2022 级工科数学分析(下)期终考试试题 A 卷解答

- 1. (10 分)判断下列命题是否正确(不用说明原因).
- (1) 设 f(x,y) 是连续函数,将累次积分 $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y) dx + \int_1^4 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{2-y} f(x,y) dx$ 交换积分次序后的累次积分形式为 $I = \int_{-2}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy$..
- (2) 设 f(x, y) 在 (x_0, y_0) 点可微,则 f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续,且在 (x_0, y_0) 点的偏导数 $f_x(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 都存在.
- (3) 曲 线 Γ : $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2 = 7 \\ 2x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 在 点 M(1, -2, 1) 处 的 切 线 L 的 方 程 为

$$\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y+2}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{-5}.$$

- (4) 设 $u_n > 0$ $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$. 若 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} n u_n = 0$,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n$ 收敛.
- (5) 若 $u_n > 0$ 且 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} < 1$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n$ 收敛.

1. 解答 (每小题 2 分)

题号	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
答案	是	是	是	否	否

2. (10 分) 证明函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
.

- (1)在点(0,0)处沿各个方向的方向导数都存在;
- (2) f(x,y)在(0,0)不连续;
- (3) f(x,y)在(0,0)不可微.

证明 (1)记方向 $\vec{l} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$, 当 $\cos \theta = 0$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t\cos\theta, t\sin\theta) - f(0,0)}{t} = 0; \qquad 1 \, \text{(2)}$$

当 $\cos\theta$ ≠0时,

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t\cos\theta, t\sin\theta) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2t^3\cos\theta\sin^2\theta}{(t^2\cos^2\theta + t^4\sin^4\theta)t} \qquad ... 2 \, \cancel{\Box}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2\cos\theta\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta + t^2\sin^4\theta} = \frac{2\sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

(2) **连续性:** 当点 P(x, y) 沿着直线 $x = ky^2$ 趋于点 (0,0) 时,有

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x=ky^2}} \frac{2xy^2}{x^2+y^4} = \lim_{\Delta y\to 0} \frac{2ky^4}{(k^2+1)y^4} = \lim_{\Delta y\to 0} \frac{2k}{k^2+1}, \qquad 2$$

函数在点(0,0)处不存在极限,因此函数在点(0,0)处不连续.

(3) 根据偏导数的定义

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

因为

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0) \Delta x - f_y(0,0) \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{2\Delta x (\Delta y)^2}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^4]}$$
1 ### 13 ### 15 ##

当点 $P(\Delta x, \Delta y)$ 沿着直线 $\Delta x = k(\Delta y)^2$ 趋于点(0,0)时,有

$$\lim_{\substack{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0) \\ \Delta x = k(\Delta y)^2}} \frac{2\Delta x(\Delta y)^2}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^4]}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta y \to 0}} \frac{2k(\Delta y)^4}{\sqrt{k^2 (\Delta y)^4 + (\Delta y)^2} (k^2 + 1)(\Delta y)^4}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta y \to 0}} \frac{2k}{\sqrt{k^2 (\Delta y)^4 + (\Delta y)^2} (k^2 + 1)}$$
2 \$\frac{2}{\tau}\$

显然该极限不存在,所以函数在点(0,0)处不可微.

3. (16分) 求下列函数的偏导数

(1) 设
$$u = u(x, y)$$
在 R^2 有连续的二阶偏导数,用变换 $\begin{cases} s = x - 2\sqrt{y} \\ t = x + 2\sqrt{y} \end{cases}$ 化简偏微分方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

(2) 设
$$z = z(x, y)$$
 是由方程 $x^2z + e^{yz} + \int_x^{2y} e^{t^2} dt = 0$ 确定的可微隐函数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: (1) 取
$$s,t$$
 为中间变量,设 $u=u(s,t)$, $s=x-2\sqrt{y}$, $t=x+2\sqrt{y}$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u_s \cdot 1 + u_t \cdot 1 = u_s + u_t, \qquad 1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{u_s}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{u_t}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} (u_t - u_s) , \qquad 1$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{-1}{2y\sqrt{y}}(u_{t} - u_{s}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} (u_{ts} - u_{ss}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} (u_{tt} - u_{st}) \right], \qquad 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} (u_{s} - u_{t}) + (u_{ss} - 2u_{st} + u_{tt}) \right]$$

将
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 4u_{st} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} (u_t - u_s)$$
 和 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} (u_s - u_t)$ 代入原方程,得到

$$2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x^{2}\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} + e^{yz}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + ye^{yz}(z + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + ye^{yz}\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \qquad 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{(e^{yz} + yze^{yz})\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^{2}e^{yz}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{x^{2} + ye^{yz}} \qquad 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x}$$

4. (24 分) 计算下列积分

(1) 求三重积分
$$I = \iiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$$
, 其中 Σ 是由 $z = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)$ 与平面 $z = 1$, $z = 4$ 所围成.

(2) 求曲面积分 $\iint_M \frac{dzdx}{\cos^2 y} + \frac{2dydz}{x\cos^2 x} - \frac{dxdy}{z\cos^2 z}$, 其中 M 是球面的外侧.

其中, 球面为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

(3) 已知曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{1}{\psi(x)+y^2} (xdy-ydx) \equiv A$ (常数). 其中 $\psi(x)$ 是可导函数且

 $\psi(1)=1$, L 是绕原点 (0,0) 一周的任意正向闭曲线,试求出 $\psi(x)$ 以及常数 A.

解: (1).
$$I = \iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dx dy dz + 5 \iiint_{\Sigma} xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz$$
 ------3 分

由对称性可知

(2)利用球面M的对称性

原式=
$$\iint_{M} \frac{2dxdy}{z\cos^{2}z} + \frac{dxdy}{\cos^{2}z} - \frac{dxdy}{z\cos^{2}z} - \cdots - 3$$
分
$$= \iint_{M} \left(\frac{1}{z\cos^{2}z} + \frac{1}{\cos^{2}z} \right) dxdy - \cdots - 1$$
分

$$= \iint_{M} \frac{1}{z \cos^{2} z} dx dy + \iint_{M} \frac{1}{\cos^{2} z} dx dy$$

$$\overline{\text{fit}} \iint_{M} \frac{1}{\cos^{2} z} dx dy = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} \frac{1}{\cos^{2} \sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy - \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} \frac{1}{\cos^{2} (-\sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}})} dx dy = 0.$$

-----2 分

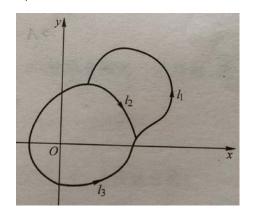
所以,原式=
$$\iint_{M} \frac{1}{z \cos^{2} z} dx dy = 2 \iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}} \cos^{2} \sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$=2\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{1-r^2}\cos^2\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$=4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{-d\sqrt{1-r^2}}{\cos^2 \sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$=4\pi \int_{1}^{0} \frac{d\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}{\cos^{2}\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}$$

(3) 如图,



设 l_1+l_2 为平面上任意一条不经过原点也不包含原点的正向闭曲线,取辅助路径 l_3

(使-l₂+l₃构成闭路并且包围原点)。由已知有

$$\oint_{l_1+l_3} Pdx + Qdy = H$$
(1) ------1 分
$$\oint_{-l_2+l_3} Pdx + Qdy = H$$
(2) ------1 分
式子 (1) - (2) 得到

$$\oint_{l_1+l_3} Pdx + Qdy - \oint_{-l_2+l_3} Pdx + Qdy$$

$$= \int_{l_1} Pdx + Qdy + \int_{l_3} Pdx + Qdy - \int_{-l_2} Pdx + Qdy - \int_{l_3} Pdx + Qdy$$

$$= \int_{l_1} Pdx + Qdy - \int_{-l_2} Pdx + Qdy$$

$$= \int_{l_1} Pdx + Qdy + \int_{-l_2} Pdx + Qdy$$

$$= \int_{l_1} Pdx + Qdy + \int_{l_2} Pdx + Qdy = \oint_{l_1+l_2} Pdx + Qdy = 0$$
Fig. (2) Fig. (2) Fig. (2) Fig. (2) Fig. (3) Fig. (4) Fig. (4)

$$P = \frac{-y}{y^2 + \psi(x)}, \quad Q = \frac{x}{y^2 + \psi(x)}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\psi(x) + y^2 - x\psi'(x)}{(y^2 + \psi(x))^2} - - - 2$$

所以,
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\psi(x) + y^2 = \psi(x) + y^2 - x\psi'(x)$$

即:
$$2\psi(x) = x\psi'(x)$$

解得 $\psi(x) = Cx^2$

再由 ψ (1)=1推出C=1, 所以 ψ (x)= x^2 。可以取 Γ : x^2 + y^2 =1正向,

则推出

$$H = \int_{x^2 + y^2 = 1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta d \sin \theta - \sin \theta d \cos \theta}{1}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi$$

5. (12分)讨论下列级数的敛散性. 若收敛, 是条件收敛还是绝对收敛?

(1)
$$1 - \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4^s} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{(2n)^s} + \dots$$
 (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1}$

第一题:解:(1) 当 s=1,此级数为交错级数: $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+\cdots+\frac{1}{2n-1}-\frac{1}{2n}+\cdots$ 由莱布尼茨判别法知此时级数收敛. -----2分

(2) 当s > 1, 部分和

$$S_{2n} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \frac{1}{6^s} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^s}\right).$$

前面括号内正项级数部分和

$$1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \to +\infty \ (\stackrel{\text{LL}}{=} n \to \infty)$$

所以
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right) = +\infty$$
 -----2 分

后面括号内级数部分和

$$\frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \frac{1}{6^s} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^s} < \frac{1}{1^s} + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^s}$$

当n→∞时,为p级数且p=s>1,所以对应级数收敛

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \frac{1}{6^s} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^s}\right) = A(s)(\overrightarrow{A}\overrightarrow{B}) - \dots - 2 \Rightarrow A(s)(\overrightarrow{A}\overrightarrow{B})$$

所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_{2n}$ 不存在,因此,当s>1时所给级数发散.

(3) 当s < 1,级数写成

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{2^s} - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4^s} - \frac{1}{5}\right) - \dots - \left(\frac{1}{(2n)^s} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) - \dots$$

除第一项外,每一项皆为负项,提出负号后是正项级数,可用极限形式的比较判 别法判别其敛散性

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(2n)^s} - \frac{1}{2n+1}}{\frac{1}{n^s}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left[(2n+1) - (2n)^s \right] n^s}{(2n)^s (2n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^s} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n+1) - (2n)^s}{2n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^s} \left[1 - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n)^s}{2n+1} \right] = \frac{1}{2^s}$$

(因为
$$\lim_{y\to\infty} \frac{(2y)^s}{2y+1} = \lim_{y\to\infty} \frac{2^s s y^{s-1}}{2} = \lim_{y\to\infty} \frac{2^s s}{2} \frac{1}{y^{1-s}} = 0 \ (s < 1)$$
)

而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$ 发散 (p级数, p=s<1), 因此, 当s<1时, 所给级数发散.

第二题:解,因为
$$(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1})^{'} = \frac{1-x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)^2} < 0 \quad (\forall x > 1)$$
,则当 $n > 1$ 时, $\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1}\right\}$ 是单调递

减数列,并且有 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1}=0$,由 Leibniz 判别法,交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1}\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1}$ 收敛,又因为

6. (10 分) 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(n+2)} x^{n-1}$ 的收敛半径,收敛域及和函数的表达式.

解:此级数的收敛域为[-1,1],设

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n(n+2)}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow xS(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n(n+2)}, \quad |x| < 1 - - - - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}, \quad |x| < 1, x \neq 0 - - - - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \left[\ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right], \quad |x| < 1, x \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{x} \frac{1}{t^{3}} \left[\ln(1+t) - t + \frac{t^{2}}{2} \right] dx = \frac{x^{2} - 1}{2x^{2}} \ln(1+x) + \frac{2 - x}{4x} - \dots - 3$$

则和函数为:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^3} \ln(1 + x) + \frac{2 - x}{4x^2}, & |x| < 1, x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & x = 0 \\ \frac{3}{4}, & x = -1 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

7. (10 分) 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 < x < \pi, \\ 0, & x = \pi, \\ -x^2, & \pi < x \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$
.

- (1)求 f(x)的 Fourier 级数;
- (2) 求 f(x) 的 Fourier 级数的和函数在区间[0,2 π]上的表达式;

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

解: (1) 首先将 f(x) 以 2π 为周期延拓到整个数轴, 间断点为 $0, \pm n\pi, n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots, n, \cdots$

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \cos nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \cos nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (-x^{2}) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi}$$

则 f(x) 的 Fourier 级数为

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx \right)$$

$$= -\pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{4}{n^2} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos nx + \frac{2}{\pi} [\frac{\pi^2}{n} + (\frac{\pi^2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^3}) (1 - (-1)^n)] \sin nx \right\}.$$
------1 $\frac{1}{2}$

(2) f(x) 的 Fourier 级数的和函数记为 S(x).

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \in (0, \pi) \\ -x^2 & x \in (\pi, 2\pi) \\ 0 & x = \pi \\ -2\pi^2 & x = 0, 2\pi \end{cases}$$
 -----2 \Re

(3) 取 x = 0 , $S(0) = -2\pi^2$, 则

$$-2\pi^2 = -\pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2}.$$

解得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$
.

- 8. (8分)设 Σ 是分片光滑的封闭曲面, $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$, $\cos \gamma$ 是曲面上的单位外法向量的方向余弦,分别证明对于如下两种情况,
 - (1) P,Q,R在 Σ 上具有一阶连续偏导数;
 - (2) P,Q,R在 Σ 所围的区域 Ω 上具有二阶连续偏导数.

都有
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS = 0 成立.$$

证明:对情形 (1),在 Σ 上任意取一条分段光滑的闭合曲线 Γ , Γ 把 Σ 分成两部分 Σ_1 , Σ_2 ,在 Σ_1 , Σ_2 上分别应用 Stokes 公式,得

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS - - - - 2$$

$$= \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz + \oint_{-\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

$$= 0$$

对于情形(2),利用Guass公式,

$$I = \bigoplus_{y} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dyz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dzdz + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy - \dots - 2$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) \right] dx dy dz - - - 2$$