neq 1}^{4} \frac{ax dy dz + (z+a)^{2} dx dy - \prod_{x} ax dy dz + (z+a)^{2} dx dy}{ax dy dz + (z+a)^{2} dx dy} \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left[ -\prod_{x \neq 1}^{4} (3a + 2z) dV + \prod_{x} a^{2} dx dy \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left[ -3a \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi a^{3} - 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{4} r dr \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2}-b^{2}}}^{4\pi} z dz + a^{2} \cdot \pi a^{2} \right] =$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{a} a^{3}$$

y²)dz,其中 L 是平面 x + y + z = 2 与柱面 | x | + | y | = 1 的交线,从 z 轴正向 例 10-11(2001 考研) 计算  $I=\oint_L (y^2-x^2)dx+(2x^2-x^2)dy+(3x^2-x^2)dx$ 

上的投影.由斯托克斯公式得 记  $\Sigma$  为平面 x+y+z=2 上 L 所围成部分的上侧,D 为  $\Sigma$  在  $xO_y$  面

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (-2y - 4z) \, dy dz + (-2z - 6x) \, dz dx + (-2x - 2y) \, dx dy =$$

由两类曲面积分的关系  $\cos x = \cos y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  (4x+2y+3z) dS  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 

$$-2\iint_{\mathbb{R}}(x-y+6)dxdy = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1$$

divA 在点 M 处的方向导数的最大值、 x'y')k的散度  $\mathrm{div}A$ 在点M(1,1,2)处沿l=2i+2j-k方向的方向导数,并求 例 10 - 12 宋矢量杨 A = (2x³ yz + y⁵z³)i-(x² y²z+x⁻z゚)j-(x² yz² +

 $\Rightarrow u = \text{div} A = 6x^2yz - 2x^2yz - 2x^2yz = 2x^2yz$ 

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图  $l = \{2, 2, -1\}$ ,所以  $l^* = \left\{\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right\}$  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{\mathcal{U}} = 8, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{\mathcal{U}} = 4, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\Big|_{\mathcal{U}} = 2$ 

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 8 \times \frac{2}{3} + 4 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{22}{3}$ 

grad(divA) = 8i + 4j + 2k故 divA 在点 M 处方向导数的最大值即为梯度的模,

 $| \operatorname{grad}(\operatorname{div} A) | = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2 + 2^2} = 2 \sqrt{21}$ 

四、学习效果两级测试题

## (一)基础知识测试题及答案

1. 计算  $I = \int_{L} xyz ds$ ,其中 L 为螺线;  $x = a\cos t$ ,  $y = a\sin t$ , z = bt (0  $\leq t \leq$ 

 $2\pi$ , 0 < a < b).

(答案: $-\frac{\pi}{2}a^{t}b\sqrt{a^{t}+b^{t}}$ )

(1)  $\oint_L \frac{(3x+2y)dx-(x-4y)dy}{4x^2+9y^2}$ ,其中 L 为楠國 $\frac{x^2}{9}+\frac{y^4}{4}=1$  的逆时针 2. 计算下列曲线积分:

(2)  $\int_{L} 2y^{3} dx + (x^{4} + 6y^{2}x) dy$ ,其中 L 由点 A(1,0) 经曲线  $x^{4} + y^{4} = 1$  在

第一象限部分到点 B(0,1).

(谷衆:二)

3. 计算下列曲面积分:

(2)  $\iint_{\mathbf{Z}} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + y^2 \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + z^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y,$ 其中  $\Sigma$  为抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  (0  $\leqslant z \leqslant h$ ) (答案;2√2πe(e-1))

(答案: - 元 h3)

的外侧;

5. 设函数 f(x) 在( $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ ) 内具有一阶连续导数,L 是上半平面(y)

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0) 内的有向分段光滑曲线,其起点为(a, b),终点为(c, d),记

 $I = \int_{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{y} \left[ 1 + y^2 f(xy) \right] \mathrm{d}x + \frac{x}{y^2} \left[ y^2 f(xy) - 1 \right] \mathrm{d}y$ 

(1) 证明曲线积分 1 与路径 L 无关;

(2) 当 ab = ad 时,求 I 的值.

(海絮:17)

4. 计算 I = ∭xdzdy + ydzdx + zdxdy, 其中∑为下半球面 z =

 $-\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧.

5. 计算曲面积分∰zzdzdy+zydydz+yzdzdz,其中∑为平面z+y+z=

1,x=0,y=0,z=0 所围立体的表面外侧

 証明表达式[(x+y+1)ぎーピ]dx+[ピー(x+y+1)ピ]dy 是全微分 (海珠:(エナジ)(デーダ)+C) 式,并求其原函数.

(海架:0) 7.  $\forall A = \{4x2, x^2, x^2 + 2x^2 - 1\}, \forall \notin \text{div}(\text{rot}A).$ 

# (二) 考研训练模拟题及答案----

1. 设平面曲线 L 为下半圆周  $y=-\sqrt{1-x^2}$ ,则曲线积分  $(x^2+y^2)$ ds =

(1) 若 L 是由  $y^2 = 2(x+2)$  及 x = 2 所图区域的边界, L 的方向为顺时针,  $M \oint_{L} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2 + y^2} = ( ).$ 

2. 选择题

 $(C)-2\pi$ (B)0 (A)

(2) 曲面 $\Sigma$ 为 $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$ 的外则,则 $\iint \sqrt{x^2+y^2}+z^2$ (xdydz+ydzdx

+zdxdy) = ( ).

(A)  $\frac{16}{3}\pi R^4$  (B)  $4\pi R^4$  (C)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^4$  (D)  $2\pi R^4$ 

(答案;B)

3. 设位于点(0,1) 的质点 A 对质点 M 的引力大小为 $\frac{k}{j}$ (k>0 为常数,r为

(答案;k(1-1)) 质点A 与 M之间的距离). 质点M沿曲线 $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$ 自B(2,0)运动到O(0,0),求在此运动过程中点 A 对质点 M 的引力所作的功.

- (1) 正向曲线 | x | + | y | = 1;
- (2) 正向曲线 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ .

7. 计算 $\iint (2z^2 + xy) dydz + (x^2 - yz) dxdy$ ,其中 S 是圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,

6. 计算 $\int x ds$ ,其中之为圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 及平面z = x + 2, z = 0 所围的

空间体的表面.

 $\left($  答案:  $\frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} \right)$ 

被平面 タ+z=1和z=0所載出部分的外側

8. 计算 I = ∮ (z -- y)dz + (z -- z)dy + (z -- y)dz, 其中 Γ 是曲线

· x - y + z = 2,从 z 轴正向往 z 轴负向看, l 的方向是顺时针的.

## 五、课后习题全解

1. 设在xOy 面内有一分布着质量的曲线弧L. 在点(x,y) 处它的线密度为 p(x,y). 用对弧长的曲线积分分别表达

(1) 这曲线弧对 x 轴、y 轴的转动饭量 Iz, I,,1

(2) 这曲线弧的重心坐标正,5.

(1) 点(x,y) 到x轴、y轴的距离分别为|y|和|x|,于是  $dI_z = \rho(x, y) ds \cdot y^2$ 

 $\mathrm{d}I_y = \rho(x,y)\mathrm{d}s \cdot x^2$ 

 $I_x = \int_L y^i \rho(x, y) ds, \quad I_y = \int_L x^i \rho(x, y) ds$ 

故

(名案:11)

(2) 静矩元素  $dM_x = \rho(x,y)yds, dM_y = \rho(x,y)xds$ 

故 
$$M_x = \int_L \rho(x,y) y ds$$
,  $M_y = \int_L \rho(x,y) x ds$  而质量  $M = \int_L \rho(x,y) ds$ 

$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_z}{M} = \frac{\int_L x \rho(x, y) ds}{\int_L \rho(x, y) ds}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{M_z}{M} = \frac{\int_L y \rho(x, y) ds}{\int_L \rho(x, y) ds}$$

2. 利用对弧长的曲线积分的定义证明:如果曲线弧 L 分为两段光滑曲线弧

$$\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{L_1} f(x,y) ds + \int_{L_2} f(x,y) ds$$
  
把  $L_1$  和  $L_2$  的分界点作为一个分点,则

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i =$ 

 $\sum_{i=1}^{r_1} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i + \sum_{i=1}^{r_2} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$ 令  $\lambda = \max\{\Delta s_i\} \rightarrow 0 (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n), 对上式两边取极限, 有$ 

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i + \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$

$$\iint_L f(x, y) ds = \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds + \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds = \int_{L_3} f(x, y) ds + \int_{L_4} f(x, y) ds$$

3. 计算下列对弧长的曲线积分,

- (1)  $\oint_L (x^2 + y^2)^* ds$ ,其中 L 为圆周  $x = a\cos t$ ,  $y = a\sin t (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ ;
- (2) (x+y)ds,其中 L 为连接(1,0) 及(0,1) 两点的直线段;
- $(3) \oint_L x ds$ ,其中 L 为直线 y = x 及抛物线  $y = x^2$  所围成的区域的整个
- $(4) \oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$ ,其中 L 为圆周  $x^2+y^2=a^2$ ,直线 y=x 及 x 轴在第一象

- 于:从0变到2的这段弧; (5)  $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^4 + z^2} ds$ ,其中  $\Gamma$  为曲线  $x = e' \cos t$ ,  $y = e' \sin t$ , z = e' 上相应
- (6) x<sup>2</sup> yzds,其中 Γ 为折线 ABCD, 这里 A,B,C,D 依次为点(0,0,0),
- (0,0,2),(1,0,2),(1,3,2),
- (7)  $\int_{L} y^{2} ds$ ,其中 L 为撰线的一拱  $x = a(t \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 \cos t)$   $(0 \le t)$
- (8)  $\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2) ds$ ,其中 L 为曲线  $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(\sin t t \cos t)$

解 (1) 原式 = 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t)^n \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt =$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} a^{2\pi+1} dt = 2\pi a^{2\pi+1}$$

$$\int_{L} (x+y) ds = \int_{L} ds = \sqrt{2}$$

(3) y=x与 $y=x^2$ 的交点为(0,0)及(1,1),记 $L_{1},y=x(0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1),L_{2},$ 

$$L_{1:}y = 0 \quad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant a)$$

$$L_{2:}y = x \quad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a)$$

$$y = x \quad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a)$$

$$I_{3;y} = \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} \qquad (\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant a)$$
原式 =  $\int_{L_{1}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} ds + \int_{L_{3}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} ds =$ 

三

$$\int_{0}^{s} e^{x} dx + \int_{0}^{\sqrt{L}} e^{\sqrt{L}x} \sqrt{2} dx + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} e^{x} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}})^{2}} dx = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{s} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} = e^{s} - 1 + e^{s} - 1 + ae^{s} - 1 +$$

$$2(e^{a}-1)+ae^{a}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{4})=e^{a}(2+\frac{\pi}{4}a)-2$$

(5) 
$$\mathbb{R}\mathcal{A} = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{e^{tt} + e^{2t}} \sqrt{(e^{t}\cos t - e^{t}\sin t)^{2} + (e^{t}\sin t + e^{t}\cos t)^{2} + e^{2t}} dt = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\sqrt{3}e^{t}}{2e^{2t}} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (-e^{-t}) \Big|_{0}^{t} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 - e^{-t})$$

(6)  $\Re \overline{AB}$ ; x = 0, y = 0,  $z = t(0 \le t \le 2)$ ,  $ds = \sqrt{0 + 0 + 1^2} dt = dt$ 戦段 $\overline{CD}$   $(x = 1, y = t, z = 2(0 \leqslant t \leqslant 3)$ , ds = dt規段形: $x = t, y = 0, x = 2(0 \le t \le 1), ds = dt$ 

原式 = 
$$\int_0^1 0dt + \int_0^1 1 \times t \times 2dt = t^2 \Big|_0^1 = 9$$

故

(7) 
$$ds = \sqrt{a^2(1-\cos t)^2 + (a\sin t)^2}dt = a\sqrt{2(1-\cos t)}dt$$
  
原式 =  $\int_0^{t_*} a^2(1-\cos t) \cdot a\sqrt{2(1-\cos t)}dt =$ 

$$a^{3}\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2}(2\sin^{2}\frac{t}{2})^{\frac{5}{2}} dt$$

$$16a^{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{3} u du =$$

$$-16a^{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^{2} u)^{3} d\cos u = \frac{256}{15}a^{3}$$

(8) 
$$ds = \sqrt{(ar\cos t)^2 + (ar\sin t)^2} dt = at dt$$
原式 =  $\int_0^{t_a} a^2 \left[ \cos t + t \sin t^2 + (\sin t - t \cos t)^2 \right] dt dt$ 

原式 = ∫\*\* ² [(cost + tsint)² + (sint – tcost)² ]atdt =  $a^{3} \left[ {}^{t\pi} (1+t^{2}) t dt = 2\pi^{2} a^{3} (1+2\pi^{2}) \right]$  4. 求半径为a,中心角为2p的均勾圆弧(线密度p=1)的重心.

取扇形的平分线为 x 轴,顶点为坐标原点,则由对称性和  $\rho=1$ ,知

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_s}{M} = \frac{1}{2\varphi a} \int_L x ds = \frac{1}{2\varphi a} \int_{-\varphi}^{\varphi} \cos \alpha d\theta = \frac{a}{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

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故重心在扇形的对称轴上且与圆心距离。如此处

5. 设螺旋形弹簧一圈的方程为  $x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t, z = kt$ , 其中  $0 \leqslant t \leqslant$  $2\pi$ ,它的线密度  $p(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ . 求;

(1) 它关于 z 轴的转动惯量 I;;

$$\mathbf{\hat{R}} \quad \rho = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 + k^2 t^2$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(-a\sin t)^2 + (a\cos t)^2 + k^2} dt = \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt$$

(1) 
$$I_s = \int_{I_p} (x_1, y, z) (x^2 + y^2) ds =$$

$$\int_0^{2s} (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \cdot a^2 \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt =$$

$$a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} (a^2 t + \frac{k^2}{3} t^3) \Big|_0^{2s} =$$

$$\pi a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} (2a^2 + \frac{8}{3} k^2 \pi^2)$$

2) 
$$M = \int_{r}^{2\pi} \rho ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} + k^{2} t^{2}) \sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} dt =$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} (3a^{2} + 4k^{2} \pi^{2})$$

$$M_x = \int_{\Gamma} x \rho ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \cos t (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt =$$

$$a^3 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \sin \left| \frac{s^n}{s} + ak^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \left[ t^2 \sin t \right] \right|_{0}^{2\pi} - 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} t \sin t dt \right] =$$

$$0 + ak^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \left[ 2t \cos t \right]_{0}^{2\pi} - 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos t dt =$$

$$4\pi ak^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2}$$

 $4\pi ak^2\sqrt{a^2+k^2}$ 

$$x = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{6ak^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2k^2}$$

 $M_2 = \int_{\Gamma} y \rho ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \sin t (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt =$  $-4\pi^2k^2a\sqrt{a^2+k^2}$ 

$$M_s = \int_{\Gamma} z \rho ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} kt (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt =$$

$$2\pi^{2}k\sqrt{a^{2}+k^{2}}(a^{2}+2\pi^{2}k^{2})$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_{2}}{M} = \frac{-6\pi ak^{2}}{3a^{2}+4\pi^{2}k^{2}}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{M_{e}}{M} = \frac{3\pi k(a^{2}+2\pi^{2}k^{2})}{3a^{2}+4\pi^{2}k^{2}}$$

1. 设 L 为  $xO_y$  面内直线 x = a 上的一段,证明

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

 $eta \Delta x_i \in (x=a)$ 垂直于x轴,从而 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = a - a = 0$ ,所以

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{k} P(\zeta_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta z_{i} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} 0 = 0$$

2. 设 L 为 xOy 内 x 轴上从点(a,0) 到点(b,0) 的直线段,证明

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{b} P(x,0) dx$$

在x轴上, $_{7}$  = 0,所以

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx = \lim_{x \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(\xi_{i},0) \Delta x_{i} = \int_{a}^{b} P(x,0) dx$$

- 3. 计算下列对坐标的曲线积分:
- (1)  $\int_{L} (x^2 y^2) dx$ ,其上是拋物线  $y = x^2$  上从(0,0) 到点(2,4) 的一段弧,
- 第一象限内的区域的整个边界(按逆时针方向绕行);  $(2) \oint_t xy dx$ ,其中 L 为圆周 $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$  及 x 轴所围成的在
- (3)  $\int_{L} y dx + x dy$ ,其中 L 为 圆 周  $x = R\cos t$ ,  $y = R\sin t$  上 对 应 t 从 0 到  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  的
- (4)  $\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx-(x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2}$ ,其中L 为圆周 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ (按逆时针方向
- 应8从0到元的一段弧;  $(5)\int_{\Gamma} x^2 dx + z dy - y dz,$ 其中 $\Gamma$ 为曲线 $x = k\theta, y = a\cos\theta, z = a\sin\theta$ 上对

- $(6)\int_{\Gamma}x{
  m d}x+y{
  m d}y+(x+y-1){
  m d}z$ ,其中 $\Gamma$ 是从点(1,1,1)到点(2,3,4)的一 第十章 曲线积分与曲面积分
- (1,0,0),(0,1,0),(0,0,1), (7)∮<sub>r</sub>dx--dy+ydz,其中Γ为有向闭折线ABCA,这里的A,B,C依次为点
- (-1,1) 到点(1,1) 的一段弧. (8)  $\int_{L} (x^{2} - 2xy) dx + (y^{2} - 2xy) dy$ , 其中 L 是拋物线  $y = x^{2}$  上 从 点

$$\Re (1) \int_{L} (x^{2} - y^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{2} (x^{2} - x^{4}) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^{3} - \frac{1}{5}x^{4}\right) \Big|_{0}^{2} = -\frac{56}{15}$$

(2)  $L = L_1 + L_1, \not\equiv + L_1; y = 0, x \not\downarrow 0 \rightarrow 2a, L_1; y = \sqrt{a^2 - (x - a)^2},$ 

$$\mathfrak{A} = \int_{x}^{2\pi} x \times 0 dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} x \times 0 dx +$$

$$\int_{1a}^{0} x \sqrt{a^{2} - (x - a)^{2}} dx \frac{x = a + a \sin t}{x}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a + a \sin t) a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt =$$

$$-a^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 t + \cos^2 t \sin t) dt = -\frac{\pi}{2} a^3$$

(3) 原式 =  $\int_0^{\tilde{x}} [R \sin t (-R \sin t) + R \cos t \cdot R \cos t] dt =$ 

$$R^{2} \left(-\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} t dt + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} t dt\right) =$$

$$R^{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

(4) 该圆的参数方程为 $tx = a\cos t, y = a\sin t, t \text{ } \text{ } 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$ 

原式 = 
$$\int_0^{tx} \frac{1}{a^t} [a(\cos t + \sin t)(-a\sin t) - a(\cos t - \sin t)a\cos t]dt =$$
$$-\int_0^{tx} dt = -2\pi$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} [k^{3} \theta^{2} - a^{2}] d\theta = \frac{1}{3} k^{3} \pi^{3} - a^{2} \pi$$

(6) 由已知两点所确定的直线的方向向量 S = {1,2,3},直线的参数方程, =  $1+t,y=1+2t,z=1+3t(t 从 0 \to 1)$ . 故

原式 = 
$$\int_0^1 [(1+t) + 2(1+2t) + 3(1+3t)] dt =$$

$$\int_0^1 (6+14t) dt = 13$$

(7)  $\overline{AB}: L_1: y = 1 - x, x \not M 1 \rightarrow 0; \overline{BC}: L_2: z = 1 - y, y \not M 1 \rightarrow 0; \overline{CA}: L_3: x$ 

原式 = 
$$\int_{L_1} dx - dy + ydz + \int_{L_2} dx - dy + ydz + \int_{L_3} dx - dy + ydz = \int_{L_3} dx - dy + ydz = \int_{L_3} dx - d(1-x) + \int_{1}^{1} - dy - yd(1-y) + \int_{1}^{1} d(1-z) = \int_{1}^{0} dx - \int_{1}^{1} (1+y)dy + \int_{1}^{1} dx = 2 + \frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

(8) 原式 =  $\int_{-1}^{1} [(x^2 - 2x^3) + 2x(x^4 - 2x^3)] dx =$ 

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (2x^5 - 4x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2) dx = -\frac{14}{15}$$

4. 计算 | (x+y)dx+(y-x)dy,其中 L 是,

(2) 从点(1,1) 到点(4,2) 的直线段;

(3) 先沿直线从点(1,1) 到点(1,2),然后再沿直线到点(4,2) 的折线;

(4) 曲线ェニ 2f +t+1,y=f+1上从底(1,1) 到点(4,2) 的一段弧

 $(1)L \not\ni x = y^{\dagger}(y \not\parallel 1 \to 2).$ 

原式 = 
$$\int_{1}^{2} [(y^{2} + y)2y + (y - y^{2})]dy =$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} (2y^{3} + y^{2} + y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{34}{3}$$

(2) 过点(1,1),(4,2) 的直线方程为 x = 3y-2. 故

(3) 从点(1,1)到(1,2)的直线段为ェ=1,ッ从1→2,又从点(1,2)到(4,2) 的直线段为y = 2, x从 $1 \rightarrow 4,$ 所以

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原式 = 
$$\int_{1}^{2} (y-1) dy + \int_{1}^{4} (x+2) dx = 14$$

(4) 当x=1,y=1时t=0,x=4,y=2时t=1.故 原式 = \(\int\_1[(3t^2+t+2)(4t+1)+(-t^2-t)2t]dt =

$$\int_0^1 (10t^3 + 5t^2 + 9t + 2) dt = \frac{32}{3}$$

注:本题所给的曲线积分与积分路径有关,

5. 一力场由沿横轴正方向的常力 F 所构成,试求当一质量为 m 的质点沿圆 周 z² + y² = R² 按逆时针方向移过位于第一象限的那一段弧时场力所作的功。

F = |F|i+0j,记  $dr = \{dx,dy\}$ ,则功

$$W = \int_L F \cdot dr = \int_L |F| dx = |F| \int_R^0 dx = -|F| R$$

设 z 轴与重力的方向一致,求质量为 m 的质点从位置(x1,y1,z1) 沿直线 移到(x2,32,22) 重力所作的功.

解  $F = \{0,0,mg\}$ , g 为重力加速度,记  $dr = \{dx,dy,dz\},A(x_1,y_1,z_1),$ 

$$W = \int_{\overline{M}} F \cdot dr = \int_{z_1}^{t_2} mg dz = mg(z_1 - z_1)$$

7. 把对坐标的曲线积分 $\int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$ 化成对弧长的曲线积分,

其中 1为:

(1) 在 x Oy 面内沿直线从点(0,0) 到点(1,1);

(2) 沿描物线 y = z 从点(0,0) 到点(1,1);

(3) 沿上半圆周 エチッ = 2x 从点(0,0) 到点(1,1).

(1) 过点(0,0),(1,1) 的直线 y = x,故方向余弦; $\cos a = \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{L} \left[ P(x,y) + Q(x,y) \right] \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ds$$

(2)  $\boxplus$  ds =  $\sqrt{1+y^2}$  dx =  $\sqrt{1+4x^2}$  dx,  $4\frac{1}{4}$   $\cos x = \frac{dx}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \sin x = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$ 

$$ds \sqrt{1+4x^2} / \frac{ds}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{ds}{4x^2}}$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{ds}{4x^2}}}$$

$$\int_{L} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^{2}}} [P(x,y) + 2xQ(x,y)] ds$$
(3)  $ds = \sqrt{1+y'_{x}^{2}} dx = \sqrt{1+\frac{(1-x)^{2}}{2x-x^{2}}} dx$ ,  $M$ 

 $\cos \alpha = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - (2x - x^2)} = 1 - x$  $\int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy =$ 

 $\int_{L} \left[ \sqrt{2x-x^2} P(x,y) + (1-x) Q(x,y) \right] ds$ 

坐标的曲线积分∫,Pdx+Qdy+Rdz 化为对弧长的曲线积分 8. 设厂为曲线 $x=t,y=t^2,z=t^2$ 上相应于t从0变到1的曲线弧,把对

曲线  $\Gamma$ 在任一点处的切向量  $t = \{1,2t,3t^2\} = \{1,2x,3y\}$ ,则  $\cos\beta = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 9y^2}}, \quad \cos\gamma = \frac{3y}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 9y^2}}$  $\cos_{\alpha} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 9y^2}}$ 

 $\int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{P + 2x Q + 3y R}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 9y^2}} ds$ 

アツ

1. 计算下列曲线积分,并验证格林公式的正确性,

图成的区域的正向边界曲线  $(1) \oint_L (2xy - x^2) dx + (x + y^2) dy$ ,其中 L 是由拋勧线  $y = x^2$  和  $y^2 = x$  所

(2,0),(2,2)和(0,2)的正方形区域的正向边界, (2) ф (x²-xy³)dx+(y²-2xy)dy,其中L是四个顶点分别为(0,0),

解  $(1)P = 2xy - x^2$ ,  $Q = x + y^2$ ,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$  及 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$  在由L 所聞的平面闭区域D

内连续,上由两段光滑曲线组成,故此曲线积分满足格林公式的条件,从而有 原式 =  $\iint (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \iint (1 - 2x) dx dy =$  $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} (1-2x) \, \mathrm{d}y =$ 

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注:直接计算此曲线积分  $\oint_L = \int_{C_1} + \int_{C_2} = \frac{1}{30}$ , 可知格林公式对本题是战  $\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2 - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^3) dx = \frac{1}{30}$ 

 $-xy^3$ ,  $Q=y^2-2xy$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$  在D上连续, 故此曲线积分满足格林公式的条件, (2) 设 D 是由超设四点所围正方形区域,它由四段光滑曲线组成.P= x²

原式 =  $\iint (-2y + 3xy^2) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 (3xy^2 - 2y) dy =$  $\int_0^{\mathbf{r}} (8x - 4) \, \mathrm{d}x = 8$ 

2. 利用曲线积分,求下列曲线所围成图形的面积,

(1) 星形线  $x = a\cos^3 t$ ,  $y = a\sin^3 t$ ;

(2) 楠園  $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$ ;

解 利用公式  $A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} x dy - y dx$  计算.

(1)  $A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ a\cos^2 t \cdot 3a\sin^2 t \cos t - a\sin^2 t (-3a\cos^2 t \sin t) \right] dt =$  $\frac{3}{2}a^{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin^{2}t\cos^{2}tdt = \frac{3}{8}a^{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin^{2}2tdt =$ 

 $\frac{3}{8}a^{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\frac{1-\cos 4t}{2}dt=\frac{3}{8}\pi a^{2}$ 

(2) 椭圆的参数方程为 x = 4cost,y = 3sint, t从 0 → 2π.

 $A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x =$  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ 4\cos t \cdot 3\cos t - 3\sin t (-4\sin t) dt \right] =$  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} 12 dt = 6 \times 2\pi = 12\pi$ 

 $2a\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta = a\sin2\theta(t \text{ 从} - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}), 所以$ (3) 國的參數方程为  $x = r\cos\theta = 2a\cos\theta \cdot \cos\theta = 2a\cos^2\theta, y = r\sin\theta =$ 

 $A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2a\cos^2\theta \cdot 2a\cos2\theta + a\sin2\theta 4a\cos\theta\sin\theta) du =$ 

$$2a^{\sharp} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} [\cos^{\sharp} \theta(\cos^{\sharp} \theta - \sin^{\sharp} \theta) + 2\sin^{\sharp} \theta \cos^{\sharp} \theta] d\theta =$$

$$4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^4 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \cos^4 \theta) d\theta =$$

$$4a^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi a^2$$

3. 计算曲线积分 $\int_{1} \frac{y dx - x dy}{2(x^2 + y^2)}$ ,其中 L 为圆周 $(x - 1)^2$  十 $\chi^2 = 2$ ,L 的方向

因点(0,0)为奇点,故在上包围的区域口内作顿时针方向的小圆周  $L_1:x=e\cos\theta,y=e\sin\theta(0\leqslant\theta\leqslant 2\pi,e$ 充分小),在L与 $L_1$ 包围的区域 $D_1$ 上,由

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\oint_{LH_1} \frac{ydx - xdy}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = \iint_{L} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dxdy = 0$$

所以

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{y dx - x dy}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = \oint_{\Gamma_1} \frac{y dx - x dy}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{x dx -$$

- 4. 证明下列曲线积分在整个 20y 面内与路径无关,并计算积分值,
- (1)  $\int_{(0,1)}^{(0,3)} (x+y) dx + (x-y) dy_1$
- (2)  $\int_{(1,2)}^{(3,4)} (6xy^2 y^3) dx + (6x^2y 3xy^2) dy_3$
- (3)  $\int_{(1,0)}^{(3,1)} (2xy y^4 + 3) dx + (x^2 4xy^3) dy.$
- (1) 因 $\frac{3P}{3y} = 1 = \frac{3Q}{3x}$ ,所以曲线积分与路径无关

故

 $\int_{1}^{1} (x+1) dx + \int_{1}^{1} (2-y) dy = \frac{5}{2}$  $\int_{(0,1)}^{(0,3)} = \int_{(0,1)}^{(0,1)} + \int_{(0,1)}^{(0,3)} =$ (\*tr/1~"

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 $(6xy^2dx + 6x^2ydy) - (y^3dx - 3xy^2dy) =$  $(6xy^2 - y^3)dx + (6x^2y - 3xy^2)dy =$ (2) 困

故积分式是函数  $u(x,y)=3x^3y^3-xy^3$ .的全徵分,从而题设曲线积分与路径无  $d(3x^2y^2) - d(xy^3) = d(3x^2y^2 - xy^3)$ 

原式 = 
$$(3x^{2}y^{2} - xy^{3})$$
  $\begin{vmatrix} (3,4) \\ (1,2) \end{vmatrix}$  = 236

(3) 
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x - 4y^3 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
, 先求原函数

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} = \int_{0}^{x} (0+3) dx + \int_{0}^{y} (x^{2} - 4xy^{3}) dy = 3x + x^{2}y - xy^{4} ( \underline{w} \overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{n} \overline{R} \underline{w} \overline{w} \partial \overline{u} \overline{u} )$$

所以,原式 =  $(3x+x^2y-xy^4)$  = 5.

- 5. 利用格林公式,计算下列曲线积分;
- (1) ∮ (2x-y+4)dx+(3x+5y-6)dy,其中L为三顶点分别为(0,0)、(3,
  - 0) 和(3,2) 的三角形正向边界;
- (2)∮, (x² ycosx + 2xysinx y² e² )dx + (x² sinx 2ye² )dy,其中L为正向 星形线  $x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} (a > 0)$ ;
- (3)  $\int_{L} (2xy^3 y^2\cos x) dx + (1 2y\sin x + 3x^2y^3) dy$ , 其中L 为在拋粉线 2x=  $\pi y^2$  上由点(0,0) 到( $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,1) 的一段弧,
- (4)  $\int_{L} (x^2 y) dx (x + \sin^2 y) dy,$  其中 L 是圆周  $y = \sqrt{2x x^2}$  上由点(0,
  - 解 (1) 原式 =  $\iint (3+1) dx dy = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2 = 12$ 0) 到点(1,1) 的一段弧。
- (2) 原式 =  $\iint (2x\sin x + x^2\cos x 2ye^2 x^2\cos x 2x\sin x + 2ye^2)d\sigma =$  $\int 0 dx dy = 0$
- (3) 记D为曲线 $L,x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ Dy = 0所围的闭区域,则

原式 = 
$$-\iint_{0} (-2y\cos x + 6xy^{2} - 6xy^{2} + 2y\cos x)dxdy - \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 - 2y + \frac{3}{4}\pi^{2}y^{2})dy - 0 = 0$$
  
 $0 + (y - y^{2} + \frac{1}{4}\pi^{2}y^{3})\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4}$ 

(4) 记曲线 L 与 x = 1, y = 0 所围闭区域为 D,则

原式 = 
$$-\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (-1+1) dx dy - \int_{1}^{9} -(1+\sin^{2}y) dy - \int_{1}^{9} x^{2} dx =$$

$$0 + (y - \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{4}\sin^{2}2y) \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4}\sin^{2}2 - \frac{7}{6}$$

的全微分,并求这样的一个u(x,y): 6. 验证下列 P(x,y)dx+Q(x,y)dy在整个 $xO_y$ 平面内是某一函数u(x,y)

- (1) (x+2y)dx + (2x+y)dy;
- (2)  $2xydx + x^2dy$ ;
- (3) 4sinxsin3ycosxdx 3cos3ycos2xdy
- (4)  $(3x^2y + 8xy^2)dx + (x^3 + 8x^2y + 12ye^y)dy$
- $(5)(2x\cos y + y^2\cos x)dx + (2y\sin x x^2\sin y)dy$

$$(1)$$
 因  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ , 故

原式 = du(x,y) = (xdx + ydy) + 2(ydx + xdy) = $\frac{1}{2}d(x^2+y^2)+2d(xy)=d[2xy+\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)]$ 

 $u(x,y) = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 

(2) 斑

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 

技

原式 =  $d(x^2y)$ ,  $u(x, y) = x^2y$ 

 $U_{u(x, y)} = -\sin 3y \cos 2x$ (3) 直接凑微分可验证 Pdx + Qdy = du, 又因原式 =  $d(-\sin 3y \cos 2x)$ , 所

(4) 原式 =  $(3x^2ydx + x^3dy) + (8xy^2dx + 8x^2ydy) + 12ye^ydy =$  $d(x^3y) + 4d(x^2y^2) + 12d$  yde 分部积分

> (5) 原式 =  $(2x\cos y dx - x^2 \sin y dy) + (y^2 \cos x dx + 2y \sin x dy) =$  $\int d(x^3y + 4x^2y^2 + 12ye^y - 12e^y)$  $u(x,y) = x^3y + 4x^2y^2 + 12e^y(y-1)$

 $d(x^2\cos y) + d(y^2\sin x) = d(x^2\cos y + y^2\sin x)$  $u(x,y) = x^2 \cos y + y^2 \sin x$ 

了一个力场,证明质点在此场内移动时,场力所作的功与路径无关. 7. 设有一变力在坐标轴上的投影为  $X = x + y^2, Y = 2xy - 8$ ,这变力确定

 $W = \int_{L} (x + y^{2}) dx + (2xy - 8) dy$ 

 $B\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2y = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$ , 故上述曲线积分的值,即为 W 的值与路径无关

用对面积的曲面积分表达这曲面对于 \* 轴的转动惯量: 1. 设有一分布着质量的曲面  $\Sigma$ ,在点(x,y,z) 处它的面密度为 ho(x,y,z),

 $z^2)\rho(x,y,z)dS$ 点(x,y,z) 到x轴的距离 $r = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$ .转动惯量元素  $dI_z = (y^2 + z^2)$ 

 $I_{x} = \iint (y^{2} + z^{2}) \rho(x, y, z) dS$ 

2. 按对面积的曲面积分的定义证明公式

其中 5 是由 5, 和 5, 组成的.  $\iint_{\overline{x}} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{\overline{x}_1} f(x,y,z) dS + \iint_{\overline{x}_1} f(x,y,z) dS$ 

证 由于 $\iint f(x,y,z) dS$ 与对曲面的分法无关,取 $S_i$ 与 $S_i$ 的交线为分割的

一条曲线. 设 n = n<sub>1</sub> + n<sub>2</sub>,则

 $\diamondsuit \lambda = \max\{d_i\}$  取极限 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n; d_i$  是  $\Delta S_i$  的直径),则有  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y,z) dS = \lim_{t \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{t} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \Delta S_i =$  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \Delta S_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \Delta S_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\zeta_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \Delta S_i$ 

 $\lim_{\lambda_1=0}\sum_{i=1}f(\zeta_i,\eta_i,\xi_i)\Delta S_i+\lim_{\lambda_2=0}\sum_{i=1}f(\zeta_i,\eta_i,\xi_i)\Delta S_i=$ 

$$\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y,z) dS + \iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y,z) dS$$

1. 其中 λ1, λ2 分别是对 S1, S2 分割下 ΔS1 的最大直径.

 $3. 当 \Sigma 是 xOy$  面内的一个闭区域时,曲面积分 $\iint f(x,y,z) \mathrm{d} S$ 与二重积分有 什么关系? 答 记 $\Sigma = D_p$ ,因在 $xO_p$ 面内,z = 0,于是曲面积分 $\iint f(x,y,z)dS$ 变成

了平面区域 D., 上的二重积分,即有

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D} f(x, y, 0) d\sigma$$

4. 计算曲面积分∬f(x,y,z)dS,其中∑为抛物面z = 2-(x²+y²)在xOy

面上方的部分, f(x,y,z)分别如下,

(1) f(x, y, z) = 1,

(2)  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2$ ;

- (3) f(x,y,z) = 3z. 解  $\Sigma \in xOy$  面上的投影区域为 $D_x, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 2(z=0)$ ,

(1) 
$$\iint_{\frac{1}{2}} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\mathcal{S}_{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4x^{2} + 4y^{2}} dx dy}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^{2} + 4y^{2}} dx dy} = \int_{0}^{1x} d\theta \int_{0}^{1x} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4x^{2}} r dr}{\sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} r dr} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1x} \frac{1}{8} (1 + 4r^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1 + 4r^{2}) = \frac{13}{3}\pi$$

 $2\pi \int_{a}^{\sqrt{b}} \left[ (1+4t^2) - 1 \right] \frac{1}{4} (1+4t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{8} d(1+4t^2) =$  $\frac{\pi}{16} \left[ \frac{2}{5} (1 + 4r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1 + 4r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{16} = \frac{149}{30} \pi$ (2) 原式 =  $\iint (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dxdy =$  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{L}} r^2 \sqrt{1+4r^2} dr =$ 

(3) 原式 =  $\iint 3(2-x^2-y^2) \sqrt{1+4(x^2+y^2)} dx dy =$ 

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$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 3(2-r^2) \sqrt{1+4r^2} r dr = 1$$

$$3[2\pi]_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} 2 \sqrt{1+4r^{2}} rdr - \frac{149}{30}\pi \frac{1}{30}$$

$$6 \times \frac{13}{3}\pi - 3 \times \frac{149}{30}\pi = \frac{111}{10}\pi$$

- (1) 链面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  及平面z = 1 所围或的区域的整个边界曲面;(2) 链面  $z^2 = 3(x^2 + y^2)$  被平面 z = 0 和 z = 3 所裁得的部分.解(1)  $\Sigma$  由  $\Sigma_1$  (铑面) 及  $\Sigma_2$  (底面 圆域) 组成,对于
  - $\sum_{1} dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial c}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial c}{\partial y})^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2}dxdy$

2. 及 2. 在 xOy 面上的投影区域 D,,;x² + y² < 1,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} =$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_2} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{2} dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy =$$

$$(\sqrt{2} + 1) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 dr = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2} \pi$$

(2) Σ在xOy 面上的投影区域为 D∞;x² + y² ≪ 3(x = 0);

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{3x}{\sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}})^2 + (\frac{3y}{\sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}})^2} dxdy = 2dxdy$$

$$\text{ $|\vec{x}| = \cdot \iint_{\mathcal{D}_2} (x^2 + y^2) 2dxdy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r^2 r dr = 9\pi$$

- - 6. 计算下列对面积的曲面积分。
- (1)  $\iint (z + 2x + \frac{4}{3}y) dS_1$  其中  $\Sigma$  为平面  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{4} = 1$  在第一卦限中的

(2)  $\iint (2xy - 2x^2 - x + z) dS$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  为平面 2x + 2y + z = 6 在第一卦限中

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(3)  $\iint (x+y+z)dS, 其中 \sum 为球菌 x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 + z \ge h(0 < h < a)$ 

所截得的有限部分. (4)  $\iint (xy+yz+zx)dS$ ,其中  $\Sigma$ 为觟酉 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  被柱面  $x^2+y^2=2ax$ 

(1) Z 在 xOy 面上的投影为三角形区域

$$D_{xy}, 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 3(1 - \frac{x}{2})$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (-2)^2 + (-\frac{4}{3})^2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dx dy$$

$$\text{Ext} = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[4(1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3}) + 2x + \frac{4}{3}y\right] \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dx dy = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{61} \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy$$

(2) Σ在 xOy 面上的投影区域

 $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{61}\times\frac{1}{2}\times2\times3=4\sqrt{61}$ 

$$D_{\infty}, 0 \le x \le 3, 0 \le y \le 3 - x$$
$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^2} dxdy = 3dxdy$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_y} (2xy - 2x^2 - x + 6 - 2x - 2y) \times 3dxdy =$$

$$3\int_0^3 dx \int_0^{1-x} (2xy - 2y - 2x^2 - 3x + 6)dy =$$

$$3\int_0^3 (3x^3 - 10x^2 + 9)dx = -\frac{27}{4}$$

(3) Σ在 xOy 面上的投影区域 D<sub>m</sub>:x² + y² ≤ a² - k²

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}})^2 + (\frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}})^2} dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy$$

$$\text{Fix} = \iint_{S_y} (x + y + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = \frac{a}{S_{xy}} dxdy = \frac{a}{S_{xy}}$$

 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-a^{2}}} (\cos\theta + r\sin\theta + \sqrt{a^{2}-r^{2}}) \frac{dr}{\sqrt{a^{2}-r^{2}}} dr =$   $\int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-a^{2}}} \frac{r^{2}}{\sqrt{a^{2}-r^{2}}} dr +$  $a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n-k^2}}} r dr = \pi a (a^2 - k^2)$ 

(4) Σ在 xOy 面上的投影区域 D<sub>m</sub>,x<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>3</sup> < 2az 原式 =  $\sqrt{2}$   $\iint [xy + (x+y)] \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy =$  $dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}})^2 + (\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}})^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2}dxdy$ 

 $2\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4a^{4} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta = 8\sqrt{2}a^{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1 = \frac{64}{15}\sqrt{2}a^{4}$  $\sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{t_{\text{densit}}} \left[ r^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta + r^2 \left( \sin\theta + \cos\theta \right) \right] r dr =$  $\sqrt{2}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin\theta\cos\theta + \sin\theta + \cos\theta) \frac{1}{4} (2a\cos\theta)^4 d\theta$  利用者偶性

7. 求拋物面壳  $z=rac{1}{2}(z^2+y^2)$  (0  $\leqslant z \leqslant 1$ )的质量,此壳的面密度的大小

解 抛物面壳 Z在 xOy 面上的投影区域

$$D_{x_0} \cdot x^2 + y^2 \le 2$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$M = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \rho dS = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} x dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 dr dr \xrightarrow{\Phi_{r^2} = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 dr dr dr = \frac{2\pi}{15} (6\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

8. 求面密度为 pa 的均匀半球壳 z² + y² + z² = a²(z ≥ 0) 对于 z 轴的转动

a dI<sub>1</sub> = 
$$(x^2 + y^2)$$
 po

ad 
$$I_x = (x^2 + y^2)\rho_0 dS$$
  

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z'_x^2 + z'_y^2} dx dy = \frac{adx dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$I_{r} = \iint_{\mathcal{I}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \rho_{0} dS =$$

$$\rho_{0} \iint_{\mathcal{I}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy =$$

$$\rho_{0} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} r^{2} \frac{ar}{\sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}}} dr = 2\pi a \rho_{0} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r^{2}}{\sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}}} \frac{1}{2} dr^{2} = \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_{0} a^{4}$$

**以閣 10-5** 

1. 按对坐标的曲面积分的定义证明公式;

$$\iint_{\mathbb{T}} [P_1(x,y,z) \pm P_1(x,y,z)] \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{\mathbb{T}} P_1(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \pm \iint_{\mathbb{T}} P_1(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$

任意分割 Z,取点(Z,n,后) ∈ ΔS,则

在業 = 
$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [P_1(\zeta_1, \eta_1, \xi_1) \pm P_2(\zeta_1, \eta_1, \xi_1)](\Delta S_1)_{\pi} =$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_1(\zeta_1, \eta_1, \xi_1)(\Delta S_1)_{\pi} \pm \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_2(\zeta_1, \eta_1, \xi_1)(\Delta S_1)_{\pi} =$$

 $2. ~ 当 \Sigma 为 xOy 面内的一个闭区域时,曲面积分<math>\iint R(x,y,z) dx dy$ 与二重积  $\iint P_1(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \pm \iint P_2(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$ 

分有什么关系?

11 公入x: 4 化时 2 为 xOy 面内的闭区域  $D_x$ ,  $z \neq 0$ , 有

$$\iint_{\mathbb{T}} R(x, y, x) dx dy = \pm \iint_{D} R(x, y, 0) dx dy$$

当2取上侧时取正号;当2取下侧时取负号.由此可见,当2为D。时,第二类曲

(1)  $|x^2y^2zdxdy$ ,其中又是球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$ 的下半部分的下侧; 3. 计算下列对坐标的曲面积分;

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(2)  $\|z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx$ , 其中  $\sum$  是柱面  $x^2 + y^3 = 1$  被平面 z = 0  $\sum$ 

= 3 所截得的在第一卦限内的部分的前侧;

(3)  $\iint [f(x,y,z) + x] dydz + [2f(x,y,z) + y] dzdx + [f(x,y,z) + y] dzdy$ z]dxdy,其中 f(x,y,z) 为连续函数,z是平面x-y+z=1在第四卦限部分的

ットェニ1所国成的空间区域的整个边界曲面的外侧。

(1) 
$$\mathbb{R} \mathfrak{A} = -\iint_{D_{2r}} x^{2} y^{2} \left( -\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \right) dx dy =$$

$$\int_{D_{2r}}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} r^{4} \cos^{2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} r dr =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^{2} 2\theta}{8} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} r^{4} \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} d(R^{2} - r^{2}) \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos^{4} \theta}{2} d\theta \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} r^{4} \left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right) \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{R} \left( R^{2} - r^{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} dr^{4} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{105} R^{2}$$

(2) 该柱面与xOy面垂直,故 $\iint_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = 0$ ,将 $\mathfrak{D}$ 分别向yOz面与zOx面投

 $D_{x}:0\leqslant y\leqslant 1,0\leqslant z\leqslant 3 \qquad D_{x}:0\leqslant x\leqslant 1,0\leqslant z\leqslant 3$   $\mathbb{R}\mathfrak{R}=\iint_{x}dydz+\iint_{y}dzdx=$   $\iint_{x}\sqrt{1-y^{2}}dydz+\iint_{p_{x}}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}dzdx=$   $\int_{0}^{1}dy\int_{0}^{3}\sqrt{1-y^{2}}dz+\int_{0}^{1}dx\int_{0}^{3}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}dz=$  $2 \times 3 \int_1^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = 6 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi = \frac{3}{2} \pi$ 

(3) 先转化为对面积的曲面积分消去 f(x,y,z),再进行计算. S 的法向量 =  $\{1, -1, 1\}$ ,  $\Phi \oplus \{n^0 = \{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\} = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$ .

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}x} (x-y+z) dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}x} \int_{1}^{\infty} 1 dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}x} \int_{2}^{\infty} \sqrt{1+1^2+(-1)^2} dx dy = \int_{E_{2}}^{\infty} dx dy = \frac{1}{2}$ (4)  $\Sigma$  为封闭曲面,由四部分组成、现分片计算、 原式 =  $\|(P\cos\alpha + Q\cos\beta + R\cos\gamma)dS =$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint \left[ \left( f(x,y,z) + x \right) - \left( 2f(x,y,z) + y \right) + \left( f(x,y,z) + z \right) \right] dS$ 

又因  $\Sigma_1$  垂直  ${\mathcal O}_2$  面,故  $\iint_{\Sigma_2} xy dy dz = 0$ .

 $\underbrace{\pm \sum_{i} \underline{L}_{i} z = 0, \text{ fit } \bigcup_{z_{i}} \text{ are dived } y = \iint_{\Sigma_{i}} yz \, dz \, dy = 0}_{\Sigma_{i}}$ 

在  $\Sigma_3 \perp y = 0$ ,故  $\iint_0^{\infty} xx dx dy + yx dx dy + xy dy dx = 0$ ,  $\pm \Sigma_2 \pm x = 0,$   $\pm \int_{\mathbb{R}} x dx dy + y dz dy + xy dy dz = 0;$  $\iint_{\Gamma_1} xz dx dy + yz dz dy + xy dy dz = 0$ 

在  $\Sigma_i$  上,平面的法向量  $\pi = \{1,1,1\}$ ,故 $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} > 0$ 

原式 = 0+0+0+  $\iint_{x_0} xz dx dy + yz dz dy + xy dy dz =$   $\iint_{D_{2y}} x(1-x-y) dx dy + \iint_{D_{2x}} (1-x-z)z dz dx + \iint_{D_{2x}} (1-y-z)y dy dz = 3 \iint_{D_{2x}} (x-x^2-xy) dx dy =$   $\iint_{D_{2x}} (1-y-z)y dy dz = 3 \iint_{D_{2x}} (x-x^2-xy) dy =$  $3\int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2}x - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3) dx = \frac{1}{8}$ 

4. 把对坐标的曲面积分

 $\iint P(x,y,z) dydz + Q(x,y,z) dzdx + R(x,y,z) dxdy$ 

化成对面积的曲面积分,其中:

- (1)  $\Sigma$ 是平面  $3x+2y+2\sqrt{3}z=6$  在第一卦限部分的上侧
- (2)  $\Sigma$  是拋物面  $z=8-(x^2+y^2)$  在  $xO_y$  面上方的部分的上侧
- (1) 平面  $\Sigma$  的法向量  $n = \{3,2,2\sqrt{3}\}$ ,

 $\cos_{\alpha} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \cos\beta = \frac{2}{5}, \quad \cos\gamma = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}$ 

原式 =  $\iint_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{3}{5} P(x,y,z) + \frac{2}{5} Q(x,y,z) + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} R(x,y,z) \right] dS$ 

 $\Re x = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}, \cos \beta = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}$   $\Re x = \iint_{X} \frac{2xP(x,y,z) + 2yQ(x,y,z) + R(x,y,z)}{\sqrt{1+4(x^2+y^2)}} dS$ (2)  $\frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = -2x, \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} = -2y, X \Sigma 取上側, 故取其法向量 <math>n = \{2x, 2y, 1\}, y$ 

**辺題 10−6** 

1. 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分:

a,y = a,z = a 所围成的立方体的表面的外侧; 

(2)  $\oint x^3 dy dx + y^3 dx dx + x^2 dx dy, 其中 2 为球面 <math>x^2 + y^2 + x^2 = a^2$  的

 $+y^2 \leqslant a^2,0 \leqslant z \leqslant \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$  的表面外侧, (3)∯xz²dydz+(x²y−z³)dzdx+(2xy+y²z)dxdy,其中∑为上半球体x²

体 x² + y² ≤ 9 的整个表面的外侧; (4)  $\bigoplus_{z} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy, 其中 <math>\Sigma$  是界于 z = 0 和 z = 3 之间的圆柱

(5)  $\oint 4xz dy dz - y^2 dz dx + yz dx dy, 其中 <math>\Sigma$  是平面x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x = 0

1,y=1,z=1 所围成的立方体的全表面的外侧.

$$\ddot{q}$$
 (1) 原式 =  $\iint_0 (2x+2y+2z) dV =$ 

$$2 \int_{0}^{\pi} dz \int_{0}^{\pi} dy \int_{0}^{\pi} (x + y + z) dz = 6 \int_{0}^{\pi} dz \int_{0}^{\pi} dy \int_{0}^{\pi} z dz = 3a^{4}$$

$$\xi = \iiint_{0} (x^{2} + y^{2} + x^{2}) dV = 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{4} dr =$$

(2) 原式 = 
$$\iint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + x^2) dV = 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \theta \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} r^4 \, dr = 3 \times 2\pi (-\cos \varphi) \left| \frac{\pi}{5} r^5 \right|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^5$$

(3) 原式 = 
$$\prod_{\alpha} (x^2 + x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \Big|_0^{\pi} r^4 dr =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi(-\cos\varphi)} \left| \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{1}{r^2} \right|_0^* = \frac{2}{5}\pi a^5$$

(4) 原式 = 
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (1+1+1) dV = 3 \iint_{\mathbb{R}} dV = 3 \times \pi 3^2 \times 3 = 81\pi$$

(5) 原式 = 
$$\prod_{0}^{H} (4z - 2y + y) dV = \prod_{0}^{H} (4z - y) dV =$$

$$4 \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} dy \int_{0}^{\pi} z dz - \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} y dy \int_{0}^{\pi} dz = \frac{3}{2}$$

2. 水下列向量 A 穿过曲面 2. 流向指定侧的通虚:

(1) A = yxi + xxj + xyk,  $\Sigma$  为圆柱  $x^i + y^i \le a^i$  (0  $\le z \le h$ ) 的全表面, 流

(2)  $A = (2x-x)i+x^2yj-x^2k, \Sigma 为立方体 <math>0 \leqslant x \leqslant a, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant a, 0 \leqslant z \leqslant a$  的全表面, 統向外徵;

(3)  $A = (2x+3z)i - (xx + y)j + (y^2 + 2z)k_1 \sum 是以点(3, -1, 2) 为球心, 半径 <math>R = 3$  的球面, 流向外側.

(2) 
$$\phi = \oint_{\mathbb{T}} (2x - z) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + x^2 \, y \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}z - xz^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y =$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{T}} (2 + x^2 - 2xz) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z =$$

$$2 \iint_{\mathbb{T}} \mathrm{d}V + \int_{0}^{z} \mathrm{d}y \int_{0}^{z} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{z} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x - 2 \int_{0}^{z} x \, \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{z} \mathrm{d}y \int_{0}^{z} z \, \mathrm{d}z =$$

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$$2a^3 + \frac{a^5}{3} - \frac{a^5}{2} = 2a^3 - \frac{a^5}{6}$$

(3) 
$$\Phi = \bigoplus_{x} (2x + 3x) dydz - (xz + y) dzdx + (y^2 + 2z) dxdy =$$

$$\iint_{a} (2 - 1 + 2) dV = 3 \iint_{a} dV = 3 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 3^{3} = 108\pi$$

3. 求下列向量场 A 的散度;

(1) 
$$A = (x^2 + yz)i + (y^2 + xz)j + (z^2 + xy)k$$
;

(2) 
$$A = e^{xy}i + \cos(xy)j + \cos(xz^2)k_1$$

(3) 
$$A = y^2 i + xy j + xzk$$
.

(1) divA = 
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2(x+y+z)$$

(2) div
$$A = ye^{x} - x\sin(xy) - 2x\sin(x^2)$$

(3) div
$$A = 0 + x + x = 2x$$

4. 设 u(x,y,z),v(x,y,z) 是两个定义在闭区域 O 上具有二阶连续偏导数

的函数, 3n, 3n, 依次表示 u(x,y,z),v(x,y,z) 沿区的外法线方向的方向导数.

$$\iint_{\Omega} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) dx dy dz = \iint_{X} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) dx$$

其中 2 是空间闭区域 3 的整个边界曲面,这个公式叫做格林第二公式.证明 由教材 D508 例 3 知

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} u \Delta v dx dy dz = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} dS - \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) dx dy dz$$

型回

$$\iint_{\Omega} \nabla u dx dy dz = \oint_{\Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS - \int_{\Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dx$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) dx dy dz$$

以上两式相减即得证。

5. 利用高斯公式推证阿基米德原理;授改在液体中的物体所受液体的压力的合力(即浮力)的方向铅直向上,其大小等于这物体所排开的液体的重力.

cosy,则面积元素 dS(看做一点) 所受液体的压力(浮力)F在三坐标轴上的分力 面积元素 dS,任取 M(x,y,z) ∈ dS,M 处 S 的外法线方向余弦为 cosa,cosβ 取液面为 xOy 面,z 轴铅直向上,设液体密度为 p,在物体表面 2上取

z ρdScosa, ρzdScosβ, ρzdScosγ

故 2 所受总压力的各分力为上述各分力元素在 2 上的曲面积分,用高斯公

$$F_{x} = \bigoplus_{x} \rho z \cos a dS = \bigoplus_{x} \rho z dy dx = \iiint_{0} dV = 0$$

$$F_{y} = \bigoplus_{x} \rho z \cos \beta dS = \bigoplus_{x} \rho z dz dx = \iiint_{0} dV = 0$$

$$F_{x} = \bigoplus_{x} \rho z \cos \gamma dS = \bigoplus_{x} \rho z dx dy = \rho \iiint_{0} dV = \rho \cdot V(V \not \supset \Omega ) h \oplus \Re(Y)$$

$$F_{x} = \bigoplus_{x} \rho z \cos \gamma dS = \bigoplus_{x} \rho z dx dy = \rho \iiint_{0} dV = \rho \cdot V(V \not \supset \Omega ) h \oplus \Re(Y)$$

#### 习题 10−7

- 1. 利用斯托克斯公式,计算下列曲线积分;
- 从x轴正向看去,这圆周是取逆时针的方向; (1)  $\oint_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz$ ,其中  $\Gamma$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ , x + y + z = 0, 若
- $+\frac{z}{b}=1(a>0,b>0)$ ,若从 z轴正向看去,这椭圆是取逆时针方向;  $(2) \oint_{\Gamma} (y-z) dx + (z-x) dy + (x-y) dz, 其中 \Gamma 为 椭圆 x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a}$
- 正向看去,这圆周是取逆时针方向; (3)  $\oint_{\Gamma} 3y dx - xz dy + yz^2 dz$ ,其中  $\Gamma$  是圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ , z = 2, 若从 z 轴
- 轴正向看去,这圆周是取逆时针方向, (4)  $\oint_{\Gamma} 2y dx + 3x dy - z^2 dz$ ,其中  $\Gamma$  是圆周  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ , z = 0, 若从 z
- $\langle \cos_a, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma \rangle = \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rangle.$ (1)记 5 为平面 x + y + z = 0 被 f 所围部分上侧, 2 的方向向量 n°=

(2)  $\Sigma$ 为平面 $\frac{z}{a}+\frac{z}{b}=1$  被  $\Gamma$  所围部分上侧, $\Sigma$  的单位法向量  $n^{\circ}=$ 

$$\mathbb{E} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} & \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y - z & z - x & x - y \end{vmatrix} dS = 
\int_{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{-2b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} + \frac{-2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right) dS = -\frac{2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}} dS = 
-2 \frac{(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \times \pi \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \times a = -2\pi a(a+b)$$

如图 10-2 所示,椭圆截面的短半轴长为 a,长半轴

长为 √a²+b², 从而面积为 πa √a²+b².

(3)记∑为平面≈=2上被厂所围部分的上侧,∑的

从而面积为 
$$\pi a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$
。  
平面  $z = 2$  上被  $\Gamma$  所围部分的上侧  $, \Sigma$  的  $, 0$  ,

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(4) 
$$\mathbb{E}\mathcal{A} = \iint_{\mathbf{Z}} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2y & 3x & -z \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\mathbf{Z}} (3-2)dxdy = \iint_{\mathbf{Z}} dxdy = 9\pi$$

其中 D<sub>2</sub>, :x² + y² ≤ 9.

2. 求下列向量场 A 的旋度;

(1) 
$$A = (2z - 3y)i + (3x - z)j + (y - 2x)k_1$$

(2) 
$$A = (z + \sin y)i - (z - x\cos y)j_1$$

(3) 
$$A = x^2 \sin y i + y^2 \sin(xz) j + xy \sin(\cos z) k$$
.

(2) rot 
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2z - 3y & 3x - z & y - 2x \\ 2z - 3y & 3x - z & y - 2x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(2) rot A = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z + \sin y - z + x\cos y & 0 \end{vmatrix} = i + j$$

$$(3) rot A = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{i}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 \sin(\cos z) - xy^2 \cos(xz) \end{bmatrix} i - y\sin(\cos z) j + j$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x\sin(\cos z) - xy^2 \cos(xz) \end{bmatrix} i - y\sin(\cos z) j + j$$

 $[x\sin(\cos z) - xy^{i}\cos(xz)]i - y\sin(\cos z)j +$  $[xy^2\cos(xx)-x^2\cos y]k$ 

3. 利用斯托克斯公式把曲面积分∬rot4 · ndS 化为曲线积分,并计算积分

(1)  $A = y^2 i + xy j + xxk$ ,  $\Sigma$  为上半球面  $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$  的上侧, n. 是  $\Sigma$ 值,其中 A, 2 及 n 分别如下。

 $(2) A = (y-z)\mathbf{i} + yz\mathbf{j} - xz\mathbf{k}, \Sigma \mathbf{h} \pm \mathbf{j} + 0 \leqslant z \leqslant 2, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2, 0 \leqslant z \leqslant$ 2 的表面外侧去掉 xOy 面上的那个底面,n 是 2 的单位法向量。 的单位法向量;

解 (1)为方便,该 $\Sigma$ 看做是由xO,面上的单位圆 $\Gamma$ ; $x^2+y^2=1$ 张成的,

并取逆时针方向,则 L',

 $x = \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \sin \theta$  (0  $\mathcal{M} \theta \rightarrow 2\pi$ )

由斯托克斯公式有

$$\int_{X} \operatorname{rot} A \cdot n dS = \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz =$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} y^{2} dx + xy dy + xz dz =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \sin^{2} \theta(-\sin \theta) + \cos^{2} \theta \sin \theta + 0 \right] d\theta =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \sin^{2} \theta - \cos^{2} \theta \right) d\cos \theta =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} (\sin^{2}\theta - \cos^{2}\theta) d\cos\theta =$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos^2\theta) \, \mathrm{d}\cos\theta = 0$$

(2) 设该 $\mathfrak S$ 是由底面在xOy面上正方形 $\mathfrak t$ 0 $\leqslant x \leqslant 2\mathfrak t$ 0 $\leqslant y \leqslant 2$  所张 $\mathfrak G$ , $\mathfrak t$  $\mathfrak T$ 逆时针方向. 则有

$$\iint_{\overline{z}} \operatorname{rot} A \cdot \operatorname{nd} S = \oint_{\Gamma} (y - z) dx + yz dy - xz dz =$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (y-0)dx + 0 \frac{\text{likkkki}}{\text{likkki}}$$

$$\iint_{\Gamma} (\frac{3Q}{3x} - \frac{2P}{3y})dxdy = \iint_{\Gamma} - dxdy = 0$$

 $\iint\limits_{D_{2}} (\frac{3Q}{3x} - \frac{3P}{3y}) dxdy = \iint\limits_{D_{2}} - dxdy = -4$ 4. 求下列向量场 4 沿闭曲线  $\Gamma(A_{2})$  轴正向看  $\Gamma$  依逆时针方向)的环

(1)  $A = -yi + xj + Ck(C 为常数), \Gamma 为圆周 x² + y² = 1, z = 0,$ 

(2)  $A = (x-z)i + (x^3 + yz)j - 3xy^2k, \sharp + \Gamma$   $\exists B$  B  $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 

解 (1) Γ是 xOy 面上的正向圆周;

$$x = \cos \theta$$
,  $y = \sin \theta$  (0 )  $\mathcal{H} \theta \rightarrow 2\pi$ )

环量  $\oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \oint_{\Gamma} - ydx + xdy + Cdz =$ 

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 0) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi$$

 $x = 2\cos\theta$ ,  $y = 2\sin\theta$  (0  $1/4\theta \rightarrow 2\pi$ ) (2)  $\Gamma$ 是xOy 面上的正向圆周; $x^2+y^2=4$ ,即

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 $\dot{\mathbf{g}} \quad \oint_{\mathbf{r}} P \, dx + Q \, dy + R \, dz = \oint_{\mathbf{r}} (x - z) \, dx + (x^3 + yz) \, dy - 3xy^2 \, dz = 0$  $4\int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 + 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{2}) d\theta =$  $-2\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta d\theta + 16\int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2})^{2} d\theta =$  $8\pi + 4\pi = 12\pi$  $\int_0^{2\pi} \left[2\cos\theta(-2\sin\theta) + 8\cos^3\theta \cdot 2\cos\theta + 0\right] d\theta$ 

5. 证明 rot(a+b) = rota + rotb

6. 设 u = u(x,y,z) 具有二阶连续偏导数,求 rot(gradu).

gradu = 
$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)$$
  
rot(gradu) =  $\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}$  =  $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}$  =  $\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y\partial x}\right)i + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\partial y}\right)j + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\partial y}\right)k = 0$ 

中國的資

(1) 第二类曲线积分 Pdx+Qdy+Rdz 化成第一类曲线积分是\_\_

中 a,β,γ为有向曲线弧 Γ 上点(x,y,z) 处的\_ (答案; f, (Pcosa + Qcosβ + Rcosγ)dS;切向量)

(2)第二类曲面积分∭P dydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy 化成第一类曲面积分是,

.其中α,β,γ为有向曲面Σ上点(x,y,z)处的\_\_\_\_\_的方向角. (答案:∭(Pcosα+Qcosβ+Rcosγ)dS;法向量) Σ

2. 计算下列曲线积分:

(1)  $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$ ,其中 L 为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ ;

 $(2) \int_{\Gamma} z ds, \\ \sharp + \Gamma$  为曲线  $x = t \cos t, \\ y = t \sin t, \\ x = t$   $(0 \leqslant t \leqslant t_0)$ 

(3)  $\int_{L} (2a - y) dx + x dy, 其中 L 为摆线 x = a(t - sint), y = a(1 - cost) 上$ 

对应:从0到2元的一段弧;

由  $t_1 = 0$ 到  $t_2 = 1$ 的一段弧;  $(4) \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + 2yz dy - x^2 dz, 其中 \Gamma 是曲线 x = t, y = t^2, z = t^2 \pm t^2$ 

 $=a^2,y \ge 0$ ,沿进时针方向;  $(5)\int_{L}(e^{x}\sin y-2y)dx+(e^{x}\cos y-2)dy$ ,其中 L 为上半圆周 $(x-a)^{2}+y^{2}$ 

从 z 轴的正向看去,沿进时针方向.  $(6) \oint_{\Gamma} xyz dz$ ,其中  $\Gamma$ 是用平面 y = z裁球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  所得的裁痕。

解 (1) 
$$L_1 r = a\cos\theta \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r^{7t}}d\theta = ad\theta$$
原式 =  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}a\cos\theta \cdot ad\theta = 2a^2$ 
(2)  $\int_{\Gamma} xds = \int_{0}^{\eta_0} t \sqrt{2 + t^2}dt =$ 

 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} (2 + t^4)^{\frac{1}{4}} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{(2 + t_0^4)^{\frac{3}{4}} - 2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 

(3) 原式 = 
$$\int_0^{t_0} \{ [2a - a(1 - \cos t)] \cdot a(1 - \cos t) + a(t - \sin t) \cdot a \sin t \} dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t dt = -2\pi a^2$$

(4) 原式 = 
$$\int_0^{1} [(t^t - t^t) \times 1 + 2t^t t^t 2t - t^2 3t^2] dt =$$

$$\int_0^1 (3t^4 - t^4) dt = \frac{1}{35}$$

(5) 加上 
$$L_1:y = 0, x$$
 由 0 到  $2a$  使  $L + L_1$  封闭, 而  $\int_{L_1} Pdx + Qdy = 0$  故 
$$\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{LH_1} Pdx + Qdy = \iint_{L} (\frac{3Q}{3x} - \frac{2P}{3y}) dxdy =$$

$$\iint_{D} (e^{x} \cos y - e^{x} \cos y + 2) dx dy =$$

$$2\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \pi a^{\sharp}$$

(6) 
$$\int_{\Gamma} x y x dx = \int_{Z} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \int_{Z} x x dy dx - y x dx dx$$

其中 2 是 y = z 上以 l 为边界的椭圆, 2 侧与 l 正向符合右手法则, 又 2 在 y Oz 面上的投影为一线段,故∭xzdydz = 0. ∑在xOy 面上的投影区域 D;x²+

$$2z^2 \leqslant 1$$
,且  $\Sigma$  的正例方向与  $y$  轴成钝角. 
$$-\iint_{\mathbb{T}} x^2 dx dx = \iint_{\mathbb{T}} z^2 dx dx = \iint_{\mathbb{T}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} r \cos^2 \theta \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} r dr = \iint_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{2\sqrt{2}} dr = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} n$$

故原式 =  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}$ ...

3. 计算下列曲面积分;

(1)  $\iint_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dS}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是介于平面 z = 0 及 z = H 之间的圆柱面

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 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2,$ 

(2)  $\iint (y^2-z) dy dz + (z^2-x) dz dz + (x^2-y) dz dy, 其中 <math>\sum$  为铑面 z

 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  (0  $\leqslant z \leqslant h$ ) 的外侧;

(4)  $\iint_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \, dy dz + y dz dx + z dz dy}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}}, \ \sharp \ \ p \ \ \Sigma \ \ b \ \ \equiv 1 - \frac{z}{5} = \frac{(x-2)^2}{16} +$ (3)  $\int x dydz + ydzdx + zdzdy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  为半球面  $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  的  $\frac{(y-1)^2}{9}(z \geqslant 0) 的上侧,$ 

(5)  $\iint xyz dx dy$ ,其中  $\Sigma$  为球菌  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1(x \ge 0, y \ge 0)$  的外侧.

 $R^{2}$ . 得  $x=\pm\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}}$ , 即  $\Sigma$  由前例  $\Sigma$ ,及后例  $\Sigma$ ,组成.

所以 原式 =  $\iint_{x_1^2+y_2^2} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dS =$ 

$$\int_{D_{a}}^{1+z_{2}} \frac{1}{(-\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}})^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}}} dydz + \int_{D_{a}}^{R} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}})^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}}} dydz = \int_{D_{a}}^{R} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}})^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}}} dydz = 0$$

 $\bigoplus_{\substack{x,y\\x,z}} (y^z - z) \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (z^z - x) \, \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (x^z - y) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y =$  $2R \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} \int_{0}^{H} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{R^2 + z^2} = 2\pi \arctan \frac{H}{R}$ (2) 补充 Siz= h取上侧,使其与 S组成封闭曲面,则

 $0 = \Lambda P(0 + 0 + 0)$ 

 $-\iint (x^2 - y) dx dy = -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} (r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r \sin \theta) r dr =$ 原式 =  $-\int_{\mathbb{T}} (y^2 - z) dy dz + (z^2 - x) dz dx + (x^2 - y) dz dy =$  $\frac{1}{4}h^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta + \frac{h^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}h^4$ 权

(3) 补充 ∑<sub>1</sub>:z = 0,x² + y² ≪ R²,取下侧,而  $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = 0$ 

 $\leq 1(x \geq 0, y \geq 0), \hat{\eta}$ (5)Σ是球面在第 I、V 象限部分的外侧,Σ在x O; 平面上投影D<sub>w;x²+y²</sub>

$$\Re \exists = \iint_{\Sigma_{\perp}} xyz dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_{R}} xyz dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_{\perp}} xy \sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} xy (-\sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}}) dx dy = 2 \int_{\Sigma_{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} r dr \frac{r = \sin r}{2}$$

$$2 \frac{\sin^{2} \theta}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{3} t \cdot \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{2}{15}$$

是某个二元函数的全微分,并求出一个这样的二元函数 4、证明 $\frac{x^2x^2+y^2y}{x^2+y^2}$ 在整xCy平面除去y=0的负半轴及原点的开区域C内

证 P(x,y)与Q(x,y)在点(0,0)处都无意义,整个xOy面除y的负半轴

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及原点外的开区域 G 是单连通域, 因在 G 内

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

所以存在 u(x,y),使

$$du = \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$u(x,y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{x}{x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

5. 设在半平面x>0内有力 $F=--\frac{h}{r^2}(xi+yi)$ 构成力场,其中k为常数.

 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^3}$ ,证明在此力场中场力所作的功与所取的路径无关

$$W = \int_{L} -\frac{kx}{r^{2}} dx - \frac{ky}{r^{2}} dy, P = \frac{-kx}{x^{2} + y^{2}}, Q = \frac{-ky}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$
因当  $x > 0$  时,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{2kxy}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ,故杨力所作功  $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy$  与路径

6. 求均匀曲面  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  的重心的坐标

(x,y,z). 由对称性可知  $\overline{x}=\overline{y}=0$ , 设面密度为 $\rho$ ,曲面在xOy,面上的投影区域 $D_{\infty}$ , $x^2+y^2 \leqslant a^2$ ,重心、

$$M = \iint_{\mathcal{S}} dS = \rho \iint_{\mathcal{S}_{y}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy =$$

$$\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{4\pi} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} r dr =$$

$$2\pi \rho \int_{0}^{4\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} d(a - r^{2}) = 2\pi \rho a^{2}$$

$$\overline{z} = \frac{1}{M_{\infty}} \iint_{\mathcal{S}} dS =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi a^{2}} \iint_{\mathcal{S}_{y}} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy = \frac{a}{2}$$

故所求重心的坐标为(0,0,2).

7. 设 u(x,y),v(x,y) 在闭区域 D上都具有二阶连续偏导数,分段光滑的曲 线 L 为 D 的正向边界曲线,证明,

(1) 
$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} v \Delta u dx dy = -\iint_{\mathcal{D}} (\operatorname{grad} u \cdot \operatorname{grad} v) dx dy + \int_{L} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds$$

(2) 
$$\iint (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) dxdy = \int_{L} (u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}) - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds$$

其中 $\frac{\partial c}{\partial n}$ ,  $\frac{\partial c}{\partial n}$  分别是u, v 沿L 的外法线向量n 的方向导数,符号  $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}$ , 称为二维拉普拉斯算子。

证 (1) 如图 10-3 所示,设 n° = (cosa,coss),则 cosa = sinr,coss =

 $\cos a ds = dy$ ,  $\cos \beta ds = -\cos r ds = -dx$ 

$$\int_{L} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \int_{L} v \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta \right) ds =$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}}\right) dxdy + \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) dxdy = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dxdy + \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\operatorname{grad}u \cdot \operatorname{grad}v\right) dxdy,$$

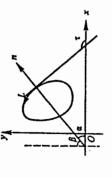


图 10-3

(\*)

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(3) 由(1) 的结论中 u, v 互換有;

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} d\Delta v dx dy = -\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (\operatorname{grad} v \cdot \operatorname{grad} u) dx dy + \iint_{L} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds$$

$$(*)_{2} - (*)_{1} \not= \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dx dy = \iint_{L} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds.$$

8. 求向量 A=xi+yj+zk 通过区域 $\Omega_i0\leqslant x\leqslant 1,0\leqslant y\leqslant 1,0\leqslant z\leqslant$ 1 的边界曲面流向外侧的通量.

$$\Phi = \bigoplus_{x} x dydx + ydxdx + zdxdy =$$
$$\iiint_{x} (1+1+1) dv = 3 \iiint_{x} dv = 3$$

9. 求力 F=yi+zj+zk 沿有向闭曲线  $\Gamma$  所作的功,其中  $\Gamma$  为平面 z+y+z=1 被三个坐标面所裁成的三角形的整个边界,从z轴正向看去,沿颅时针

$$R W = \oint_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz = \left( \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} + \int_{L_2} y dx + z dy + x dz \right)$$

L<sub>1</sub> 为 x Oz 平面上线段 tz + x = 1,y = 0 则 dy = 0.

$$\int_{L_1} y dx + z dy + x dz = \int_0^1 (1 - z) dz = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $L_2$  为 x Oy 平面上线段; y+z=1, x=0 则 dx=0.

$$\int_{L_2} y dx + z dy + x dz = \int_0^1 (1 - y) dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L_3 > x O_2 + x = 1, z = 0 \text{ in } dz = 0.$$

$$\int_{L_3} y dx + z dy + x dz = \int_0^1 (1 - x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $W = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ 

## 第十一章 无穷级数

#### 一、重要内容提要

## (一) 宗教员级数的概念为红版

#### 1. 常数项级数的概念

称  $\sum_{u_n} u_n$  为 (常数项) 无穷级数, $s_n = \sum_{u_n} u_n$  称做该级数的 (前n 项) 部分和

若lims, = s,则称无穷级数收敛,记 \( \sum\_{u\_1} = s, 否则称其发散

2. 级数的基本性质

(1) 当常数 k ≠ 0,则级数 ∑"、与 ∑" ku" 同敛骸.

(2) 
$$\otimes \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = s, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n = \sigma,$$
  $\otimes \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n \pm v_n) = s \pm \sigma.$ 

- (3) 在级数中去掉、加上或改变有限项,级数的敛散性不变
- (4) 收敛级数加括号后所成级数仍收敛,且其和不变
- (5) 级数收敛的必要条件:者 ∑ " 收敛,则 limu" = 0.(其逆不成立)

等价命题:若limu, ≠0,则∑u,发散.

### (二) 正项级数及其审敛法

1. 正项级数收敛的充分必要条件

正项级数 ∑ ", 收敛 ⇔ 部分和数列 (。, ) 有界.

2. 比较审敛法

设∑",与∑",均为正项级数,满足"、≤",则

- (1) ∑", 安俊→∑", 安俊;
- (2) ∑u, 发散⇒∑u, 发散.
- 3. 比较审敛法的极限形式

正项级数  $\sum_{u_i} u_i$  , 岩  $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{u_i}{v_i} = \rho (0 < \rho < +\infty)$ ,则它们同敛数  $\rho = 0$ 

0 타,  $\sum_{v_n} v_n$  첫성, 則 $\sum_{u_n} u_n$  첫성,  $\rho = \infty$  타,  $\sum_{v_n} u_n$  첫청, 則 $\sum_{u_n} u_n$  첫청.

对正项级数  $\sum_{u_1} u_2 + \lim_{u_2} \frac{u_2 u_3}{u_3} = \rho$ ,则当  $\rho < 1$  时级数收效  $\rho > 1$  时级数发

散 $_{i\rho}=1$ 时判别法失效。

5. 根值审敛法

散 $1\rho = 1$ 时判别法失效。 对正项级数  $\sum_{u_n}$  若  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{u_n} = \rho$ ,则当  $\rho$  < 1 时级数收敛  $\rho$  > 1 时级数发

## (三)任意项级数及其审敛法

1. 交错级数

 $(n = 1, 2\cdots)$ ,  $\lim u_n = 0$ , 则交错级数收敛,且其和  $s \le u_1$ ,其余项  $|r_n| \le u_{n+1}$ . **过果∑ | 4. | 收敛,则称∑ 4. 绝对收敛;过果∑ 4. 收敛,而∑ | 4. | 妆** 2. 绝对收敛与条件收敛 莱布尼兹定理;若交错级数 ∑(-1)<sup>r-1</sup>",(",>0) 满足条件;",≥ "+1

散,则称∑",条件收敛

(四)幂级数

1. 函数项级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) = u_1(x) + u_2(x) + \dots + u_n(x) + \dots \quad (x \in I)$$
 (1)

称为定义在区间 1 上的函数项级数

若数项级数∑u,(xo)收敛,则称点 xo 为函数项级数(1)的收敛点,否则称 发散点,收敛点的全体称为级数(1)的收敛域、 设  $s_n(x) = \sum_{u_n(x)} u_n(x)$  为级数  $\sum_{u_n(x)} u_n(x)$  的前 n 项和,若在收敛域内每一点 x, 都有  $\lim_{s_n}(x) = s(x)$ , 则称 s(x) 为级数(1) 的和函数.

2. 幂级数及其收敛性

形如  $\sum_{n} a_n(x-x_0)^n$  的函数项级数称为 $(x-x_0)$  的幂级数1特别当  $x_0=0$ 

时, ∑゚a,x\* 称为x的幂级数.

阿贝尔定理;如果级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 当 $x=x_0(x_0 \neq 0)$ 时收敛,则适合不等式

 $|x|<|x_0|$ 的一切x该幂级数绝对收敛x反之x如果级数xxxxx

发散,则适合不等式 | x | > | x。 | 的一切 x 该幂级数发散

对于  $\sum_{a,x'} a_{,x''}$ ,  $\frac{a_{,x''}}{a_{,x''}} = \rho(\rho \neq 0)$ , 则收敛半径  $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$ , 特别当  $\rho = 0$ 时,则 R=+∞i当p=+∞时,则 R=0.

3. 幂级数的运算

两个幂级数可在它们收敛区间的公共部分上进行加、减、乘、除四则运算、

4. 幂级数的和函数的分析性质

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设幂级数 ∑a,x"的收敛半径为R,则在(一R,R)内;

和函数 s(x) 是连续函数.

(2) 
$$s(x)$$
 可导,且  $s'(x) = (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$ .

(3) 
$$s(x) \ \exists \ \Re, \ \exists \int_{0}^{x} s(x) dx = \int_{0}^{x} \langle \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n} x^{n} \rangle dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{x} a_{n} x^{n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n}}{n+1} x^{n+1}.$$

五) 函数展开成幂级数

函数展开成幂级数有直接展开法和间接展开法之分,直接展开法是利用泰 勒定理,先计算泰勒系数并写出泰勒级数,然后证明limR.(x)=0.于是可得

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

并须注明收敛域、间接展开法就是利用已有的展开式和级数的四则运算及分析 运算将所给函数展开成幂级数。

(六) 傅里叶级数

设 f(x) 是以  $2\pi$  为周期的函数,形如

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

的三角级数,称为 f(x) 的傅里叶级数,其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$
  $(n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$ 

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx$$
  $(n = 1, 2, ...)$ 

#### 二、重点知识结构图

**游数项级数** |级数、部分和、交错级数、正项级数、一般项级数 [必要条件:  $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n=0$ (有限项政变不影响领散性 收敛、余项、条件收敛、绝对收敛 

性质 定义:函数项级数、收敛城、和函数、收敛半径 (一般项级数:利用正项级数 -> 绝对收敛 交错级数:莱布尼兹判别法

无穷

泰勒级数 $\left\langle t - t \right\rangle = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}$ |和函数:连续性、可微性、可积性 (展开条件、展开步骤、展开方法

函数运数数

定义:正交系、傅氏系数、傅氏级数 收敛定理:狄利克雷定理 |在对称区向[一1,1]上展开 **|在对称区间[一元,元] 上展开** 

体里叶级数 傅氏展开 、奇偶函数展开 在半区何[0,1]上展开

# 三、常考题型及考研典型题精解

例 11-1 判断下列各级数的敛散性。

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

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{|n|}}{(\ln n)^n};$ 

 $(4)\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\sin(\pi\sqrt{n^2+a^2}).$ 

解 (1)因 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n} = 1$ ,即存在正整数 N,当 n > N 时,有 $\sqrt{n} > 1$ ,故

$$u_n = \frac{n^{n+\frac{1}{n}}}{(n+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^n} > \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^n}$$

$$\vdots \qquad 1$$

×

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n} = 1 \neq 0$ 

故由级数收敛的必要条件知 ∑ v, 发散,从而由比较审敛法知原级数发散.

 $0 \le u_n = \frac{1nn}{2n^3 - 1} < \frac{n}{2n^3 - 1} = v_n$ 

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{v_1}{1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^3 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

크

因 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛、则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  收敛,故知原级数收敛、

因为 (3)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{\ln n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{\ln n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{\ln n}$  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$  $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 n}{n} = 0$ 

伍

即 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{u_n}=0<1$ ,所以原级数收敛。

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{|n^2|}{n}}}{\ln n} = 0$ 

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(4) 因为 sin(π 
$$\sqrt{n^2 + a^2}$$
) = sin[nπ + π( $\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} - n$ )] =

$$(-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2 + n}}$$

所以 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + a^2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} + n}$$
 为交错级数.

当 n 充分大时  $0 < \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} + n} < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,而正弦函数  $\sin x$  在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  上单调

插大,故

$$u_n = \sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2} + n} > u_{n+1} = \sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{(n+1)^2 + a^2} + (n+1)}$$

 $X \lim \sin \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + a^2 + n}} = 0$ ,由来布尼兹判别法知该纸券代统:——

例 11-2(1997 考研) 设 
$$a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n})(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$
 证明

$$\widehat{u} = (1) \, \boxed{3} \qquad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} (a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}) \, \geqslant \sqrt{a_n \cdot \frac{1}{a_n}} = 1$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2} (a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}) - a_n = \frac{1 - a_n^2}{2a_n} \leqslant 0$$

故{a,} 选该且有下界,所以lima, 存在.

(2) 由(1) 知 
$$0 \leqslant \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 = \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}} \leqslant a_n - a_{n+1}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k - a_{k+1}) = a_1 - a_{n+1}$$

岇

因 lima ++1 存在,故 lims,存在,所以级数 ∑(a, -a++1)收敛.

因此由比较审敛法知,级数 \(\sum\_{n=1}^{\alpha}\left(\frac{a\_n}{a\_{n+1}} - 1\right) 收敛.

例 11-3(1998 考研) 设正项数列{a,} 单调减少,且 \( \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{\text{ta}}, 发散,试

问级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a_n+1})^n$  是否收敛?并说明收敛理由.

理由:由于正项数列{a\_}}单调减少有下界,故 lima,存在,记这个极限值为

 $a, m, a \geqslant 0,$ 若a = 0, m由莱布尼兹定理知  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^i a_i$  收敛,与题设矛盾,故 a

> 0,于是 $\frac{1}{a+1} < \frac{1}{a+1} < 1$ ,从而( $\frac{1}{a+1}$ )。 $< (\frac{1}{a+1})$ .  $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a+1})^n$ 是公比为 $\frac{1}{a+1}$ 的几何级数,故收敛. 因此由比较法知原级

例 11-4(1996 考研) 设  $a_n>0$ ,  $(n=1,2,\cdots)$  且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$  收敛;常数  $\lambda\in$ 

 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}),$  则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n \tan \frac{\lambda}{n}) a_{2n} = \frac{1}{n}$ .

(A) 绝对收敛; (

(B)条件收敛;(D)敛散性与λ相关.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \tan\frac{\lambda}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\lambda \sin\frac{\lambda}{n}}{n\cos\frac{\lambda}{n}} = \lambda$ 

 $\ddot{u}$  ntan  $\frac{\lambda}{n}$  有界. 即存在 M > 0,使  $\left| n \tan \frac{\lambda}{n} \right| \leq M$ . 从而

$$\left| n \tan \frac{\lambda}{n} a_{2n} \right| \leqslant M a_{2n}$$

 $X\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$  收敛,知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}Ma_n$ ,收敛,所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n$ ntan  $\frac{A}{n}a_n$ ,绝对收敛,治(A).

例 11-5(1999 考研) 设 a, = [ tan"xdx.

(2) 试证,对任意的常数 1 > 0,级数 ∑ 😷 收敛.

新 此题为一综合题目,首先考虑利用定积分的换元法将 a, 或 a, 十 a, +2表达出来,然后再考虑相应级数的和及敛散性.

(1) 
$$\boxtimes \frac{1}{n}(a_n + a_{n+2}) = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx =$$

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$$\frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n}x \sec^{2}x dx \xrightarrow{\tan x = t}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{t} t^{n} dt = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

(2) 因为  $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x \, dx \xrightarrow{\tan x = t} \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{1 + t^2} \, dt < \int_0^1 t^n \, dt = \frac{1}{n+1}$  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 1$  $\frac{a_n}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n^2(n+1)} < \frac{1}{n^{2+1}}$ 

由  $\lambda+1>1$  知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^{n}}$  收敛,从而级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$  收敛.

数,且 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$ ,证明级数 $\sum_{x} f(\frac{1}{n})$ 绝对收敛. 例 11 - 6(1994 考研) 设 f(x) 在点 x = 0 的某一邻域内具有二阶连续导

f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0,则 f(x) 在 x = 0 的某邻域内的--阶泰勒展开式为  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f'(\delta x)}{2!}x^3 = \frac{1}{2}f''(\delta x)x^3 \qquad (0 < \theta < 1)$  $\operatorname{alim} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$  及 f(x) 在 x = 0 的邻域内具有二阶连续导数推知

M>0, 使  $|f'(x)| \leq M$ , 于是  $|f(x)| \leq \frac{M}{2}x^2$ ,  $\Leftrightarrow x=\frac{1}{n}$ , 当 n 充分大时 再由题设,ƒ\*(x)在属于该邻域内包含原点的一小闭区同上连续,故必存在

因为 $\sum_{n} \frac{1}{n}$  收敛,所以级数 $\sum_{n} f(\frac{1}{n})$  绝对收敛  $|f(\frac{1}{n})| \leq \frac{M}{2}$ 

例 11-7(1996 考研) 求级数  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^2-1)2^n}$  的和.

 $\Re s(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2 - 1} \quad (|x| < 1)$  $s(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) x^n$ 

旦

 $s(x) = -\frac{x}{2}\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2x}\left[-\ln(1-x) - x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right] =$  $\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad (|x| < 1)$  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (x \neq 0, \text{iden } M, 3.774)$  $\sum_{n} \frac{x}{n-1} = x \sum_{n} \frac{x}{n-1} = x \sum_{n} \frac{x}{n}$  $\frac{2+x}{4} + \frac{1-x^{2}}{2x} \ln(1-x) \quad (|x| < 1 \pm x \neq 0)$  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = \int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x} = -\ln(1-x)$ 

例 11-8 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  在 x=-1 处收敛,则此级数在 x=2 处  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^2 - 1)2^n} = s(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \ln 2$ 

死以

(A)条件收敛;

(B) 绝对收敛

(D) 收敛性不能确定,

-1<x<3内绝对收敛. 故此级数在 x = 2处绝对收敛,应选(B). 在x=-1处收敛,于是,由阿贝尔定理知,级数应在|x-1|<|-1-1|=2即 解 级数  $\sum a_n(x-1)^n$  收敛区间的中心为x-1=0,即x=1,又该级数

∑nz,(x-1)+1 的收敛区间为\_\_\_\_\_\_

例 11 - 9(1997 考研) 设幕级数  $\sum_{a,x}$  的收敛半径为 3, 则幂级数

解 设 y=x-1,则

上述过程成立的充要条件是 | y | < 3 即 - 3 < x - 1 < 3, 故 - 2 < x < 4. 从而收敛区间为(-2,4).  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i}(x-1)^{i+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i}y^{i+1} = y^{i} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i}y^{i-1} = y^{i} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}y^{i})'$ 

例 11-10 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ ,来  $f^{(n)}(0) \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ .

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因为x=0为分段函数的分界点,若直接用导数定义求 $f^{(4)}(0)$ ,计算 将十分繁琐,为此考虑通过f(x)在x=0处的幂级数展开式,求出f(x)在x=0 处的各阶导函数值, 因为

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^* \frac{x^{3+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$\sin x = x - 3\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{i} - \dots + (-1) \cdot (2n+1)\mathbf{i} + \dots \cdot (-\infty - x - x)$$
所以  $\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3\mathbf{i}} + \frac{x^2}{5\mathbf{i}} - \dots + (-1)^* \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)\mathbf{i}} + \dots \cdot (x \neq 0)$ 

又当x=0时 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 无意义,但 $\lim \frac{\sin x}{x^{*0}}=1$ ,上式右端的幂级数当x=0时的和也

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots \quad (-\infty < x < + \infty)$$

$$f^{(2n-1)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(2n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

例 11-11 格  $f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{e^x-1}{x})(x \neq 0)$  展开成 x 的幂级数, 并求

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$  88.

$$\vec{R} = \frac{e' - 1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{n!} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{n!} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{i-1}}{n!}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{x} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)x^{n-2}}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{(n+1)!} \qquad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = f(1) = \frac{d}{dx} (\frac{e^x - 1}{x}) \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{e^x (x-1) + 1}{x^x} \Big|_{x=1} = 1$$

例 11-12(2000 考研) 水幕级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n+(-2)^n} \frac{x_n^n}{n}$  的收敛区间,并讨论

该区间端点处的收敛性.

解 
$$\lim_{z\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{r+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{z\to\infty} \frac{\left[ 3^n + (-2)^n \right]}{\left[ (3^{n+1} + (-2)^{n+1} \right] n + 1} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{故} R = 3.$$
 当 $x = 3$ 时,级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{3^n + (-2)^n} \frac{1}{n}$  发散.

当 
$$x = -3$$
 时,级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{3^n + (-2)^n} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$  收敛.

故收敛区间为[一3,3).

例 11-13(2001 考研) 设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x^2}{x} \arctan x \neq 0 \\ x \end{cases}$$
,试将  $f(x)$  展

开成 x 的幂级数,并求级数  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{1-4n^i}$  的和.

群 因 
$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$
  $x \in (-1,1)$ 

$$\arctan x = \int_0^x (\arctan x)^t dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$
  $x \in [-1,1]$ 

故

$$(\frac{1}{x} + x) \arctan x = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2} x^{2n} = x \in [-1,1] \quad x \neq 0$$

又当x=0时, $(\frac{1}{x}+x)$ arctanz 无意义,但 $\lim_{x\to 0}(\frac{1+x^2}{x}$ arctanx)=1,上幂级数当 x = 0时,和也为 1,则

$$f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2}{1 - 4n^1} x^{2n} \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i}}{1 - 4\pi^{i}} = \frac{1}{2} [f(1) - 1] = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

田氏

例 11-14(2003 考研) 格函数  $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1-2x}{1+2x}$  限开成x 的幂级数,

并求级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$  的和.

**8** B 
$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{1+4x^2} = -2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 4^n x^{2n} \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

 $X f(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,所以

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^n}{2^{n+1}} x^{2^{n+1}} \quad x \in \left( -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

因级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$  收敛,函数 f(x) 在  $x=\frac{1}{2}$  处连续,所以  $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \qquad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$
,  $\neq$ 

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n 4^n}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}}\right] = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$
又由  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$ .得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4} - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

 $x < +\infty$ ,其中 $b_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx$ ,  $(n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots)$ , 則 $s(-\frac{1}{2})$ 等于(). (A)  $-\frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $-\frac{1}{4}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{2}$ 贸 11-15 设函数  $f(x) = x^2, 0 \leqslant x < 1, \mod s(x) = \sum_i b_i \sin n\pi x, -\infty < n\pi s$ 

为函数  $f(x) = x^2$   $x \in [0,1)$ ,进行奇延拓所展开的傅里叶级数,故 由系数  $b_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n \pi x dx$  的形式可知,正弦级数  $\sum b_n \sin n \pi x$  应  $s(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 \\ x^2 \end{cases}$ 

 $s(x) \stackrel{\cdot}{\text{tt}} x = \frac{-1}{2} \text{ $\phi$. $\pm $\phi$, $\pm $i$} s(-\frac{1}{2}) = -(-\frac{1}{2})^2 = -\frac{1}{4}. \text{ $\pm$} (B).$ 

## 四、学习效果两级测试题

## (一) 基础知识测试题及答案

1. 判断下列级数的敛散性.

(3) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 + \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 2n^3 - 1 + n}}.$$

(答案:(1)发散;(2),(3)收敛)

(2) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$$
;

2. 若正项级数  $\sum a_a$  与  $\sum b_a$  都收敛,证明;  $\sum a_a b_a$  与  $\sum (a_a + b_a)^2$  都

3. 求下列幂级数的收敛区间,

(1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{3^{n-1} \sqrt{n}},$$

(2) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{\ln(1+n)!}$$

(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{2n-1}} x^{2n-1}$ .

(答案:(1)(-3,3];、(2)[4,6); (3)(-1,1))

(答案:ef( $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + 1$ ),  $x \in R$ )

6. 将下列函数展开为 x 的幂级数; 5. 求 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 + … + 2 + … 的和.

(1)  $f(x) = \ln(1+x+x^2)$  (容報,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, -1 \leqslant x < 1$ )

(2)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$ .

(碎號: \(\sum\_{4n+1}^{1} x^{\frac{1}{2}}, -1 < x < 1\)

7. 将  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$  展开成(x + 4) 的幂级数.

(幹報: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}})(x+4)^n, -6 < x < -2)$$

8. 将  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ x & -\pi < x < 0 \end{cases}$  展开成傅里叶级数.

(答案,
$$\frac{\pi-1}{2} + \frac{2(\pi+1)}{\pi} \sin x - \frac{2}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{2(\pi+1)}{3\pi} \sin 3x - \frac{2}{4} \sin 4x + \cdots$$

 $-\pi < x < \pi$ 

#### 1. 判断下列级数的敛散性 (二) 考研训练模拟题及答案

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

(3) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}$$
.

2. 判别级数 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1} + \dots$$

3. 判别级数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \sin(\frac{1}{n})$$
 的敛散性.

4. (1) 審級数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{3^{n-1}}$$
 的收敛区间为

(1) 
$$f(x) = x \operatorname{arctan} x - \ln \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$
,

(2) 
$$f(x) = \ln(1 + x + x^2 + x^3)$$
.

(答案;(1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{(2n-1)2n} \mid x \mid \leqslant 1;$$

(2) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{n}, -1 < x \leqslant 1$$

求级数的和。

(**答案**: 1/2 (5e' + 3e''))

#### 五、课后习题全解

#### 习题 11-1

1. 写出下列各级数的前五项:

第十一章 无穷级数

$$i \qquad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{5^{i}}, \qquad (4) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{n!}{i!}.$$

(3) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{5^n} + (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}.$$
(4) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}.$$
(5) 
$$\frac{n!}{5^n} + \frac{3}{5^n} + \frac{2}{5^n} + \frac{5}{5^n} + \frac{3}{17} + \frac{3}{13} + \dots$$

(2) 
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{16} + \frac{105}{384} + \frac{345}{3840} + \cdots$$

(3) 
$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{5^4} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \dots$$

(4) 
$$1 + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3!}{3^3} + \frac{4!}{4^4} + \frac{5!}{5^5} + \dots$$

2. 写出下列级数的一般项。 (1) 
$$1+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{7}+\cdots$$
;

(2) 
$$\frac{2}{1} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{6}{5} - \dots$$

(3) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{x}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} + \cdots$$

(4) 
$$\frac{a^2}{3} - \frac{a^3}{5} + \frac{a^4}{7} - \frac{a^5}{9} + \cdots$$

**A** (1) 
$$u_n = \frac{1}{2n-1}$$
 (2)  $u_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n+1}{n}$ 

(3) 
$$u_n = \frac{x^n^2}{(2n)!!}$$
 (4)  $u_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{a^{n+1}}{2n+1}$ 

3. 根据级数收敛与发散的定义判别下列级数的收敛性;

(1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})_{\mathfrak{t}}$$

(2) 
$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \dots$$
,

(3) 
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} + \dots$$

**R** (1) 
$$S_n = (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \dots + (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \sqrt{n+1} - 1$$

所以limS, =+∞,级数发散.

(2) 
$$S_n = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}) + \dots + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}) + \frac{1}{2}(n+\infty)$$

所以级数收敛于之:

(3) 
$$S_n = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{6}$$

$$\nabla \sin \frac{k\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{\pi}{12}} \left[\cos(2k-1)\frac{\pi}{12} - \cos(2k+1)\frac{\pi}{12}\right], k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{11}{2\sin\frac{\pi}{12}} \left[ \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{12} - \cos\frac{3\pi}{12}\right) + \left(\cos\frac{3\pi}{12} - \cos\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + \dots + \left(\cos(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{12} - \cos(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{\pi}{12}} \left[\cos\frac{\pi}{12} - \cos(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{12}\right]$$

温

当  $n \to \infty$  时, $\cos(2n+1)$   $\frac{\pi}{12}$  是振荡的,其极限不存在,所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n$  不存在,原级

4. 判别下列级数的收敛性:

(1) 
$$-\frac{8}{9} + \frac{8^2}{9^2} - \frac{8^3}{9^3} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{8^n}{9^n} + \dots;$$

(2) 
$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n} + \dots$$

(3) 
$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots,$$
  
(4)  $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3^2}{2^2} + \frac{3^3}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{3^n}{2^n} + \dots,$ 

(4) 
$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3^2}{2^2} + \frac{3^3}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{3^n}{2^n} + \dots$$

$$(5) \ (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}) + (\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}) + \dots.$$

解 
$$(1)$$
 该级数为公比 $q=-\frac{8}{9}$  的几何级数,且 $|q|<1$ ,故该级数收敛于自 $\overline{q}_{p}=\frac{8}{2}=-\frac{8}{17}$ .

# (2) 因 $u_n = \frac{1}{3n}$ ,而调和级数 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,则该级数发散.

(3) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 1 \neq 0$$
,故该级数发散.

(4) 因公比
$$q = \frac{3}{2} > 1$$
, 故该级数发散.

(5) 由于
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\frac{1}{2})^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\frac{1}{3})^n = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$
,故原级数收敛

习题 11-2

1. 用比较审敛法或极限审敛法判别下列级数的收敛性

(1) 
$$1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)} + \dots$$

(2) 
$$1 + \frac{1+2}{1+2^2} + \frac{1+3}{1+3^2} + \dots + \frac{1+n}{1+n^2} + \dots$$

(3) 
$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 6} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+4)} + \dots$$

(4) 
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^3} + \dots + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n} + \dots + \cos \frac{\pi}{2^n} + \dots$$

(5) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$$
 (a > 0).

解 (1) 因
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n-1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散,所以原级数发散.

(2) 因 
$$u_n = \frac{1+n}{1+n^2} > \frac{1+n}{n+n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$$
,而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散,所以原级数发散.

(3) 因 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+4)}{1} = 1$$
, 而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛,故原级数收敛.

(4) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{1}{2^n}} = \pi, \overline{m} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$
 收敛,故原级数收敛.

(5) 当 
$$a \le 1$$
 时, $u_n = \frac{1}{1+a^n} \ge \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ne 0$   $(n \to \infty)$  故此时级数

当a > 1时, $\frac{1}{a} < 1$ , $u_* = \frac{1}{1+a^*} < \frac{1}{a^*}$ ,因 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a})^*$ 收敛,故原级数收敛

2. 用比值审敛法判别下列级数的收敛性。
$$(1) \frac{3}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{3^2}{2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{3^3}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \dots + \frac{3^n}{n \cdot 2^n} + \dots, \qquad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n};$$

(3) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n} \cdot n!}{n^{n}};$$
(4) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}};$$
(4) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}};$$
(5) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} / \frac{3^{n}}{n^{2^{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} / \frac{3^{n}}{n^{2^{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} / \frac{3^{n}}{n^{2^{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} / \frac{3^{n+1}}{n^{2^{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} / \frac{3^{n+1}}{n^{2^{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} / \frac{3$$

(1) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} / \frac{3^n}{n2^n} =$$

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ 

由比值法知原级数发散.
(2) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{u_n} / \frac{n^2}{3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

由比值法知原级数收敛.

(3) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} / \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ 2 \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \right] = \frac{2}{e} < 1$$

(4) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (n+1) \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}} / n \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}} / \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

3. 用根值审敛法判别下列级数的收敛性; 所以该级数收敛.

 $(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n}{2n+1} \right)^n ;$ 

(2) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{[\ln(n+1)]^i}$$

(4) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n$$
 其中 $a_n \to a(n \to \infty), a_n, b, a$  均为正数.

(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n}{3n-1} \right)^{n-1},$ 

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$$\text{(1) } \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{(\frac{n}{2n+1})^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

所以该级数收敛.

(2) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{[\ln(n+1)]^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} = 0 < 1$$

所以该级数收敛.

(3) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right)^{\frac{2r-1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right)^{\frac{r-1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right)^{\frac{r-1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right)^{\frac{r-1}{n}} = e^{2\ln\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < 1$$

所以该级数收敛.

(4) 因 
$$\lim \sqrt[3]{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n} = \frac{b}{a}$$
,所以当 $b < a$ 时,即 $\frac{b}{a} < 1$ ,级数收敛;

当b > a时,即 $\frac{b}{a} > 1$ ,级数发散;

当
$$b = a$$
时, $\mathbf{n} \frac{b}{a} = 1$ ,用此法不能审敛.

4. 判别下列级数的收敛性;

(1) 
$$\frac{3}{4} + 2(\frac{3}{4})^2 + 3(\frac{3}{4})^3 + \dots + n(\frac{3}{4})^n + \dots,$$

(2) 
$$\frac{1^4}{1!} + \frac{2^4}{2!} + \frac{3^4}{3!} + \dots + \frac{n^4}{n!} + \dots,$$
  
(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)},$ 

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} \mathfrak{t}$$

(5) 
$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} + \dots,$$

(6) 
$$\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{2a+b} + \dots + \frac{1}{na+b} + \dots (a > 0, b > 0).$$

(1) 用比值法或根值法均可,因

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)(\frac{3}{4})^{n+1}}{n(\frac{3}{4})^n} = \frac{3}{4} < 1$$

(2) 因通项中含有阶乘与乘方,宜用比值法

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} / \frac{n!}{n!} \right] = 0 < 1$$

所以原级数收敛

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{u_{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n+1}{n(n+2)}\bigg/\frac{1}{n}=1$$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$ 发散,知原级数发散.

(4) 因 
$$u_{*} = 2^{*} \sin \frac{\pi}{3^{n}} \leqslant (\frac{2}{3})^{*}\pi$$
 而  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi(\frac{2}{3})^{*}$  收敛,故原级数收敛.
(5) 因  $\lim_{i \to \infty} u_{*} = \lim_{i \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} = 1 \neq 0$ 

所以原级数发散.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{na+b} / \frac{1}{n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{na+b} = \frac{1}{a}$$

 $\underline{\mathbf{h}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \, \underline{\mathbf{b}} \, \underline{\mathbf{b}}, \underline{\mathbf{m}} \, \underline{\mathbf{m}} \, \underline{\mathbf{m}} \, \underline{\mathbf{b}} \, \underline{\mathbf{b}}.$ 

5. 判断下列级数是否收敛?如果是收敛的,是绝对收敛还是条件收敛?

(1) 
$$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} + \cdots$$
,

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

(3) 
$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots$$

(5) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{2^{n^2}}{2^n}$$
.

(4) 
$$\frac{1}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 3} + \frac{1}{\ln 4} - \frac{1}{\ln 5} + \cdots;$$
  
(5)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!}.$ 

解 (1) 各项取绝对值得 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$
 为  $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$  < 1 的  $\rho$  - 级数发散;但  $u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = u_{r+1}, \lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0$ ,所以该级数收敛,是条件收敛.

(2)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{r+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{3^n} / \frac{n}{3^{r-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{3} < 1$ 

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所以原级数绝对收敛.

(3) 由于 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{n-1} (\frac{1}{2})^n$  为收敛的几何级数,故原级数为绝对收敛.

散;又  $u_n = \frac{1}{\ln(1+n)} > \frac{1}{\ln(2+n)} = u_{r+1}, \lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0$ ,所以原级数收敛,即为条 (4) 对绝对值级数  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\ln(1+n)}$ , 因  $u_{i} = \frac{1}{\ln(1+n)} > \frac{1}{n+1}$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n+1}$  发

(5) <u>对绝对值级数 ∑ 2<sup>2</sup> , 因为</u>

$$|u_n| = \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!} = \frac{(2^n)^n}{n!} = \frac{[(1+1)^n]^n}{n!} > \frac{(1+n)^n}{n!} > \frac{n^n}{n!} = \frac{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n}{n(n-1) \cdot n \cdot 1} > 1$$

所以lim | u, | ≠ 0, 从而 lim u, ≠ 0. 故原级数发散.

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛区间;

(1) 
$$x+2x^2+3x^3+\cdots+nx^n+\cdots$$

(2) 
$$1-x+\frac{x^2}{2^2}+\cdots+(-1)^n\frac{x^n}{n^2}+\cdots$$

(3) 
$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)} + \dots,$$
  
(4)  $\frac{x}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 3^n} + \dots,$ 

(5) 
$$\frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2^{2}}{5}x^{2} + \frac{2^{3}}{10}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{2^{n}}{n^{2} + 1}x^{n} + \dots;$$
  
(6)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1};$ 

(7) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2},$$
(8) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

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高等数学导教・导学・导考

解 (1) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$$
,收敛半径R = 1.

当x = 1时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$  发散,当x = -1时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n$  也发散. 放收敛区间为

(2) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{s+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} / \frac{1}{n^2} = 1, \text{ if } R = 1.$$

当x = 1时,1+ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,当x = -1时,1+ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 故收敛区间为[-1,1].

(3) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left| \frac{1}{2^t n!} \right| = 0, \text{ iff } R = +\infty.$$

所以收敛区间为( $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ ).

(4) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)3^{n+1}} \left/ \frac{1}{n3^n} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{th } R = 3.$$

当x = 3时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n^3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散, 当x = -3时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$  收敛.

故收敛区间是[-3,3).

(5) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2 + 1} / \frac{2^n}{n^2 + 1} = 2, \text{th } R = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\exists x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bi }, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} \text{ th } \text{th } \text{th } x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ bi }, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + 1} \text{ th } \text{th } \text{th }.$$

故收敛区间为 $[-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}]$ .

(6) 此幂级数缺少偶次项,上述公式不能直接应用,故对其绝对值级数用

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+3} / \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right| = x^2$$

当 $x^2 < 1$  即 | x | < 1 时,级数绝对收敛;当 | x | > 1 时,级数发散. 而x = 1 时,  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{2n+1}$  收敛,x = -1 时,  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{2n+1}$  也收敛,故收敛区间为

(7) 同(6) 也为缺项的幂级数,可用上述方法,也可用如下代换法求解;

 $\Leftrightarrow y = x^2$ ,则原级数为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} y^{n-1}$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} \Big/ \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2},$  所以-2 < y < 2, 则  $0 \leqslant x^{\frac{1}{2}} < 2$ . 故 $-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$ .

当 $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ 时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2}$  发散. 故原级数的收敛区同为 $(-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$ .

(8)  $\diamondsuit$  y = x - 5, 原級數成为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ , B  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} / \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 1$ , 故R = 1.

当y=1,即x-5=1,x=6时,  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发散.

当 y =--1,即 x-5=-1,x=4时, 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{\sqrt{n}}$$
收敛.

故原级数的收敛区间是[4,6).

2. 利用逐项求导或逐项积分,求下列级数的和函数,

(1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$$
; (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}$ ;

(3) 
$$x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \dots$$

解 (1) 在(-1,1) 内,设 
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{-1}$$
,则
$$\int_{0}^{x} S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{x} nx^{-1} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n} = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

(2) 
$$\triangle (-1,1) \bowtie , \lozenge S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{(n+1)}}{4^n + 1}, \bowtie$$
  

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{x^{(n+1)}}{4^n + 1})' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^i = \frac{x^i}{1 - x^i}$$

$$S(x) = S(0) + \int_0^t S'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{x^4}{1 - x^4} dx =$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1 + x}{1 - x} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

 $x \in R$ 

(3) 在(-1,1) 内,设 
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$$
,则 
$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2n-1}}{2n-1}\right) / = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$
 而  $S(0) = 0$ ,故 原式 =  $\int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1-x} dx = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$   $(|x| < 1)$  习题  $11-4$ 

(1)  $shx = \frac{e^{-} - e^{-}}{2}$ ,

(4)  $\sin^2 x_i$ 

(2)  $\ln(a+x)$  (a>0),

2. 将下列函数展开成 x 的幂级数,并求展开式成立的区间,

1. 求函数  $f(x) = \cos x$  的泰勒级数,并验证它在整个数轴上收敛于这 解 任意  $x_0 \in R$ ,  $f^{(n)}(x_0) \models \cos(x_0 + \frac{n\pi}{2})$   $(\eta \notin N)$  所以  $\cos x$  的泰勒级数为  $\cos x_0 + \cos(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})(x - \frac{n\pi}{2}) + \cos(x_0 + \frac{n\pi}{2})(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{\cos(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{\cos(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{\pi}{2}}{(n+1)!}$  而  $|R_n(x)| = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0) + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi) \\ (n+1)! \\ (n+1)! \\ (n+1)! \\ \frac{|x - x_0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \# \mathcal{E}$  对  $\forall x \in R$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x - x_0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \# \mathcal{E}$   $\lim_{n=\infty} \left| \frac{|x - x_0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |\frac{|x - x_0|^n}{n!} | = 0 < 1 \right|$ 

(5)  $(1+x)\ln(1+x)$ ; (6)  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ . **#**  $\sinh x = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ 1 - (-1)^n \right] \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$ (2)  $\ln(a+x) = \ln[a \cdot (1+\frac{x}{a})] = \ln a + \ln(1+\frac{x}{a}) = \frac{x^n}{a}$ 

(2)  $\ln(a+x) = \ln[a \cdot (1+\frac{x}{a})] = \ln a + \ln(1+\frac{x}{a}) = \ln a + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)a^{n+1}}$   $(-1 < \frac{x}{a} \le 1 \quad \text{Iff} \quad -a < x \le a$ (3)  $a^x = e^{\pi \ln a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln a)^n}{n!} x^n \quad (-\infty < x < \infty)$ 

(4) 
$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n} x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad (x \in R)$$

(5)  $(1+x)\ln(1+x) = \ln(1+x) + x\ln(1+x) =$   $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} =$   $x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n} =$   $x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}]x^{n+1} =$   $x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(n+1)}x^{n+1} - (-1 < x \le 1)$ 

故级数收敛,由级数收敛的必要条件知 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|x-x_0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ 故由夹逼准则知 $\lim_{n\to\infty} |R_n(x)| = 0$ ,从而 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0$ . 所以

 $\cos x = \cos x_0 + \cos(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})(x - x_0) +$ 

 $\frac{\cos(x_0+n)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2+\cdots+\frac{\cos(x_0+\frac{n\pi}{2})}{n!}(x-x_0)^n+\cdots$ 

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(6) 
$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = x(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (m=-\frac{1}{2})$$
$$x[1-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!}x^4 + \cdots$$
$$\frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})\cdots(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1)}{n!}x^2 + \cdots] =$$
$$x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}x^{2n+1} =$$
$$x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2(2n)!)}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+1} (-1 < x < 1)$$

3. 将下列函数展开成(x-1)的幂级数,并求展开式成立的区间,

(1)  $\sqrt{x^3}$ ; (2)  $\lg x$ .

(1) 
$$\sqrt{x^5} = [1 + (x - 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}} = (m = \frac{3}{2})$$

$$1 + \frac{3}{2}(x - 1) + \frac{\frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2} - 1)}{2!} (x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2} - 1) \dots (\frac{3}{2} - n + 1)(x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3(-1)^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n - 1)}{2^{n+2}(n+2)!}.$$

$$(x - 1)^{n+2} = (x - 1) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3 \cdot (2n)!}{2^{n+2}n!(n+2)!} (x - 1)^{n+2}$$

$$(-1 \leqslant x - 1 \leqslant 1 \text{ ftp } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2)$$

(2)  $\lg x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \ln [1 + (x - 1)] = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x - 1)^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x - 1)^n}{n} \quad (-1 < x - 1 \le 1 \text{ Iff } 0 < x \le 2)$ 

4. 将函数  $f(x) = \cos x$  展开成 $(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$  的幂级数.

$$\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3})\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})\sin\frac{\pi}{3} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!}(x + \frac{\pi}{3})^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}(x + \frac{\pi}{3})^{2n+1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{(x + \frac{\pi}{3})^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \sqrt{3} \frac{(x + \frac{\pi}{3})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right] \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

5. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  展开成(x-3) 的幂级数.

$$\mathbf{R} \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3+x-3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-3}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-3}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{3}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3^n} (x-3)^n = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n =$$

6. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$  展开成(x + 4) 的幂级数.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\hat{R}} \quad f(x) &= \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \\
&= \frac{1}{3+(x+4)} - \frac{1}{-2+(x+4)} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x+4}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x+4}{3}} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x+4}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x+4}{3} \right)^n = \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) (x+4)^n
\end{aligned}$$

#### 题 11 - 5

1. 利用函数的幂级数展开式求下列各数的近似值:

- (1) ln3(误差不超过 0.000 1);
- (2) √e(误差不超过 0.001);
- (4) cos2°(误差不超过 0.000 1)

$$2(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{2n-1}} + \dots)$$

$$|r_n| = 2\left[\frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} + \frac{1}{(2n+3)2^{2n+3}} + \dots\right] =$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} \left[1 + \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots\right] <$$

$$\frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n}}(1+\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{2^4}+\cdots) = \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n}}\cdot\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3(2n+1)2^{2n-2}}$$

试算 
$$|r_{5}| < \frac{1}{3 \times 13 \times 2^{10}} \approx 0.000025$$
 故取  $n = 6$ ,  $|r_{n}| < 10^{-4}$ . 从而  $\ln 3 \approx 2(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^{3}} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^{5}} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^{7}} + \frac{1}{9 \cdot 2^{5}} + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 2^{11}}) = 1.09858 \approx 1.0986$ 

 $\frac{1}{(n+1)!2^{n+1}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots \right] =$  $(n+1)!2^{n+1}$   $\left[1+\frac{1}{n+2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)}\cdot\frac{1}{2^2}+\cdots\right]$  $(n+1)!2^{m+1} + (n+2)!2^{m+2} + \cdots =$  $(n+1)!3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$ 

取 n = 4,有  $r_1 < \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5!2^3} \approx 0.0003 < 10^{-3}$ .  $\sqrt{e} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!2^2} + \frac{1}{3!2^3} + \frac{1}{4!2^4} \approx 1.648$ 

(3)  $\sqrt[3]{522} = \sqrt[3]{2^9 + 10} = 2\left(1 + \frac{10}{2^9}\right)^{\frac{1}{9}} =$ 

3) 
$$\sqrt[3]{522} = \sqrt[3]{2^{9} + 10} = 2\left(1 + \frac{10}{2^{9}}\right)^{\frac{1}{9}} =$$

$$2\left[1 + \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{10}{2^{9}} + \frac{\frac{1}{9}(\frac{1}{9} - 1)}{2!}(\frac{10}{2^{9}})^{2} + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{9} \times (\frac{1}{9} - 1) \cdots (\frac{1}{9} - n + 1)}{n!}(\frac{10}{2^{9}})^{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{9} \times (\frac{1}{9} - 1) \cdots (\frac{1}{9} - n + 1)}{n!}\right]$$

交错级数  $|r_*| < u_{++1} \cdot \overline{m} \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{17}{9} \cdot \frac{10^3}{2^{27}} = 0.000000023$ 

枝 | た | < 0,000 001. 所以

 $\sqrt[3]{522} \approx 2(1+0.002170-0.000019) \approx 2.00432$ 

 $1 - \frac{1}{2!} (\frac{\pi}{90})^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (\frac{\pi}{90})^4 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n!)} (\frac{\pi}{90})^n + \dots$ 

因 $\frac{1}{4!}(\frac{\pi}{90})^{4} \approx 6.186 \times 10^{-8}$ ,所以 $|r_{2}| < 10^{-7}$ . 故  $\cos 2^{\circ} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2!} (\frac{\pi}{90})^2 \approx 0.999 \text{ 4}$ 

- 2. 利用被积函数的幂级数展开式求下列定积分的近似值;
- (1) ]。 1+x<sup>1</sup>dx(误差不超过 0.000 1);
- (2)  $\int_{1}^{0.5} \frac{\operatorname{arctan} x}{x} dx$ (误差不超过 0.001)

(1) 
$$\int_0^{b_s} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \int_0^{a_s} (1-x^4+x^9-\dots+(-1)^n x^{4n} + \dots) dx =$$

$$(x-\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} + \dots) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{7}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} (\frac{1}{2})^5 + \frac{1}{9} (\frac{1}{2})^9 - \frac{1}{13} (\frac{1}{2})^{13} + \dots$$

因  $| r_n | < u_{n+1}, \log \frac{1}{13} \times (\frac{1}{2})^{13} \approx 0.000009.$  所以

$$\int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{1 + x^4} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} - 0.006 \ 25 + 0.000 \ 28 \approx 0.494 \ 03$$

(2) 
$$\mathbb{H}(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1-x^2+x^4-x^6+\dots$$

$$\int_0^{3.5} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx = \int_0^{3.5} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^4}{5} - \dots + (-1)^2 \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} + \dots \right] dx =$$

$$\left( x - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^5}{25} - \frac{x^7}{49} + \dots \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} - \frac{1}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{20} + \dots$$

由于 $rac{1}{49} imesrac{1}{57}pprox 0.000$  2,所以对以上交错级数只取前三项.

$$\int_{0}^{0.5} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx \approx 0.5 - 0.0139 + 0.0013 \approx 0.487$$

3. 将函数 e<sup>r</sup>cosz 展开成 z 的幂级数.

解法 1 利用两个级数的柯西乘法展开;

$$e^{x}\cos x = (1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2!}+\frac{x^{3}}{3!}+\cdots)(1-\frac{x^{2}}{2!}+\frac{x^{4}}{4!}-\frac{x^{6}}{6!}+\cdots) = 1+x+(\frac{1}{3!}-\frac{1}{2!})x^{3}+(\frac{2}{4!}-\frac{1}{2!2!})x^{4}+\cdots$$

解法2 利用欧拉公式展开。

$$e^{r}(\cos x + i\sin x) = e^{(1+i)x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [(1+i)x]^{n} =$$

第十一章 无穷级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^n (\sqrt{2})^n =$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} 2^{\frac{n}{4}} \left( \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$f(x) = e^{x}\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n}\cos\frac{n\pi}{4}x^{n}}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

死以

1. 下列周期函数 ƒ(x) 的周期为 2π,试将 ƒ(x) 展开成傅里叶级数,如果 f(x)在[ $-\pi,\pi$ )上的表达式为;

(1) 
$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 1$$
  $(-\pi \leqslant x < \pi)_{\sharp}$ 

(2) 
$$f(x) = e^{tx}$$
  $(-\pi \leqslant x < \pi)_{\mathfrak{z}}$ 

(3) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx & -\pi \leqslant x < 0 \\ ax & 0 \leqslant x < \pi \end{cases}$$
 (a,b为常数,且a>b>0).

$$R (1) \ a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (x^3 + x) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 2(\pi^2 + 1);$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \Big\{ \Big[ (3x^2 + 1) \sin nx \Big] \Big|_{\pi}^{\pi} - 6 \Big[ \frac{\pi}{x} \sin nx dx \Big] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \Big\{ \Big[ (3x^2 + 1) \sin nx \Big] \Big|_{\pi}^{\pi} - 6 \Big[ \frac{\pi}{x} \sin nx dx \Big] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \Big\{ \Big[ (3x^2 + 1) \sin nx \Big] \Big|_{\pi}^{\pi} - 6 \Big[ \frac{\pi}{x} \sin nx dx \Big] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big] \Big] \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \Big[ \frac{\pi}{$$

$$\frac{2}{n\pi} \left\{ \left[ \left( 3x^2 + 1 \right) \operatorname{sinn} x \right] \right|_0^r - 6 \int_0^r \operatorname{sinn} x \, dx \right\} =$$

$$\frac{12}{n^2 \pi} \left[ \left( \operatorname{xcos} nx \right) \right|_0^r - \int_0^r \operatorname{cos} nx \, dx \right] = (-1)^r \frac{12}{n^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) \sin nx \, dx = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ e^{2x} \cos n\pi \Big|_{x}^{x} + n \int_{x}^{\pi} e^{2x} \sin n\pi dx \right] =$$

 $(2) \cdot f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x} & -\pi \leqslant x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi \end{cases}$ 

对 f(x) 进行周期延拓.

移项得 
$$a_n = \frac{2(-1)^n (e^{2n} - e^{-2n})}{n^2 + 4} + \frac{n}{4\pi} \left[ (e^{2x} \sin nx) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{2x} \cos nx \, dx \right]$$
移项得 
$$a_n = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2 + 4} \frac{(e^{2n} - e^{-2n})}{\pi} \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$$
同理 
$$b_n = \frac{n(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2 + 4} \frac{(e^{2x} - e^{-2n})}{\pi} \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$$
又 
$$f(x) = e^{2x} \text{ 在}[-\pi, \pi) \bot$$
 连续,
$$f(-\pi + 0) = e^{-2n}, f(\pi - 0) = e^{2n}, ff[U]$$

在间断点处,级数收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$ (e<sup>2</sup>\* + e<sup>-2</sup>\*).

 $f(x) = \frac{e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi}}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + 4} (2\cos nx - n\sin nx) \right]$ 

 $(x \neq (2n+1)\pi, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 

(3) 
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} bx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} ax dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} (a - b)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} bx \cos nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} ax \cos nx dx \right) = \frac{6}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x}{n} \sin nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{a}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x}{n} \sin x + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \right]_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{b - a}{n^2 \pi} \left[ 1 - (-1)^n \right] \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} bx \sin nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} ax \sin nx dx \right) = \frac{6}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx \right]_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{x}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac$$

又 f(x) 在 $[-\pi,\pi)$  上连续,  $f(-\pi+0) = -b\pi$ ,  $f(\pi-0) = a\pi$ , 所以  $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}(a-b) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{[1-(-1)^n](b-a)}{n^2\pi} \cos nx + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{a+b}{n} \sin nx \right\}$  $(-1)^{+1} \frac{a+b}{n} \quad (n=1, 2, ...)$  $\frac{6}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{x}{n} \cos nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{a}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{x}{n} \cos nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right]_0^\pi =$ 

在间断点处,级数收敛于 $\frac{\pi}{2}(a-b)$ .

 $(x \neq (2n+1)\pi, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, ...)$ 

2. 将下列函数 f(x) 展开成傅里叶级数;

 $f(x) = \frac{1+\pi - e^{-x}}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1 - (-1)^n e^{-x}}{1 + n^2} \cos n\pi + \frac{1}{\pi} \right\}$ 

 $\left[\frac{(-1)^{n}ne^{-x}-n}{1+n^{2}}+\frac{1}{n}(1-(-1)^{n})\right]\sin nx \ \, x\in(-\pi,\pi)$ 

(1)  $f(x) = 2\sin\frac{x}{3} \quad (-\pi \leqslant x \leqslant \pi);$ 

(1) f(x) 为奇函数,从而 a, = 0 (n = 0,1,2,3,...),  $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2\sin\frac{x}{3} \sin nx \, dx =$  $\frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(n - \frac{1}{3})\pi}{n - \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{3} + n)\pi}{n + \frac{1}{3}} \right] =$  $(-1)^{r+1} \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{n}{9n^2 - 1} \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$  $\frac{6}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-\cos n\pi \cdot \sqrt{3}}{3n-1} - \frac{\cos n\pi \cdot \sqrt{3}}{3n+1} \right] =$  $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \cos(\frac{1}{3} - n)x - \cos(\frac{1}{3} + n)x \right] dx =$ 

f(x) 满足收敛定理条件,所以

$$2\sin\frac{x}{3} = \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n\sin n\pi}{9n^2 - 1} \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$$
  
在  $x = \pm \pi$  处,级数收敛于 0.

(2) 
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 e^{\pi} dx + \int_0^{\pi} dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - e^{-\pi}) + 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 e^{\pi} \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \left[ \frac{e^{\pi}}{1 + n^2} (n \sin nx + \cos nx) \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right\}_0^{\pi} = \frac{1 - (-1)^n e^{-\pi}}{\pi (1 + n^2)} \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-n + (-1)^n n e^{-\pi}}{1 + n^2} + \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right] \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$$

$$f(x)$$
 满足收敛定理条件,所以

3. 设周期函数 f(x) 的周期为  $2\pi$ ,证明 f(x) 的傅里叶系数为

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sinnxd} x \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

由以 T 为周期的周期函数arphi(x) 的性质 $\int_{a}^{a+T} arphi(x)\mathrm{d}x$  的值与a 无关,可 知若 p(x) 以 2n 为周期,则

$$\int_{-x}^{x} \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-x+x}^{x+x} \varphi(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2x} \varphi(x) dx$$

本题中的 f(x),  $\sin nx$ ,  $\cos nx$  均以  $2\pi$  为周期,从而 f(x),  $f(x)\cos nx$ ,  $f(x)\sin nx$  也以  $2\pi$  为周期,所以

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sinn} x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sinn} x \, dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

**以题 11-8** 

1. 将函数  $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$  (一 $\pi \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$ ) 展开成傅里叶级数.

因 f(x) 为偶函数,所以  $b_n = 0 \ (n = 12, \dots)$ ,

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \operatorname{cosn} x dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \cos(\frac{1}{2} + n)x + \cos(\frac{1}{2} - n)x \right] dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2} + n)x}{\frac{1}{2} + n} + \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2} - n)x}{\frac{1}{2} - n} \right]_{0}^{\pi} =$$

$$(-1)^{\pi} \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2n + 1} - \frac{1}{2n - 1} \right) =$$

$$(-1)^{*} \frac{2}{n} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n-1} \right) =$$

$$(-1)^{n+1} \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1}$$
  $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ 

n=0时, $a_0=rac{4}{\pi}$ ,又f(x)在 $[-\kappa,\pi]$ 上连续,所以

$$\cos\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos n\pi}{4n^2 - 1} \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

2. 设 f(x) 是周期为 2m的周期函数,它在[-m,n)上的表达式为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2}, & -\pi \leqslant x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

将 ƒ(x) 展开成傅里叶级数.

因 f(x) 为奇函数,所以 a, = 0 (n = 0,1,2,...)

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{n} (-1)^n$$

f(x) 满足收敛定理条件,所以

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

$$(x \neq (2n+1)\pi, \ n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$
教唆领于 0.

在间断点处,级数收敛于 0.

3. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{x-x}{2}$  (0  $\leq x \leq \pi$ ) 展开成正弦级数.

对 f(x) 进行奇延拓,则  $a_n = 0$   $(n = 0,1,2,\cdots)$ ,而

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^x \frac{\pi - x}{2} \sin nx \, dx =$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi - x}{2n} \cos nx - \frac{1}{2n^2} \sin nx \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

 $\frac{\pi - x}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \quad x \in (0, \pi]$ 

4. 将函数  $f(x) = 2x^2 (0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi)$  分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数.

(1) 先求正弦级数,为此对 f(x)进行奇延拓,则  $a_n = 0 (n = 0, 1, 1)$ 

(2) 再求余弦级数,为此对 f(x) 进行偶延拓,则  $b_n = 0$  (n = 1, 2, ...),而  $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi 2x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2$ 

 $= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x :$ 

$$\frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx \right) \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{n} d\cos nx dx dx$$

$$(-1)^{\pi} \frac{8}{n^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

 $2x^{3} = \frac{2}{3}\pi^{2} + 8\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n^{2}} \cos nx \quad x \in [0,\pi]$ 

权

5. 没周期函数 f(x) 的周期为 2x,证明

(1) 如果  $f(x-\pi) = -f(x)$ , 则 f(x) 的傅里叶系数  $a_0 = 0, a_2 = 0$ ,

(2) 如果  $f(x-\pi) = f(x),$ 则 f(x) 的傅里叶系数  $a_{2+1} = 0, b_{2+1} = 0$ 

(2) 若  $f(x-\pi) = f(x)$ , 令  $u = x - \pi$ , 则  $\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2kx \, dx - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u) \cos 2ku \, du \right] = 0$  $\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2kx \, dx - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u) \cos (2ku + 2k\pi) \, du \right] =$  $\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \cos 2kx \, dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x - \pi) \cos 2kx \, dx \right] \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} u = x - \pi$ 

$$a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \cos(2k+1)x dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x-\pi) \cos(2k+1)x dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \cos(2k+1)x dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(2k+1)x dx + \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \cos[(2k+1)\pi + (2k+1)u] du \right\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} \left[ f(x) \cos(2k+1)x - f(x) \cos(2k+1)x \right] dx = 0$$

$$b_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \sin(2k+1)x dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x-\pi) \sin(2k+1)x dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \sin(2k+1)x dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin[(2k+1)x dx + (2k+1)u] du \right\} = 0$$

1. 将下列各周期函数展开成傅里叶级数(下面给出函数在一个周期内的表

(1) 
$$f(x) = 1 - x^{2}$$
  $\left(-\frac{1}{2} \leqslant x < \frac{1}{2}\right)$   
(2)  $f(x) =\begin{cases} x & -1 \leqslant x < 0\\ 1 & 0 \leqslant x < \frac{1}{2}\\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} \leqslant x < 1\\ 1 & 0 \leqslant x < 3 \end{cases}$   
(3)  $f(x) =\begin{cases} 2x + 1 & -3 \leqslant x < 0\\ 1 & 0 \leqslant x < 3 \end{cases}$ 

(1) 
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - x^2) dx = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - x^2) dx = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$a_n = 4 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - x^2) \cos 2n\pi x dx =$$

$$4\left[\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2n\pi}\sin^2 2n\pi x\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{4n^2\pi^2}\Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \operatorname{dcos}_{2n\pi x}\right] = \\ -\frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}\left[\left(x \operatorname{cos}_{2n\pi x}\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2n\pi}\sin^2 2n\pi x\Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] = \\ (-1)^{n+1}\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \left(n = 1, 2, ...\right)$$

由于 f(x) 为偶函数,所以  $b_n = 0(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ ,又 f(x) 满足收敛条件,所以

$$f(x) = \frac{11}{12} + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \cos 2n\pi x \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

(2) 
$$a_0 = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{2} x dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (-1) dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^{0} x \cosh nx dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cosh nx dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \cosh nx dx = \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] + \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$b_n = \int_{-1}^{0} x \sin n\pi x dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin n\pi x dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sin n\pi x dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

 $\frac{1}{n\pi}(1-2\cos\frac{n\pi}{2})\sin n\pi x$   $(x \neq 2k, 2k + \frac{1}{2}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ 

在间断点 x = 2k 处,级数收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;在  $x = 2k + \frac{1}{2}$  处,级数收敛于 0.

(3) 
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) dx + \int_0^3 dx \right] = -1$$
  
 $a_n = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx = -1$ 

$$\frac{1}{n\pi} \left[ (2x+1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{-3}^{\circ} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right]_{0}^{3} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^{0} (2x+1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{3} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx = \frac{6}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$(n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

2. 将下列函数分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数; 在间断点处,级数收敛于一2.

 $(x \neq 3(2k+1), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ 

(1) 
$$f(x) =\begin{cases} x, & 0 \leqslant x < \frac{l}{2} \\ l - x, & \frac{l}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant l \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$f(x) = x^2 (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2)$$
.

解 (1) 先求正弦级数,为此对 f(x)进行奇延拓,则

$$a_n = 0(n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{l} (l - x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right] = \frac{4l}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} (n = 1, 2, \cdots),$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4l}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant l)$$

再求余弦级数,为此对 f(x)进行偶延拓,则  $b_n = 0 \ (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ ,  $a_0 = \frac{2}{l} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{l}} x dx + \int_{\frac{1}{l}}^{l} (l - x) dx \right] = \frac{l}{2}$ 

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{l} (l-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right] =$$

$$\frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2} \left[ 2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - (-1)^* \right] \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$$

第十一章 无穷级数

解 (1) 因 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{d_n}{1}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}=1,$  而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$  发散,由比较审敛法的极限形

故 
$$f(x) = \frac{l}{4} + \frac{2l}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left[ 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - (-1)^n \right] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (x \in [0, l])$$
(2) 先求正弦级数,为此对  $f(x)$ 进行奇延拓,则 $a_n = 0(n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$ ,而

 $b_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 x^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{8}{n\pi} + \frac{16}{n^3 \pi^3 [(-1)^n - 1]} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 

 $\dot{\mathfrak{B}} \quad f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} + \frac{2}{n^3 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1] \right\} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \quad (x \in [0, 2))$ 

再求余弦级数,为此对 f(x) 进行偶延拓,则  $b_n = 0$ , $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ ,而

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$a_n = \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{(-1)^n 16}{n^2 \pi^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \quad (x \in [0, 2])$$

一十國內亞

(1) 对级数  $\sum_{u_*, \lim_{n\to\infty} u_*} = 0$  是它收敛的必要条件,不是它收敛的充分

(2) 部分和数列(S<sub>4</sub>)有界是正项级数 2. "收敛的<u>充分必要条件</u>

(3) 若级数∑u, 绝对改数, 则级数∑u, 必定改数, 若级数∑u, 条件改 i=1

敛,则级数 ∑ | u, | 必定**发散**.

2. 判别下列级数的收敛性:

(1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}};$$
 (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{2n^2};$ 

(3) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3}}{2^n}$$
;

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2^n}; \qquad (4) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^{10} n};$$

(5)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n^s}$  (a > 0, S > 0).

共省 🚉 👬 发散. 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{2n^2}$  发散. (2)  $\boxtimes u_n = \frac{(n!)^2}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{n!}{n})^2 = \frac{1}{2} [(n-1)!]^2 \neq 0 \quad (n \to \infty)$ 

 $0<\frac{n\cos^2\frac{n\pi}{3}}{2^n}\leqslant \frac{n}{2^n}$ 

由比值法知 🖺 💤 收敛, 所以 🖺 ———————— 收敛.

(4)  $u_n = \frac{1}{\ln^{10} n}$ ,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_n}{1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\ln^{10} n}$ 

利用洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln^{10} x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{10\ln^9 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{10\ln^9 x} = \dots =$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{10!} = +\infty$$

因 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n}$  发散,故级数 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\ln^{10}n}$  发散.

(5) (i).当0<a<1时,0<a;≪a;.

因 $\sum a^n$  收敛,所以 $\sum \frac{a^n}{n^n}$  收敛.

(ii) 当 a > 1 时,对 ∀ S > 0, ∃ 正整数 N,使 N ≥ S.

$$\frac{a_s}{a_s} \geqslant \frac{a_s}{a_s}$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a^n}{n^N}=\lim_{r\to+\infty}\frac{a^r}{x^N}=\lim_{r\to+\infty}\frac{a^r\ln a}{Nx^{N-1}}=\lim_{r\to+\infty}\frac{a^r(\ln a)^2}{N(N-1)x^{N-2}}=$  $\cdots = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{a^x(\ln a)^N}{N!} = +\infty$ 

쾌

故》"以故",从而》",故散

- (iii) 当 a = 1 时,原级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^5}$ ,当 S > 1 时收敛,当  $S \leqslant 1$  时发散.
- 3. 设正项级数  $\sum_{n} u_n$  和  $\sum_{n} v_n$  都收敛,证明级数  $\sum_{n} (u_n + v_n)^2$  也收敛.
- 语 因为 💆 u, 与 💆 v, 均收敛,所以 💆 (u, + v,) 均收敛,从而 lim(u, + 而 $(u_n + v_n)^2 \leqslant (u_n + v_n)$ ,由正项级数比较审敛法,所以  $\sum_{n=N} (u_n + v_n)^2$  收敛,故 "-," "-," "-," "-," "-," "-," "-," (1.) "," | 1.) " (1.)
- 4. 设级数  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i}$  收敛,且  $\lim_{i\to\infty} \frac{u_{i}}{u_{i}} = 1$ ,问级数  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i}$  是否也收敛? 试说明
- 不一定,如 4. > 0,4, > 0,则回答是肯定的,对一般项级数则不一定.

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

显然 ∑ 2, 发散,但却有

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

$$\frac{v_n}{(-1)^n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + 1 \quad (n \to \infty)$$

- 5. 讨论下列级数的绝对收敛性与条件收敛性:
- (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n+1}}{\pi^{n+1}}$ (1)  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i} \frac{1}{n^{i}} i$ 
  - (4)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(n+1)!}{n!!!}$ (3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$ ,
- (1) (i) 当 p > 1 时, 因 \( \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \) \( \phi \) \( \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \) \( \phi \) \( \phi \) \( \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \) \( \phi \) \

#### 第十一章 无穷级数

(ii) 当 $0 时,由莱布尼兹定理知<math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  发散,

所以 ∑(-1), 1, 条件收敛.

(iii) 当 p ≤ 0 时,由于 1/1 → 0 (n → ∞),故原级数发散.

(2) 
$$\boxtimes$$
  $\left| \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n+1}}{(-1)^{n+1}} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n+1}}{\pi^{n+1}} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{\pi^{n+1}} \quad (0 < \frac{1}{n} < 1)$ 

 $\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{n}{n!}\left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)^{n+1}$ 收敛,故原级数绝对收敛.

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

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \frac{n+1}{n} \ \text{的 简 n 项 部 分 和 S}_n = \ln(n+1) \longrightarrow + \infty,$ 

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n} \right| \pm k.$ 

当x>0时,f(x)单调递减,故有

$$\ln\frac{(n+1)+1}{n+1} < \ln\frac{n+1}{n}$$

×

由莱布尼兹判别法知 $\sum_{n}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$ 收敛,且为条件收敛.

(4)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+2)!}{(n+1)^{n+2}} \frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+2}{n+1} \cdot (\frac{n}{n+1})^n = \frac{1}{e} < 1$ 

所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!}$  收敛,故原级数绝对收敛.

(1)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{3^k} (1+\frac{1}{k})^{k^2}$ ;

(2)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{17}} \cdot \cdots \cdot (2^{n})^{\frac{1}{3^{n}}} \right],$ 

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{3^{i}} (1 + \frac{1}{k})^{i^{i}}$  看做是 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{3^{i}} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{i^{i}}$  的前 n 项部分和  $S_{i}$  , 若能

证明  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n^2}$  收敛,则可知  $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$  存在,从而  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = 0$ . 设  $x_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ ,则数列 $\{x_n\}$  单调增加并且有界,同时有 $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e_1$ 

于是  $\frac{1}{3^n}(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n^2} < \frac{1}{3^n}e^n = (\frac{e}{3})^n$ 

因  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{e}{3})^n$  收敛,从而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n^2}$  收敛. 所以

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{3^k}(1+\frac{1}{k})^{k^2}=0$$

(2) 
$$\left[2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 4^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \dots \times (2^n)^{\frac{1}{3^n}}\right] = \prod_{i=1}^n (2^i)^{\frac{1}{3^i}} = \prod_{i=1}^n 2^{\frac{1}{3^n}} = \sum_{i=1}^{\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{3^n}} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n = \frac{x}{3-x} \quad (\mid x \mid < 3)$$

从而  $\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{3^n} = \left(\frac{x}{3-x}\right)' = \frac{3}{(3-x)^2}$  (|x|<3)

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} = \frac{3}{(3-1)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$ 

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \times 8^{\frac{1}{27}} \times \cdots \times (2^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right] = 2^{\frac{1}{n-n}} = 2^{\frac{1}{n}} = 2^{\frac{1}{n}}$   $\Rightarrow \nabla 5 ||\mathbf{x}|| ||\mathbf{x}|$ 

7. 求下列幂级数的收敛区间。  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + 5^n}{n} x^n,$  (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n x^n,$ 

"; (4) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} x^{2n}$$

(3) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x+1)^n;$$

(1) 
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n+1} + 5^{n+1}}{3^n + 5^n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = 5$$

$$BR = \frac{1}{5}$$

当 
$$x = \frac{1}{5}$$
 时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + 5^n}{n} (\frac{1}{5})^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} (\frac{3}{5})^n + \frac{1}{n} \right]$  发散.  
当  $x = -\frac{1}{5}$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + 5^n}{n} (-\frac{1}{5})^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{1}{n} (\frac{3}{5})^n + \frac{1}{n} \right]$  收敛.

故所求收敛区间为 $[-\frac{1}{5},\frac{1}{5})$ .

(2) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n^2} x^n} | = e | x |$$

当  $e \mid x \mid < 1$ .即  $\mid x \mid < \frac{1}{e}$  时,原级数绝对收敛

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n^2} x^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ (1+\frac{1}{n})^n x \right]^n \neq 0$$

 $(\boxtimes \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n x = ex, \overline{n} \mid ex \mid \ge 1)$ 

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n^2} x^n$  发散.则所求的收敛区间为 $(-\frac{1}{e},\frac{1}{e})$ .

(3) 令 y=x+1,则原级数为  $\sum_{v_i}v_i^*$ ,而  $\sum_{v_i}v_i^*$  的收敛半径为 1. 收敛区域间为-1 < y < 1,故原级数的收敛区间为(-2,0).

(4) 因 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} x^{t(n+1)} / \frac{n}{2^n} x^{2n} \right| = \frac{1}{2} x^*,$ 所以当 $|x| < \sqrt{2}$ 时,级数收敛;

而当 | x | > √2 时,级数发散.

当 
$$x = \sqrt{2}$$
 时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} (\sqrt{2})^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$  发散.

当 $x=-\sqrt{2}$ 时,  $\sum_{n}$  也发散. 故所求收敛区间为 $(-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$ .

8. 求下列幂级数的和函数,

(1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2(n-1)};$$

(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^n$ ;

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1},$$

(1) 
$$\dot{\mathbf{E}}(-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2}) \, \dot{\mathbf{P}}, 
\dot{\mathbf{W}} \, S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2(x-1)}$$

(4)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)}$ .  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{1(n-1)}$   $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{2^n} \frac{x^2}{2^n} x^{1(n-1)}$ 

 $\int_{0}^{t} S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}} x^{2n-1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)^{n} = \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}}$ 

浬

$$S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2-x^2}\right)' = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2}$$
  $x \in (-\sqrt{2})$ 

$$S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2-x^2}\right)' = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2} \qquad x \in (-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$$
(2) 在(-1,1) 内,设  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n-1} x^{2^{n-1}},$ 則  $S(0) = 0$ ,

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{3(n-1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-x^2)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x$$

アジ

又因 S(1) 及 S(-1) 均有意义,且 S(1) = 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
, S(-1) =  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} = \arctan x \quad (x \in [-1,1])$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} = \arctan x \quad (x \in [-1,1])$$
(3) 因 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^n$$
 的收敛区间为(0,2) 故在(0,2) 内设

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^n = (x-1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^{n-1}$$

$$\forall x \in (0,2), \mathbb{M}$$

$$\int_{1}^{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^{n-1} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x-1)^{n} = \frac{x-1}{2-x}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{x-1}{2-x}\right)^{r} = \frac{1}{(2-x)^{2}}$$

$$S(x) = \frac{x-1}{(2-x)^2} \quad x \in (0,2)$$

于是

(4) 在(-1,1) 内设 
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)}$$
,则

$$xS(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$$
$$[xS(x)]' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n}$$
$$[xS(x)]'' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$[xS(x)]' = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x)$$

文用

$$xS(x) = \int_0^t [-\ln(1-x)\mathrm{d}x] = x + (1-x)\ln(1-x)$$

第十一章 无穷级数

$$xS(x) = \int_0 \left[ -\ln(1-x) dx \right] = x + (1-x) \ln(1-x)$$
  $x \in (-1,1)$  所以当  $x \neq 0$  时, $S(x) = 1 + \frac{1-x}{x} \ln(1-x)$ , $x \in (-1,1)$ ,且  $x \neq 0$ , 能社的 3.

从而所求和函数

和函数 
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1-x}{x} \ln(1-x), & x \in (-1,1) \text{ 且} x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
9. 求下列数项级数的和,
$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!}, \qquad (2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!}.$$
解

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n-1)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1+1}{(n-1)!} =$$

(1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n-1)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1+1}{(n-1)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1+1}{(n-1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

由 
$$c' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$$
,知  $e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ ,故所给级数的和为  $2e_n$ 
(2)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n+1+1}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ 

(2) 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n+1+1}{2(2n+1)!} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 + \sin 1)$$

10. 将下列函数展开成工的幂级数:

(1) 
$$\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$
, (2)  $\frac{1}{(2-x)^2}$ .

$$\begin{array}{ll} \Re & (1) \left[ \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \\ \\ 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \cdots \times (2n - 1)}{2n \cdot n!} x^{2n} = \\ \\ 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n - 1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n} & (x \in [-1, 1]) \end{array}$$

別化

$$\ln(x + \sqrt{x^{2} + 1}) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2}}} dx =$$

$$x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad (x \in [-1,1])$$

$$(2) \int_{1}^{x} \frac{1}{(2-x)^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2-x} - 1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{x}{2})^{n} - 1 =$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{2^{n+1}} - 1 \quad (x \in (-2,2))$$

野以

$$\frac{1}{(2-x)^2} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^{n+1}} - 1\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{ru^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} \quad (x \in (-2,2))$$
11. 没  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的周期函数,它在 $[-\pi,\pi)$  上的表达式为

 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [-\pi, 0] \\ e^x & x \in [0, \pi) \end{cases}$ 

将 f(x) 展开成傅里叶级数.

$$\Re \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^x dx = \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{n} e^x \sin nx + \frac{1}{n^2} e^x \cos nx \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos nx dx$$

移项整理

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n e^n - 1}{(n^2 + 1)\pi} \qquad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^n e^n \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( -\frac{1}{n} e^n \cos x + \frac{1}{n^2} e^n \sin x \right) \Big|_0^n - \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} \int_0^n e^n \sin x \, dx$$

移项整理得

$$b_n = \frac{n[1-(-1)^n e^x]}{(n^2+1)\pi}$$
  $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 

故

当 $x = k\pi$ 时,级数收敛于

$$\frac{1}{2}[f(x-0)+f(0+0)] = \frac{1}{2}$$

12. 祥函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant h \\ 0 & h < x \leqslant \pi \end{cases}$$

分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数.

(1) 对 f(x) 进行奇延拓,从而  $a_n = 0(n = 0, 1, 2, ...)$ 

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^\pi \sin nx \, dx + 0 \right] =$$

$$\frac{2}{n\pi} - \frac{2\cos nh}{n\pi} \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

故 
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos nh}{n} \sin nx \quad (x \in (0,h) \cup (h,\pi))$$

当x=h,x=0时,级数分别收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 及0,当 $x=\pi$ 时,级数收敛于0.

(2) 对 f(x)进行偶延拓,则 b, = 0(n = 1,2,...);

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^h dx = \frac{2}{\pi} h$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^h \cos nx \, dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nh \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$$

故 
$$f(x) = \frac{h}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nh}{n} \cos nx$$
  $(x \in [0, h) \cup (h, \pi])$   
当  $x = h$  时,级数收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### 一、重要内容提要

#### (一)一阶微分方程

1. 可分离变量方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x)g(y)$$

 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{g(y)} = \int f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + C$ 分离变量  $\frac{dy}{g(y)} = f(x)dx$ . 积分得通解

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} x} = \varphi(\frac{\lambda}{x})$$

 $\diamondsuit_u = \frac{\lambda}{x}$ ,则  $x \frac{du}{dx} + u = \varphi(u)$ .分离变量并积分得通解  $\left| \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\varphi(u) - u} \right|_{u = \frac{x}{x}} = \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} + C\right|$ 

3. 一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

 $y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[ \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right]$ 

4. 伯努利方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + P(x)y = Q(x)y \quad (\alpha \neq 0,1)$$

设 z = y , , 化为一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + (1 - a)P(x)z = (1 - a)Q(x)$$

5. 全微分方程

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

$$\int_{x_0}^{x} P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x, y) dy = C$$

### (二) 可降阶的高阶微分方程

1. 直接积分型

 $y^{(n)} = f(x)$ ,积分 n 改即可得通解.

2. 不显含ッ型

$$y'' = f(x, y') \xrightarrow{\text{tr} y' = p} \frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p)$$

3. 不显含ェ型

$$y'' = f(y, y') \xrightarrow{\partial \partial y'} \frac{\partial y' = \rho}{y'} p \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = f(y, p)$$

## (三)二阶线性微分方程通解结构

1. 齐次方程

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

(\*)

$$Y = C_{1N}(x) + C_{2N}(x)$$
 ( $y_1(x), y_2(x); (*)$  的线性无关特解)

2. 非齐次方程

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$
 (

通解为

$$y = Y + y^*$$
 (Y<sub>1</sub>(\*)的通解,y<sup>\*</sup>:(\*\*)的特解)

### 二、重点知识结构图

(可分离夾量方程、本次方程  
一阶微分方程
$$\{$$
 一阶线性方程、伯努利方程  
後  
(全機分方程  
(主接积分型: $y''=f(x,y')$   
方  
(本退舎  $y$  型: $y''=f(y,y')$   
在  
(本退舎  $x$  型: $y''=f(y,y')$   
程  
(二) 常系数线性方程  
(非齐次: $y''+py'+qy=0$ 

# 三、常考题型及考研典型题精解

例 12-1 求解下列微分方程:

(1) 
$$y' + \sin \frac{x+y}{2} = \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$
,

(2) 
$$x \ln x dy + (y - \ln x) dx = 0;$$
  
(3)  $x^2 y' + xy = y^2, y(1) = 1;$ 

(3) 
$$x^2y' + xy = y^2, y(1) = 1;$$

(4) 
$$(3x^2 + 2xe^{-y})dx + (3y^2 - x^2e^{-y})dy = 0;$$

(5) 
$$y' = \frac{y^2}{y^2 + 2xy - x}$$
.

(1) 利用两角和、两角差公式,原方程化为

則用两角和、两角差公式,原方程化
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2\sin\frac{y}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}$$

分离变量— $\frac{dy}{}$  =  $-\cos\frac{x}{2}$ dx,积分得

$$\ln |\tan \frac{y}{4}| = C - 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \quad (y \neq 2n\pi)$$

易知  $y = 2n\pi(n = 0, \pm 1, \cdots)$  也是原方程的解

(2) 将方程标准化 $\cdot y' + \frac{1}{x \ln x} y = \frac{1}{x}$ ,属一阶线性方程、通解为

 $y = e^{-\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-T}^{T} dx \frac{dx}{dx} + C \right] = \frac{1}{\ln x} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln^{2} x + C \right]}$ 

(3) 解法  $1 y' = (\frac{y}{x})^2 - \frac{y}{x}$ , 厲齐次方程

$$\phi_{u} = \frac{y}{x} \, \bar{q}_{u} + x \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = u^{2} - u.$$

分离变量并积分 
$$\int_{u^2-2u}^{du} = \int_{x}^{dx}, a$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[\ln(u-2) - \ln u] = \ln x + \frac{1}{2}\ln C$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[\ln(u-2) - \ln u] = \ln x + \frac{1}{2}\ln C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = Cx^2. \text{ if } x = 1 \text{ if } y = 1, u = 1, \text{ if } C = -1. \text{ if } u = 2$$

$$z = x(\int -\frac{dx}{x^3} + C) = \frac{1}{2x} + Cx$$

 $z' - \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ 

(4) 因 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2xe^{-y} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ ,属全微分方程:

$$\int_0^x P(x,0) dx + \int_0^y Q(x,y) dy = C$$

$$\int_0^x (3x^2 + 2x) dx + \int_0^y (3y^2 - x^2 e^{-y}) dy = C$$

 $x^3 + y^3 + x^2 e^{-y} = C$ 

 $\prod_{dy}^{dx} + \frac{1-2y}{y^2}x = 1$  (属一阶线性微分方程)

$$x = e^{-\left[\frac{1-2y}{y^2}dy\right]} \left[\int e^{\left[\frac{1-2y}{y^2}dy\right]} dy + C\right] = y^2 e^{\frac{1}{y}} \left(\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{y}} dy + C\right) = y^2 + Cy^2 e^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

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例 12-2 求解下列方程:

(1) 求方程 xy" = y'lny'的通解;

(2)  $x_{3y} = 2(y'^2 - y')$  的满足初始条件 y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2 的特解.

解 (1) (不显含y)  $\diamondsuit$ p=y', 则原方程化为xp'=plnp.

当 $p \neq 1$ 时,可改写为 $\frac{dp}{p \ln p} = \frac{dc}{x}$ ,积分得

 $\ln | \ln p | = \ln | x | + \ln | C_1 |$ 

即 $y' = p = e^{c_1 z}$ . 故原方程通解为 $y = \frac{1}{C} e^{c_1 z} + C_2$ .

当 p=1时,可得解 y=x+C,但它不是通解

(2) (不显含x)  $\Leftrightarrow p = y'$ ,则原方程可化为

当 $p \neq 0$ 时、 $y \frac{dp}{dy} = 2(p-1), \int \frac{dp}{p-1} = \int \frac{2dy}{y}, 解得p-1 = G_1 y^2$ .  $yp \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}y} = 2(p^2 - p)$ 

由 p = y' 及y'(0) = 2,y(0) = 1,可得 C; = 1,方程化为 y' = 1+y\*,通

解为 y =  $\tan(x+G_1)$ . 再由 y(0) = 1,48  $G_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . 故所求特解为

 $y = \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ 

注: (2) 中方程  $yp \frac{dp}{dy} = 2(p^2 - p)$  还有两个特解, 即 p = 0 与 p = 1, 但

都不满足初始条件 y'(0) = p(0) = 2.

解法1 周二阶常系数非齐次线性方程。

 $r^2 + r = 0$ ,  $r_1 = 0$ ,  $r_2 = -1$ 

设非齐次方程的特解为  $y^*=x(ax^2+bx+c)$ ,代人原方程解得 对应齐次方程的通解为 Y = C<sub>1</sub> + C<sub>2</sub>e<sup>-z</sup>.

 $a = \frac{1}{3}$ , b = -1, c = 2

解法2 (不显含y)  $\diamondsuit$  p = y',原方程化为 $p' + p = x^2$ . 故原方程通解为  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-z} + (\frac{x^2}{3} - x^2 + 2x).$ 

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = p = \mathrm{e}^{-x} \left[ \int x^2 \mathrm{e}^x \mathrm{d}x + C_0 \right] = \mathrm{e}^{-x} \left[ x^2 \mathrm{e}^x - 2x \mathrm{e}^x + 2\mathrm{e}^x + C_0 \right]$ 

 $y = \int (x^2 - 2x + 2 + C_0 e^{-x}) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 2x + C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

解法 3 原方程化为 $(y'+y)'=x^2$ ,两边积分得

 $y' + y = \frac{x^2}{3} + C_o$  (一阶线性方程)

 $e^{-x}\left[\frac{1}{3}(x^3e^x - 3x^2e^x + 6xe^x - 6e^x) + C_0e^x + C_2\right] =$  $y = e^{-x} \left[ \int \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + C_0 \right) e^x dx + C_2 \right] =$ 

 $\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 2x + C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

例 12-4(2003 考研) 设函数 <math>y=y(x)在 $(--\infty,+\infty)$ 内具有二阶导数, 且  $y' \neq 0$ , x = x(y)是 y = y(x) 的反函数.

(1) 试格x=x(y)所構足的微分方程 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^3}+(y+\sin x)\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^3=0$  变换为

(2) 求变换后的微分方程满足初始条件 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = \frac{3}{2}$  的解. y = y(x) 满足的微分方程;

(1) 由反函数导数公式知

 $y'\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y}=1$ 

医蜡冠 工长导数, 每

 $y''\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} + (y')^2\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}y^2} = 0$ 

 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y'' \frac{dx}{dy}}{(y')^2} = \frac{-y''}{(y')^3}$ 

代人原微分方程得

于是

 $y'' - y = \sin x$ 

\(\frac{\*}{}\)

(2) 方程(\*) 对应的齐次方程 y'' - y = 0 的通解为

 $Y = C_1e^r + C_2e^{-r}$ 

设方程(\*)的特解为

 $y' = A \cos x + B \sin x$ 

代人方程(\*),解得 A = 0,  $B = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,从而特解

 $y^* = -\frac{1}{2}\sin x$ 

故微分方程 y″ーy= sinx 的通解为

$$y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

再由 y(0) = 0,  $y'(0) = \frac{3}{2}$ , 得  $C_1 = 1$ ,  $C_2 = -1$ 

从而所求初值问题的解为  $y(x) = e^x - e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$ 

且 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, 试计算积分值 例 12-5 设曲线积分  $\int_L [f'(x)+2f(x)+e^x]ydx+f'(x)dy$  与路径无关;

$$I = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} [f'(x) + 2f(x) + e^x] y dx + f'(x) dy$$

积分与路径无关的充要条件是 $\frac{aQ}{ax} = \frac{aP}{ay}$ ,由此得

 $f'(x) + 2f(x) + e^x = f''(x)$  (二阶常系数非齐次线性方程)

 $f^*(x) = -\frac{e^x}{2}$  为一个特解,对应齐次方程的通解为 $F(x) = ae^{tx} + be^{-x}$ ,故

原方程通解为

$$f(x) = ae^{2x} + be^{-x} - \frac{e^x}{2}$$

再由 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1 得  $a = \frac{2}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{6}$ , 做

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^{2x} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-x} - \frac{e^{x}}{2}$$

$$I = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} P dx + Q dy = \left[ \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,0)} + \int_{(1,0)}^{(1,1)} \right] P dx + Q dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \frac{4}{3}e^{2} + \frac{e^{-1}}{6} - \frac{e}{2} \right) dy = \frac{4}{3}e^{2} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-1} - \frac{e}{2}$$

例 12-6(1997 考研) 设函数 f(t) 在[0,+∞)上连续,且满足方程

 $f(t) = e^{4x^2} + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le t/2} f(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dxdy$ 

來 f(t).

显然 f(0) = 1,由于

 $\iint_{t^2+t^2\leq t^2} f(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy = \int_0^{t_0} d\theta \int_0^{t_0} f(\frac{r}{2}) r dr =$  $2\pi \int_0^2 rf(\frac{r}{2})dr$ 

 $f(t) = e^{4\pi^2} + 2\pi \int_0^{2t} r f(\frac{r}{2}) dr$ 

 $f'(t) = 8\pi t e^{4\pi^2} + 8\pi t f'(t) \qquad (一阶线性方程)$ 

 $f(t) = e^{\int 8\pi t dt} \left[ \int 8\pi t e^{4\pi t^2} e^{-\int 8\pi t dt} dt + C \right] = (4\pi t^2 + C) e^{4\pi t^2}$ 

由 f(0) = 1,得 C = 1,故  $f(t) = (4\pi t^2 + 1)e^{4\pi^2}$ 

且[xy(x+y)-f(x)y]dx+[f'(x)+x<sup>t</sup>y]dy=0为全散分方程,求 f(x)及此 例 12-7(1994 考研) 设 f(x) 具有二阶连续导数, f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1,

解 方程为全微分方程的充要条件是 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}=\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ,即

 $x^2 + 2xy - f(x) = f''(x) + 2xy, f''(x) + f(x) = x^2$ 

这是二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程,通解为

 $f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x^2 - 2$ 

由  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, 得 C, = 2, C_2 = 1$ .

原全微分方程为

 $f(x) = 2\cos x + \sin x + x^2 - 2$ 

 $[xy^{2} - (2\cos x + \sin x)y + 2y]dx + [-2\sin x + \cos x + 2x + x^{2}y]dy = 0$ 

 $xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy + d[(-2\sin x + \cos x)y] + 2(xdy + ydx) = 0$ 

 $d\left[\frac{1}{2}x^{2}y^{2} + (-2\sin x + \cos x)y + 2xy\right] = 0$ 

 $\frac{x^2y^2}{2} + (-2\sin x + \cos x)y + 2xy = C$ 

例 12-8 求解下列方程:

(1)  $x \frac{dy}{dx} + x + \sin(x + y) = 0$ ,

(2)  $x^2 e^y y' + x e^y = 1$ ;

(3)  $x + yy' = \tan x(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1)$ .

(4)  $(xy + y + \sin y)dx + (x + \cos y)dy = 0$ .

解 (1) 原方程可改写成  $x \frac{d(x+y)}{dx} + \sin(x+y) = 0$ .

 $\Leftrightarrow u = x + y$ ,则方程化为 $x \frac{du}{dx} + \sin u = 0$ ,  $\frac{du}{\sin u} = -\frac{dx}{x}$ .

 $\ln(\csc u - \cot u) = -\ln x + \ln C$ 

 $k_u = x + y \left( \frac{1 - \cos(x + y)}{\sin(x + y)} \right) = \frac{C}{x}.$ 

 $x^{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}e^{2}}{\mathrm{d}x}+xe^{2}=1$ (2) 方程化为

令 u = e\*,则原方程化为线性方程 x² 4 4 + xu = 1,将方程标准化

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{1}{x}u = \frac{1}{x^2}$ 

 $u = e^{-\int_{x}^{x} \left[ \int \frac{1}{x^{2}} e^{\int_{x}^{x} dx + C \right]} = \frac{1}{x} (\ln x + C)$ 

 $xe^{\prime} = \ln x + C$ 

通解为

(3) 原方程可改写成 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{dx} = \tan x(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1)$ .

 $\diamondsuit \ u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \text{ill } u^2 = x^2 + y^2, \quad 2udu = d(x^2 + y^2).$ 

 $u\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \tan x(u-1)$ 

 $\int \frac{u du}{u - 1} = \int \tan x dx$ 

 $u + \ln(u - 1) + \ln\cos x = C$ 

 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1) + \ln\cos x = C$ 通解为

(4)  $B\frac{3Q}{3x} = 1 \neq \frac{3P}{3y} = x + 1 + \cos y$ , 所给方程不是全微分方程,但分项组

 $(ydx + xdy) + \cos ydy + (xy + \sin y)dx = 0$ 合,利用"凑微分"的方法,可以将原方程化为全微分方程。

 $d(xy + \sin y) + (xy + \sin y)dx = 0$ 

 $\frac{d(xy + \sin y)}{(xy + \sin y)} = -dx$ 

 $\ln(xy + \sin y) = -x + \ln C$ 

 $xy + \sin y = Ce^{-x}$ 

通解为

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例 12~9(1995 考研) 设曲线 L位于xOy 平面的第一象限, L上任一点 M 处的切线与 y轴总相交,交点记为 A. 已知  $|\overline{MA}|=|\overline{OA}|$ ,且 L 过 $\mathbb{A}(\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2})$ , 求 L 的方程,

解 设点 M 的坐标为(x,y),则切线 MA 的方程为

Y - y = y'(X - x)

令 X = 0,则 Y = y - xy',故点 A 的坐标为(0, y - xy').

由 | MA |= | OA |,有

 $\sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-y+xy')^2} = |y-xy'|$   $2yy' - \frac{y^2}{x} = -x$ 

 $\diamondsuit z = y^2$ ,得 $\frac{dz}{dz} - \frac{1}{x^2} = -x$  (一阶线性方程).

 $z = e^{\frac{dx}{2}} \left[ - \int xe^{-\frac{dx}{2}} dx + C \right] = x(-x + C)$ 

 $y^2 = -x^2 + Cx, y = \sqrt{Cx - x^2}$  (第一象限)

再由  $y(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{3}{2}$ ,得 C = 3. 故所求曲线方程为

 $y = \sqrt{3x - x^2} \quad (0 < x < 3)$ 

例 12-10(1993 考研) 设二阶常系数线性微分方程

 $y' + \alpha y' + \beta y = ye^x$ 

的一个特解为ッ= e\*\* +(1+x)e\*. 試确定常数 a,β,γ,并求该方程的通解.

解法1 由特解知原方程的特征根为1和2.因此特征方程为(r-1)(r-2) = 0,パー3r+2 = 0. 于岳 a =--3,4 = 2. 为确定 7,格 yı = xe' 代人原方程

 $(x+2)e^{x}-3(x+1)e^{x}+2xe^{x}=ye^{x}$ 

 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + xe^x$ 原方程通解为

解法2 将y=e<sup>2x</sup>+(1+x)e<sup>x</sup>代人原方程得

 $(4 + 2\alpha + \beta)e^{2\alpha} + (3 + 2\alpha + \beta)e^{\alpha} + (1 + \alpha + \beta)xe^{\alpha} = \gamma e^{\alpha}$ 

 $(4+2\alpha+\beta=0)$  $3+2\alpha+\beta=\gamma$ 

 $(1 + \alpha + \beta = 0)$ 

方程通解  $Y=C_1e^x+C_2e^{2x}$ 。又知一特解,故原方程通解为 解得α=-3,β=2,γ=-1. 故原方程为y"-3y'+2y=-ef. 易求得对应齐次

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + [e^{2x} + (1+x)e^x]$$
$$y = C_3 e^x + C_4 e^{2x} + xe^x$$

晋

### 四、学习效果两级测试题

### (一)基础知识测试题及答案

1. 微分方程 y" - 6y' + 8y = e" + e²" 的一特解应具有形式(

$$(A)ae^x + be^{2x};$$

$$(C)axe^x + be^{2x};$$

(B) 
$$ae^{x} + bxe^{2x}$$
,  
(D)  $axe^{x} + bxe^{2x}$ .

2. 以 y = 2et cos3x 为一个特解的二阶精系数齐次线性微分方程为

3. 已知 y<sub>1</sub> = x²,y<sub>2</sub> = x+x²,y<sub>3</sub> = e²+x² 都是方程

$$(x-1)y''-xy'+y=-x^2+2x-2$$

的解,则此方程的通解为\_\_\_

$$4. y' = \frac{y}{x + y^3}$$
 的通解为\_\_\_\_\_.

 $5. x$ 方程  $y'' = 1 + (y')^2$  的通解.

6. 函数 f(x) 在[0, + $\infty$ ) 上可导, f(0) = 1, 且構足等式

$$f'(x) + f(x) - \frac{1}{x+1} \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$$

求导数 f(x)

(答案: - = +1)

7. 求初值问题

$$\begin{cases} (y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx - x dy = 0 & (x > 0) \\ y |_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(答案:
$$y = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2}$$
)

M(x,y) 为该曲线上任意一点,点C为M在x轴上的投影,O为坐标原点. 若棉 8. 设 y = f(x) 是第一象限内连接点 A(0,1), B(1,0) 的一段连续曲线,

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 $\mathbb{E} OCMA$  的面积与曲边三角形 CBM 的面积之和为 $\frac{2}{6}+\frac{1}{3}$ ,求 f(x) 的表 (答案: $f(x) = (x-1)^2$ )

9. 若函数 f(x),g(x) 满足下列条件

$$f'(x) = g(x), f(x) = -g'(x), f(0) = 0, g(x) \neq 0$$

求由曲线  $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  与直线  $y = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  所图成图形的面积 A.

(答案: 
$$f(x) = C\sin x$$
,  $A = \frac{\ln^2}{2}$ )

u = u(x,y) 便 10. 设  $\phi(x)$  具有二阶连续导数,且  $\phi(0) = 0, \phi'(0) = 1$ , 求函数

$$du = y[e^x - \phi(x)]dx + [\phi'(x) - 2\phi(x)]dy$$
(答案:\phi(x) = (x + \frac{x^2}{2})e^x : u = (1 - \frac{x^2}{2})e^x y + C)

### (二) 考研训练模拟题及答案

1. 具有特解 y<sub>1</sub> = e<sup>-x</sup>, y<sub>2</sub> = 2xe<sup>-x</sup>, y<sub>3</sub> = 3e<sup>x</sup> 的三阶常系数齐次线性微分方

(A)
$$y''' - y' - y' + y = 0;$$
 (B) $y''' + y'' - y' - y = 0;$  (C)  $y'''' - y'' - y'' - y = 0;$ 

(C) 
$$y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0$$
; (D)  $y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y = 0$ .

(路城:B)

2. y"-4y=e\*的通解为y=\_\_\_\_

(答案:
$$y = C_1 e^{-2\epsilon} + C_2 e^{2\epsilon} + \frac{x}{4} e^{2\epsilon}$$
)

3. 求微分方程  $y' = \frac{\cos y}{\cos y \sin 2y - x \sin y}$  的通解.

(答案:
$$x = C\cos y - 2\cos^2 y$$
)

4. 设
$$\int_{0}^{x} [2y(t) + \sqrt{t^{2} + y^{2}(t)}] dt = xy(x),$$
且 y | \_\_\_, = 0,求函数 y(x).

(答案:
$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)$$
)
5. 设函数  $f(u)$  具有二阶连续导数,而  $z = f(e^t \sin y)$  補足方程  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} =$ 

(解脫:f(:/) = C1e"+C2e")

e<sup>2x</sup>z,求函数 f(u).

6. 求 $\jmath^{\sharp}\jmath''+1=0$ 的积分曲线方程,使积分曲线通过点 $(0,\frac{1}{2})$ ,且在该点处

切线的斜率为 2.

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

7. 试确定常数 8.使微分方程

$$\frac{x}{y}(x^2 + y^2)^4 dx + \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2}(x^2 + y^2)^4\right] dy = 0$$

在半平面 3>0 上是全微分方程,并求其通解

$$($$
\$\pi\_{\mathbf{x}} : k =  $-\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + y^i = C_y$  $)$ 

8. 已知函数  $\varphi(x)$  具有二阶连续导数,L 为不过少轴的任一闭曲线,且曲线

$$\oint_{L} \left\{ x\phi'(x) + \varphi(x) - x \right\} \frac{2}{x^{2}} dx - \varphi'(x) dy = 0$$

**试状函数** φ(x).

$$($$
答案: $\varphi(x) = C_1 \cos(\ln x) + C_2 \sin(\ln x) + \frac{x}{2})$ 

9. 设函数 f(x) 在  $[1, +\infty)$  上连续,若曲线 y = f(x),直线 x = 1, x = t(1>1)与 x 轴所围成的平面图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所成的旋转体体积为

$$v(t) = \frac{\pi}{3} [t^2 f(t) - f(1)]$$

试 $x_{y} = f(x)$  所満足的微分方程, 并求该数分方程满足条件  $y \mid_{x=1} = \frac{2}{9}$ 

(答案: $y = x - x^3 y$ )

10. 设曲线 L 的极坐标方程为 $r=r(\theta), M(r,\theta)$  为 L 上任一点,  $M_{o}(2,0)$  为 L上一定点、若极径 OM。, OM 与曲线L所图成的曲边扇形面积值等于L上M。,

M 点两点间弧长值的一半,求曲线 L 的方程

(答案: $r = \csc(\frac{\pi}{6} \pm \theta)$  即  $x \pm \sqrt{3}y = 2$ )

### 五、课后习题全解

1. 试说出下列各微分方程的阶数;

- (1)  $x(y')^2 2yy' + x = 0$
- (2)  $x^2y'' xy' + y = 0$ ;
- (3)  $xy'' + 2y'' + x^2y = 0$ ;
- (4) (7x-6y)dx+(x+y)dy=0
  - (5)  $L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = 0$ ;
- (6)  $\frac{d\rho}{d\theta} + \rho = \sin^2 \theta$ .
- **雜** (1) 一吟; (5) 二吟; (3) 三吟; (4) 一吟; (5) 二吟;
- 2. 指出下列各题中的函数是否为所给做分方程的解; (6) 一學.
- (1)  $xy' = 2y, y = 5x^2$ ;
  - (2)  $y'' + y = 0, y = 3\sin x 4\cos x_1$
- (3)  $y' 2y' + y = 0, y = x^2 e^x$
- (4)  $y'' (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)y' + \lambda_1\lambda_2y = 0$ ,  $y = C_1e^{\lambda_1} + C_2e^{\lambda_2}$ .
  - 解 (1) 因为 y' = 10x,代人方程得

$$xy' - 2y = x \cdot 10x - 2 \times 5x^2 = 0$$

(2) 因为  $y' = 3\cos x + 4\sin x$ ,  $y'' = -3\sin x + 4\cos x$ , 代人方程得 所以  $y=5x^2$  是方程 xy'=2y 的解.

 $y'' + y = (-3\sin x + 4\cos x) + (3\sin x - 4\cos x) = 0$ 所以 $y = 3\sin x - 4\cos x$ 是方程的解.

- $y'' 2y' + y = e^{x}(x^{2} + 4x + 2) 2e^{x}(x^{2} + 2x) + x^{2}e^{x} = 2e^{x} \neq 0$ (3) 因为 $y' = e^{r}(x^{2} + 2x), y' = e^{r}(x^{2} + 4x + 2),$ 代人方程得
- y' = C, 1, e1." + C21, e1." 3" = C11 eli + C11 eli 所以 y = x²e²不是方程的解.

$$\begin{split} y'' - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)y' + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 y &= \\ (C_1 \lambda_1^2 e^{i_1 x} + C_2 \lambda_2^2 e^{i_2 x}) - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(C_1 \lambda_1 e^{i_1 x} + C_2 \lambda_2 e^{i_2 x}) + \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (C_1 e^{i_1 x} + C_2 e^{i_2 x}) &= \\ [C_1 \lambda_1^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) C_1 \lambda_1 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 C_1] e^{i_1 x} + \end{split}$$

 $[C_2\lambda_1^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)C_2\lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_2C_2]e^{\lambda_2} = 0$ 

所以y=Cieli+Ciehr 是方程的解

3. 在下列各题中,验证所给二元方程所确定的函数为所给微分方程的解,

(1) 
$$(x-2y)y' = 2x - y, x^2 - xy + y^2 = C_i$$

(2) 
$$(xy - x)y'' + xy'^2 + yy' - 2y' = 0, y = \ln(xy)$$
.

解 (1) 等式 
$$x^2 - xy + y^2 = C$$
 两边关于  $x$  束导数,得 
$$2x - (y + xy') + 2yy' = 0, \quad y' = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$$

代人方程,得

$$(x-2y)y'-2x+y=(x-2y)\frac{2x-y}{x-2y}-2x+y=0$$

所以  $x^2 - xy + y^2 = C$  所确定的函数是所给微分方程的解。

(2) 等式 y = ln(xy) 两边关于 x 求导数,得

$$y' = \frac{y + xy'}{xy}, \quad y' = \frac{y}{xy - x}$$
$$y'' = \frac{y'(xy - x) - y(y + xy' - 1)}{(xy - x)^2}$$

代人方程;并整理得

$$(xy - x) \frac{y'(xy - x) - y(y + xy' - 1)}{(xy - x)^2} + x(\frac{y}{xy - x})^2 + y(\frac{y}{xy - x}) - 2(\frac{y}{xy - x}) = 0$$

所以由  $y = \ln(xy)$  确定的函数是所给微分方程的解。

4. 在下列各题中,确定函数关系式中所含的参数,使函数满足所给的初始

(1) 
$$x^2 - y^2 = C, y \mid_{x=0} = 5$$

(2) 
$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x}, y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 1;$$

(3) 
$$y = C_1 \sin(x - C_2), y |_{x=x} = 1, y' |_{x=x} = 0,$$

解 (1) 由 y | 
$$_{x=0} = 5$$
,得  $C = -25$ ,故  $x^2 - y^2 = -25$ ,即  $y^2 - x^2 = 25$ .  
(2)  $y' = C_2 e^{2x} + (C_1 + C_2 x) 2e^{2x} = e^{2x} (2C_1 + C_2 + 2C_2 x)$ 

由 y | \_\_。 = 0, y' | \_\_。 = 1 得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = C_1 \\ 1 = 2C_1 + C_2 \end{cases}$$

解得 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$ , 

第十二章 微分方程

(3) 
$$y' = C_1 \cos(x - C_2)$$
,  $y = 1$ ,  $y' = 1$ ,  $y' = 0$ ,

解得
$$C_1 = 1$$
, $C_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 故 $y = \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\cos x$ .

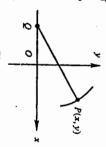
- 5. 写出由下列条件确定的曲线所满足的微分方程;
- (1) 曲线在点(x,y)处的切线的斜率等于该点横坐标的平方;
- (2) 曲线上点 P(x,y) 处的法线与 x 轴的交点为 Q, 且线段 PQ 被 y 轴
- 设条件知 y'=x',这就是曲线所满足的微分方程。 解 (1) 设曲线方程为 y = y(x),则曲线在点(x,y)处的斜率为 y'. 由题
- (2) 设曲线方程为 y = y(x),如图12-1 所

法线的方程为 示,则曲线在点 P(x,y) 处法线的斜率为一  $\frac{1}{y}$ ,

 $Y-y=-\frac{1}{y}(X-x)$ 

(一x,0),代人法线方程,得 由题设条件知, 法线上点 Q 的坐标为

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$$-y = \frac{-1}{y}(-x-x)$$

即 yy'+2x=0,这正是所求的微分方程

气压成正比,与温度的平方成反比. 6. 用微分方程表示一物理命题;某种气体的气压 P 对于温度了的变化率与

解:根据导数的意义,气压 P 对于温度 T 的变化率为 dT,由题设条件知

$$\frac{dP}{dT} = k \frac{P}{T^2}$$
 (k, 比例系数)

这就是所求的微分方程.

#### 习题 12-2

1. 求下列微分方程的通解;

(1)  $xy' - y \ln y = 0$ 

$$(2) \ 3x^2 + 5x - 5y' = 0;$$

(4) 
$$y' - xy' = a(y^2 + y')$$
;

(3) 
$$\sqrt{1-x^2}y' = \sqrt{1-y^2};$$
  
(4)  $y'-xy' = a(y^2+y');$   
(5)  $\sec^2 x \tan y \, dx + \sec^2 y \tan x \, dy = 0;$ 

(6) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10^{x+y},$$

(7) 
$$(e^{x+y} - e^x)dx + (e^{x+y} + e^y)dy = 0$$

(8) 
$$\cos x \sin y \, dx + \sin x \cos y \, dy = 0$$

(9) 
$$(y+1)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + x^3 = 0$$
;

(10) 
$$ydx + (x^2 - 4x)dy = 0$$
.  
解 (1) 分离变量并积分,得

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dh_0}\right) = \left(\frac{dz}{z}\right)$$

lnlny = lnx + lnC, lnlny = ln(Cx)

(2) 分离变量并积分 整理得通解

$$\int \mathrm{d}y = \int (\frac{3}{5}x^2 + x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{5} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

(3) 分离变量

得通解

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$arcsiny = arcsinx + C$$

$$-\frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{a}{x + a - 1} dx$$

得通解

$$\int -\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y^2} = \int \frac{a}{x+a-1} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = a \ln|x + a - 1| + C$$

得通解

(5) 分离变量 
$$\frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dx = -\frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y} dy$$
,

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dx = -\int \frac{\sec^2 \lambda}{\tan y} dy$$

$$\ln \tan x = - \ln \tan y + \ln C$$

整理得通解

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{10^y} = \int 10^x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$-\frac{10^{-2}}{\ln 10} = \frac{10^{2}}{\ln 10} - \frac{C}{\ln 10}$$
$$10^{-2} + 10^{2} = C$$

整理得通解

$$\int \frac{-e^{y}}{e^{y} - 1} \mathrm{d}y = \int \frac{e^{y}}{e^{y} + 1} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$-\ln |e' - 1| = \ln |e' + 1| - \ln C$$

$$\ln[(e' - 1)(e' + 1)] = \ln C$$

(8) 分离变量 
$$\frac{\cos 2}{\sin y} dy = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$
, 积分 
$$\int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = -\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \mathrm{d}y = -\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\ln \sin y = -\ln \sin x + \ln C$$

$$\ln(\sin y \cdot \sin x) = \ln C$$

故通解为

6

sinysin
$$x = C$$
  
 $(y+1)^2 dy = -x^3 dx$   

$$\int (y+1)^2 dy = -\int x^3 dx$$

$$\frac{(y+1)^3}{3} = -\frac{x^4}{4} + C_1$$

$$4(y+1)^3+3x^4=C$$
 (其中  $C=12C_1$ )

故通解为

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{1}{4} \int (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x - 4}) dx$$
$$\ln y = \frac{1}{4} [\ln x - \ln(x - 4)] + \frac{1}{4} \ln C$$

 $\ln(y^4) = \ln \frac{\sqrt{Cx}}{x - 4}$ 

2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(1) 
$$y' = e^{2x-y}$$
,  $y|_{x=0} = 0$ ;

(2) coszsinydy = cosysinzdx, 
$$y \mid_{z=0} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
;

(3) 
$$y' \sin x = y \ln y$$
,  $y \mid_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = e_{\xi}$ 

(4) 
$$\cos y dx + (1 + e^{-x}) \sin y dy = 0$$
,  $y |_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$\int e^y \, \mathrm{d}y = \int e^{2x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

 $e^{z} = \frac{e^{2z}}{2} + C$ 

当x=0时,y=0.代人上式得 $C=\frac{1}{2}$ ,故所求特解为

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

(2) 分离变量并积分

$$\int \tan y dy = \int \tan x dx$$
$$-\ln \cos y = -\ln \cos x - \ln C$$
$$\cos y = C \cos x$$

部

当 x=0 时,  $y=\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,代人上式得  $C=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 。 故所求特解为  $\cos y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x$ 

(3) 分离变量并积分

 $lnlny = ln \mid cscx - cotx \mid + lnC$ lny = C(cscx - cotx)

 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y \ln y} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x}$ 

当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,y = e,代人上式得C = 1,故所求特解为

 $\ln y = \csc x - \cot x \quad \text{III} \quad \ln y = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ 

 $\int \tan y \, dy = -\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \, dx$ 

 $-\ln\cos y = -\ln(e^x + 1) - \ln C$  $\cos y = C(e^x + 1)$ 

当x=0时, $y=\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,代人上式得 $C=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ ,故所求特解为

$$\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(e^x + 1)$$

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

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} + \int \frac{2dx}{x} = 0$$

 $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y} + \int \frac{2\mathrm{d}x}{x} = 0$ 

当x=2时,y=1. 代人上式得C=4,故所求特解为 $x^2y=4$ .  $\ln y + 2\ln x = \ln C, \quad x^2 y = C$ 

0.5 cm² 的孔,求水面高度变化的规律及流完所需的时间 3. 有一盛满了水的圆锥形漏斗,高为10 cm,顶角为60°,漏斗下面有面积为

裁面的水的体积 V 对时间:的变化率) 为 解 如图 12-2 所示,由水力学可知,水从孔口流出的流量(即通过孔口横

 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0.62S \sqrt{2gh}$ 

其中 0.62 为流量系数, 孔截面面积 S = 0.5 cm², 故

$$dV = 0.62S \sqrt{2gh} dt$$

(\*)

又因
$$\frac{r}{h} = \frac{R}{10} = \frac{10 \tan 30^{\circ}}{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}h.$$
 所以

 $dV = -\pi r^2 dh = -\frac{\pi h^2}{3} dh$ 

0. 62S 
$$\sqrt{2g} \sqrt{h} dt = -\frac{\pi}{3} h^2 dh$$

$$dt = -\frac{\pi}{0.62 \times 3S \sqrt{2g}} h^{\frac{3}{4}} dh$$

$$t = -\frac{2\pi}{0.62 \times 15S \sqrt{2g}} h^{\frac{5}{4}} + C$$

当
$$t = 0.62 \times 15S \sqrt{2g}$$
 n: 4  
 $t = 0$  时,  $h = 10$ , 代人上式得  
 $C = \frac{2\pi}{0.62 \times 15S} \sqrt{2g}$ 

故水从小孔流出的规律为

 $t = \frac{2\pi}{0.62 \times 15S \sqrt{2g}} (10^{\frac{5}{4}} - h^{\frac{5}{4}})$ 

将 S = 0.5,g = 980 代人得

$$t = 0.030 \ 5(10^{\frac{1}{2}} - h^{\frac{3}{2}}) = -0.030 \ 5h^{\frac{1}{2}} + 9.645$$

令 h=0,得 to≈10 s. 即水流完所需的时间约为 10 s.

质点运动的速度成反比. 在1=10s时,速度等于50 cm/s,外力为4g·cm/s,, 4. 质量为1g(克)的质点受外力作用作直线运动,这外力和时间成正比,和 问从运动开始经过了1分钟后的速度是多少?

解 由题设知,外力 $F = k^{\frac{L}{t}}$ . 当t = 10 s bi, v = 50 cm/s,

 $F = 4 g \cdot \text{cm/s}^2$ . 于是  $4 = k \frac{10}{50}, k = 20, F = 20 \frac{L}{m}$ .

 $XF = m \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt}$ ,因此

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 20 \frac{t}{v}$$

$$vdv = 20 tdt, \quad \int vdv = \int 20 tdt$$

当t=10s时,v=50cm/s,代入上式得C=250.因此  $\frac{v^2}{2} = 10t^2 + C$ 

$$v^2 = 20t^2 + 500$$

当
$$t = 60 \text{ s H}$$
, $v = \sqrt{20 \times 60^2 + 500} = \sqrt{72500} \approx 269.3 \text{ cm/s}$ .

第十二章 微分方程

材料得知,缩经过1600年后,只余原始量 K。的一半, 试求镭的 R 与时间:的函 5. 備的衰变有如下的规律;備的衰变速度与它的现存量 R 成正比, 由经验 数关系。

由于镭的衰变速度 dR 与其含量 R 成正比,可得微分方程

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = -kR \quad (k > 0)$$

$$\frac{dR}{R} = -kdt, \quad \int \frac{dR}{R} = -k \int dt$$

 $\ln R = -kt + \ln C$ ,  $R = Ce^{-kt}$ 

当t = 0时, $R = R_0$ ,得 $C = R_0$ , $R = R_0 e^{-\kappa}$ .

$$\frac{R_0}{2} = R_0 e^{-1 606k}, \quad k = \frac{\ln 2}{1600} = 0,000433$$

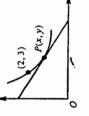
故籍含量 R 隨时间: 变化的规律为

6. 一曲线通过点(2,3),它在两坐标轴间的任一切线线段均被切点所平分。 求这曲线方程.

解 设切点为P(x,y),如图12-3所示,由于 切线段被切点平分,故切线在 x 轴,y 轴的截距分别

 $\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \frac{dz}{x}, \quad \ln y = -\ln z + \ln C$  $\tan \alpha = -\frac{\lambda}{x}$  In  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\lambda}{x}$ 

为 2x,2y. 切线斜率为



12 - 3

由曲线过点(2,3),可得 C = 6,故所求曲线方程为

7. 小船从河边点 O处出发驶向对岸(两岸为平行直线),设船速为 a,船行 方向始终与河岸垂直,又设河宽为 h,河中任一点处的水流速度与该点到两岸 距离的乘积成正比(比例系数为 k),求小船的航行路线。

解 建立坐标系如图 12-4 所示,点(x,y) 为船的位置

$$x = \frac{k}{a} (\frac{h}{2} y^2 - \frac{1}{3} y^3)$$

#### **辺**题 12 - 3

1. 求下列齐次方程的通解:

(1) 
$$xy' - y - \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = 0$$
;

(2) 
$$x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = y \ln \frac{y}{x}$$
;

(3) 
$$(x^2 + y^2)dx - xydy = 0$$
,

(4) 
$$(x^3 + y^3)dx - 3xy^2dy = 0$$
;

(5) 
$$(2x \sinh \frac{y}{x} + 3y \cosh \frac{y}{x}) dx - 3x \cosh \frac{y}{x} dy = 0$$

(6) 
$$(1+2e^{\frac{x}{y}})dx+2e^{\frac{x}{y}}(1-\frac{x}{y})dy=0.$$

(1) 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1}$$

 $\Leftrightarrow u = \overset{\mathcal{Y}}{\underset{\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{Z}}}, \, \underline{\underline{y}} \, \underline{y} = zu, \, \frac{d\underline{y}}{dz} = u + x \, \frac{d\underline{u}}{dz}, \, \overline{\underline{z}} \, \underline{\underline{z}} \,$ 

$$u + x \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = u + \sqrt{u^2 - 1}$$

分离变量并积分

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 - 1}) = \ln x + \ln C$$

$$u + \sqrt{u^2 - 1} = Cx$$

代人 $u=\overset{\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}}$ ,得

$$\frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1} = Cx$$

$$y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = Cx^2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\diamondsuit u = \overset{\mathcal{L}}{x}$$
,则 $y = xu$ ,  $\overset{\mathcal{Q}}{dx} = u + x \overset{\mathcal{Q}}{dx}$ ,原方程化为 $u + x \overset{\mathcal{Q}}{dx} = u \ln u$ 

$$\int \frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \int \frac{dx}{x}, \quad \ln(\ln u - 1) = \ln x + \ln C$$

$$\ln u - 1 = Cx$$

代人  $u=\frac{y}{x}$ ,得通解  $\ln \frac{y}{x}-1=Cx$ .

(3) 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\diamondsuit u = \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\underset{x}{\mathcal{L}}}, y = \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\underset{\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}}}, \overset{\mathcal{U}}{\underset{\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}}} = u + x \overset{\mathcal{U}}{\underset{\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}}}, 原方程化为$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} + u$$

$$\int u du = \int \frac{dx}{x}, \quad \frac{u^2}{2} = \ln x + \ln C$$

将  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  代人,得  $\frac{y^2}{2x^2} = \ln(Cx)$ .

迪解为

$$y^{2} = 2x^{2} \ln(Cx)$$

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

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

$$- \int \frac{dx}{u} \frac{1}{u^2} \ln(2u^3 - 1) du$$

$$\int \frac{3u^3 du}{2u^3 - 1} = -\int \frac{dx}{x}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln(2u^3 - 1) = -\ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln C$$
$$2u^3 - 1 = \frac{C}{x^2}$$

 $k_u = \frac{2}{2}$  代人,整理得通解

$$2y^3 - x^3 = Cx$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} \text{th } \frac{x}{x} + \frac{x}{x}$$

(2)

$$\diamondsuit u = \frac{\lambda}{x}$$
, 则  $y = xu$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ , 原方程化为 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} thu + u$ 

$$\frac{3du}{2thu} = \frac{dx}{x}, \quad \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{e^{u} + e^{-u}}{e^{u} - e^{-u}} du = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\ln(e^{x} - e^{-x}) = \ln x + \ln C_{1}$$

$$(e^{x} - e^{-x})\frac{3}{2} = C_{1}x$$

$$Cx^{2} = (\frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2})^{2} = sh^{2}u$$

(6) 原方程化为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{(\frac{x}{y} - 1)2\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x}{y}}}{1 + 2\mathrm{e}^{\frac{x}{y}}}$$

 $sh^3 \frac{2}{x} = Cx^2$ 

 $q_y = \frac{\pi}{y}$ , 则 x = yu,  $\frac{dx}{dy} = u + y \frac{du}{dy}$ , 代人上述方程得

$$u + y \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{(u-1)2\mathrm{e}^u}{1 + 2\mathrm{e}^u}$$

$$y \frac{du}{dy} = -\frac{u + 2e^*}{1 + 2e^*}, \quad \int \frac{1 + 2e^*}{u + 2e^*} du = -\int \frac{dy}{y}$$

 $\ln(u + 2e^*) = -\ln y + \ln C, \quad y(u + 2e^*) = C$ 

 $kappa_u = \frac{x}{y}$  代人得 $y(\frac{x}{y} + 2e_{\sigma}^2) = C$ ,即 $x + 2ye_{\sigma}^5 = C$ .

- 2. 求下列齐次方程满足所给初始条件的特解;
- (1)  $(y^2 3x^2)dy + 2xydx = 0, y |_{x=0} = 1;$
- (2)  $y' = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}, y |_{x=1} = 2;$
- (3)  $(x^2 + 2xy y^2)dx + (y^2 + 2xy x^2)dy = 0, y |_{x=1} = 1.$

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{2x}$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow u = \frac{x}{y}, y_1 x = y_1 x, \frac{dx}{dy} = u + y \frac{du}{dy}, f_1 f_2 + f_2 f_3$ 

$$u + y \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{3}{2}u - \frac{1}{2u}$$

$$\int \frac{2udu}{u^2 - 1} = \int \frac{dy}{y}, \quad \ln(u^2 - 1) = \ln y + \ln C$$

$$u^2 - 1 = Cy$$

 $\# u = \frac{x}{y} \text{ ( (A) 整理} \# x^2 - y^2 = Cy^3.$ 

当x=0时,y=1,代人得C=-1,故所求特解为 $y=y^i-x^i$ 

(2)  $\diamondsuit u = \frac{2}{x}$ , 则 y = xu,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ , 原方程化为 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} + u, \quad \int u du = \int \frac{dx}{x}$ 

 $\frac{u^2}{2} = \ln x + C$ 

代人 $u = \frac{\lambda}{x}$ ,整理得  $y^2 = 2x^2 (\ln x + C)$ .

由 y | j=1 = 2, 得 C = 2. 故所求特解为

 $y^2 = 2x^2 (\ln x + 2)$ 

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

 $\Leftrightarrow u = \frac{\lambda}{x}, \text{ in } \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}.$   $\lambda \neq R + x \frac{du}{dx}$ 

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2 - 2u - 1}{u^2 + 2u - 1}$$
$$\ln x = -\int \frac{u^2 + 2u - 1}{u^3 + u^2 + u + 1} du$$

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

崖

$$\ln(u+1) - \ln(u^{2}+1) + \ln C =$$

$$\ln\left[C\frac{u+1}{u^{2}+1}\right]$$

所以
$$x = C\frac{u+1}{u^2+1}$$
,即 $\frac{x^2+y^2}{x+y} = C$ .

一点 P(x,y),曲线弧 $\widehat{OP}$  与直线段 $\widehat{OP}$  所围图形的面积为  $x^2$ ,求曲线弧 $\widehat{OA}$  的 3. 没有连结点 O(0,0) 和 A(1,1) 的一段向上凸的曲线弧 OA. 对于OA 上任

12-5中贸影部分的面积为 设 $\widehat{OA}$  弧的方程为 y = y(x). 依题意,图 y

 $\int_0^1 y(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} xy = x^2$ 

两边关于 
$$x$$
 求导数,得
$$y(x) - \frac{1}{2}(y + xy') = 2x$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -4 + \frac{y}{x}$$

设  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ ,以上方程化为

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = -4 + u$$

$$\int du = -4 \int \frac{dx}{x}, \quad u = -4 \ln x + C$$

 $f(A) u = \frac{y}{x}, y = -4x \ln x + Cx.$ 

**凶閥 12 - 4** 

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

$$(1) \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + y = \mathrm{e}^{-x};$$

(2)  $xy' + y = x^2 + 3x + 2$ 

(3) 
$$y' + y\cos x = e^{-ihx}$$
;

$$(4) y' + y \tan x = \sin 2x,$$

(5) 
$$(x^2-1)y'+2xy-\cos x=0$$

(6) 
$$\frac{d\rho}{d\theta} + 3\rho = 2;$$

$$(7) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 4x_1$$

(8) 
$$y \ln y dx + (x - \ln y) dy = 0;$$

(9) 
$$(x-2)\frac{dy}{dx} = y+2(x-2)^3$$
;

(10) 
$$(y^{2}-6x)\frac{dy}{dx}+2y=0$$
.

(1) 
$$y = e^{-\int dx} \left[ \int e^{-x} e^{\int dx} dx + C \right] =$$
  
 $e^{-x} \left[ \int e^{-x} e^{x} dx + C \right] = e^{-x} (x + C).$ 

(2) 
$$y' + \frac{1}{x}y = x + 3 + \frac{2}{x}$$
  
 $y = e^{-\frac{4x}{x}} \left[ \int (x + 3 + \frac{2}{x}) e^{\left[\frac{4x}{x}\right]} dx + C \right] =$ 
 $e^{-\ln x} \left[ \int (x + 3 + \frac{2}{x}) x dx + C \right] =$ 
 $\frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + 2x + C \right] = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x + 2 + \frac{C}{x}$ 
(3)  $y = e^{-\int \cos x dx} \left[ \int e^{-\sin x} e^{\int \cos x dx} dx + C \right] =$ 
 $e^{-\sin x} \left[ \int dx + C \right] = e^{-\sin x} \left[ x + C \right]$ 

$$e^{\ln \cos x} \left[ \int \sin 2x e^{-\ln \cos x} dx + C \right] =$$

$$\cos x \left[ \int \sin 2x \frac{1}{\cos x} dx + C \right] = \cos x \left[ -2\cos x + C \right]$$

(4)  $y = e^{-\int \ln x dx} \left[ \int \sin 2x e^{\int \ln x dx} dx + C \right] =$ 

(5) 
$$y' + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 1}$$
  
 $y = e^{-\left[\frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}dx\right]} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 1}e^{\left[\frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}dx\right]} dx + C \right] =$ 

$$y = e^{-\left[\frac{2\pi}{x^2} - t^4 \cdot L\right]} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 1} e^{\left[\frac{2\pi}{x^2} - t^4 \cdot dx + C\right]} = e^{-\ln(x^2 - 1)} \left[ \int \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 1} (x^2 - 1) dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \left[ \sin x + C \right]$$

(6) 
$$\rho = e^{-\int dt} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} 2e^{j2tt} d\theta + C \right] = e^{-3t} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} 2e^{3t} d\theta + C \right] =$$

$$e^{-3t} \left[ \frac{2}{3} e^{3t} + C \right] = \frac{2}{3} + Ce^{-3t}$$

(7) 
$$y = e^{-\int txdx} \left[ \int 4xe^{\int xdx} dx + C \right] = e^{-x^2} \left[ \int 4xe^{x^2} dx + C \right] = e^{-x^2} \left[ 2e^{x^2} + C \right] = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{Ce^{-x^2}}{2}$$

(8) 
$$\frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{1}{y \ln y} x = \frac{1}{y}$$
  
 $x = e^{-\int \frac{dz}{dy}} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\int \frac{dz}{dy}} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln \ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right] = e^{-\ln \ln z} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} e^{-\ln z} dy + C \right]$ 

$$\frac{1}{\ln y} \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} \ln y dy + C \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln y} \left[ \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C \right] = \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{C}{\ln y}$$

(9) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x - 2}y = 2(x - 2)^{2}$$

$$y = e^{\frac{dx}{x-2}} \left[ \int_{C} 2(x-2)^2 e^{-\int_{x-2}^{dx} dx} + C \right] =$$

$$e^{\ln(x-t)} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{T}} 2(x-2)^t e^{-\ln(x-t)} dx + C \right] = (x-2) \left[ (x-2)^t + C \right]$$

(10) 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{y}{2}$$

$$x = e^{\left[\frac{1}{2}\delta_r\right]} \left[ \int -\frac{2}{2} e^{-\left[\frac{1}{2}\delta_r dy + C\right]} = e^{3\ln r} \left[ \int -\frac{2}{2} e^{-3\ln r} dy + C \right] =$$

$$y^3 \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \right] y \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} dy + C \right] = y^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2\gamma} + C \right] = C y^3 + \frac{2^2}{2}$$

2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(1) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 - ytan $x = \sec x$ ,  $y \mid_{x=0} = 0$ ;

(2) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
,  $y|_{x=x} = 1$ ;

第十二章 微分方程

(3) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y\cot x = 5e^{\alpha x}$$
,  $y|_{x=\frac{x}{2}} = -4$ ;

(4) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = 8$$
,  $y|_{x=0} = 2$ ;

(5) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3}y = 1$$
,  $y |_{t-1} = 0$ .

(1) 
$$y = e^{\int u n^{3} dx} \left[ \int sec_{x} e^{-\int u n^{2} dx} dx + C \right] =$$

$$e^{-\ln \omega x} \left[ \int_{Secx} e^{\ln \omega x} \, \mathrm{d}x + C \right] = \frac{1}{\cos x} \left[ x + C \right]$$

由ッ | テー。 = 0,得 C = 0. 故所求特解为

(2) 
$$y = e^{-\int_x^{dx}} \left[ \int_x^{\sin x} e^{\left[\frac{dx}{x}} dx + C\right] = e^{-\ln x} \left[ \int_x^{\sin x} x dx + C \right] =$$

 $\frac{1}{2}[-\cos x + C]$ 

$$y = \frac{1}{x} [\pi - 1 - \cos x]$$

(3) 
$$y = e^{-\int \cot t} \left[ \int_S e^{\cot t} e^{\int \cot t} dx + C \right] = e^{-\ln t \cot} \left[ S \int_S e^{\cot t} e^{\ln t \cot t} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{\sin x} \left[ - 5 e^{\cot t} + C \right]$$

由ッ | メード =-- 4,得 C = 1. 故所求特解为

$$y = \frac{1}{\sin x} (1 - 5e^{\alpha x})$$

(4) 
$$y = e^{-\int 3dx} \left[ \int 8e^{i3dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-3x} \left[ 8 \int e^{3x} dx + C \right] = e^{-3x} \left[ \frac{8}{3} e^{3x} + C \right]$$

由ッ/エー。=2,得 C=-3. 故所求特解为

$$y = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-3x}$$

(5) 
$$y = e^{-\left[\frac{x-1x^2}{x^3}dx\right]} \left[ \int e^{\left[\frac{x-3x^2}{x^3}dx\right]} dx + C \right] = e^{x^{-2}+3\ln x} \left[ \int e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}-3\ln x} dx + C \right] =$$

 $\frac{x^3}{2} + Cx^3e^{x^{-2}}$  $x^3 e^{x^{-2}} \left[ \int \frac{1}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} dx + C \right] = x^3 e^{x^{-2}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + C \right] =$ 

由 y  $|_{z=1}=0$ ,得  $C=-\frac{1}{2e}$ ,故所求特解为

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

3. 求一曲线的方程,这曲线通过原点,并且它在点(x,y)处的切线斜率等

设曲线的方程为 y = y(x), 由题意

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + y, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x$$

$$y = e^{\int dx} \left[ \int 2x e^{-\int dx} dx + C \right] = e^x \left[ \int 2x e^{-x} dx + C \right] =$$

$$e^x \left[ -2x e^{-x} + 2 \int e^{-x} dx + C \right] =$$

$$e^x \left[ -2x e^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + C \right]$$

又曲线过原点,即 y | \_\_。= 0,可得 C = 2,故所求曲线的方程为  $y = 2(e^{x} - 1 - x)$ 

运动方向一致,大小与时间成正比(比例系数为 k,)的力作用于它,此外还受一 与速度成正比(比例系数为 kg)的阻力作用,求质点运动的速度与时间的函数 设有一质量为加的质点作直线运动,从速度等于零的时刻起,有一个与

设质点的速度为 v=v(t). 质点受到力  $F=k_1t-k_2v$  的作用:根据

$$\begin{split} & m \frac{\mathrm{d} v}{\mathrm{d} t} = k_1 t - k_2 v, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d} v}{\mathrm{d} t} + \frac{k_1}{m} v = \frac{k_1}{m} t \\ v &= \mathrm{e}^{-\left[\frac{k_1}{m} d \right]} \int \frac{k_1}{m} t \mathrm{e}^{\left[\frac{k_1}{m} d \right]} dt + C \right] = \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{k_2}{m}} \left[ \int \frac{k_1}{m} t \mathrm{e}^{\frac{k_1}{m} d t} dt + C \right] = \\ & \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{k_1}{m}} \left[ \frac{k_1}{k_2} t \mathrm{e}^{\frac{k_1}{m} t} - \frac{k_1 m}{k_2^2} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{k_2}{m} t} + C \right] \end{split}$$

由 $v|_{r=0}=0,得 C=\frac{k_1m}{k_2^2},故$ 

 $v = \frac{k_1}{k_2}t - \frac{k_1m}{k_2^2}(1 - e^{-\frac{k_2}{m}t})$ 

由电学知,电感电动势为一 $L\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}}$ 。由基尔霍夫回路电压定律

V(伏) 串联组成的电路 · 开关 K 合上后,电路中有电流通过,求电流 : 与时间 ;

5. 设有一个由电阻 R = 10Ω,电感 L = 2 H(亨) 和电源电压 E = 20sin5t

$$E-L\frac{di}{dt}-iR=0$$
,  $20\sin 5t-2\frac{di}{dt}-10i=0$ 

解得 $i = \sin 5t - \cos 5t + Ce^{-5t}$ .

由 i /...。 = 0,得 C = 1,故

 $i = \sin 5t - \cos 5t + e^{-4t} =$ 

 $e^{-5t} + \sqrt{2}\sin(5t - \frac{\pi}{4})(A)$ 

无关,其中 f(x) 可导,且 f(1) = 1. 求 f(x). 6. 设曲线积分  $\int_{y} f(x) dx + [2xf(x) - x^2] dy$  在右半平面(x > 0) 内与路径

依題意  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} (x > 0)$ 

2f(x) + 2xf'(x) - 2x = f(x) $f'(x) + \frac{1}{2x}f(x) = 1$ 

由 f(1) = 1,得  $C = \frac{1}{3}$ ,故  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}$  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbb{E} \left[ \int d^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + C \right] = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln c} \left[ \int \sqrt{x} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \right]$ 

7. 求下列伯努利方程的通解;

- (1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 (\cos x \sin x),$
- $(2) \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} 3xy = xy^2;$
- (3)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(1 2x)y',$

 $(4) \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} - y = x y^5;$ 

(5) 
$$xdy - [y + xy^3(1 + \ln x)]dx = 0$$
.

解 (1) 
$$\diamondsuit_z = y^{1-z} = \frac{1}{y}$$
,则原方程化为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} - z = \sin x - \cos x$$

$$mz = Ce^z - \sin x, \text{pl} \frac{1}{v} = Ce^z - \sin x.$$

(2) 
$$\diamondsuit z = y^{1-2} = \frac{1}{y}$$
, 代人原方程, 得

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + 3xz = -x$$
  
解得  $z = -\frac{1}{3} + Ce^{-\frac{3}{2}x^2}$ ,即 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = Ce^{-\frac{3}{2}x^2}$ 

$$y$$
 3. (3)  $\phi_z = y^{-1} = y^{-3}$ , 则原方程化为  $\frac{dz}{dz} - z = 2z - 1$ 

解得 
$$z = Ce^{z} - 2x - 1$$
. 即  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = Ce^{z} - 2x - 1$ .

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + 4z = -4x$$

解得 
$$z = Ce^{-4z} - x + \frac{1}{4}$$
. 即  $\frac{1}{3^2} = Ce^{-4z} - x + \frac{1}{4}$ .

(5) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = y^3(1 + \ln x)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}z = -2(1 + \ln x)$$

$$\# \# z = \frac{C}{x^2} - \frac{2}{3}x \ln x - \frac{4}{9}x, \text{ in } \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{C}{x^2} - \frac{2}{3}x \ln x - \frac{4}{9}x.$$

解 原方程化为
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{yf(xy)}{xg(xy)}$$
.  $\diamondsuit v = xy$ , 则  $y = \frac{x}{x}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2}$ . 代

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{1}{x^2} v = -\frac{v}{x^2} \frac{f(v)}{g(v)}$$

分离变量

$$\frac{g(v)dv}{v(g(v) - f(v))} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln x + \int \frac{g(v) dv}{v(f(v) - g(v))} = C$$

- 9. 用适当的变量代换将下列方程化为可分离变量的方程,然后求出
- $(1) \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = (x+y)^2;$

(2) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x - y} + 1$$
,

- (3)  $xy' + y = y(\ln x + \ln y)_1$
- (4)  $y' = y^2 + 2(\sin x 1)y + \sin^2 x 2\sin x \cos x + 1$ ; (5)  $y(xy + 1)dx + x(1 + xy + x^2y^3)dy = 0$ .
  - 解 (1) 设 u = x + y, 则  $\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx}$ , 代人方程得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} - 1 = u^t$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{1 + u^t} = \int \mathrm{d}x$$

$$x + x = 0$$

$$arctanu = x + C, \quad u = tan(x + C)$$

$$x+y = \tan(x+C)$$
  
(2) 令  $u = x-y, m \frac{du}{dx} = 1 - \frac{dy}{dx}$ . 原方程化为

$$1 - \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{x} + 1$$

解得
$$\frac{u^2}{2} = -x + \frac{C}{2}$$
,即 $(x-y)^2 = -2x + C$ 

(3) 原方程化为
$$(xy)'_x = \frac{xy}{x}\ln(xy)$$
. 设  $u = xy$ ,则  $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\mu}{x}\ln u$ .

解得 lnu = Cx. 即 xy = e^c.

(4) 
$$y' = y^2 + 2(\sin x - 1)y + (\sin x - 1)^2 - \cos x$$
  

$$y' = (y + \sin x - 1)^2 - \cos x$$

 $\diamondsuit u = y + \sin x - 1$ ,则 $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos x$ . 原方程化为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} - \cos x = u^2 - \cos x$$

解得 $\frac{1}{u} = C - x$ . 即  $y = 1 - \sin x + \frac{1}{C - x}$ 

(5)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y(1+xy)}{x(1+xy+x^2y^2)}$ .  $\Leftrightarrow u = xy$ ,  $y = \frac{u}{x}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{u'}{x} - \frac{u}{x^2}$ ,

 $\frac{1}{x}\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u}{x^2} = -\frac{\frac{u}{x^2}(1+u)}{1+u+u^2}$ 

$$\int \frac{1 + u + u^2}{u^3} du = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$4 \frac{1 + 2u}{-2u^2} = \ln \frac{C_1 x}{u}, u = xy \text{ RA4}$$

 $1 + 2xy = 2x^2y^4 (\ln y + C)$ 

#### 习题 12 −5

1. 判别下列方程中哪些是全微分方程,并求全微分方程的通解

(1)  $(3x^2 + 6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y + 4y^2)dy = 0$ 

(2)  $(a^2 - 2xy - y^2)dx - (x+y)^2dy = 0$ 

(3)  $e^{y} dx + (xe^{y} - 2y) dy = 0$ 

(4)  $(x\cos y + \cos x)y' - y\sin x + \sin y = 0$ 

(5)  $(x^2 - y)dx - xdy = 0$ 

(6)  $y(x-2y)dx-x^2dy=0$ 

(7)  $(1 + e^{2\theta}) d\rho + 2\rho e^{2\theta} d\theta = 0$ 

(8)  $(x^2 + y^2)dx + xydy = 0$ .

(1) 因为 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 12xy$ , $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 12xy$ , $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ ,所以此方程为全微分  $u(x,y) = \int_0^x P(x,0) dx + \int_0^y Q(x,y) dy =$ 

方程.

 $x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y^3 = C$  $x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y^3$  $\int_{0}^{x} 3x^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{y} (6x^{2}y + 4y^{2}) dy =$ 

(2) 因  $Q_{i} = -2(x+y) = P_{j}$ ,原方程为全微分方程

$$u(x,y) = \int_0^x a^2 dx + \int_0^y -(x+y)^2 dy =$$

 $a^2x + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{(x+y)^3}{3} =$  $a^2x - x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{x^2}{3}$ 

 $a^2x - x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} = C$ 

(3) 因  $Q_x = e^x = P_y$ ,此方程为全微分方程.  $u(x,y) = \left(\int_0^x dx + \int_0^y (xe^y - 2y) dy = xe^y - y^2\right)$  $xe^y - y^k = C$ 

(4) 方程化为

 $(-y\sin x + \sin y)dx + (x\cos y + \cos x)dy = 0$ 

因为  $Q_i = \cos y - \sin x = P_j$ ,所以方程为全徵分方程。  $u(x,y) = \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (x \cos y + \cos x) dy =$ 

 $x\sin y + y\cos x$ 

 $x\sin y + y\cos x = C$ 

(5) 因 Q, =-1 = P,,此方程为全微分方程

 $u(x,y) = \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y -x dy = \frac{x^3}{3} - xy$ 

 $\frac{x}{3} - xy = C$ 

(6) 因  $Q_{i} = -2x_{i}P_{j} = x - 4y_{i}Q_{i} \neq P_{j}$ ,故此方程不是全徽分方程。

(7) 因为 $\frac{3Q}{3\rho}=2e^{3\theta}=\frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta}$ ,所以此方程为全徽分方程。  $u(\rho,\theta) = \int_0^r P(\rho,0) d\rho + \int_0^r Q$ 

$$\int_{a}^{b} 2d\rho + \int_{a}^{b} 2\rho e^{2\theta} d\theta =$$

(8) 因  $Q_1 = y_1, P_2 = 2y_1, Q_2 \neq P_2,$  故此方程不是全做分方程.

2. 利用观察法求出下列方程的积分因子,并求其通解;

(1) (x+y)(dx-dy) = dx+dy

(2)  $ydx - xdy + y^2xdx = 0$ 

(3)  $y^2(x-3y)dx + (1-3y^2x)dy = 0$ 

(4)  $xdx + ydy = (x^2 + y^2)dx_1$ 

(5)  $(x-y^2)dx + 2xy dy = 0$ ,

(6)  $2ydx - 3xy^2dx - xdy = 0$ .

画等为 / エーリーIn(x+y) = C

故 $\frac{1}{x+y}$  是积分因子。

(2) 用 🖟 乘以方程两边。

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^3} + xdx = 0$$
$$d(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x^2}{2}) = 0$$

故通解为 $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x^2}{2} = C_1 \frac{1}{y^2}$  是积分因子.

(3) 用 + 乘以方程两边;

$$d(\frac{x^{\sharp}}{2} - 3xy - \frac{1}{y}) = 0$$

 $xdx - 3ydx + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{2}} - 3xdy = 0$ 

 $u \frac{x^2}{2} - 3xy - \frac{1}{y} = C$  为通解,  $\frac{1}{y}$  为积分因子.

(4)  $H_{x^2+y^2}$  乘以方程两边:

$$\frac{x\mathrm{d}x+y\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+y^2}=\mathrm{d}x,\quad \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^2+y^2)}{2(x^2+y^2)}=\mathrm{d}x$$

通解为  $\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+y^2)-x=C,\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$  为积分因子.

(5) 用 $\frac{1}{x^2}$  乘以方程两边;

$$\frac{dx}{x} + \frac{xdy^2 - y^2dx}{x^2} = 0$$
,  $d(\ln x + \frac{y^2}{x}) = 0$ 

通解为  $\ln x + \frac{\lambda^2}{x} = C$ . 积分因子为 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

(6) 方程两边乘以 $\frac{x}{y^2}$ ,  $\frac{ydx^2 - x^2dy}{y^2} - 3x^2dx = 0$ ,  $d(\frac{x^2}{y} - x^5) = 0$ .  $u \frac{x^2}{y} - x^3 = C$  为通解,  $\frac{x}{y}$  为积分因子.

3. 验证 $\frac{1}{xy[f(xy)-g(xy)]}$  是微分方程

yf(xy)dx + xg(xy)dy = 0的积分因子,并求下列方程的通解,

(1)  $y(x^2y^2 + 2)dx + x(2 - 2x^2y^2)dy = 0$ ;

(2)  $y(2xy+1)dx+x(1+2xy-x^3y^3)dy=0$ .

$$\frac{1}{xy[f(xy) - g(xy)]} [yf(xy)dx + xg(xy)dy] = 0 \tag{*}$$

$$Q_{z} = \left[ \frac{g(xy)}{y[f(xy) - g(xy)]} \right]_{z}^{z} = \left\{ \frac{f(xy)g'(xy) - f'(xy)g(xy)}{[f(xy) - g(xy)]^{2}} \right\}$$

$$P_{y} = \left[ \frac{f(xy)}{x[f(xy) - g(xy)]} \right]_{y}^{z} = \left\{ \frac{f(xy)g'(xy) - f'(xy)g(xy)}{[f(xy) - g(xy)]^{2}} \right\}$$

 $Q = P_j$ , 故(\*) 为全徽分方程,  $\frac{1}{xy[f(xy) - g(xy)]}$  是方程  $yf(xy) dx + \frac{1}{xy[f(xy) - g(xy)]}$ xg(xy)dy = 0的积分因子.

(1) 这里  $f(xy) = x^2y^2 + 2$ ,  $g(xy) = 2 - 2x^2y^2$ , 因此  $xy[f(xy) - g(xy)] = 3x^3y^3$ 

是方程的积分因子,于是

 $P_{\tau} = \left[\frac{-\gamma}{x^2} f(\frac{\gamma}{x})\right]_{\tau}' = \frac{-1}{x^2} f(\frac{\gamma}{x}) + \frac{-\gamma}{x^2} f'(\frac{\gamma}{x}) \frac{1}{x}$ 

 $\frac{y(x^2y^2+2)}{3x^3y^3}dx + \frac{x(2-2x^2y^2)}{3x^3y^3}dy = 0$ 

 $u(x,y) = \int_1^x P(x,1) dx + \int_1^y Q(x,y) dy =$  $\frac{1}{3} \left( \ln \frac{x}{y^2} + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} \right)$  $\int_{1}^{x} \frac{x^{2} + 2}{3x^{3}} dx + \int_{1}^{y} \frac{2 - 2x^{2}y^{2}}{3x^{2}y^{3}} dy =$ 

故通解为

(2) 这里  $f(xy) = 2xy + 1, g(xy) = 1 + 2xy - x^3y^3$ ,因此  $\ln\frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x^2y^2} = \ln C$  $x = Cy^2 e^{\frac{-y}{2}\sqrt{2}}$ 

是方程的积分因子,于是  $\frac{y(2xy+1)}{x^{4}y^{4}}dx + \frac{x(1+2xy-x^{3}y^{3})}{x^{4}y^{4}}dy = 0$  $\overline{xy[f(xy) - g(xy)]} = \overline{x^i y^i}$ 

 $u(x,y) = \int_{1}^{x} P(x,1)dx + \int_{1}^{y} Q(x,y)dy =$  $-\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1+3xy}{x^3y^3}+3\ln y\right)+\frac{4}{3}$  $\left[-x^{-2} + \frac{x-3}{-3}\right]_{1}^{x} + \left[\frac{1}{x^{3}} + \frac{y^{-3}}{-3} + \frac{2}{x^{3}} + \frac{y^{-2}}{-2} - \ln y\right]_{1}^{y} =$  $\int_{1}^{x} \frac{2x+1}{x^{4}} dx + \int_{1}^{y} \frac{1+2xy-x^{3}y^{3}}{x^{3}y^{4}} dy =$ 

 $\frac{1 + 3xy}{x^3y^3} + 3\ln y = C$ 

4. 证明  $\frac{1}{x^2}f(\frac{x}{x})$  是微分方程  $\frac{xdy-ydx}{\sqrt{y}}=0$  的一个积分因子.  $\frac{1}{y}-f(\frac{x}{x})$  证 对于方程  $\frac{1}{x^2}f(\frac{x}{x})(xdy-ydx)=0$   $\frac{1}{y}$   $\frac{1}{y}$   $\frac{1}{y}$   $\frac{1}{y}$   $\frac{1}{y}$   $\frac{1}{y}$  $C = \left[\frac{x}{x} \lambda(\frac{x}{x})\right] = -\frac{1}{x^2} \lambda(\frac{x}{x}) + \frac{1}{x^2} \lambda(\frac{x}{x}) + \frac{1}{x^2} \lambda(\frac{x}{x}) = \lambda(\frac{x}{x})$ 

习题 12-7

 $Q_x = P_y$ ,因此 $\frac{1}{x}f(\frac{y}{x})$ 是原方程的一个积分因子

1. 求下列各微分方程的通解;

(1)  $y'' = x + \sin x$ 

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

 $(2) y^r = xe^x;$ 

(5) y'' = y' + x;

(4)  $y'' = 1 + y'^2$ ,

(7)  $3y^{n} + 1 = y'^{2}$ ,

(6) xy'' + y' = 0;(8)  $y^3y'' - 1 = 0;$ 

 $\begin{pmatrix}
9 \\
\sqrt{y} \\
\sqrt{y}
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$ 

(10)  $y'' = (y')^3 + y'$ .

 $\Re$  (1)  $y' = \int (x + \sin x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \cos x + C_1$  $y = \int (\frac{x^2}{2} - \cos x + C_1) dx = \frac{x^3}{6} - \sin x + C_1 x + C_2$ 

(2)  $y'' = \int xe^x dx = e^x(x-1) + C_1$ 

 $y = \int [e^x(x-2) + C_1x + C_2]dx =$  $y' = \int [e^x(x-1) + C_1] dx = e^x(x-2) + C_1x + C_2$ 

 $e^{x}(x-3)+C_{1}x^{2}+C_{2}x+C_{3}$ 

(3)  $y' = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C_1$ 

(4) 令 y' = p,则 y" = p'. 原方程化为 p' = 1+p². 解得  $y = \int [\arctan x + C_1] dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) + C_1 x + C_2$ 

 $arctan p = x + C_1$ 

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = p = \tan(x + C_1)$ 

 $y = -\ln|\cos(x+C_1)| + C_1$ 

通解为

(5) 令 y' = p,则 y" = p'. 代入原方程,得 p' = p+x.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = p = -1 - x + C_1 e^z$$

通解为 
$$y = \int (-1 - x + C_1 e^x) dx, \mathbb{B} y = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 e^x + C_2$$
.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p = \frac{C_1}{x}$$

 $y = C_1 \ln x + C_2$ 

(7) 
$$\diamondsuit$$
 y' = p,则 y" =  $\frac{dp}{dy}\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy}$ p. 代人原方程,得

$$y\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}y}p+1=p^i, \quad \int \frac{p\mathrm{d}p}{p^i-1}=\int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y}$$

$$\exists |y'| = |p| > 1$$
 Bt,  $\frac{1}{2}\ln(p^2 - 1) = \ln y + \ln C$ .

$$p^2 - 1 = (C_1 y)^2$$
,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = p = \pm \sqrt{(C_1 y)^2 + 1}$ 

$$arsh(C_1y) = \pm C_1x + C_1, \quad y = \frac{1}{C_1} sh(C_1 \pm C_1x).$$

当 | 
$$y'.$$
 | = |  $p$  | < 1 时  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  ln(1 -  $p^2$ ) = lny + lnC<sub>1</sub>, 1 -  $p^2$  = (C<sub>1</sub> y)<sup>2</sup>

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = p = \pm \sqrt{1 - (C_1 y)^2}$$

解得

$$y = \frac{1}{C_1} \sin(C_1 + C_1 x)$$

(8) 设
$$y' = p, yy' = \frac{d^2p}{dy}$$
,原方程化为

$$y^3 \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}y^2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = p = \pm \frac{\sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1}}{y}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{C_1} (C_1 y^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

通解为

解得

$$(C_1x+C_1)^2=C_1y^2-1$$

(9) 设
$$y' = p$$
,则 $y'' = \frac{d^2p}{dy}$ . 代人原方程

$$\frac{dp}{dyp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = p = \pm 2\sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1} \quad x + C_2 = \pm \int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{2\sqrt{\sqrt{y} + C_1}}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{y} + C_1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2C_1(\sqrt{y} + C_1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x + C_1 = \pm \left[\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{y} + C_1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2C_1(\sqrt{y} + C_1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]$$

(10) 设 
$$y' = p$$
,则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dy}p$  原方程化为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}y}p = p^3 + p$$

 $\arctan p = y - C_1$ 

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = p = \tan(y - C_1)$$

$$x+C_i = \ln|\sin(y-C_i)|$$

通解为

 $y = \arcsin(Ce^{z}) + C_1$   $(C = e^{c_1})$ 

(2) 
$$y'' - ay'^2 = 0$$
,  $y|_{s=0} = 0$ ,  $y'|_{s=0} = -1$ ,

(3) 
$$y'' = e^{x}$$
,  $y \mid_{z=1} = y' \mid_{z=1} = y'' \mid_{z=1} = 0$ ;  
(4)  $y'' = e^{2y}$ ,  $y \mid_{z=0} = y' \mid_{z=0} = 0$ ;

4) 
$$y'' = e^{2y}$$
,  $y|_{z=0} = y'|_{z=0} = 0$ 

(5) 
$$y'' = 3\sqrt{y}$$
,  $y|_{z=0} = 1$ ,  $y'|_{z=0} =$ 

(5) 
$$y' = 3\sqrt{y}$$
,  $y \mid_{x=0} = 1$ ,  $y' \mid_{x=0} = 2$ ;  
(6)  $y' + (y')^2 = 1$ ,  $y \mid_{x=0} = y' \mid_{x=0} = 0$ .

解 (1) 令 
$$y' = p$$
,則  $y'' = \frac{d^2}{dy}$ p,原方程化为  $y^3 \frac{d^2}{dy} p + 1 = 0$ .

当 
$$x = 1$$
 时,  $y = 1$ ,  $p = y' = 0$ . 得  $G_1 = -1$ . 于 是 
$$\frac{dy}{dy} = p = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}{1 - y^2}$$

$$\pm x + C_0 = -\sqrt{1-y^2}$$
  
1 时, y = 1, 得  $C_0 = \mp 1$ . 于是  $\pm (x - 1)$ 

当 
$$x = 1$$
 时,  $y = 1$ , 得  $C_2 = \mp 1$ . 于是土 $(x - 1) = -\sqrt{1 - y^2}$ .
$$y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$$

当x=0时,p=y'=-1,得 $C_1=1$ .于是 (2) 设 y' = p,则 y'' = p'. 原方程化为  $p' - ap^2 = 0$ ,解得  $-\frac{1}{p} = ax + C_1$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p = -\frac{1}{ax+1}$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{a}\ln(ax+1) + C_1$$

由 y l==。= 0,得 C2 = 0. 故所求特解为

$$y = -\frac{1}{a}\ln(ax+1)$$
  
另可令  $y' = p$ ,则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dy}p$  ... (略).

(3) 
$$y'' = \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C_1 \cdot \|y''\|_{x=1} = 0, \text{ a. } C_1 = -\frac{e^a}{a}.$$

$$y'' = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{e^a}{a}, \quad y' = \int \left(\frac{e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{e^a}{a}\right) dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} - \frac{e^a}{a} + C_2.$$

由
$$y'|_{z=1}=0$$
,得  $C_2=\frac{e^2}{a}-\frac{e^2}{a^2}$ .于是

$$y' = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^{2}} - \frac{e^{a}}{a}x + \frac{e^{a}}{a} - \frac{e^{a}}{a^{2}}$$

$$y = \int \left(\frac{e^{ax}}{a^{2}} - \frac{e^{a}}{a}x + \frac{e^{a}}{a} - \frac{e^{a}}{a^{2}}\right) dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^{3}} - \frac{e^{a}}{2a}x^{2} + \frac{e^{a}}{a}x - \frac{e^{a}}{a^{2}}x + C_{3}$$

由 
$$y'|_{x=1} = 0$$
,得  $C_3 = \frac{e^a}{2a^3}(2a-a^2-2)$ ,所以

$$y = \frac{e^{x}}{a^{3}} - \frac{e^{a}}{2a}x^{2} + \frac{e^{a}}{a^{2}}(a-1)x + \frac{e^{a}}{2a^{3}}(2a-a^{2}-2)$$
 $(4) \Rightarrow y' = \rho, \text{则 } y'' = \frac{d\rho}{dy}\rho, \text{原方程化为}$ 

$$\frac{d\rho}{dy}\rho = e^{2y}$$

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}y^p} = \mathrm{e}^{2y}$ 

 $p^2 = e^{2y} + C_1$ 

由 
$$x = 0$$
 时,  $y = 0$ ,  $y' = 0$ , 得  $C_1 = -1$ . 于是
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p = \pm \sqrt{e^{5y} - 1}, \quad \int \frac{e^{-y}dy}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-3y}}} = \pm \int dx$$

由 y  $|_{z=0} = 0$ ,得  $\sin C = 1$ ,  $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 于是  $e^{-\gamma} = \sin(\mp x + \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $e^{-\gamma} = \cos x$ .

 $\arcsin e^{-y} = \mp x + C_1$ 

(5) 
$$\Leftrightarrow y' = p$$
, 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dy}p$ ,原方程化为

 $\frac{dp}{dy} = 3\sqrt{y}$ 

 $4y^{\frac{1}{4}}=2x+C_2$ 

$$y = \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^4$$

(6) 
$$\Leftrightarrow y' = p$$
, 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dy}p$ ,原方程化为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}y}p + p^2 = 1$$

$$\int \frac{-2p}{1-p^2} dp = -2 \int dy$$
$$\ln(1-p^2) = -2y + C_1$$

由 
$$y'|_{z=0} = p|_{z=0} = 0$$
,得  $C_1 = 0$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = p = \pm \sqrt{1 - e^{-2y}}$ .

$$\int \frac{e^{y}}{\sqrt{e^{ty}-1}} dy = \pm \int dx$$

$$\operatorname{arche}^{y} = \pm x + C_{2}$$

再由
$$y|_{z=0}=0$$
,得 $C_i=0$ (因 $1=chC_2=\frac{e^{C_2}+e^{-C_2}}{2}$ ). 于是 $e^z=chx$ . 所求特

3. 试求 y'' = x 的经过点 M(0,1) 且在此点与直线  $y = \frac{x}{2} + 1$  相切的积分

由 y'' = x,得

$$y' = \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1$$
$$y = \int (\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1) dx = \frac{x^3}{6} + C_1 x + C_2$$

由 x = 0 时,  $y = 1, y' = \frac{1}{2}$ , 得  $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $C_2 = 1$ , 故所求曲线为

$$y = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x}{2} + 1$$

4. 设有一质量为 m 的物体,在空中由静止开始下落,如果空气阻力为 R = ごび(其中c为常数,v为物体运动的速度),试求物体下落的距离 5与时间1的函

$$\begin{cases} m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - c^{t} v^{t} \\ s(0) = 0, v(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} \frac{mdv}{mg - c^{t} v^{t}} = \int dt \end{cases}$$

 $m \frac{1}{2\sqrt{mg}} \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{mg} + cv} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{mg} - cv} \right) dv =$  $t + C_1 = \int \frac{m dv}{mg - c^2 v^2} =$ 

긆

 $\frac{\sqrt{m}}{2c\sqrt{g}}\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{mg}+cv}{\sqrt{mg}-cv}\right)$ 

由t=0时,v=0,得C1=0.整理得

$$\frac{\sqrt{mg} + cv}{\sqrt{mg} - cv} = \exp\left[\frac{2c\sqrt{g}t}{\sqrt{m}}\right] \stackrel{id}{\longrightarrow} e^{i\omega} \quad (a \triangleq c\sqrt{\frac{g}{m}})$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = v = \frac{\sqrt{mg}}{c} \frac{e^{\omega} - e^{-\omega}}{e^{\omega} + e^{-\omega}} = \frac{\sqrt{mg}}{c} \operatorname{th}(\omega)$$

因此 
$$s = \frac{\sqrt{mg}}{c} \text{th}(at) dt = \frac{\sqrt{mg}}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \ln \text{ch}(at) + c_2 =$$

第十二章 做分方程

 $\frac{m}{2}$  ln ch(at) +  $c_2$ 

由 s(0) = 0, 得 c2 = 0. 故

$$s = \frac{m}{c^2} \ln \operatorname{ch}(\alpha t) = \frac{m}{c^2} \ln \operatorname{ch}\left(c_{\sqrt{\frac{R}{m}}t}\right)$$

**以膨 12-8** 

1. 下列函数组在其定义区间内哪些是线性无关的?

(1) 
$$x, x^2$$
;

(3) e<sup>2x</sup>, 3e<sup>2x</sup>;

(2)  $x,2x_1$ 

(5) 
$$\cos 2x \cdot \sin 2x \cdot$$
 (6)  $e^{x^2}$ ,

(7) 
$$\sin 2x$$
,  $\cos x \sin x$ ; (8)  $e^x \cos 2x$ ,  $e^x \sin 2x$ ;

(10) 
$$e^{a}$$
,  $e^{b}$  ( $a \neq b$ ).

(9) lnx,xlnx;

解 (略) 线性无关的函数组有:(1),(4),(5),(6),(8),(9),(10),其余 的线性相关.

2. 验证  $y_1 = \cos \omega x$  及  $y_2 = \sin \omega x$  都是方程  $y'' + \omega^2 y = 0$  的解, 并写出该方

 $\mathbf{R} \quad y_1' = -\omega \sin \omega x, \quad y_1'' = -\omega^2 \cos \omega x$ 

 $y_1'' + \omega^2 y_1 = -\omega^2 \cos \omega x + \omega^2 \cos \omega x \equiv 0$ 

故 yı 是方程的解、

 $y_2'' = -\omega^2 \sin \omega x$ 

 $y_2'' + \omega^2 y_2 = -\omega^2 \sin \omega x + \omega^2 \sin \omega x \equiv 0$ 

即 32 也是方程的解

 $\Delta \frac{2i}{2i} = an \omega x + 8$ 数,即  $y_1, y_2$  线性无关,故方程的通解为  $y_1$ 

 $y = C_1 \cos \alpha x + C_2 \sin \alpha x$ 

3. 验证  $y_1 = e^{t^2} B_y = xe^{t^2}$  都是方程  $y'' - 4xy' + (4x^2 - 2)y = 0$  的解,  $y_1' = 2xe^{x^2}, \quad y_1'' = 2(1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2}$ 并写出该方程的通解

$$y_1'' - 4xy_1' + (4x^2 - 2)y_1 =$$
  
 $2(1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2} - 4x \cdot 2xe^{x^2} + (4x^2 - 2)e^{x^2} \equiv 0$ 

111+11-ex

高等数学导教・导学・导奏

河南 。 即 y1 是方程的解,同理可验证wy是方程的解,又近 = z ≠ 常数,y1 与 y2 线

 $V \mid V_{0} \rangle$  性无关,故原方程的通解为  $V = C_{1}e^{x^{2}} + C_{2}xe^{x^{2}} \qquad V = C_{2}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}xe^{x^{2}} \qquad V = C_{2}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}xe^{x^{2}} \qquad V = C_{2}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}xe^{x^{2}} \qquad V = C_{2}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}xe^{x^{2}} \qquad V = C_{2}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}xe^{x^{2}} + C_{3}xe^{x^{2}} \qquad V = C_{2}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}e^{x^{2}} + C_{3}xe^{x^{2}} +$ . ex. b Bex+bexter

程  $y'' + 9y = x\cos x$  的通解; 

(3) y = C<sub>1</sub>x² + C<sub>2</sub>x² lnx (C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> 是任意常数) 是方程 x² y" - 3xy' + 4y =

(4) y = C<sub>1</sub>x<sup>5</sup> + C<sub>2</sub> - 元 lnx (C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>3</sub> 是任意常数) 是方程 x<sup>2</sup> y<sup>5</sup> - 3xy′ - 5y

 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} (C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t}) + \frac{e^t}{2} (C_1, C_2 是任意常数)$  是方程 2y'' + 2y' - 2y- e' 的通解 - (\*\*) (\*\*) (\*\*) (\*\*) = e' (\*\*) = e'' (\*\*) = 0, 故 y, 是对应线性并次方程的

系·又 些 = 《子常数·外与 32线性无关,故 31,32是对应线

 $Q_{\mu} = \frac{1}{12} (-3) \times \frac{1}$ 

即义。为线性非齐次方程的特解

是方程  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^{sx}$  的通解.

 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{e^{3x}}{12}$ 

1.来下列微分方程的通解: 12 女 1 W2

第十二章 微分方程

(1) y'' + y' - 2y = 0

(4) y'' + 6y' + 13y = 0(2) y'' - 4y' = 0,

(5)  $4 \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 20 \frac{dx}{dt} + 25x = 0$ 

(3) y'' + y = 0

(6) y'' - 4y' + 5y = 0

(8)  $y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = 0$ 

(9)  $y^{(4)} - 2y'' + y'' = 0$ (7)  $y^{(4)} - y = 0$ 

(1)  $r^2+r-2=0$ ,  $r_1=-2$ ,  $r_2=1$ (10) y''' + 5y'' - 36y = 0.

 $y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$ 

 $r^2+1=0, r_{1,2}=\pm i$ 

 $4r^2 - 20r + 25 = 0$ ,  $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{5}{2}$ 

 $y = e^{0.x}(C_1\cos x + C_2\sin x) = C_1\cos x + C_2\sin x$ 

通解为 3

x = (C1 + C2)et

r'-1=0, riz=±1, ri.=±i  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 \cos x + C_4 \sin x$ 

 $r^4 - 2r^2 + r^2 = 0$ ,  $r_1 = r_2 = 0$ ,  $r_3 = r_4 = 1$  $y = C_1 + C_2 x + (C_2 + C_4 x)e^x$ 

(2)  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{ix}$ ,

(4)  $y = e^{-3x}(C_1\cos 2x + C_2\sin 2x)$ ;

(6)  $y = e^{2x} (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$ ,

(8)  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) \cos x + (C_3 + C_4 x) \sin x_1$ 

2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解: (10)  $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + C_3 \cos 3x + C_4 \sin 3x$ ,

(1) y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0,  $y \mid_{z=0} = 6$ ,  $y' \mid_{z=0} = 10$ ;

(2) 4y'' + 4y' + y = 0,  $y|_{s=0} = 2$ ,  $y'|_{s=0} = 0$ ,

(3) y'' - 3y' - 4y = 0,  $y|_{z=0} = 0$ ,  $y'|_{z=0} = -5$ ;

(5) y'' + 25y = 0,  $y|_{x=0} = 2$ ,  $y'|_{x=0} = 5$ (4) y'' + 4y' + 29y = 0,  $y|_{x=0} = 0$ ,  $y'|_{x=0} = 15$ ,

(6)  $y'' + 4y' + 13y = 0, y \mid_{x=0} = 0, y' \mid_{x=0} = 3.$  $4r^2+4r+1=0$ ,  $r_1=r_2=-\frac{1}{2}$ 

通解为

 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$ 

 $\|\mathbf{h}\|_{\mathbf{y}}\|_{\mathbf{z}=0} = 2, \mathbf{y}'\|_{\mathbf{z}=0} = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left[ C_2 - \frac{C_1}{2} - \frac{C_2}{2} x \right] \Big|_{\mathbf{z}=0} = 0, 4$  $\begin{cases} 2 = C_1 \\ 0 = C_2 - \frac{C_1}{2} \end{cases} (C_1 = 2, C_2 = 1)$ 

故所求特解为 $y = (2+x)e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

(3) 
$$r^2 - 3r - 4 = 0$$
,  $r_1 = -1$ ,  $r_2 = 4$ 

通解为 
$$y = C_1e^{-x} + C_2e^{4}$$
 由  $y \mid_{x=0} = 0, y' \mid_{x=0} = (-C_1e^{-x} + 4C_2e^{4x})\mid_{x=0} = -5, 4$ 

$$\begin{cases} 0 = C_1 + C_2 \\ -5 = -C_1 + 4C_2 \end{cases} (C_1 = 1, C_2 = -1)$$

所求特解为ショe---e--

$$r^2 + 4r + 29 = 0$$
,  $r_{1,2} = -2 \pm 5i$ 

$$y = e^{-2x} \left[ C_1 \cos 5x + C_2 \sin 5x \right]$$

 $\exists y \mid_{t=0} = 0, y' \mid_{t=0} = e^{-tx} [(-5C_1 \sin 5x + 5C_2 \cos 5x) - 2(C_1 \cos 5x +$  $C_2 \sin(5x)$ ] |  $J_{-0} = 15$ , 4

$$\begin{cases} 0 = C_1 \\ 15 = 5C_1 - 2C_1 \end{cases} \quad (C_1 = 0, C_2 = 3)$$

所求特解为 y = e-\*\*3sin5x

(5) 
$$y = 2\cos 5x + \sin 5x$$

(6) 
$$y = e^{2x} \sin 3x$$
.

3. 一个单位质量的质点在数轴上运动,开始时质点在原点 O处且速度为 76,在运动过程中,它受到一个力的作用,这个力的大小与质点到原点的距离成 正比(比例系数 ki > 0) 而方向与初速一致,又介质的阻力与速度成正比(比例 系数 k<sub>2</sub> > 0),求反映这质点的运动规律的函数

设数轴为 x 轴, 依题意,质点受力为 F = k1x-k2x',根据牛顿第二定

$$x'' = k_1 x - k_2 x'$$

$$\begin{cases} x'' + k_2 x' - k_1 x = 0 \\ x(0) = 0, x'(0) = v_0 \end{cases}$$

解特征方程  $r^2 + k_2 r - k_1 = 0,4$ 

第十二章 微分方程

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-k_2 \pm \sqrt{k_2^2 + 4k_1}}{2}$$

故通解为

$$x = C_1 \exp\left\{\frac{-k_2 - \sqrt{k_2^2 + 4k_1}t}{2}\right\} + C_2 \exp\left\{\frac{-k_2 + \sqrt{k_1^2 + 4k_1}t}{2}\right\}$$

$$\boxplus x(0) = 0, x'(0) = v_0, 4$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{v_0}{\sqrt{k_1^2 + 4k_1}}, \quad C_2 = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{k_1^2 + 4k_1}}$$

故质点运动规律函数为

$$x = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{k_1^2 + 4k_1}} \left[ \exp\left(\frac{-k_2 + \sqrt{k_1^2 + 4k_1}}{2}t\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-k_2 - \sqrt{k_1^2 + 4k_1}}{2}t\right) \right]$$

4. 在(教材 P387) 图 12-7 所示的电路中先将开关 K 拨向 A, 达到稳定状态 后再将开关 K 拨向 B, 求电压 ac(t) 及电流 i(t). 已知 E = 20 V(伏),  $C = 0.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F(法)}, L = 0.1 \text{ H(季)}, R = 2000 \Omega.$ 

解 t = 0 时,撤去外电源, $u_c(0) = E = 20$ ,i(0) = 0.由电学知识,

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}, \quad u_C = \frac{q}{C}, \quad E_L = -L \frac{di}{dt} \quad (q = q(t); tel \underline{a})$$

根据基尔霍夫回路电压定律,得

$$-L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}-Ri-\frac{q}{C}=0$$

$$LC\frac{d^2u_c}{dt^2} + RC\frac{du_c}{dt} + u_c = 0$$

뮵

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_c}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}u_c}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{LC} u_c = 0$$

$$\frac{R}{L} = \frac{2000}{0.1} = 2 \times 10^4$$

$$\frac{1}{LC} = \frac{1}{0.1 \times 0.5 \times 10^4} = \frac{1}{5} \times 10^5$$

压

死以

$$\frac{d^2 u_c}{dr^2} + 2 \times 10^4 \frac{du_c}{dr} + \frac{1}{5} \times 10^8 u_c = 0$$

解特征方程

 $r^2 + 2 \times 10^4 r + \frac{1}{5} \times 10^4 = 0$ ,  $r_1 \approx -1.9 \times 10^4$ ,  $r_2 \approx -10^3$ 

 $u_C = C_1 e^{-1.9 \times 10^4} + C_2 e^{-10^3}$ 

 $u_C' = -1.9 \times 10^4 C_1 e^{-1.9 \times 10^4 t} - 10^3 C_2 e^{-10^3 t}$ 

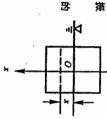
由 t = 0 时,  $u_C = E = 20$ ,  $u_C' = \frac{i}{C} = 0$ , 得  $C_1 = -\frac{10}{9}$ ,  $C_2 = \frac{190}{9}$ 

$$u_C(t) = \frac{10}{9} (19e^{-10^3t} - e^{-1.9 \times 10^4t}) \text{ (V)}$$

$$i(t) = Gu'_C = \frac{19}{18} \times 10^{-2} (e^{-1.9 \times 10^4} \cdot - e^{-10^3})$$
 (A)

动的周期为 2s,求浮筒的质量. 中,当稍微向下压后突然放开,浮简在水中上下振 5. 设圆柱形浮筒,直径为 0.5 m, 铅直放在水

设 0 为水的密度;5 为浮筒模裁面的 三



当押筒下移 x 时,受押力  $f = - \rho g s x$ 

根据牛顿第二定律

图 12-6

 $m \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d} t^2} = -\rho g s x$ 

解特征方程 ピー殴 = 0,得

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i \sqrt{\frac{\rho g_3}{m}}$$

$$x = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\frac{g \mathcal{E}_s}{m}t} + C_t \sin \sqrt{\frac{g \mathcal{E}_s}{m}t} =$$

$$A \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{g \mathcal{E}_s}{m}t} + \varphi\right)$$

于是
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{865}{m}}, T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{\rho_{gs}}}, X T = 2,$$
解得 $m = \frac{865}{\pi^2}$ .

已知  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ , 直径 D = 0.5 m. 故  $m = \frac{68^5}{\pi^2} = \frac{68D^2}{4\pi} = \frac{1000 \times 9.8 \times 0.5^2}{4\pi} = 195 \text{ kg}$ 

#### **以閥 12 - 10**

### 1. 求下列各微分方程的通解;

(1) 
$$2y'' + y' - y = 2e^{x}$$
;

(2) 
$$y'' + a^2y = e^x;$$
  
(4)  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 3xe^{-x};$ 

(5) 
$$y'' - 2y' + 5y = e^{x} \sin^{2} x_{1}$$

(3) 
$$2y'' + 5y' = 5x^2 - 2x - 1;$$
 (4)  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 3xe^{-x};$   
(5)  $y'' - 2y' + 5y = e^x \sin 2x;$  (6)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = (x+1)e^{3x};$ 

(7) 
$$y'' + 5y' + 4y = 3 - 2x_1$$

$$(x_1)$$
 (8)  $y' + 4y = x_1$ 

(7) 
$$y + 5y + 4y = 3 - 2x_1$$

$$y' + 4y = 3 - 2x;$$
 (8):

$$x_1$$
 (8)  $y'' + 4y = x\cos x_1$   
(10)  $y'' - y = \sin^2 x$ .

(7) 
$$y' + 5y' + 4y = 3 - 2x_1$$
  
(9)  $y'' + y = e^x + \cos x_1$ 

$$2x_1$$
 (8)  $y'' + 4y =$ 

通解为

$$Y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

由于  $f(x) = 3xe^{-x}$ ,  $\lambda = -1$  是特征方程的单根,可设

 $y^*' = -e^{-x}[Ax^2 + (B-2A)x - B]$  $y^* = x(Ax + B)e^{-x}$ 

 $y''' = e^{-x}[Ax^2 + (B - 4A)x + (2A - 2B)]$ 

图

消去 
$$e^{-x}$$
, 比较系数得  $A = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $B = -3$ .  $y^* = e^{-x}(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x)$ .

 $[2Ax + (2A + B)]e^{-x} = 3xe^{-x}$ 

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

(5) 
$$r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$$
,  $r_1 = 1 \pm 2i$ . 对应齐次方程的通解为  $Y = e^x(C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$ 

因为 
$$f(x)=e^x\sin 2x$$
, $\lambda=1$ , $\omega=2$ , $\lambda+i\omega=1+2i$  是特征方程的单根;可  $y^*=xe^x(A\cos 2x+B\sin 2x)$ 

$$y^{\bullet'} = e^{\epsilon} \{ [(A+2B)x + A] \cos 2x + [(B-2A)x + B] \sin 2x \} \}$$

$$y^{\bullet''} = e^{\epsilon} \{ [(4B-3A)x + 2(A+2B)] \cos 2x + [(-(4A+3B)x + (2B-4A)] \sin 2x \} \}$$

三

代人原方程,整理得

$$e^{x}[4B\cos 2x - 4A\sin 2x] = e^{x}\sin 2x$$

消去 
$$e^*$$
, 比较系数得  $A = -\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $B = 0$ ,  $y^* = -\frac{x}{4}e^*\cos 2x$ , 故通解为

第十二章 做分方程

 $y = e^{x} \left[ C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x \right] - \frac{x}{4} e^{x} \cos 2x$ 

(6) -2-6r+9=0,r1=r2=3,对应齐次方程的通解为

 $Y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x}$ 

由于  $f(x) = (x+1)e^{x}$ ,  $\lambda = 3$  是特征方程的二重根, 可设

 $y^* = x^2 (Ax + B)e^{3x}$ 

 $y^*$ " =  $[9Ax^3 + (15A + 9B)x^3 + (6A + 12B)x + 2B]e^{3x}$  $y^*' = [3Ax^3 + (3A + 3B)x^2 + 2Bx]e^{3x}$ 

歖

 $(6Ax + 2B)e^{4x} = (x+1)e^{4x}$ 

消去  $e^{2x}$ , 比较系数得——4—— $\frac{1}{6}$ 7.3  $= \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y^* = \frac{2}{6}(x+3)e^{3x}$ . 故通解为

 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x} + \frac{x^3}{6}(x+3)e^{3x}$ 

(8) 7+4=0,1,=±2i,对应齐次方程的通解为

由于  $f(x) = x\cos x$ ,  $\lambda = 0$ ,  $\omega = 1$ ,  $\lambda + i\omega = i$  不是特征方程的根, 可设  $Y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$ 

 $y^* = (Ax + B)\cos x + (Cx + D)\sin x$ 

 $y^*' = (Cx + A + D)\cos x + (C - B - Ax)\sin x$ 

 $y'' = (2C - B - Ax)\cos x + (-2A - B - Cx)\sin x$ 

比较系数得

 $(3Ax + 3B + 2C)\cos x + (3Cx + 3D - 2A)\sin x = x\cos x$ 

 $A = \frac{1}{3}$ , B = 0, C = 0,  $D = \frac{2}{9}$  $y^* = \frac{x}{3}\cos x + \frac{2}{9}\sin x$ 

故通解为

 $y = C_1 \cos^2 x + C_2 \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{3} x \cos x + \frac{2}{9} \sin x$ 

(9)  $r + 1 = 0, r_{1,2} = \pm i$ . 对应齐次方程的通解为

 $Y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$ 

由于  $f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \cos x,$  対于  $f_1(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$  、 a = 1 不是特 征方程的根,可设  $y^*=A\epsilon^*$ . 对于  $f_2(x)=\cos x,\lambda=0,\omega=1,\lambda+\omega=i$ 是特

征方程的单根,可设  $y_i = x(B\cos x + C\sin x)$ .

将 yi 和 yi 分别代人方程 y" + y = e' 和 y" + y = cosx.

比较系数解得  $y_1^* = \frac{e^t}{2}, y_2^* = \frac{x}{2}$  sinx. 原方程特解为

 $y^* = y_1^* + y_2^* = \frac{e^x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sin x$ 

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

(10)  $r^2 - 1 = 0, r_{1,2} = \pm 1,$ 对应齐次方程的通解为  $Y = C_1e^{-r} + C_2e^r$ 

由于  $f(x) = \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$ , 对于  $f_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 设  $y_1 = A$ , 对于  $f_t(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$ ,设  $y^* = B\cos 2x + C\sin 2x$ ,将  $y_*$ , $y_*$  分别代人方程 y'' - y=  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $j'' - y = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$ , 求得  $j'_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $j'_2 = \frac{\cos 2x}{10}$ , 故特解为  $j'_3 = \frac{1}{2}\sin \frac{x}{10}$ 

 $-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\cos 2x}{10}$ ,通解为

$$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{10}$$

答 (1)  $y = C_1e^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_2e^{-\epsilon} + e^{\epsilon};$ 

(2)  $y = C_1 \cos \alpha x + C_2 \sin \alpha x + \frac{e^x}{1+a^2}$ ;

(3)  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\frac{5}{4}x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{7}{25}x_1$ 

(7)  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{11}{8} - \frac{1}{2}x$ .

2. 求下列各徵分方程满足已给初始条件的特解,

(1)  $y'' + y + \sin 2x = 0$ ,  $y \mid_{x=x} = 1$ ,  $y' \mid_{x=x} = 1$ ; (2) y'' - 3y' + 2y = 5,  $y \mid_{x=0} = 1$ ,  $y' \mid_{x=0} = 2$ ;

(3)  $y' - 10y' + 9y = e^{2x}$ ,  $y|_{z=0} = \frac{6}{7}$ ,  $y'|_{z=0} = \frac{33}{7}$ ;

(4)  $y'' - y = 4xe^{x}$ ,  $y|_{x=0} = 0$ ,  $y'|_{x=0} = 1$ ,

(5)  $y'' - 4y' = 5, y \mid_{z=0} = 1, y' \mid_{z=0} = 0.$ 

解 (1) + 1 = 0,r,2 = ±i,对应齐次方程的通解为  $Y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$ 

因  $f(x) = -\sin 2x \lambda + i\omega = 2i$  不是根,可设  $y^* = A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x$ . 代人

原方程可得  $A = 0, B = \frac{1}{3}, y^{\bullet} = \frac{1}{3} \sin 2x$ .

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

再由 y | ;=, == 1, y ' | ;=, == 1,得 C, =--1,C, =-- 1. 所求特解为

$$y = -\cos x - \frac{1}{3}\sin x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 2x$$
  
(4) デー1 = 0,r=±1,対应齐次方程通解为

 $f(x) = 4xe^x$ ,  $\lambda = 1$ 是单根, 可设  $y^* = x(Ax + B)e^x$ . 代人方程可得  $Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x$ 

 $A = 1, B = -1, y^* = (x^2 - x)e^x$ . 通解为

再由 y | \_--。= 0, y' | \_--。= 1,,得 C, =--1,C2 = 1,故所求特解为  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x + (x^2 - x) e^x$  $y = e^{x} - e^{-x} + (x^{2} - x)e^{x}$ 

(5) デー4r=0,1 =0,12 =4,对应齐次方程的通解为  $Y=C_1+C_2e^{4x}$ 

由于 f(x) = 5,  $\lambda = 0$ 是单根, 设  $y^* = Ax$ . 代人方程得  $y^* = -\frac{5}{4}x$ . 通解为

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{4x} - \frac{5}{4}x$$

再由  $y \mid_{z=0}^{z} = 1, y' \mid_{z=0}^{z} = 0, 得 C_1 = \frac{11}{16}, C_2 = \frac{5}{16}$ ,故所求特解为

$$y = \frac{11}{16} + \frac{5}{16}e^{4x} - \frac{5}{4}x$$

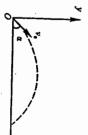
(2)  $y = -5e^x + \frac{7}{2}e^{2x} + \frac{5}{2}$ ;

(3) 
$$y = \frac{1}{2}(e^{9x} + e^x) - \frac{1}{7}e^{2x}$$
.

· 大炮以仰角 a;初速 ta 发射炮弹,若不计空气阻力,求弹道曲线,

坐标 y 満足方程: 建立坐标系如图 12-7. 设炮弹坐标为(x,y). 依题意, $x=v_0\cos x \cdot t$ .

由  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = v_0 \sin \alpha,$ 得  $y = \frac{-8t^2 + C_1t + C_2}{2}$  $y' = -gt + C_1$  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = v_0 \sin_{\alpha}$  $\int y''(t) = -g$ 



 $C_1 = v_1 \sin \alpha$ ,  $C_2 = 0$ ,  $y = \frac{-g_1^2}{2}t^2 + v_1 \sin \alpha \cdot t$ 

弹道曲线为

$$\begin{cases} x = v_0 \cos a \cdot t \\ y = \frac{-E}{2}t^2 + v_0 \sin a \cdot t. \end{cases}$$

电流 i(t) 及电压 uc(t). = 20V,  $C = 0.2 \mu\text{F}$ (微法), L = 0.1 H(亨),  $R = 1000 \Omega$ , 试求合上开关 尽后的 4. 在 R, L, C 含颂申联电路中, 电动势为 E 的电源对电容器 C 充电. 已知 E

解 (参见数材 P368 例 2)

$$LCu_c'' + RCu_c' + u_c = E, \quad u_c'' + \frac{R}{L}u_c' + \frac{1}{LC}u_c = \frac{E}{LC}$$

$$\frac{R}{L} = \frac{1000}{0.1} = 10^4, \quad \frac{1}{LC} = \frac{1}{0.02} \times 10^6 = 5 \times 10^7, \quad \frac{E}{LC} = 10^6$$

 $u_c^2 + 10^4 u_c^2 + 5 \times 10^7 u_c = 10^4$ 

 $u_C(t) = e^{-s \omega_{01}} [C_1 \cos(5 \ 000t) + C_2 \sin(5 \ 000t)] + 20$ 

 $i(t) = Cu'_c = 5\ 000Ce^{-8\ max}[(C_t - C_1)\cos(5\ 000t) - (C_1 + C_2)\sin(5\ 000t)]$ 由 $u_c(0) = 0, i(0) = 0, 4$ 

 $C_1 = C_2 = -20$ 

$$u_c(t) = 20 - 20e^{-5 \cos t} [\cos(5 \ 000t) + \sin(5 \ 000t)](V)$$
  
 $i(t) = 40 \times 5 \ 000 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-4} e^{-5 \cos t} \sin(5 \ 000t) =$ 

 $4 \times 10^{-2} e^{-5 000t} \sin(5 000t)$  (A)

12 m, 分别在以下两种情况下求链条滑下来所需要的时间; 5. 一链条悬挂在一钉子上,起动时一端离开钉子 8 m, 另一端离开钉子

- (1) 若不计钉子对链条所产生的摩擦力
- (2) 若摩擦力为链条 1 m 长的重量

解 (1)设;时刻链条较长一端长度为工,链条线密度为户,则链条受力为

$$f = x \rho g - (20 - x) \rho g = 2 \rho g (x - 10)$$

由牛顿第二定律

$$20\mu x'' = 2\mu g(x-10), \quad x'' - \frac{g}{10}x = -g$$

求得上式之解为

$$x = C_1 e^{\sqrt{f_0}} + C_2 e^{\sqrt{f_0}} + 10$$
  
由 $t = 0$ 时, $x = 12$ , $x' = 0$ ,得 $C_1 = C_2 = 1$ . 于是

 $x = e^{-\sqrt{6}t} + e^{\sqrt{6}t} + 10$ 

 $\phi x = 20$ ,由上式可解得

$$e\sqrt{h^4} = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$$
  
 $t = \sqrt{\frac{10}{g}}\ln(5 + 2\sqrt{6})$  s

(2) 链条受力为

$$f = xpg - (20 - x)pg - pg = pg(2x - 21)$$

根据牛顿定律

$$20\mu x'' = \mu g(2x - 21), \quad x'' - \frac{E}{10}x = -1.05g$$

 $z = C_1 e^{\sqrt{h'}} + C_2 e^{\sqrt{h'}} + 10.5$ 

今十二20 極3

$$e^{\sqrt{f_t}} = \frac{19 + 4\sqrt{22}}{3}$$

 $t = \sqrt{\frac{10}{g}} \ln(\frac{19 + 4\sqrt{22}}{3}) s$  6. 投函数  $\varphi(x)$  连续,且满足

 $\varphi(x) = e^{x} + \int_{0}^{x} \iota \varphi(t) dt - x \int_{0}^{x} \varphi(t) dt$ 

☆ φ(x).

x 方程两边对 x 求导数,得

$$\varphi'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt$$

「欢导数,得

$$\phi''(x) = e^x - \phi(x), \quad \phi''(x) + \phi(x) = e^x$$

在原方程和(\*)式中令
$$x=0,$$
得 $\varphi(0)=1,\varphi'(0)=1,$ 所以 
$$\varphi''(x+\varphi(x)=e^x$$
  $\varphi(0)=1, \quad \varphi'(0)=1$ 

 $\varphi(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{e^x}{2}$ 

由 
$$\varphi(0) = 1, \varphi'(0) = 1,$$
得  $C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ .故 
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x + e^x)$$

习题 12 - 11

求下列欧拉方程的通解:

$$1. x^2 y' + xy' - y = 0;$$

$$2. \, y'' - \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x} \, ;$$

$$3. x^3 y'' + 3x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0,$$

$$4. x^{2} y'' - 2xy' + 2y = \ln^{2} x - 2\ln x;$$
  
$$5. x^{2} y'' + xy' - 4y = x^{3};$$

$$6. x^{2} y'' - xy' + 4y = x \sin(\ln x);$$

5. 
$$x^2y^2 - xy^2 + 4y = x\sin(\ln x)$$
;  
7.  $x^2y'' - 3xy' + 4y = x + x^2 \ln x$ ;

8. 
$$x^3y'' + 2xy' - 2y = x^3 \ln x + 3x$$
.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

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

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{1}{x^3} \left( \frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$x^3 \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt}$$

1. 
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - y = 0, y = C_1e^{-t} + C_2e^t = \frac{C_1}{x} + C_2x$$
  
2.  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dt} + y = 2e^t$ 

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^t + t^2 e^t = (C_1 + C_2 \ln x)x + x \ln^2 x$$
3. 
$$\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 0$$

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^t + C_3 e^{-2t} = C_1 x + C_2 x \ln x + \frac{C_3}{x^2}$$

4. 
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = t^2 - 2t$$

$$y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t}{4} = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$
5. 
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 4y = e^{3t}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-tt} + C_2 e^{tt} + \frac{1}{5} e^{3t} = C_1 \frac{1}{x^2} + C_2 x^2 + \frac{x^3}{5}$$
6. 
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 4y = e^t \sin t$$

$$y = e'\left[C_1\cos\sqrt{3}t + C_2\sin\sqrt{3}t\right] + \frac{1}{2}e'\sin t =$$

$$x[C_1\cos(\sqrt{3}\ln x) + C_2\sin(\sqrt{3}\ln x)] + \frac{x}{2}\sin(\ln x)$$

7. 
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dt} + 4y = e^t + te^{2t}$$

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^{2t} + e^t + \frac{t^3}{6}e^{2t} =$$

$$(C_1 + C_2 \ln x)x^2 + x + \frac{x^2}{6} \ln^3 x$$

$$y = C_1 e^t + e^t [C_2 \cos t + C_3 \sin t]$$

因为  $f(t) = te^{2t} + 3e^{t}$ ,对于  $f_1(t) = te^{2t}$ ,可求得  $y_1^* = \frac{t-2}{2}e^{2t}$ ,对于  $f_2(t)$ 

#### 第十二章 微分方程

= 3e',可求得  $y_2^*$  = 3ee',故特解为  $y^*$  =  $\frac{t-2}{2}e^{tt}$  + 3ee'. 原方程的通解为  $y = C_1 e^t + e^t [C_2 \cos t + C_3 \sin t] + \frac{t-2}{2} e^{2t} + 3te^t =$ 

 $C_1x + x[C_2\cos(\ln x) + C_1\sin(\ln x)] + \frac{x^2}{2}(\ln x - 2) + 3x\ln x$ 

#### **辺悶 12-12**

1. 试用幂级数求下列各微分方程的解;

(1) 
$$y' - xy - x = 1$$
;

(2) 
$$y'' + xy' + y = 0$$
,

(4) 
$$(1-x)y' = x^2 - y_1$$
  
(5)  $(x+1)y' = x^2 - 2x + y_1$ 

解 (1) 设 
$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_p x^n + \dots,$$
则

$$y' = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + \dots + na_nx^{n-1} + \dots$$

$$R_1, A$$

$$(a_1 + 2a_2x + \dots + na_nx^{n-1} + \dots) - x(a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n + \dots) - x = 1$$

$$a_1 + (2a_2 - a_0)x + (3a_3 - a_1)x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n + \dots)$$

 $(na_n - a_{n-2})x^{n-1} + \dots = 1 + x$ 

$$a_1 = 1, \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad a_5 = \frac{1}{3 \times 5}, \quad \dots, \quad a_{2r+1} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)!!},$$

$$a_{2n} = \frac{1+a_0}{(2n)!!} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$y = a_0 + x + \frac{1+a_0}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1+a_0}{2 \times 4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3 \times 5}x^5 + \dots =$$

$$Ce^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + (-1+x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{x^{2r+1}}{(2n+1)!!} + \dots)$$

(3) 设 
$$y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, y_1 y_1' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, y_1' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n (n-1) a_n x^{n-2}.$$
 代人方程,得

高等数学导数・导学・母老

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n - m \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} + m \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

$$m(a_0 - a_1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+1)a_{n+1} - a_n](n-m)x^n = 0$$

$$m(a_0 - a_1) = 0$$
,  $[(n+1)a_{n+1} - a_n](n-m) = 0$ 

$$a_1 = a_0$$
,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n+1}$   $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$   
 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot a_{n-1} =$ 

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)n(n-1)}a_{r^2} = \cdots = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}a_1 = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}a_0$$

$$y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n = e^c$$

下面利用常数变易法求一个与 y1 线性无关的特解 y2.

 $x(u'' + 2u' + u)e^{x} - (x + m)(u' + u)e^{x} + mue^{x} = 0$ 设  $y_2 = uy_1 = e^z u(u = u(x)$  待定),代人原方程可得

$$0 = n(m-x) + nx$$

$$p' = \frac{m - x}{x} p$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = p = x^n e^{-x}$$

$$u = \int x^n e^{-x} dx \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^2} I_n$$

利用分部积分法

$$I_m = -x^n e^{-x} + mI_{m-1}, I_0 = -e^{-x}$$
  
 $y_2 = e^z I_m = -x^m + me^z I_{m-1} =$ 

 $-x^{m} + me^{x}(-x^{m-1}e^{-x} + (m-1)I_{m-2}) = \cdots =$ 

$$-x^{n} - mx^{m-1} - m(m-1)x^{m-2} - \dots - m(m-1)\dots 2x - m! = -m! \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k!}x^{k}$$

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 e^z + C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \quad (C = -m!C_2)$$

(5) 
$$\text{ if } y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \text{ in } y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, \text{ if } \lambda \text{ frath}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = x^2 - 2x$$

$$(a_1 - a_0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n-1)a_n + (n+1)a_{n+1}]x^n = x^2 - 2x$$

$$a_1 - a_0 = 0$$
,  $2a_2 = -2$ ,  $a_2 + 3a_3 = 1$   
 $(n-1)a_n + (n+1)a_{n+1} = 0$   $(n=3,4,\cdots)$ 

$$a_1 = a_0(任意), a_2 = -1, a_3 = \frac{2}{3}, a_{n+1} = -\frac{n-1}{n+1}a_n \quad (n=3,4, \cdots)$$

 $a_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $a_5 = \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $a_6 = \frac{-2}{15}$ , ...

$$y = C + Cx - x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \cdots$$

$$y = C + Cx - x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{15}x^6 + \cdots \quad (C, \text{E}\hat{x})$$

(4) 
$$y = C(1-x) + x^3 \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{10}x^2 + \dots + \frac{2}{(n+2)(n+3)}x^n + \dots \right]$$

2. 试用幂级数求下列方程满足所给初始条件的特解。

(1) 
$$y' = y^2 + x^3$$
,  $y|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;

(2) 
$$(1-x)y' + y = 1+x$$
,  $y|_{x=0} = 0$ ;

(3) 
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + x\cos t = 0$$
,  $x |_{t=0} = a$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} |_{t=0} = 0$ .

(1) 由于 $y|_{-0} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,可设方程的解为

$$y = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

则  $y' = \sum_{n=1}^{n} n a_n x^{n-1}$ . 代人原方程,得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \, a_n x^{n-1} = x^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right)^2 =$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n + \left[a_1^2 x^2 + 2a_1 a_2 x^3 + a_1^2 x^2 + 2a_1 a_2 x^3 + a_1^2 x^2 + a_1^2 a_2 x^3 + a_1^2 a_1 x^2 + a_1^2 a_2 x^3 + a_1^2 a_1 x^3 + a_1^2 a_2 x^3 + a_1^2 a_2 x^3 + a_1^2 a_2 x^3 + a_1^2 a_1 x^3$$

 $a_1 = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $2a_2 = a_1$ ,  $3a_3 = a_2 + a_1^2$ ,  $4a_4 = 1 + a_3 + 2a_1a_2$ ,...  $a_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{8}, \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{16}, \quad a_4 = \frac{9}{32}, \dots$ 

$$y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + \frac{9}{32}x^4 + \dots$$

(2) 由于 y | \*\*\*。 = 0,可设方程的解为

$$y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad (a_0 = 0)$$

则  $y' = \sum_{n=1}^{n} n_{a_n} x^{-1}$ ,代人原方程,得

$$\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} n \, a_n x^{r-1} - \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} n \, a_n x^s + \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} a_s x^n = 1 + x$$

$$a_1 + \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \left[ (n+1) a_{s+1} - (n-1) a_s \right] x^s = 1 + x$$

$$\text{Ltx} \, x \, y, \, \{a_1 = 1, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_{s+1} = \frac{(n-1)}{n+1} a_n \quad (n \geqslant 2)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{2 \times 3}, \quad \dots, \quad a_{t+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)n}, \dots$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{1 \times 2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} x^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^{t+1} + \dots$$

$$(3) \quad x = a(1 - \frac{1}{2!} t^2 + \frac{2}{4!} t^4 - \frac{9}{6!} t^6 + \frac{55}{8!} t^8 - \dots)$$

1. 求以 $(x+C)^2+y^2=1$ 为通解的微分方程(其中 C为任意常数).

解 方程两边对 : 求导数

消去 $(x+C)^2$ ,得  $y^2(y'^2+1)=1$ ,即为所求.  $2(x+C)+2yy'=0,(x+C)^2=y^2y'^2$ 

2. 求以 y = C,e\* + C,e\*\* 为通解的微分方程(其中 C,,C, 为任意常

 $y' = C_1 e^x + 2C_2 e^{2x}, y'' = C_1 e^x + 4C_2 e^{2x}$ 

消去 C;e²=,得 y"-3y'+2y=0. 即为所求

3. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(1)  $xy' + y = 2\sqrt{xy}$ ,

(2)  $xy' \ln x + y = ax(\ln x + 1);$ 

(3)  $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y}{2(\ln y - x)},$ 

- $(4) \frac{dy}{dx} + xy x^{2}y^{3} = 0;$
- (5)  $xdx + ydy + \frac{ydx xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = 0;$  (6)  $yy'' y'^2 1 = 0;$
- (7)  $y'' + 2y' + 5y = \sin 2x_1$
- (9)  $(y^4 3x^2)dy + xydx = 0$ 
  - (8)  $y''' + y'' 2y' = x(e^x + 4)$ ;
- - (10)  $y' + x = \sqrt{x^2 + y}$ .

解 (1) 原方程化为 $\frac{d}{dx}(xy) = 2\sqrt{xy}$ . 令 u = xy, 得

 $u'=2\sqrt{u}$ 

$$\sqrt{xy} = x + C$$

$$y' + \frac{1}{x \ln x} y = a \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x}$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{dx}{a^{1/2}}} \left[ \int a \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x} e^{\int \frac{dx}{a^{1/2}}} dx + C \right] =$$

$$e^{-\ln \ln x} \left[ a \int \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x} e^{\ln \ln x} dx + C \right] =$$

 $y = \frac{C}{\ln x} + ax$ 

 $\frac{1}{\ln x} \left[ ax \ln x + C \right]$ 

$$\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{2x}{y} = \frac{2\ln x}{y}$$
$$x = e^{-2} \left\{ \frac{4x}{y} \left( \int \frac{2\ln x}{y} e^{z} \right\} \right\} dy + C = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y^{2}} (\int 2y \ln y \, dy + C) = \frac{1}{y^{2}} [y^{2} (\ln y - \frac{1}{2}) + C]$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[y^2(\ln y - \frac{1}{2}) + C]$$

$$x = \frac{C}{y^2} + \ln y - \frac{1}{2} + C$$

$$x = \frac{C}{y^2} + \ln y - \frac{1}{2}$$

(4) 
$$\Leftrightarrow z = y^{1-3} = y^{-2}$$
,  $m \frac{dz}{dz} = -2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dz}$ ,  $R = \frac{dz}{dz} - 2xz = -2x^{3}$ 

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} - 2xz = -2x^3$$

$$z = e^{\int x dx} (-2 \int x^3 e^{\int -2x dx} dx + C) =$$

$$e^{x^{2}}(-2\int x^{3}e^{-x^{2}}dx + C) =$$

$$e^{x^{2}}[e^{-x^{2}}(1+x^{2}) + C]$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}d(x^{2} + y^{2}) = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^{2}} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$d(x^{2} + y^{2}) = 2 \frac{d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}}$$

 $d(x^1 + y^2) = 2d\left(\arctan\frac{2}{x}\right)$ 

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

(6)  $\diamondsuit$  y' = p,则  $y'' = \frac{d^2}{dy}$ .代人原方程

$$= \frac{1}{dy}$$
. 代人原方程  $\frac{dp}{dy}p - p^t - 1 = 0$ 

积分  $\left[\frac{\rho d\rho_{z}}{1+\rho^{2}}=\int \frac{dy}{y},$ 4

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = p = \pm \sqrt{C_1^2 y^2 - 1}$$

 $\frac{1}{C_{\rm l}} \ln \left| C_{\rm l} y + \sqrt{C_{\rm l}^2 y^2 - 1} \right| = \pm x + C_{\rm l}$  $arch(C_1y) = \pm C_1x + C_1C_2$ 

$$y = \frac{1}{C_1} \operatorname{ch}(C_1 x + C)$$

(7)  $r^2 + 2r + 5 = 0, r_{1,2} = -1 \pm 2i,$ 对应齐次方程的通解为  $Y = e^{-r} \left[ C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x \right]$  设  $y^* = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x \quad (\lambda + i\omega = 2i \, \pi$  是特征根),代人原方程,得  $y^* = -\frac{4}{17} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{17} \sin 2x$ 

 $= e^{-x} \left[ C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x \right] - \frac{4}{17} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{17} \sin 2x$ 

(8)  $\not$   $x = C_1 + C_2 e^{-t_2} + (\frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{4}{9}x)e^x - x^2 - x$ .

(9) 原方程化为

$$\frac{x}{y} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{y^3}{x}$$

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{y^3}{x}$   $\diamondsuit z = x^{1-(-1)} = x^3, \quad \text{M} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}y} = 2x\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y}, \text{代人原方程}$   $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}y} - \frac{6}{y}z = -2y^3$   $z = e^{\frac{5}{y}} v \left[ \int_{-}^{-} 2y^3 e^{-\int_{y}^{5} v} \mathrm{d}y + C \right] =$  $y^{6}[-2\int y^{-3} dy + C] =$ 

 $y^{\ell} [y^{-2} + C]$  $x^2 = y^{\ell} + Cy^{\ell}$ 

再令 $v=\frac{\omega}{x}$ ,则 $\frac{dv}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$ ,代人方程,得 (10)  $\diamondsuit u = \sqrt{x^2 + y}$ ,则  $2u \frac{du}{dx} = 2x + \frac{dy}{dx}$ ,代人原方程,得  $\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{x}{u} + 1)$ 

 $v + x \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{v} + 1), \quad \int \frac{v\mathrm{d}v}{2v^2 - v - 1} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2x}$  $\int \frac{v dv}{2v^2 - v - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{2v + 1} + \frac{1}{v - 1} \right) dv =$  $\frac{1}{6} \ln |2v^3 - 3v^2 + 1|$  $\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln |2v+1| + \ln |v-1| \right] =$ 

킘

 $\frac{1}{6}\ln|2v^{2} - 3v^{2} + 1| = -\frac{1}{2}\ln x + \frac{1}{6}\ln C$  $2v^3 - 3v^2 + 1 = \frac{C}{x^3}$ 

将  $v = \frac{\mu}{x}$  代入,得  $2u^3 - 3xu^2 + x^3 = C$ ,再将  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y}$  代入,整理得  $(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} = x^3 + \frac{3}{2}xy + C$ 

4. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解;

(1)  $y^3 dx + 2(x^2 - xy^2) dy = 0, x = 1 \text{ iff}, y = 1$ 

(2) 
$$y'' - ay'^2 = 0, x = 0$$
 H,  $y = 0, y' = -1$ 

(3) 
$$2y'' - \sin 2y = 0, x = 0$$
 Bt,  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}, y' = 1$ ;

(4) 
$$y'' + 2y' + y = \cos x, x = 0$$
 iff  $y = 0, y' = \frac{3}{2}$ .

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} - 2\frac{x}{y} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3}$ 

$$\Rightarrow z = x^{1-2} = x^{-1}$$
, 則  $\frac{dz}{dy} = -x^{-2} \frac{dz}{dy}$ , 代人方程  
 
$$\frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{2}{y}z = \frac{2}{y^3}$$

$$z = e^{-\int \frac{1}{2} dy} \left[ \int \frac{2}{y^3} e^{\int \frac{1}{2} dy} dy + C \right] =$$

 $\frac{1}{y^2}[2\ln y + C]$  $x = \frac{y}{2\ln y + C}$ 

 $\frac{1}{y^2} \left[ \int \frac{2}{y^3} y^2 \, \mathrm{d}y + C \right] =$ 

 $\dot{\mathbf{H}}_{y}|_{x=1} = 1$ ,得 C = 1. 故所求解为  $\dot{y}^2 = x(2\ln y + 1)$ . (2) 令 y' = p,则 y" = p',代人方程,得 p' = ap².

由  $y' \mid_{x=0} = -1$ ,得  $C_1 = -1$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{ax+1}$ .  $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = p = \frac{1}{-ax + C_1}$ 

 $y = -\frac{1}{a}\ln(ax+1) + C_i$ 

由ッ | . . . 。 = 0,得 C; = 0.故所求解为

 $y = -\frac{1}{a}\ln(ax+1)$ 

(3)  $\diamondsuit$  y' = p,则 y'' =  $\frac{dp}{dy}p$ . 代人原方程

 $2\frac{dp}{dy}p = \sin 2y, \quad p^2 = -\frac{\cos 2y}{2} + C_1$ 

由  $\rho \Big|_{x=0} = y' \Big|_{y=\frac{1}{2}} = 1$ ,得  $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \rho^2 = \sin^2 y, \frac{dy}{dx} = \rho = \sin y$  $\ln|\csc y - \cot y| = x + C_t$ 

由x=0时, $y=\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,得 $C_1=0$ . $x=\ln\left\{ \csc y-\cot y\right\} = \ln\left\{ \tan\frac{y}{2}\right\}$ ,故所

(4)  $r^2+2r+1=0$ ,  $r_1=r_2=-1$ , 对应齐次方程的通解为  $Y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x}$ 

设 y =  $A\cos x + B\sin x$ (因  $\lambda + \omega = i$  不是特征根)。代人原方程,得

$$y = \frac{\sin x}{2}$$

 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}\sin x$ 

故通解为

由 y | x=0 = 0, y' | x=0 =  $\frac{3}{2}$ , 得 C<sub>1</sub> = 0, C<sub>2</sub> = 1. 故所求特解为

$$y = xe^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}\sin x$$

5. 已知某曲线经过点(1,1),它的切线在纵轴上的截距等于切点的横坐标,

解 设曲线方程为 y = y(x). 曲线上点(x,y) 处切线的方程为: Y-y=y'(x)(X-x)

令 X = 0,得 y 截距 Y =- xy' + y.

$$-xy' + y = x, \quad y' - \frac{x}{x} = -1$$
  
 $y = e^{\left(\frac{dx}{x}\right)} \left[-\int e^{-\left(\frac{dx}{x}\right)} dx + C\right] =$ 

$$x[-\int \frac{1}{x} dx + C] =$$

 $x[-\ln x + C]$ 

由ェニ1时リニ1,得C=1.故所求曲线的方程为

30 min 后使车间空气中 CO2 的含量不超过 0.06%?(假定输入的新鲜空气与原 6. 已知某车间的容积为30m×30m×6m,其中的空气含0.12%的CO2(以 容积计算). 现以含 CO20.04% 的新鲜空气输入,问每分钟应输入多少,才能在 有空气很快混合均匀后,以相同的流量排出.)

设每分钟输入 a cm³ 含 CO20.04% 的新鲜空气,1时刻车间含 CO2 浓 度为 x(t).则 dt 时间内 CO。含量的改变为

5 400 dx = 0.000 4a dt - axdt $\int \frac{dx}{0.0004-x} = \int \frac{adt}{5400}$ 

解得 x = 0.000 4 + Ces福

当t=0时,x=0.0012,得C=0.0008,因此

x = 0.0004 + 0.0008当t = 30 时,x = 0.000 6,得

$$a = \frac{5400}{30} \ln \frac{0.0008}{0.0002} = 180 \ln 4 \approx 250 \text{ (m}^3)$$

由于 x = x(t) 是 t 的递减函数,当每分钟输入量 a ≥ 250 m³时,车间内含

CO2 浓度 x ≤ 0.000 6 = 0.06%.

7. 设可导函数  $\phi(x)$  满足

 $\varphi(x)\cos x + 2\int_0^x \varphi(t) \sin t dt = x + 1$ 

方程两边对 x 求导数,得

 $\varphi'(x)\cos x + \varphi(x)\sin x = 1, \quad \varphi'(x) + \tan x\varphi(x) = \sec x$ 

$$\varphi(x) = e^{-\int un^{x}dx} \left[ \int secxe^{\int unx^{2}u} dx + C \right] =$$

$$\cos x \left[ \int secx \frac{1}{\cos x} dx + C \right] =$$

cosx[tanx + C]

 $\nabla \varphi(0) = 1,$  得 C = 1. 所以  $\varphi(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ .

8. 设函数  $u=f(r), r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$  在r>0 内满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

其中 f(r) 二阶可导,且 f(1) = f(1) = 1. 试将拉普拉斯方程化为以 r 为自变量 的常微分方程,并求 f(r).

$$u_x = f'(r)r'_x = f'(r)\frac{x}{r}$$

$$u_{xy} = f''(r)(\frac{x}{r})^2 + f'(r)\frac{r - x\frac{x}{r}}{r^2} =$$

$$f''(r)(\frac{x}{r})^2 + f'(r)\frac{1}{r^2} - f'(r)\frac{x^2}{r^2}$$

 $f'(r) \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \frac{1}{r} - f'(r) \frac{x^2}{r^3}$ 

 $u_{17} = f''(r) \frac{y^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \frac{1}{r} - f'(r) \frac{y^2}{r^3}$  $u_{x} = f''(r) \frac{z^{2}}{r^{2}} + f'(r) \frac{1}{r} - f'(r) \frac{z^{2}}{r^{3}}$ 

代人原方程,得

$$f''(r) + \frac{2}{r}f'(r) = 0$$

 $p' + \frac{2}{r}p = 0$  $\diamondsuit p = f(r), \text{则} f'(r) = p', \text{代人上式,}$ 得

解得  $f'(r) = p = \frac{C_1}{r^2}$ ,由 f'(1) = 1,得

$$C_1 = 1, \quad f'(r) = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

解得  $f(r) = -\frac{1}{r} + C_2$ ,由 f(1) = 1,得  $C_2 = 2$ ,故  $f(r) = 2 - \frac{1}{r}$ .

9. 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是二阶齐次线性方程 y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 的两个解,令

$$W(x) = \left| y_1(x) y_2(x) \right| = y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_1'(x)y_2(x)$$
  
证明:(1)  $W(x)$  满足方程  $W' + \rho(x)W = 0$ 

(2)  $W(x) = W(x_0)e^{-\int_{x_0}^x \rho(x)dx}$  ———

证 (1)  $W' = (y_1'y_2' + y_1y_2'') - (y_1'y_2 + y_1'y_2') = y_1y_2'' - y_1'y_2$   $W' + \rho(x)W = (y_1y_2'' - y_1'y_2) + \rho(x)(y_1y_2' - y_1'y_2) =$   $y_1[y_2'' + \rho(x)y_2'] - y_2[y_1'' + \rho(x)y_1'] =$   $y_1[-q(x)y_2] - y_2[-q(x)y_1] = 0$ 所以 W(x) 满足方程  $W' + \rho(x)W = 0$ .

(2) 由 W' + p(x)W = 0,得

$$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{dW}{W} = -\int_{x_0}^x \rho(t) dt$$

 $\ln W(x) - \ln W(x_0) = -\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt$ 

 $W(x) = W(x_0)e^{-\int_{x_0}^x \rho(t)dt}$ 

10. 求下列欧拉方程的通解:

(1)  $x^2y'' + 3xy' + y = 0$ ; (2)  $x^2y'' - 4xy' + 6y = x$ . 解 设  $x = e^t$ ,则  $t = \ln x$ .

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt}$   $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}, \quad x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}$ 

(1)  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0$ ,  $t^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$ ,  $t_1 = t_2 = -1$ 

代人原方程,得

通解为

 $y = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^{-t} = (C_1 + C_2 \ln x) \frac{1}{x}$ 

(2) <mark>d<sup>2</sup> y - 5 dy</mark> + 6y = e', ピー5r + 6 = 0,n = 2,n = 3,对应齐次方程 f 会 4

 $Y = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{3t}$ 

设 y' = Ae' (因  $\lambda=1$  不是特征根),代人原方程,得  $A=rac{1}{2}$  ,y' =  $rac{e'}{2}$  . 解为

$$y = C_1 e^{2t} + C_1 e^{3t} + \frac{e^t}{2} = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^3 + \frac{x}{2}$$

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