数学分析 B2 笔记

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2021年2月25日

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第一部分 数学分析 B2 习题

第九章 多变量函数微分学

9.1 多变量函数及其连续性

- **9.1.1** 证明: $(A B)^c = A^c B^c (A B)^c = A^c B^c$.
- 证明: 把 \mathbb{R}^2 划分为不相交的 4 个集合: $A B A^c B A^c B^c A B^c$, 且 $(A B) (A^c B) (A^c B^c) (A B^c) = \mathbb{R}^2$ 则 $(A B)^c = (A^c B) (A^c B^c) (A B^c) = A^c B^c$, $(A B)^c = ((A B) (A^c B) (A B^c))^c = A^c B^c$
- 9.1.2 证明:两个开集的交集和并集仍是开集,两个闭集的交集和并集仍是闭集.
- 证明: 设 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 为开集,则 $\forall P \in A \exists r_{PA} \ 0$,使 $B(P, r_{PA}) \subset A \ \forall P \in B \exists r_{PB} \ 0$,使 $B(P, r_{PB}) \subset B$. $\forall P \in A \ B$ 取 $r_{P,A \ B} = min\{r_{PA}, r_{PB}\} \ 0$,使 $B(P, r_{P,A \ B}) \in A \ B \Longrightarrow$ 两个开集的交集仍是开集. $\forall P \in A \ B$ 取 $r_{P,A \ B} = min\{r_{PA}, r_{PB}\} \ 0$,使 $B(P, r_{P,A \ B}) \in A \ B \Longrightarrow$ 两个开集的并集仍是开集. 设 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 为闭集,则 A^c, B^c 为开集,由上一题知 $(A \ B)^c = A^c \ B^c \ (A \ B)^c = A^c \ B^c$,且 $A^c \ B^c, A^c \ B^c$ 均为开集,于是 $A \ B, A \ B$ 均为闭集
- **9.1.3** 证明满足 y > ax + b 的所有点 (x, y) 是一个开集,在坐标轴上画出它的范围,并求它的边界点应满足的关系.

证明: 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上, 满足 y ax + b 的点 P(x,y) 到直线 l: y = ax + b 的距离为: $d_P = \frac{|y-ax+b|}{\sqrt{a^2+1}}$, 设 $D = \{(x,y)|y$ $ax + b\}$

 $\forall P \in D$,取 $r_P \in (0, d_P)$,则 $B(P, d_P) \in D \Longrightarrow D$ 为开集.

边界点 Q(x,y) 满足: $\forall r \ 0 \ B(Q,r) \ D \neq \varnothing \ B(Q,r) \ D^c \neq \varnothing$,则边界点在直线 l: y=ax+b 上,边界点的全体为 $\{(x,y)|y=ax+b\}$

9.1.4 设 $\lim_{n\to\infty} M_n = M_0 \lim_{n\to\infty} M'_n = M'_0$, 求证: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \rho(M_n, M'_n) = \rho(M_0, M'_0)$.

证明: 设 $M_n = (x_n, y_n) M_0 = (x_0, y_0) M'_n = (x'_n, y'_n) M'_0 = (x'_0, y'_0)$. 则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x_0 \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = y_0 \lim_{n \to \infty} x'_n = x'_0 \lim_{n \to \infty} y'_n = y'_0$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \rho(M_n, M'_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{(x_n - x'_n)^2 + (y_n - y'_n)^2} = \sqrt{(x_0 - x'_0)^2 + (y_0 - y'_0)^2} = \rho(M_0, M'_0)$

9.1.10 $\ \, \ \, \mbox{$\begin{tabular}{ll} \emptyset } f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}, \ \, \mbox{$\begin{tabular}{ll} \mathbb{R} } f(1,1), f(y,x), f(1,\frac{y}{x}), f(u,v), f(\cos t,\sin t). \ \, \end{tabular}$

解: f(1,1) = 1 $f(y,x) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ $f(1,\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ $f(u,v) = \frac{2uv}{u^2 + v^2}$ $f(\cos t, \sin t) = \sin(2t)f(\cos t, \sin t)$

解: 令
$$\begin{cases} x+y=2 \\ \frac{y}{x}=3 \end{cases}$$
 ,解得
$$\begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{2} \\ y=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$
 ,于是 $f(2,3)=-2$ 令
$$\begin{cases} x=u+v \\ y=\frac{u}{v} \end{cases}$$
 $(v\neq 0)$,解得
$$\begin{cases} u=\frac{xy}{y+1} \\ v=\frac{x}{y+1} \end{cases}$$
 则: $f(x,y)=f(u+v,\frac{u}{v})=u^2-v^2=\frac{x^2(y-1)}{y+1}$

9.1.14 判断下列各题极限是否存在,若有极限,求出其极限:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$$

解:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \; \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0 \; \forall (x,y) \; x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2 \in (0,\delta) \; \left| \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{2\rho^3}{\rho^2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\implies \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

(7)
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to +\infty\\ y\to +\infty}} (x^2+y^2)e^{-(x+y)}$$

解:

$$x,y>0 \ 0<(x^2+y^2)e^{-(x+y)}<\frac{x^2+y^2}{1+x+y+\frac{(x+y)^2}{2}+\frac{(x+y)^3}{6}}<6\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^3+y^3}\leqslant \frac{12}{x+y}$$

又:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \frac{12}{x+y} = 0$$

$$\implies \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x+y)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{xy+1} - 1}{x+y}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{mx^3 - x^2 + 1} - 1}{mx^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{mx^3 - x^2}{2mx^2} = \frac{-1}{2m}$$

则 m 取不同值时,极限值不同,因此 (0,0) 处极限不存在

9.1.17 研究下列函数的连续性:

(2)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{y}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:显然 f(x,y) 在满足 $y \neq 0$ 的点上都是连续,下考虑在点 $(x_0,0)$ 的极限:

当 $x_0 \neq 0$ 时,取 $x = x_0$,由 $\lim_{y \to 0} x_0 \sin \frac{1}{y}$ 不存在,所以在 $(x_0, 0)$ 处极限不存在

当 $x_0 = 0$ 时,取 y = x,则 $\lim_{x \to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1 \neq f(0,0)$

因此,f(x,y) 在满足 $y \neq 0$ 的点连续,在满足 y = 0 的点不连续

(3)

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

解: f(x,y) 在 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 的点上连续,则只需考虑 (0,0) 处的连续性.

$$\left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \le \frac{x^2 |y|}{2|xy|} = \frac{|x|}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{|x|}{2} = 0$$

$$\implies \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$$

因此 f(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续

9.1.18 证明函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0\\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点 (0,0) 沿着过此点的每一射线 $x = t \cos \alpha$ $y = t \sin \alpha$ $(0 \le t < +\infty)$ 连续,即 $\lim_{t\to 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0,0)$. 但此函数在点 (0,0) 并不连续.

证明:

$$\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t\cos^2\alpha\sin\alpha}{t^4\cos^4\alpha + sin^2\alpha} = 0 = f(0,0)$$
 取 $y = x^2$ 上的点,则 $f(x, x^2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x \neq 0\\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$,因此在 $(0,0)$ 处不连续

9.1.22 设 f(x,y) 在 (x_0,y_0) 处连续,x=x(u,v) y=y(u,v) 在 $(u_0.v_0)$ 处连续. 用 $\varepsilon-\delta$ 语言证明复合函数 f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) 在 $(u_0.v_0)$ 处连续.

证明:

$$\begin{split} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \; \exists \delta > 0 \;\; \forall (x,y) : d((x,y),(x_0,y_0)) < \delta \quad |f(x,y) - f(x_),y_0)| < \varepsilon \\ \delta > 0 \;\; \exists \delta' > 0 \;\; \forall (u,v) : d((u,v),(u_0,v_0)) < \delta' \quad |x(u,v) - x(u_0,v_0)| < \frac{\delta}{2} \\ \delta > 0 \;\; \exists \delta'' > 0 \;\; \forall (u,v) : d((u,v),(u_0,v_0)) < \delta' \quad |y(u,v) - y(u_0,v_0)| < \frac{\delta}{2} \\ \delta_0 = \min\{\delta',\delta''\}, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_0 > 0 \; \forall (u,v) : d((u,v),(u_0,v_0)) < \delta_0, \end{split}$$

 $|f(x(u,v),y(u,v))-f(x(u_0,v_0),y(u_0,v_0))|<\varepsilon.$ 即为 f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) 在 $(u_0.v_0)$ 处连续.

9.2 多变量函数的微分

9.2.1 Jacobi 矩阵与一阶微分形式不变性

定义 9.1: Jacobi 矩阵

设映射 $\Phi: (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \mapsto (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)$, 假设映射都是可微的, 那么, 记矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{J}(\Phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}$$

为映射 Φ 的 Jacobi 矩阵。

特别地, 当 m=n 时, 可以定义映射 Φ 的 Jacobi 行列式:

$$\frac{\partial(1, f_2, \cdots, f_m)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m)} = \det \boldsymbol{J}(\Phi)$$

推论 9.1: Jacobi 矩阵与微分

设映射: $\Phi:(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m)\mapsto (f_1,f_2,\cdots,f_n)$,假设映射都是可微的,那么,映射的微分在形式上可以写成:

$$\begin{pmatrix} df_1 \\ df_2 \\ \vdots \\ df_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_1 \\ dx_2 \\ \vdots \\ dx_m \end{pmatrix}$$

记 $d\mathbf{f} = (df_1, df_2, \dots, df_n)^T, d\mathbf{x} = (dx_1, dx_2, \dots, dx_m)^T$, 于是可以记为:

$$d\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{J}(\Phi) d\mathbf{x}$$

定理 9.1: 复合映射与 Jacobi 矩阵乘法

设复合映射: $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \xrightarrow{\Phi} (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m) \xrightarrow{\Psi} (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_p)$, 假设映射都是可微的, 那么:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial u_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial u_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial u_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial u_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

也即:

$$\boldsymbol{J}(\Psi \circ \Phi) = \boldsymbol{J}(\Psi) \boldsymbol{J}(\Phi)$$

推论 9.2: 复合映射的微分与 Jacobi 矩阵

设复合映射: $(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m) \xrightarrow{\Phi} (u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_m) \xrightarrow{\Psi} (f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_p)$, 假设映射都是可微的, 那么:

$$\boldsymbol{J}(\Psi) du = df = \boldsymbol{J}(\Psi \circ \Phi) dx = \boldsymbol{J}(\Psi) \boldsymbol{J}(\Phi) d\boldsymbol{x}$$

也即:一阶微分具有形式不变性。

由 Binet-Cauchy 公式, 易知: 当 m = n = p 时, 有等式:

$$\frac{\partial(f_1,f_2,\cdots,f_m)}{\partial(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m)} = \frac{\partial(f_1,f_2,\cdots,f_m)}{\partial(u_1,u_2,\cdots,u_m)} \frac{\partial(u_1,u_2,\cdots,u_m)}{\partial(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m)}$$

定理 9.2: 坐标变换与 Jacobi 行列式

设映射: $\Phi: (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n) \mapsto (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 于是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的 n 维有向体积元为:

$$dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_n = \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)}{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_n)} d\xi_1 \wedge d\xi_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\xi_n$$

定理 9.3: 隐函数的微分

设函数族: $\{f_i(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m,y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n), i=1,2,\cdots,p\}$, 假设在某一个局部区域上,上述函数组可微。假设方程组 $\{f_i=0|1\leqslant i\leqslant p\}$ 决定了隐函数族 $\{y_i(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_m), i=1,2,\cdots,n\}$, 于是,对 $x_i, i=1,2,\cdots,m$ 求偏导数得:

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_j} = 0, \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, p, \ j = 1, 2, \cdots, m$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

由线性方程组解的结构知,矩阵方程 $AX + B = 0, A \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times n}$ 的解的情况是:

由假设,我们仅考虑*方程族唯一解的情况。此时,不妨设p=n,于是:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_n} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial y_n} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

此时,解存在且唯一的充要条件是 $\frac{\partial (f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_n)}{\partial (y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)} \neq 0$ 在题设区域中成立。

9.2.1(2) $\mbox{if } f(x,y) = \sin x^2 y, \ \mbox{if } f'_x(1,\pi).$

解:

$$f'_x(1,\pi) = 2x\cos x^2 y\big|_{(1,\pi)} = -2$$

9.2.2 求下列各函数对于每个自变量的偏微商

(6)
$$u = e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$$

解:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (3x^2 + y^2 + z^2)e^{x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xye^{x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2xze^{x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$

(8)
$$u = xe^{-z} + \ln(x + \ln y) + z$$

解:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{-z} + \frac{1}{x + \ln y}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{xy + y \ln y}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -xe^{-z} + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2\sin x^2 y}{x}$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin x^2 y}{y}$$

解:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0)}{x} = 0$$

$$\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{f(0,y)}{y} = \lim_{y\to 0} \sin\frac{1}{y^2}$$

证明函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 (0,0) 连续但偏导数不存在.

证明:

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} z = \lim_{\rho\to 0^+} \rho = 0 \implies z$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{z}{x} = 1 \neq -1 = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{z}{x} \implies x$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0^+} \frac{z}{y} = 1 \neq -1 = \lim_{y \to 0^-} \frac{z}{y} \implies y$$

9.2.9 在下列各题中,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$. (3) $z = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$

(3)
$$z = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

解:

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

(5) $z = y^{lnx}$

解:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x^{\ln y - 1} \ln y, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y^{\ln x - 1} \ln x$$

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

9.2.10 $\mbox{if} \ u=e^{xyz}, \ \mbox{if} \ \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}, \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2}$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= xye^{xyz}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xze^{xyz} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= xe^{xyz}(1+xyz), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x^2z^2e^{xyz} \\ \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial u \partial z} &= (1+3xyz+x^2y^2z^2)e^{xyz}, \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial u^2} = xz^2(2+xyz)e^{xyz} \end{split}$$

9.2.11 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 证明当 $r \neq 0$ 时有:

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

证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \sum_{cuc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \sum_{cuc} \frac{y^2 + z^2}{r^3} = \frac{2}{r}$$

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

证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ln r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ln r}{\partial z^2} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{y^2 + z^2 - x^2}{r^4} = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\frac{1}{r}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\frac{1}{r}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\frac{1}{r}=\sum_{cyc}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{-x}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^\frac{3}{2}}=\sum_{cyc}(\frac{3x^2}{r^2}-1)=0$$

9.2.12 设

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

证明函数的二阶偏导数存在,但所有二阶偏导数(特别是两个混合偏导数)在 (0,0) 不连续,且 $f''_{xy}(0,0) \neq f''_{yx}(0,0)$ (这个例子说明,在函数在一点分别对 x,y 求导的次序不能交换,其原因时不连续引起的).

证明:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0)}{x} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y)}{y} = 0$$

当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x^4y - y^5 + 4x^2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x^5 - 4x^3y^2 - xy^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{(x^2 - y^2)(x^4 + 10x^2y^2 + y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(x^2 - y^2)(x^4 + 10x^2y^2 + y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}$$

在 (0,0) 处:

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x^5}{x^4}}{x} = 1, \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\frac{-y^5}{y^4}}{y} = -1$$

则 $f_{xy}^{\prime\prime}(0,0) \neq f_{yx}^{\prime\prime}(0,0)$,接下来再证明 (0,0) 处所有二阶导不连续: 取 y=kx,则:

$$\begin{split} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{4k^3(3k^2 - 1)}{(k^2 + 1)^3} \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{4k(k^2 - 3)}{(k^2 + 1)^3} \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{(1 - k^2)(k^4 + 10k^2 + 1)}{(k^2 + 1)^3} \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{(1 - k^2)(k^4 + 10k^2 + 1)}{(k^2 + 1)^3} \end{split}$$

均与 k 的取值有关,因此 (0,0) 处不连续.

9.2.14 设 f 和 g 是两个可微函数,利用微分的定义和定理 9.14,

证明: d(fg) = gdf + fdg.

证明: 设 (x,y) 处 $\mathrm{d}f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = a_1 \Delta x + b_1 \Delta y \, \mathrm{d}g(\Delta x, \Delta y) = a_2 \Delta x + b_2 \Delta y.$

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)g(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)g(x, y)$$

$$= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)(g(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - g(x, y)) + (f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y))g(x, y)$$

$$= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)(a_2\Delta x + b_2\Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}) + g(x, y)(a_1\Delta x + b_1\Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}))$$

$$= f(x,y)(a_2\Delta x + b_2\Delta y) + g(x,y)(a_1\Delta x + b_1\Delta y)$$

 $+(a_1\Delta x + b_1\Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})(a_2\Delta x + b_2\Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}) + (f(x, y) + g(x, y))o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$ 略去高阶小量,则:

$$d(fq) = qdf + fdq$$

9.2.23 求函数 $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$ 在点 (1, 1, -1) 的梯度和最大方向微商.

解:

$$\nabla u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} = (2x + y + 3, 4y + x - 2, 6z - 6)$$

$$\nabla u|_{(1,1,-1)} = (6,3,-12)$$

设方向向量为: $e = (\cos \phi \sin \theta, \sin \phi \sin \theta, \cos \theta) |e| = 1$, 方向微商:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial e}(1,1,-1) = (6,3,-12) \cdot e \leqslant \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2 + 12^2} = 3\sqrt{21}$$

当且仅当 e 与 (6,3,-12) 同向时取等,此时 $e=(\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{21},\frac{\sqrt{21}}{21},-\frac{4\sqrt{21}}{21})$

9.2.24 设 $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k} \ r = |\mathbf{r}|$, 试求 (1) $\nabla \frac{1}{r^2}$, (2) $\nabla \ln r$. (1)

解:

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r^2} = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{k})\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{-2x\boldsymbol{i} - 2y\boldsymbol{j} - 2z\boldsymbol{k}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = \frac{-2r}{r^4}$$

(2)

解:

$$\nabla \ln r = (\frac{\partial}{2\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial}{2\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial}{2\partial z}\boldsymbol{k}) \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \frac{x\boldsymbol{i} + y\boldsymbol{j} + z\boldsymbol{k}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r^2}$$

9.2.26 设 z = f(xy) f 为可微函数.

证明:
$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

证明:

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x\frac{\partial z}{\partial (xy)}\frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial (xy)}\frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial y} = xy - xy = 0$$

9.2.28 证明函数 $u = \varphi(x - at) + \psi(x + at)$ 满足波动方程: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

证明:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi \left(x - at \right)}{\partial (x - at)} \frac{\partial (x - at)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \psi \left(x + at \right)}{\partial (x + at)} \frac{\partial (x + at)}{\partial t} \right) = a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \psi \left(x + at \right)}{\partial (x + at)} - \frac{\partial \varphi \left(x - at \right)}{\partial (x - at)} \right) \\ &= a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi \left(x + at \right)}{\partial \left(x + at \right)^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi \left(x + at \right)}{\partial \left(x + at \right)^2} \right) = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \end{split}$$

9.2.29 若 u = F(x, y) F 的任意二阶偏导存在,而 $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi$.

证明:
$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

证明:

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\cos\varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\sin\varphi\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}\left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}r\sin\varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}r\cos\varphi\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{$$

9.2.30 试证: 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 6\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ 经变化 $\xi = x + y, \eta = 3x - y$ 后变成: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0$ (其中二阶偏导均连续).

证明:

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 6\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}\right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}\right) - 3\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}\right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}\right) + 2\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}\right) + 6\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$=\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}+3\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}\right)\left(3\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\right)-3\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}-\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}-\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\right)+2\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}+3\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\right)+6\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}-\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\right)$$

由于二阶偏导数均连续,所以 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi}$,则:

$$=16\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 8\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\iff \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial n} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0$$

9.2.32 设变换
$$\begin{cases} u = x - 2y \\ v = x + ay \end{cases}$$
 可把方程 $6\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 简化为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$. 求常数 a . (其中

证明:对于 $z: \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = -2\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + a\frac{\partial}{\partial y},$ 因此:

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\begin{split} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial u}\right) \left(6\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + 6\frac{\partial}{\partial u} - 2\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + a\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right) z - \left(-2\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + a\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right) \left(-2\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + a\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right) z \\ &= \left(a + 6 - a^2\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \left(5a + 10\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \\ &\Longrightarrow \begin{cases} a + 6 - a^2 = 0 \\ 5a + 10 \neq 0 \end{cases} \implies a = 3 \end{split}$$

9.2.33 求方程 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$ 满足条件 $z(x, x^2) = 1$ 的解 z = z(x, y).

解:

$$z = \int (x^{2} + 2y) dy + C(x) = x^{2}y + y^{2} + C(x)$$

$$1 = z(x, x^{2}) = 2x^{4} + C(x^{2}) \implies C(x^{2}) = 1 - 2x^{4} \implies C(x) = 1 - 2x^{2} (x \ge 0)$$

$$\implies z\left(x,y\right) = \begin{cases} x^{2}y + y^{2} - 2x^{2} + 1, & x \geqslant 0\\ x^{2}y + y^{2} + C\left(x\right), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

9.2.36 求下列复合函数的微分 du:

(2)
$$u = f(\xi, \eta), \xi = xy, \eta = \frac{x}{y}$$

解:

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}\right) dy = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \frac{1}{y}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} y - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy$$

$$(4) \ u = f(x, \xi, \eta), \xi = x^2 + y^2, \eta = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

解:

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}\right) dy + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z}\right) dz$$
$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} + 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}\right) dx + \left(2y \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} + 2y \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}\right) dy + 2z \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} dz$$

求直角坐标和极坐标的坐标变换 $x = x(r, \theta) = r \cos \theta, y = y(r, \theta) = r \sin \theta$ 的 Jacobi 行列式.

解:

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

9.3 隐函数定理和逆映射定理

9.3.2 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数 (3)
$$x^y = y^x$$
, 求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$, $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$

解:

解:

$$f(x,y,z) = e^{-xy} - 2z + e^z = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -ye^{-xy}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -xe^{-xy}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = e^z - 2$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{ye^{-xy}}{e^z - 2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xe^{-xy}}{e^z - 2}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{-x}{y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{ye^{-xy}}{e^z - 2} = \frac{-y^2e^{-xy}}{e^z - 2} - \frac{y^2e^{z-2xy}}{(e^z - 2)^3}$$

$$(6) \ F(x, x + y, x + y + z) = 0, \ \ \ \ \ \ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

解:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = f_1' + f_2' + f_3', \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = f_2' + f_3', \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = f_3'$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-f_1' - f_2' - f_3'}{f_3'}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-f_2' - f_3'}{f_3'}$$

(7) F(xy, yz) = 0, $\Re \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yF_1', \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xF_1' + zF_2', \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = yF_2'$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-F_1'}{F_2'}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-xF_1' - zF_2'}{yF_2'}$$

9.3.3 找出满足方程 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 27$ 的函数 y = y(x) 的极大值与极小值.

解:

$$F(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 27 = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + y, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + x \implies \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{-2x - y}{2y + x}$$

因为 y=y(x) 取极大值与极小值时都满足 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=0$,因此联立 $\begin{cases} 2x+y=0 \\ x^2+xy+y^2=27 \end{cases}$,得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -3 \\ y_1 = 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 3 \\ y_2 = -6 \end{cases}$$
 , 则 $y = y(x)$ 极大值为 6, 极小值为 -6

9.3.4 试求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的微分.

(3)
$$u^3 - 3(x+y)u^2 + z^3 = 0$$
, $\Re du$

解:

$$f(u,x,y,z) = u^3 - 3(x+y)u^2 + z^3 = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3u^2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 3u^2 - 6(x+y)u^2 + z^3 = 0$$

$$\implies du = \frac{-f'_x}{f'_u}dx + \frac{-f'_y}{f'_u}dy + \frac{-f'_z}{f'_u}dz = \frac{u}{u - 2(x+y)}dx + \frac{u}{u - 2(x+y)}dy - \frac{z^2}{u^2 - 2(x+y)u}dz$$

$$(4) F(x-y,y-z,z-x) = 0, 求 dz$$

解:

$$0 = F_1' d(x - y) + F_2' d(y - z) + F_3' d(z - x) = (F_1' - F_3') dx + (F_2' - F_1') dy + (F_3' - F_2') dz$$

$$\implies dz = \frac{F_3' - F_1'}{F_3' - F_2'} dx + \frac{F_1' - F_2'}{F_3' - F_2'} dy$$

9.3.5

证明: 当 1 + xy = k(x - y) (其中 k 为常数) 时有等式: $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1 + y^2}$

证明:

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \arctan x - \arctan y = \arctan \frac{1+xy}{x-y}$$

易知方程成立时 $x \neq y$, 则 $1 + xy \neq 0$, 当 $k \neq 0$ 时:

$$\arctan x - \arctan y = \arctan \frac{x - y}{1 + xy} = \arctan \frac{1}{k}$$

当 k=0 时,由连续性,取 $k\to 0^+$ 和 $k\to 0^-$ 即可,因此 d $\arctan x- d\arctan y=0 \implies \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}=\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^2}$

9.3.7 设 z=z(x,y) 是由方程 $\varphi(cx-az,cy-bz)=0$ 所确定的隐函数,试证: 不论 φ 为怎样的可微函数,都有 $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=c$

解:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = c\varphi_1', \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = c\varphi_2', \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -a\varphi_1' - b\varphi_2'$$

$$\implies a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = a\frac{c\varphi_1'}{a\varphi_1' + b\varphi_2'} + b\frac{c\varphi_2'}{a\varphi_1' + b\varphi_2'} = c$$

9.3.8 设 $z = x^2 + y^2$, 其中 y = y(x) 为由方程 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$ 所定义的函数,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}$ 及 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2z}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$ 解:

$$g(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 1 = 0, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2x - y, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2y - x \implies \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y - 2x}{2y - x}$$

$$\implies \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2x + 2y\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{2y^2 - 2x^2}{2y - x}, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2z}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\frac{2y^2 - 2x^2}{2y - x} = \frac{8y^3 - 30xy^2 + 24x^2y - 10x^3}{(2y - x)^3}$$

9.3.11 设 u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y) 是由下列方程组所确定的隐函数组,求 $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$

(1)
$$\begin{cases} u^2 + v^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 1\\ u + v + x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 设映射 $\varphi:(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2\to(u,v)\in\mathbb{R}^2$, 一方面:

$$\begin{cases} xdx + ydy + udu + vdv = 0 \\ dx + dy + du + dv = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$
$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x & -y \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}$$

另一方面:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{d}u\\ \mathrm{d}v \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{J}(\varphi) \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{d}x\\ \mathrm{d}y \end{pmatrix}$$

因此:

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = |\boldsymbol{J}(\varphi)| = \frac{x-y}{u-v}, (u-v \neq 0)$$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} u = f(ux, v + y) \\ v = g(u - x, v^2y) \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\begin{cases} du = uf'_{1}dx + xf'_{1}du + f'_{2}dv + f'_{2}dy \\ dv = g'_{1}du - g'_{1}dx + v^{2}g'_{2}dy + 2vyg'_{2}dv \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} (1 - xf'_{1})du - f'_{2}dv = uf'_{1}dx + f'_{2}dy \\ -g'_{1}du + (1 - 2vyg'_{2})dv = -g'_{1}dx + v^{2}g'_{2}dy \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} 1 - xf'_{1} & -f'_{2} \\ -g'_{1} & 1 - 2vyg'_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} uf'_{1} & f'_{2} \\ -g'_{1} & v^{2}g'_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} uf'_{1} & f'_{2} \\ -g'_{1} & v^{2}g'_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - xf'_{1} & -f'_{2} \\ -g'_{1} & 1 - 2vyg'_{2} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{uv^{2}f'_{1}g'_{2} + f'_{2}g'_{1}}{1 - xf'_{1} - 2vyg'_{2} + 2vxyf'_{1}g'_{2} - f'_{2}g'_{1}}$$

9.3.14 设 y=y(x), z=z(x) 是由方程 z=xf(x+y) 和 F(x,y,z)=0 所确定的函数,其中 f 和 F 分别具有一阶连续导数和一阶连续偏导数,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}$

解:对x求导数:

$$\begin{cases} z' = f + xf' + xy'f' \\ F'_1 + F'_2 y' + F'_3 z' = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{pmatrix} xf' & -1 \\ F'_2 & F'_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -f - xf' \\ -F'_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-fF'_3 - xf'F'_3 - F'_1}{xf'F'_3 + 1} \\ \frac{fF'_2 + xf'F'_2 - xf'F'_1}{xf'F'_3 + 1} \end{pmatrix} \implies \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{fF'_2 + xf'F'_2 - xf'F'_1}{xf'F'_3 + 1}$$

9.3.16 函数 u = u(x,y) 由方程组 u = f(x,y,z,t), g(y,z,t) = 0, h(z,t) = 0 定义,求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

解:显然,x和y为独立变量,z和t为y的隐函数

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} dt = -\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} dy \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} dt = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dz \\ dt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} dy \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} dz \\ dt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} dy \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1', \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_2' - f_3' \frac{g_1' h_2'}{g_2' h_2' - g_3' h_1'} + f_4' \frac{g_1' h_1'}{g_2' h_2' - g_3' h_1'}$$

9.4 空间曲线与曲面

9.4.7 设两条隐式曲线 F(x,y) = 0 于与 G(x,y) = 0 在一点 (x_0,y_0) 相交,求在交点处两条隐式曲线切线的夹角,这里 F(x,y),G(x,y) 都是可微函数.

解:不妨设隐式曲线 y = y(x), 切向量 n_F, n_G :

$$0 = dF = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} \implies \mathbf{n}_F = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)$$

同理,
$$\mathbf{n}_G = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\cos \theta(\mathbf{n}_F, \mathbf{n}_G) = \frac{\mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{n}_G}{|\mathbf{n}_F||\mathbf{n}_G|} = \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}\right)^2}}$$

9.4.8 求下列曲面在指定点的切平面和法线方程.

(3)
$$e^z - z + xy = 3$$
, 在点 (2,1,0)

解: 设 $F(x,y,z)=e^z-z+xy$, 由于隐式曲面 F(x,y,z)=3 是 F 的一个等值面,所以 ∇F \bot 曲面 F(x,y,z)=3

$$\nabla F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \boldsymbol{k} = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$\implies n = (1, 2, 0) \pi : x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

9.4.9 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.

解: 设 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2$, 则:

$$n = (1, -1, 2)$$

$$\nabla F = (2x, 4y, 2z) \pm (2x, 4y, 2z) = (1, -1, 2) \implies (x, y, z) = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, 1), (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, -1)$$

$$\implies \pi_1 : x - y + 2z - \frac{11}{4} = 0, \pi_2 : x - y + 2z + \frac{11}{4} = 0$$

9.4.13 试证曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = ax$ 与曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = by$ 互相正交.

证明:

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = \nabla(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax) = (2x - a, 2y, 2z), \mathbf{n}_2 = \nabla(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - by) = (2x, 2y - b, 2z)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = ax \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = by \end{cases} \implies ax = by \implies \mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = 2(2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - ax - by) = 0$$

$$\implies n_1 \perp n_2$$

9.4.15 证明曲面 $z = xe^{x/y}$ 的每一切平面都过原点.

证明:

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

$$\implies \Im \overline{+} \overline{\mathrm{m}} \Pi : (e^{x_0/y_0} + \frac{x_0}{y_0} e^{x_0/y_0})(x - x_0) - \frac{x_0^2}{y_0^2} e^{x_0/y_0}(y - y_0) - z + x_0 e^{x_0/y_0} = 0$$

左边代入 (x,y,z) = (0,0,0):

$$-x_0 e^{x_0/y_0} - \frac{x_0^2}{y_0} e^{x_0/y_0} + \frac{x_0^2}{y_0} e^{x_0/y_0} + x_0 e^{x_0/y_0} = 0$$

因此所有切平面均过原点 □

9.4.17 求下列曲线在给定点的切线和法平面方程

(1)
$$\begin{cases} y^2 + z^2 = 25 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 10 \end{cases}$$
 在点 $(1,3,4)$

$$n_1 = \nabla(y^2 + z^2 - 25)|_{(1,3,4)} = (0,6,8), n_2 = \nabla(x^2 + y^2 - 10)|_{(1,3,4)} = (2,6,0)$$

$$n = n_1 \times n_2 = (-48, 16, -12)$$

$$\pi: -48(x-1) + 16(y-3) - 12(z-4) = 0 \iff 12x - 4y + 3z - 12 = 0$$

9.4.18 设方程组
$$\begin{cases} pu+qv-t^2=0\\ qu+pv-s^2=0 \end{cases} \quad (p^2-q^2\neq 0) \; 确定了隐函数 \; \begin{cases} u=u(s,t)\\ v=v(s,t) \end{cases}$$
 以及反函数
$$\begin{cases} s=s(u,v)\\ t=t(u,v) \end{cases} \text{, 求证: } \frac{\partial t}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=\frac{\partial s}{\partial v}\frac{\partial v}{\partial s}=\frac{p^2}{p^2-q^2}$$
 证明.

$$\begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ q & p \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{d}u \\ \mathrm{d}v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2t\mathrm{d}t \\ 2s\mathrm{d}s \end{pmatrix} (p^2 - q^2 \neq 0)$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{d}u \\ \mathrm{d}v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{p}{p^2 - q^2} & \frac{-q}{p^2 - q^2} \\ \frac{-q}{p^2 - q^2} & \frac{p}{p^2 - q^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2t\mathrm{d}t \\ 2s\mathrm{d}s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2pt\mathrm{d}t - 2qs\mathrm{d}s}{p^2 - q^2} \\ \frac{2ps\mathrm{d}s - 2qt\mathrm{d}t}{p^2 - q^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial t}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{p}{2t} \frac{2pt}{p^2 - q^2} = \frac{p^2}{p^2 - q^2}, \frac{\partial s}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = \frac{p}{2s} \frac{2ps}{p^2 - q^2} = \frac{p^2}{p^2 - q^2} \quad \Box$$

9.5 多变量函数的 Taylor 公式与极值

9.5.1(2) 求曲线 F(t) = f(x + th, y + tk) 在 t = 1 处的斜率,其中 $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy^2 - y^4$ 解:设 $\xi(t) = x + th, \eta(t) = y + tk$,则:

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \frac{df}{d\xi} \frac{d\xi}{dt} + \frac{df}{d\eta} \frac{d\eta}{dt} = (2\xi + 2\eta^2) \frac{d\xi}{dt} + (4\xi\eta - 4\eta^3) \frac{d\eta}{dt}$$

$$= (2(x+th) + 2(y+tk)^2)h + (4(x+th)(y+tk) - 4(y+tk)^3)k$$

$$\implies \frac{dF}{dt} \Big|_{} = 2((x+h) + (y+k)^2)h + 4(y+k)(x+h - (y+k)^2)k$$

9.5.3 对于函数 $f(x,y) = \sin \pi x + \cos \pi y$,用中值定理证明, $\exists \theta \in (0,1)$ 使得 $\frac{4}{\pi} = \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{2} + \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (1 - \theta) \right]$ 证明:由微分中值定理, $\exists \theta \in (0,1)$,使:

$$2 = f(\frac{1}{2}, 0) - f(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} f_x'(\frac{\theta}{2}, \frac{1}{2}(1 - \theta)) - \frac{1}{2} f_y'(\frac{\theta}{2}, \frac{1}{2}(1 - \theta)) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2}(1 - \theta)\right]$$

$$\iff \frac{4}{\pi} = \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{2} + \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2}(1 - \theta)\right] \quad \Box$$

9.5.4 求下列函数的 Taylor 公式,并指出展开式成立的区域.

$$(2)$$
 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 在点 $(0,0)$, 直到四阶为止

$$1-x^2-y^2\geqslant 0 \implies D=\overline{B(O,1)}$$

$$f(x,y)=1-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}-\frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{8}+o(\rho^4)$$

$$f(x,y)=1-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}-\frac{x^2+2x^2y^2+y^4}{8}+o(\rho^4), D=\overline{B(O,1)}$$
 (5) $f(x,y)=\sin{(x^2+y^2)}$ 在点 $(0,0)$,直到 n 阶为此

解: 记 $u(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$:

$$f(x,y) = \sin u = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^k u^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o(u^{(2n+1)}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^k (x^2 + y^2)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o(\rho^{4n+2})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-2}{4}\right]} (-1)^k \sum_{i=0}^{2k+1} \frac{x^{2i} y^{4k+2-2i}}{i!(2k+1-i)!} + o(\rho^n), (n \geqslant 2)$$

$$\implies f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-2}{4}\right]} (-1)^k \sum_{i=0}^{2k+1} \frac{x^{2i} y^{4k+2-2i}}{i!(2k+1-i)!} + o(\rho^n), & n \geqslant 2\\ 0 + o(\rho), & n = 1 \end{cases}, D = \mathbb{R}^2$$

(7) $f(x,y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$ 在点 (1,-2) 的 Taylor 展开式

解:由于展开式唯一,且:

$$f(x,y) = 2(x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y+2) - (y+2)^2 + 5$$

$$\implies f(x,y) = 5 + 2(x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y+2) - (y+2)^2, D = \mathbb{R}^2$$

9.5.5 设 z=z(x,y) 是由方程 $z^3-2xz+y=0$ 所确定的隐函数,当 x=1,y=1 时 z=1,试按 (x-1) 和 (y-1) 的乘幂展开函数 z 直到二次项为止

解: 对 $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$ 求偏导数:

$$\begin{cases} (3z^2 - 2x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2z = 0\\ (3z^2 - 2x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2z}{3z^2 - 2x}\\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2x - 3z^2} \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{16xz}{(2x - 3z^2)^3}\\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6z}{(2x - 3z^2)^3}\\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6z^2 + 4x}{(3z^2 - 2x)^3} \end{cases}$$

$$z(x,y) = 1 + 2(x-1) - (y-1) - 8(x-1)^{2} + 10(x-1)(y-1) - 3(y-1)^{2} + o(\rho^{2})$$

9.5.6

证明: 球面三角学中的余弦定理 $\cos z = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y \cos \theta$ 在原点的邻域内转化为欧几里得几何中的余弦定理 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos \theta$

解:在单位球中,设三个顶点 X,Y,Z 对应向量 x,y,z, θ 为 z,x 和 z,y 所张平面的夹角 x,y 夹角为 γ , x,z 夹角为 β , z,y 夹角为 α

做二阶展开:

$$1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{2} + o(\gamma) = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta^2}{2}\right) + \alpha\beta\cos\theta + o(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}) = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{2} + \alpha\beta\cos\theta + o(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2})$$

$$\implies \gamma^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta\cos\theta + o(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2})$$

又 $z=2\sin\frac{\gamma}{2}, x=2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}, y=2\sin\frac{\beta}{2} \implies \gamma=2\arcsin\frac{z}{2}, \alpha=2\arcsin\frac{x}{2}, \beta=2\arcsin\frac{y}{2}$,做二阶展开得:

$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy\cos\theta + o(\rho)$$

因此 $\rho \to 0$ 时:

$$z^2 = x^2 + u^2 - 2xu\cos\theta$$

9.5.7(4) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$, 求隐函数 y = y(x) 的极值.

解: 设
$$\varphi(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 2x(2x^2 + 2y^2 - a^2), \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 2y(2x^2 + 2y^2 + a^2)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}} = \frac{x(a^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2)}{y(2x^2 + 2y^2 + a^2)} = 0$$

若 x = 0,则 y = 0,不成立(由于隐函数存在)。

因此

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2y^2 = a^2 \\ \varphi(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2 - y^2) = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2 \\ y^2 = \frac{1}{8}a^2 \end{cases}$$

极大值:
$$y=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}|a|$$
, 极小值: $y=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}|a|$

9.5.8 求一个三角形,使得他的三个角的正弦乘积最大.

解: 设三个内角分别为 $x, y, \pi - x - y, f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y \sin (\pi - x - y)$ 定义在开区域 $\{(x, y) | x > 0, y > 0, x + y < \pi\}$ 上.

由于 $f(x,y) \ge 0$, $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f = 0$, $\lim_{y\to 0^+} f = 0$, $\lim_{x+y\to \pi^-} f = 0$, 则极大值在内部取到.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \sin y \sin(2x + y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \sin x \sin(2y + x) = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ y = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

则取极大值时三角形为正三角形.

9.5.11(2) 求函数最大值和最小值: $z = x^2 - xy + y^2$, $\{(x,y)||x| + |y| \le 1\}$

解:

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

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 0 \\ 2y - x = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \implies \text{极小值} z(0, 0) = 0$$

最大值在边界取到:

$$z(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy \leqslant |x|^2 + |y|^2 + |x||y| \leqslant (|x| + |y|)^2 \leqslant 1 \quad (x,y) = (0,1), (-1,0), (0,-1), (1,0)$$

证明: (0,0) 不是它的极值点,但沿过(0,0)的每条直线,(0,0)都是它的极大值点.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6xy - 4x^3, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 4y, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6y - 12x^2, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -4, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 12(x^2 - 2y), \nabla f = (6xy - 4x^3)\boldsymbol{i} + (3x^2 - 4y)\boldsymbol{j}$$

$$f(x,y) = (y-x^2)(x^2-2y) \implies \forall x \neq 0, f(x, \frac{3}{4}x^2) = \frac{x^2}{8} > f(0,0) \implies (0,0)$$

 $\forall r, \theta \in \mathbb{R}, g(r) = f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) = 3r^3\cos^2\theta\sin\theta - r^4\cos^4\theta - 2r^2\sin^2\theta, g'(0) = 0, g'(0) = -4\sin^2\theta$

若 $\sin \theta \neq 0$,则 (0,0) 是极值点.

若 $\sin \theta = 0$,则 $q(r) = -r^4 \le 0 = q(0)$,则 (0,0) 是极值点.

9.5.19 椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$ 的内接长方体中,求体积最大的长方体的体积.

解: 设
$$f(x,y,z) = 8xyz \ \varphi(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \lambda \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 8yz - \lambda \frac{2x}{a^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \lambda \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 8xz - \lambda \frac{2y}{b^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - \lambda \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 8xy - \lambda \frac{2z}{c^2} = 0 \\ \varphi(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{4\lambda^2}{b^2c^2} \\ y^2 = \frac{4\lambda^2}{a^2c^2} \\ z^2 = \frac{4\lambda^2}{a^2b^2} \\ z^2 = \frac{4\lambda$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y = \pm \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \\ z = \pm \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases} \implies |f(\pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})| = \frac{8\sqrt{3}abc}{9}$$

- **9.5.21** 设曲面 $S: \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}(a > 0)$
 - (1) 证明 S 上任意点处的切平面与各坐标轴的截距之和等于 a.

证明: 设 $\varphi(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} \nabla \varphi = (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}},\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}},\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}})$,则 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 处的切平面为 $\sqrt{y_0z_0}(x-y_0)$ $(x_0) + \sqrt{x_0 z_0}(y - y_0) + \sqrt{x_0 y_0}(z - z_0) = 0$, 截距之和为

$$\sqrt{y_0 z_0} + \sqrt{x_0 z_0} + z_0 + \sqrt{x_0 y_0} + \sqrt{x_0 z_0} + x_0 + \sqrt{y_0 z_0} + \sqrt{y_0 z_0} + y_0 = (\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{x_0})^2 = a$$

(2) 在 S 上求一切平面,使此切平面与三坐标面所围成的四面体体积最大,并求四面体体积的最大 值.

解: 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面在 x 轴截距为 $u = \sqrt{x_0 y_0} + \sqrt{x_0 z_0} + x_0$, 在 y 轴的截距为 $v = \sqrt{y_0 z_0} + x_0$ $\sqrt{y_0x_0} + y_0$,在 z 轴的截距为 $w = \sqrt{y_0z_0} + \sqrt{x_0z_0} + z_0$ 设体积 $f(u,v,w) = \frac{uvw}{6}$,且 u+v+w=a

设体积
$$f(u,v,w) = \frac{uvw}{6}$$
, 且 $u+v+w=a$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{vw}{6} - \lambda = 0\\ \frac{uw}{6} - \lambda = 0\\ \frac{uv}{6} - \lambda = 0\\ u + v + w = a \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} u = \frac{a}{3}\\ v = \frac{a}{3}\\ w = \frac{a}{3} \end{cases}$$

此时
$$f(\frac{a}{3}, \frac{a}{3}, \frac{a}{3}) = \frac{a^3}{162}$$
, 平面: $x + y + z - \frac{a}{3} = 0$

9.6 向量场的微商

9.6.1 Nabla 运算符与点乘、叉乘的性质

1 设 ϕ , ψ 是数量场, a, b 是向量场, 则

$$\nabla(\phi + \psi) = \nabla\psi + \nabla\phi$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{b}$$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \nabla \times \mathbf{a} + \nabla \times \mathbf{b}$$

$$\nabla(\phi\psi) = \phi\nabla\psi + \psi\nabla\phi$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\phi\mathbf{a}) = \phi\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla\phi$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) \cdot \mathbf{b} - (\nabla \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$\nabla \times (\phi\mathbf{a}) = \nabla\phi \times \mathbf{a} + \phi\nabla \times \mathbf{a}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla\phi = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) = 0$$

 $\mathbf{2}$

$$(\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}) \times \boldsymbol{c} = (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{c})\boldsymbol{b} - (\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c})\boldsymbol{a}$$
 $\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

9.6.1 求电场强度 $e = \frac{q}{r^3} r(r = |r|)$ 的旋度和散度.

解:

$$e = \frac{q}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (xi + yj + zk)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{y^2 + z^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-3xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$\text{rot} e = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} & \frac{\partial}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{div} e = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = 0$$

9.6.2 设 $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega_1 \boldsymbol{i} + \omega_2 \boldsymbol{j} + \omega_3 \boldsymbol{k}$ 是一个常值向量,求向量场 $\boldsymbol{v} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r}$ 的旋度 $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v}$,并给出合理的物理解释。这里 $\boldsymbol{r} = x \boldsymbol{i} + y \boldsymbol{j} + z \boldsymbol{k}$ 是位置向量。

解:由于 ω 为常向量:

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = \nabla \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r}) = \nabla \times \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \omega_2 z - \omega_3 y & \omega_3 x - \omega_1 z & \omega_1 y - \omega_2 x \end{vmatrix} = 2\omega_1 \boldsymbol{i} + 2\omega_2 \boldsymbol{j} + 2\omega_3 \boldsymbol{k}$$

物理解释: 物体运动的旋度等于瞬时角速度的 2 倍

9.6.4(2) 设 ω 是常向量,r = xi + yj + zk, r = |r|,求 $\operatorname{div} \frac{r}{r}$.

解:

$$\operatorname{div} \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{2}{r}$$

9.6.5(1) 求向量场的旋度 $v = y^2 i + z^2 j + x^2 k$.

解:

$$rot \boldsymbol{v} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} = -2z\boldsymbol{i} - 2x\boldsymbol{j} - 2y\boldsymbol{k}$$

9.6.6(2) 设 ω 是常向量, r = xi + yj + zk, r = |r|, 求 rot[f(r)r].

解:

$$\operatorname{rot}[f(r)\boldsymbol{r}] = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})x & f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})y & f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})z \end{vmatrix} = \boldsymbol{0}$$

9.6.8 设 ϕ , ψ 是数量场, a, b 为向量场, 证明:

(1)
$$\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{a}) = \phi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \phi$$

证明: 设 $\mathbf{a} = a_1 \mathbf{i} + a_2 \mathbf{j} + a_3 \mathbf{k}$

$$\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{a}) = \frac{\partial (\phi a_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\phi a_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\phi a_3)}{\partial z} = a_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \phi \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x} + a_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \phi \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial y} + a_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \phi \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial z} = \phi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \phi$$

$$(2) \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{b}$$

证明: 设 $\mathbf{a} = a_1 \mathbf{i} + a_2 \mathbf{j} + a_3 \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{b} = b_1 \mathbf{i} + b_2 \mathbf{j} + b_3 \mathbf{k}$

$$\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}) = \nabla \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (a_3b_1 - a_1b_3)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)}{\partial z}$$

$$= b_3 \left(\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial y} \right) + b_1 \left(\frac{\partial a_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial z} \right) + b_2 \left(\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$+ a_1 \left(\frac{\partial b_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial b_3}{\partial y} \right) + a_2 \left(\frac{\partial b_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial z} \right) + a_3 \left(\frac{\partial b_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial b_2}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{a} - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{b}$$

(3)
$$\nabla \times (\phi \mathbf{a}) = \nabla \phi \times \mathbf{a} + \phi \nabla \times \mathbf{a}$$

证明: 设 $\mathbf{a} = a_1 \mathbf{i} + a_2 \mathbf{j} + a_3 \mathbf{k}$

$$\nabla \times (\phi \mathbf{a}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \phi a_1 & \phi a_2 & \phi a_3 \end{vmatrix} = \phi \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + a_1 \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + a_2 \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \phi \nabla \times \boldsymbol{a} + \nabla \phi \times \boldsymbol{a}$$

9.6.9

证明: $\operatorname{rot}\operatorname{grad}\phi = \nabla \times \nabla \phi = \mathbf{0}, \operatorname{div}\operatorname{rot}\mathbf{a} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) = 0$

证明:

$$\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{grad} \phi = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z \partial y} \right) \boldsymbol{i} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial z} \right) \boldsymbol{j} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial x} \right) \boldsymbol{k} = \boldsymbol{0}$$

设 $\boldsymbol{a} = a_1 \boldsymbol{i} + a_2 \boldsymbol{j} + a_3 \boldsymbol{k}$

$$\operatorname{div}\operatorname{rot}\boldsymbol{a} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{k}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2 a_3}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 a_2}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 a_1}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 a_3}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 a_2}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 a_1}{\partial z \partial y} = 0$$

9.7 微分形式

9.7.2 对下列微分形式的 ω , 计算它们的微分, 即计算 $d\omega$

(3)
$$\omega = xy dx + x^2 dy$$

解:

$$d\omega = d(xy) \wedge dx + d(x^2) \wedge dy = xdx \wedge dy$$

(6)
$$\omega = xydy \wedge dz + yzdz \wedge dx + zxdx \wedge dy$$

解:

$$d\omega = \omega_{\nabla \cdot (xy,yz,zx)}^3 = (x+y+z)dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

第 9 章综合习题

9.1 设 $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ 是非零常数. $f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上可微. 求证: 存在 \mathbb{R} 上一元可微函数 F(s) 使得 $f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = F(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + ... + a_nx_n)$ 的充分必要条件是 $a_j \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = a_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}, i, j = 1, 2, ..., n$. 证明:

$$\exists F(s) \in C^1 : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} : f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = F(a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n)$$

$$\iff F' \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} dx_{i} = dF = df = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}} dx_{i}$$

$$\iff \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}} - F' a_{i} \right) dx_{i} \equiv 0$$

$$\iff \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n : \frac{1}{a_{i}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}} = F'$$

$$\iff \forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n : a_{j} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}} = a_{i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{j}} \quad \Box$$

9.3 若函数 u = f(x, y, z) 满足恒等式 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^k f(x, y, z)(t > 0)$,则称 f(x, y, z) 为 k 次齐次函数. 试证下述关于齐次函数的欧拉定理: 可微函数 f(x, y, z) 为 k 次齐次函数的充要条件是: $xf'_x(x, y, z) + yf'_y(x, y, z) + zf'_z(x, y, z) = kf(x, y, z)$

证明: 我们下证明 n 维情形: $f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) \in C^1$ 为 k 次齐次函数的充要条件是:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = k f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

必要性:

$$f(tx_1, tx_2, \dots, tx_n) = t^k f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$t \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i f_i'(tx_1, tx_2, \dots, tx_n) = kt^{k-1} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$
$$t = 1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = kf(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

充分性:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = k f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \ \varphi(t) = f(tx_1, tx_2, \dots, tx_n)$$

$$t > 0 \ k\varphi(t) = t \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial (tx_i)} = t\varphi'(t)$$

$$\implies \frac{d\varphi}{\varphi} = \frac{k}{t} \implies \varphi(t) = \varphi(1)t^k$$

$$\implies f(tx_1, tx_2, \dots, tx_n) = t^k f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad \Box$$

9.6 证明不等式: $\frac{x^2+y^2}{4} \leqslant e^{x+y-2} (x, y \geqslant 0)$.

证明: 当 $x, y \ge 0$ 时, $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le \frac{(x+y)^2}{4}$, 所以只需证明:

$$e^t \geqslant \frac{e^2 t^2}{4}, t \geqslant 0$$

显然成立。

9.8 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是包含原点的凸区域, $f \in C^1(D)$. 若 $x \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = 0$ $((x,y) \in D)$,则 f(x,y) 是常数.

证明:由微分中值定理, $\forall (x,y) \in D$, $\exists \theta \in (0,1)$, 使:

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

$$\iff f(x,y) \equiv f(0,0) \quad \Box$$

9.9 $\ \ \ \ \mathcal{G} \ \ f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \ f(0,0) = 0.$

证明: 存在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的连续函数 g_1, g_2 使得 $f(x, y) = xg_1(x, y) + yg_2(x, y)$

证明: 设 $\varphi(t) = f(tx, ty)$, 则:

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{\partial f(tx, ty)}{\partial t} = xf'_x(tx, ty) + yf'_y(tx, ty) \ \varphi(0) = 0$$

由于 $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$,因此 f'_x, f'_y 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续,则 $g(t) = f'_x(tx, ty), h(t) = f'_y(tx, ty)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续可积 (由复合函数性质)

$$f(tx,ty) = \varphi(t) = \int_0^t \left(x f_x'(\tau x, \tau y) + y f_y'(\tau x, \tau y) \right) d\tau = x \int_0^t f_x'(\tau x, \tau y) d\tau + y \int_0^t f_y'(\tau x, \tau y) d\tau$$

$$f(x,y) = x \int_0^1 f_x'(\tau x, \tau y) d\tau + y \int_0^t f_y'(\tau x, \tau y) d\tau$$

则取

$$g_1(x,y) = \int_0^1 f'_x(\tau x, \tau y) d\tau, g_2(x,y) = \int_0^1 f'_y(\tau x, \tau y) d\tau$$

 $\forall (x_0, y_0), \exists M > max\{|x_0|, |y_0|\}, f'_x, f'_y$ 在闭集 $[-M, M] \times [-M, M]$ 一致连续. 下证 g_1 连续:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall d((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) < \delta, |f'_x(x_1, y_1) - f'_x(x_2, y_2)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon > 0, \forall h, k : \sqrt{h^2 + k^2} < \delta, \quad |\tau(x+h) - \tau x| \le |h|, |\tau(y+k) - \tau y| \le |k| :$$

$$|g_1(x+h,y+k) - g(x,y)| = \left| \int_0^1 \left(f_x'(\tau(x+h),\tau(y+k)) - f_x'(\tau x,\tau y) \right) d\tau \right| < \int_0^1 |\varepsilon| d\tau = \varepsilon$$

因此 q_1 连续,同理 q_2 连续 \square

9.11 设 u(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上恒正,且有二阶连续偏导数。证明 u(x,y) 满足方程

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

的充分必要条件是: 存在 $f,g \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 u(x,y) = f(x)g(y).

证明:由于u(x,y)恒正,所以对上式同时除以 $u^2(x,y)$ 得:

$$0 = \frac{u\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}}{u^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}{u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}{u}$$

于是,设 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln u(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln f(x)$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln u(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln g(y)$, 也即 u(x,y) = f(x)g(y) (此处可以不考虑常数项);反之亦成立。

9.12 设 $r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j, t \in [a, b]$ 有连续的导数,

证明:存在 $\theta \in (a,b)$,使得 $|\mathbf{r}(b) - \mathbf{r}(a)| \leq |\mathbf{r}'(\theta)|(b-a)$

证明:由微分中值定理:考虑有连续导数的函数 f(t) = (r(b) - r(a))r(t),由微分中值定理, $\exists \theta \in (a,b)$:

$$|\mathbf{r}(b) - \mathbf{r}(a)|^2 = (\mathbf{r}(b) - \mathbf{r}(a))(\mathbf{r}(b) - \mathbf{r}(a)) = f(b) - f(a) = (b - a)f'(\theta) = (\mathbf{r}(b) - \mathbf{r}(a))(b - a)\mathbf{r}'(\theta)$$
 于是:

$$|\boldsymbol{r}(b) - \boldsymbol{r}(a)|^2 = (\boldsymbol{r}(b) - \boldsymbol{r}(a))(b - a)\boldsymbol{r}'(\theta) \leqslant |\boldsymbol{r}'(\theta)|(b - a)|\boldsymbol{r}(b) - \boldsymbol{r}(a)|$$

$$\implies |\mathbf{r}(b) - \mathbf{r}(a)| \leq |\mathbf{r}'(\theta)|(b-a)$$

第十章 多变量函数的重积分

10.1 二重积分

10.1.4 设函数 φ 和 ψ 分别在区间 [a,b] 和 [c,d] 上可积,求证: $f(x,y) = \varphi(x)\psi(y)$ 在 $D = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上可积,且有 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \int_c^d \psi(x) dx$.

(1)

证明: φ 和 ψ 可积 \Longrightarrow 有界,设 $M \geqslant |\varphi|, M \geqslant |\psi|$ 恒成立。设 $\omega_{\varphi}(T_1), \omega_{\psi}(T_2)$ 分别为 φ, ψ 在分割 T_1, T_2 下,在 [a, b], [c, d] 上的振幅。

$$\varphi,\psi$$
可积 $\Longrightarrow \lim_{\|T_1\|\to 0^+} \omega_{\varphi}(T_1) = 0, \lim_{\|T_2\|\to 0^+} \omega_{\psi}(T_2) = 0$

$$\implies \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \triangleq ||T_1|| < \delta \exists \theta, \omega_{\varphi}(T_1) < \varepsilon; \triangleq ||T_2|| < \delta \exists \theta, \omega_{\psi}(T_2) < \varepsilon$$

设分割 $T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \ldots < x_n = b, c = y_0 < y_1 < \ldots < y_n = d; T_1: a = x_0 < x_1 < \ldots < x_n = b; T_2: c = y_0 < y_1 < \ldots < y_n = d$

对于集合 $D_{ij} = [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_i], \forall (x', y'), (x'', y'') \in D_{ij}$:

$$|f(x', y') - f(x', y'')| = |\varphi(x')\psi(y') - \varphi(x')\psi(y'') + \varphi(x')\psi(y'') - \varphi(x'')\psi(y'')|$$

$$\leq |\varphi(x')||\psi(y') - \psi(y'')| + |\psi(y'')||\varphi(x') - \varphi(x'')| \leq M\omega_{\psi}(T_2)_i + M\omega_{\varphi}(T_1)_i$$

$$\implies \omega_f(T)_{ij} \leqslant M(\omega_{\varphi}(T_1)_i + \omega_{\psi}(T_2)_j)$$

又 $||T|| = \sqrt{||T_1||^2 + ||T_2||^2}$, 因此:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0,$$
 当 $\|T\| < \delta$ 时 $\|T_1, \|T_2\| < \delta$

$$\implies \omega_f(T) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \omega_f(T)_{ij} (x_i - x_{i-1}) (y_j - y_{j-1}) \leqslant M \sum_{i,j=1}^n (\omega_\varphi(T_1)_i + \omega_\psi(T_2)_j) (x_i - x_{i-1}) (y_j - y_{j-1})$$

$$= M \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - x_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\omega_{\varphi}(T_1)_i + \omega_{\psi}(T_2)_j)(y_j - y_{j-1}) = M \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - x_{i-1})((d-c)\omega_{\varphi}(T_1)_i + \omega_{\psi}(T_2))$$

$$< M(b-a+d-c)\varepsilon$$

因此
$$f(x,y) = \varphi(x)\psi(y)$$
 可积. \square

(2)

证明: 设分割 $T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \ldots < x_n = b, c = y_0 < y_1 < \ldots < y_n = d; T_1: a = x_0 < x_1 < \ldots < x_n = b; T_2: c = y_0 < y_1 < \ldots < y_n = d,$ 由可积性:

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = \lim_{\|T\| \to 0^+} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \varphi(x_i) \psi(y_j) (x_i - x_{i-1}) (y_j - y_{j-1})$$
$$= \lim_{\|T\| \to 0^+} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(x_i) (x_i - x_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^n \psi(y_j) (y_j - y_{j-1})$$

$$= \lim_{\|T\| \to 0^+} S_{\varphi}(T_1) S_{\psi}(T_2) = \lim_{\|T_1\| \to 0^+} S_{\varphi}(T_1) \lim_{\|T_2\| \to 0^+} S_{\psi}(T_1) = \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \int_c^d \psi(x) dx \quad \Box$$

10.1.7 设函数 f(x,y) 连续,求极限 $\lim_{r\to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant r^2} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$.

解: 因为函数连续, 由积分中值定理:

$$\forall r > 0, \exists P(r) \in \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leqslant r^2\}, \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant r^2} f(x, y) dx dy = f(P(r))$$
 (1)

$$\lim_{r \to 0} P(r) = (0,0) \tag{2}$$

(1),(2)
$$\implies \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant r^2} f(x,y) dx dy = f(0,0)$$

补充题 若 D 是零测度集, f 在 D 上可积, 求证: $\iint_D f = 0$

证明:设 $M \ge |f|$,则任意分割 T 对应的 Darboux 和:

$$|S(T)| \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(P_i)|\sigma(D_i) \leqslant M \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma(D_i) = M\sigma(D) = 0$$

$$\implies \forall T: S(T) \equiv 0 \implies \iint_D f = \lim_{\|T\| \to 0^+} s(T) = 0 \quad \Box$$

10.2 二重积分的换元

10.2.1(1) 计算积分
$$\int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dy$$
. 解:

$$\int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R \ln(1 + r^2) dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^R \ln(1 + r^2) dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} R \ln(1 + R^2) - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^R \frac{2r^2}{1 + r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} R \ln(1 + R^2) + \pi \arctan R - \pi R$$

10.2.2 计算二重积分

(1)
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
, $D: x^2 + y^2 \leqslant x + y$.

解: 极坐标下, $x^2+y^2\leqslant x+y\iff r^2\leqslant r(\cos\theta+\sin\theta), r\leqslant 0\implies \theta\in[-\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{3\pi}{4}], r\leqslant\cos\theta+\sin\theta$

$$|\boldsymbol{J}(\varphi)| = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} r dr$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \sin 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(4)
$$\iint_D dxdy$$
, $D: y^2 = ax$, $y^2 = bx$, $x^2 = my$, $x^2 = ny$ $(a > b > 0, m > n > 0)$.

解: 设变换 φ : $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt[3]{uv^2} \\ y = \sqrt[3]{u^2v} \end{cases}, D' = [n, m] \times [a, b], \quad \text{则 } \varphi : D' \to D \text{ 是双射}.$

$$|\boldsymbol{J}(\varphi)| = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{v}{u}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{v}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\iint_{D} dxdy = \iint_{D'} \frac{1}{3} dudv$$

$$= \int_{n}^{m} \frac{1}{3} dv \int_{b}^{a} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (m - n)(a - b)$$

(8)
$$\iint_D \sin \frac{y}{x+y} dx dy, D: \quad x+y=1, x=0, y=0$$
.

解: 设变换
$$\varphi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x=u-v \\ y=v \end{cases}, D'=\{(u,v)|u\in[0,1], 0\leqslant v\leqslant u\}$$

$$|\boldsymbol{J}(\varphi)| = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 1$$

$$\iint_{D} \sin \frac{y}{x+y} dx dy = \iint_{D'} \sin \frac{v}{u} du dv$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{u} \sin \frac{v}{u} dv$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} u(1 - \cos 1) du$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos 1}{2}$$

10.2.3 求下列曲线围成的平面区域的面积

(2)
$$(x-y)^2 + x^2 = a^2(a > 0)$$
.

解: 设变换
$$\varphi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta - r \cos \theta \end{cases}, D' = [0, a] \times [0, 2\pi]$$
$$|\mathbf{J}(\varphi)| = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta - \cos \theta & r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$\iint_{D} dxdy = \iint_{D'} rdrd\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} rdr$$
$$= \pi a^{2}$$

(3) 由直线 x + y = a, x + y = b, y = kx, y = mx(0 < a < b, o < k < m) 围成的平面区域.

解: 设变换
$$\varphi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{v+1} \\ y = \frac{uv}{v+1} \end{cases}, D' = [a,b] \times [k,m]$$

$$|\boldsymbol{J}(\varphi)| = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{v+1} & \frac{-u}{(v+1)^2} \\ \frac{v}{v+1} & \frac{u}{(v+1)^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{u}{(v+1)^2}$$

$$\iint_D \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{D'} \frac{u}{(v+1)^2} \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v$$
$$= \int_a^b u \mathrm{d}u \int_k^m \frac{1}{(v+1)^2} \mathrm{d}v$$
$$= \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{m+1}\right)$$

10.2.4 证明
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy \leqslant \left[\int_{-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} e^{x^2} dx \right]^2.$$

证明: 设 $D_1 = \{(x,y)|0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x\}, D_2 = \{(x,y)|0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1\}, D_3 = D_1 \setminus D_2, D_4 = D_2 \setminus D_1, D_5 = D_1 \cap D_2$

则
$$\sigma(D_1) = \sigma(D_2), \sigma(D_3) = \sigma(D_4),$$
 由于 $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} < 1$, 则 $d(O, D_3) > d(O, D_4)$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 e^{r^2} r dr = 8 \iint_{D_2} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{D_5} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_4} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

$$\left[\int_{-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} e^{x^2} dx \right]^2 = \iint_{|x| \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, |y| \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{D_5} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_3} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

由于 $\sigma(D_1) = \sigma(D_2), \sigma(D_3) = \sigma(D_4), d(O, D_3) > d(O, D_4)$,所以 $\exists \xi \in D_3, \eta \in D_2$,使得:

$$\left[\int_{-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} e^{x^2} dx \right]^2 - \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \iint_{D_3} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy - \iint_{D_4} e^{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
$$= e^{d(O,\xi)^2} \sigma(D_3) - e^{d(O,\eta)^2} \sigma(D_4) > 0$$

因此

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} e^{x^2+y^2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \leqslant \left[\int_{-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} e^{x^2} \mathrm{d}x \right]^2 \quad \Box$$

10.2.5 设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,证明 $\int_0^1 e^{f(x)} dx \int_0^1 e^{-f(y)} dy \geqslant 1$.

证明:显然 $e^{f(x)}, e^{-f(y)}$ 在 [0,1] 连续且非负,由 Cauchy 不等式:

$$\int_0^1 e^{f(x)} \mathrm{d}x \int_0^1 e^{-f(y)} \mathrm{d}y \geqslant \left(\int_0^1 e^{f(x) - f(x)} \mathrm{d}x \right)^2 = 1 \quad \ \Box$$

10.2.6 设 f(x) 为连续的奇函数,证明 $\iint_{|x|+|y|\leqslant 1} e^{f(x+y)} dx dy \geqslant 2$.

证明: 设变换
$$\varphi: \left\{ egin{aligned} x = u - v \\ y = u + v \end{aligned} \right. , D' = [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \times [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \\ | \boldsymbol{J}(\varphi)| = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{split} \iint_{|x|+|y|\leqslant 1} e^{f(x+y)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y &= \iint_{D'} 2e^{f(2u)} \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 2 \mathrm{d}v \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{f(2u)} \mathrm{d}u \\ &= 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{f(2u)} \mathrm{d}u \\ &\geqslant \int_{-1}^{1} (f(u)+1) \mathrm{d}u = 2 \end{split}$$

10.2.7 设 f(t) 为连续函数,求证

$$\iint_D f(x-y) dxdy = \int_{-A}^A f(t)(A-|t|) dt$$

其中 D 为: $|x| \leqslant \frac{A}{2}, |y| \leqslant \frac{A}{2}, A > 0$ 为常数.

证明: 设变换
$$\varphi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x=u+v \\ y=u-v \end{cases}, D'=\{(u,v)|v\geqslant 0, |u|+|v|\leqslant \frac{A}{2}\}, D''=\{(u,v)|v\leqslant 0, |u|+|v|\leqslant \frac{A}{2}\} \end{cases}$$

$$|\boldsymbol{J}(\varphi)|=\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}=-2, \sigma(D'\cap D'')=0$$

$$\begin{split} \iint_D f(x-y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y &= 2 \iint_{D'} f(2v) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v + 2 \iint_{D''} f(2v) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{A}{2}} f(2v) \mathrm{d}v \int_{v-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}-v} \mathrm{d}u + 2 \int_{-\frac{A}{2}}^0 f(2v) \mathrm{d}v \int_{-v-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}+v} \mathrm{d}u \\ &= \int_0^A f(v) (A-v) \mathrm{d}v + \int_{-A}^0 f(v) (A+v) \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \int_{-A}^A f(t) (A-|t|) \mathrm{d}t \end{split}$$

三重积分 10.3

(3)
$$\iiint_{V} y \cos(x+z) dx dy dz, \ V : \text{ if } y = \sqrt{x}, y = x, x = 1, z = 0, x + z = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ if } \text{if } \text{.}$$

$$\iiint_{V} y \cos(x+z) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{\sqrt{x}} y dy \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \cos(x+z) dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x - x^{2}}{2} (1 - \sin x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{\sin 1}{2} - 1 + \cos 1$$
$$= \frac{\sin 1}{2} + \cos 1 - \frac{11}{12}$$

(4)
$$\iiint_V (a-y) dx dy dz$$
, V : 由 $y=0, z=0, 2x+y=a, x+y=a, y+z=a$ 围成.

$$\iiint_{V} (a-y) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{a} (a-y) dy \int_{\frac{a-y}{2}}^{a-y} dx \int_{0}^{a-y} dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{a} \frac{(a-y)^{3}}{2} d(y-a)$$
$$= \frac{a^{4}}{8}$$

10.3.2 计算下列积分值
(2)
$$\int_{-R}^{R} dx \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) dz$$

$$\begin{split} \int_{-R}^{R} \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \mathrm{d}y \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}z &= \int_{-R}^{R} \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_{[0,R] \times [0,2\pi]} \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r^3 \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= 2\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r^3 \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \pi \int_{0}^{R^2} a \sqrt{R^2 - a} \mathrm{d}a \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}\pi \int_{0}^{R^2} a \mathrm{d} \left((R^2 - a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\pi a (R^2 - a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{R^2}^{0} + \frac{2}{3}\pi \int_{0}^{R^2} \left(-\frac{2}{5} \right) \mathrm{d} \left((R^2 - a)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{15} R^5 \end{split}$$

(4)
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz$$

解: 设变换
$$\varphi: \left\{ egin{aligned} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{aligned} \right. , (r,\theta) \in D = [0,1] \times [0,\frac{\pi}{2}], |\boldsymbol{J}(\varphi)| = r \right.$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}} z^{2} dz = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \left((2-x^{2}-y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x^{2}+y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{D} \left((2-r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - r^{3} \right) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \int_{0}^{1} \left((2-r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} r - r^{4} \right) dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \int_{0}^{1} \left(-\frac{d(r^{5})}{5} + \frac{(2-r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} d(r^{2}) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{30} - \frac{\pi}{30} (2-r^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{(2\sqrt{2}-1)\pi}{15}$$

10.3.3 计算下列三重积分

解: 设 $D_z = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \leq z^2\}$, 则:

$$\iiint_{V} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{D_z} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \pi z^2 dz$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{3}$$

10.3.5 计算下列曲面围成的立体体积

(1)
$$y = 0, z = 0, 3x + y = 6, 3x + 2y = 12, x + y + z = 6.$$

解:

$$\iiint_{V} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{6} dy \int_{\frac{6-y}{3}}^{\frac{12-2y}{3}} dx \int_{0}^{6-x-y} dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{6} dy \int_{\frac{6-y}{3}}^{\frac{12-2y}{3}} (6-x-y) dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{6} \frac{(6-y)^{2}}{6} dy$$

(2)
$$z = x^2 + y^2, z = 2x^2 + 2y^2, y = x, y = x^2$$

$$\iiint_{V} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} dy \int_{x^{2}+y^{2}}^{2x^{2}+2y^{2}} dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} (x^{2}+y^{2}) dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{4x^{3}}{3} - x^{4} - \frac{x^{6}}{3}\right) dx$$

$$=\frac{3}{35}$$

(6)
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az, x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$
 (含 z 轴部分).

解: $V = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 \le \min\{2az - z^2, z^2\}\}$, 当 $a \ge 0$ 时:

$$\begin{split} \sigma\left(V\right) &= \iiint_{V} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{a} \mathrm{d}z \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant z^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \int_{a}^{2a} \mathrm{d}z \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant 2az - z^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{0}^{a} \pi z^{2} \mathrm{d}z + \int_{a}^{2a} \pi \left(2az - z^{2}\right) \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \frac{\pi a^{3}}{3} + \frac{2\pi a^{3}}{3} \\ &= \pi a^{3} \end{split}$$

当
$$a<0$$
 时,同理可得 $\sigma(V)=-\pi a^3$,则 $\sigma(V)=\pi |a|^3$

当
$$a<0$$
 时,同理可得 $\sigma(V)=-\pi a^3$,则 $\sigma(V)=\pi|a|^3$ (7) $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1, \frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=\frac{z^2}{c^2}$ (含 z 轴部分).

解: 易知
$$V = \{(x,y,z) \, | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leqslant \min\{1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}, \frac{z^2}{c^2}\}, z \geqslant 0\}$$
。

设变换
$$\phi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = ar\cos\theta \\ y = br\sin\varphi &, |\boldsymbol{J}(phi)| = \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(r,\theta,z)} = abr, \; \stackrel{.}{=} a,b,c > 0 \; \text{时:} \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma(V) = \iiint_{V} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}} dz \int_{0}^{\frac{z}{c}} abr dr + \int_{\frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}}^{c} dz \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}}}} abr dr \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi ab}{c^{2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}} z^{2} dz + \int_{\frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}}^{c} \left(c^{2} - z^{2} \right) dz \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi ab}{c^{2}} \left(\frac{c^{3}}{6\sqrt{2}} + \frac{c^{3}}{3} - \frac{c^{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} - \frac{c^{3}}{3} + \frac{c^{3}}{6\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})}{3} \pi abc$$

当 a,b,c 不全为正时,同理可得: $\sigma(V) = \frac{(2-\sqrt{2})}{2}\pi|abc|$,因此 $\sigma(V) = \frac{(2-\sqrt{2})}{2}\pi|abc|$

10.3.6 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leqslant x + y + z$ 内的平均值.

解: 易知
$$V = \{(x,y,z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leqslant x + y + z\} = \{(x,y,z) \mid \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\}$$

设变换
$$\phi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \\ z = r \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}, |\boldsymbol{J}(\phi)| = \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \theta, \varphi)} = r^2 \sin \theta, (r, \theta, \varphi) \in [0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}] \times [0, \pi] \times [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\sigma(V) = \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi$$

$$\iiint_{V} f\left(x,y,z\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r^{2} \left(r^{2} + \frac{3}{4} + r\left(\sin\theta\left(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi\right) + \cos\theta\right)\right) \mathrm{d}r$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^\pi \sin\theta \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{20} + \frac{9}{64} \left(\sin\theta \left(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi \right) + \cos\theta \right) \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{10} + \frac{9}{128} \pi \left(\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi \right) + \frac{9}{64} \sin\theta \cos\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5} \pi \end{split}$$

则平均值:

$$\overline{f(x,y,z)} = \frac{\iiint_V f(x,y,z) \, dx dy dz}{\sigma(V)} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\mathbf{10.3.7} \quad$$
设 $F\left(t\right) = \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant t^2} f\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$,其中 f 为可微函数,求 $F'\left(t\right)$.

解: 设变换
$$\phi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases}, |\boldsymbol{J}(\phi)| = \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \theta, \varphi)} = r^2 \sin \theta, (r, \theta, \varphi) \in [0, |t|] \times [0, \pi] \times [0, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) = \iiint_{[0,|t|]\times[0,\pi]\times[0,2\pi]} f(r^2) r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi = 4\pi \int_0^{|t|} f(r^2) r^2 dr$$

则 $F'(t) = 4\pi f(t^2) t^2 (t \ge 0)$, 由于 F(t) 为偶函数, 则:

$$F'(t) = \begin{cases} 4\pi f(t^2) t^2, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t = 0 = 4\pi f(t^2) t |t| \\ -4\pi f(t^2) t^2, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

10.3.8

证明:
$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant 1} f(z) \, \mathrm{d}v = \pi \int_{-1}^1 f(z) \left(1-z^2\right) \, \mathrm{d}z.$$

证明:

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant 1} f\left(z\right) \mathrm{d}v = \int_{-1}^{1} \mathrm{d}z \iint_{\overline{B\left(O,\sqrt{1-z^2}\right)}} f\left(z\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-1}^{1} \pi \left(1-z^2\right) f\left(z\right) \mathrm{d}z$$

10.3.9 设函数 f(x, y, z) 连续,

证明:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \mathrm{d}x \int_{a}^{x} \mathrm{d}y \int_{a}^{y} f\left(x, y, z\right) \mathrm{d}z = \int_{a}^{b} \mathrm{d}z \int_{z}^{b} \mathrm{d}y \int_{y}^{b} f\left(x, y, z\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

证明: 设 $V = \{(x, y, z) | a \le z \le y \le x \le b\}$ 一方面:

$$\iiint_{V} f(x, y, z) dxdydz = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{x} dy \int_{a}^{y} f(x, y, z) dz$$

另一方面:

$$\iiint_{V} f\left(x,y,z\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \int_{a}^{b} \mathrm{d}z \int_{z}^{b} \mathrm{d}y \int_{y}^{b} f\left(x,y,z\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

因此:

$$\int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{x} dy \int_{a}^{y} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_{a}^{b} dz \int_{z}^{b} dy \int_{y}^{b} f(x, y, z) dx$$

10.4 n 重积分

10.4.1(3) 计算下列 n 重积分: $\int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n dx_n$ 解:

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n} dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x_{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} x_{2} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} x_{n} dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x_{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} x_{2} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-2}} x_{n-1} dx_{n-1} \frac{x_{n-1}^{2}}{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x_{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} x_{2} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-3}} x_{n-2} dx_{n-2} \frac{x_{n-2}^{4}}{2 \times 4}$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x_{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} x_{2} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-k-1}} x_{n-k} dx_{n-k} \frac{x_{n-k}^{2k}}{2^{k} k!}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x_{1} dx_{1} \frac{x_{1}^{2n-2}}{2^{n-1}(n-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n!}$$

解: 设变换 $(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)=oldsymbol{arphi}(t_1,t_2,\cdots,t_n)=\left(t_1,t_1t_2,\cdots,\prod_{i=1}^nt_i
ight), (t_1,t_2,\cdots,t_n)\in[0,1]^n$,于是:

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, t_2, \cdots, t_n)} \right|$$

 $= |\det \boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{\varphi})|$

$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x_n \int_0^{x_n} \mathrm{d}x_{n-1} \cdots \int_0^{x_2} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \mathrm{d}x_1$$

$$= \int_0^1 t_1^{n-1} dt_1 \int_0^1 t_2^{n-2} dt_2 \cdots \int_0^1 t_n^0 \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^i t_i dt_n$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \int_0^1 t_i^{2(n-i)+1} dt_i$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2(n-i)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n n!}$$

10.4.3 设 f(x) 连续,

证明:

$$\int_0^a \mathrm{d}x_1 \int_0^{x_1} \mathrm{d}x_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) \mathrm{d}x_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^a f(t)(a-t)^{n-1} \mathrm{d}t$$

证明:由于 f(x) 连续,由 Newton – Lebniz 公式,f(x) 的任意变上限重积分均可导。设 $g(a) = \int_0^a \mathrm{d}x_1 \int_0^{x_1} \mathrm{d}x_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) \mathrm{d}x_n - \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^a f(t) (a-t)^{n-1} \mathrm{d}t$,易知 g(0) = 0,下面将 a 视做变元。

又因为:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} \left(\frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^a f(t)(a-t)^{n-1} \mathrm{d}t \right)
= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^k a^k \int_0^a f(t)(-t)^{n-1-k} \mathrm{d}t \right)
= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(k C_{n-1}^k a^{k-1} \int_0^a f(t)(-t)^{n-1-k} \mathrm{d}t + C_{n-1}^k a^k f(a)(-a)^{n-1-k} \right)
= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-2) C_{n-2}^{k-1} a^{k-1} \int_0^a f(t)(-t)^{n-1-k} \mathrm{d}t + \frac{f(a)a^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} (1-1)^{n-1}
= \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \int_0^a f(t)(a-t)^{n-2} \mathrm{d}t$$

所以对于 $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$:

$$g^{(k)}(a) = \int_0^a \mathrm{d}x_{k+1} \int_0^{x_{k+1}} \mathrm{d}x_{k+2} \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) \mathrm{d}x_n - \frac{1}{(n-1-k)!} \int_0^a f(t)(a-t)^{n-1-k} \mathrm{d}t$$

则:

$$\forall k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1, \forall a : g^{(k)}(0) = g^{(n)}(a) = 0$$

由 Taylor 公式:

$$g(a) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{g^{(k)}(0)a^k}{k!} + \frac{g^{(n)}(\theta a)a^n}{n!} = 0$$

$$\iff \int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^a f(t)(a-t)^{n-1} dt$$

10.4.4 设 f(x) 连续,

证明:

$$\int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_n) dx_n = \frac{1}{n!} \left(\int_0^a f(t) dt \right)^n$$

证明: 当 n = 1 时: $\int_0^a f(x_1) dx_1 = \frac{1}{1!} \left(\int_0^a f(t) dt \right)^1$, 成立。

$$\int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_m) dx_m - \frac{1}{m!} \left(\int_0^a f(t) dt \right)^m \equiv 0$$

那么 n = m + 1 时,将 a 视作变元, $\forall b$:

$$\int_0^b da \left(\int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_m) dx_m - \frac{1}{m!} \left(\int_0^a f(t) dt \right)^m \right) = 0$$

$$\implies \int_0^b \mathrm{d}a \left(\int_0^a \mathrm{d}x_1 \int_0^{x_1} \mathrm{d}x_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{m-1}} f(a) f(x_1) \cdots f(x_m) \mathrm{d}x_m - \frac{1}{m!} f(a) \left(\int_0^a f(t) \mathrm{d}t \right)^m \right) = 0$$

$$\iff \int_0^b dx_1 \int_1^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_m} f(x_1) \cdots f(x_{m+1}) dx_{m+1} - \frac{1}{(m+1)!} \left(\int_0^a f(t) dt \right)^{m+1} = 0$$

由 b 的任意性,知对 n=m+1 也成立。由数学归纳法,本题得证。

综合习题

10.3(1) 设 a > 0, b > 0, 试求积分:

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$$

解: 设 $x = e^t, t \in [-\infty, 0]$.

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \int_{a}^{b} x^{y} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{-\infty}^{0} \sin\left(-t\right) e^{t(y+1)} dt$$

$$\triangleq \int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{I} dy$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \sin(-t) e^{t(y+1)} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{t(y+1)} d\cos t$$

$$= e^{t(y+1)} \cos t \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} - \int_{-\infty}^{0} \cos t (y+1) e^{t(y+1)} dt$$

$$= 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{0} (y+1) e^{t(y+1)} d \sin t$$

$$= 1 - (y+1) e^{t(y+1)} \sin t \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} + \int_{-\infty}^{0} (y+1)^{2} e^{t(y+1)} \sin t dt$$

$$= 1 - (y+1)^{2} \mathbf{I}$$

$$\implies I_1 = \int_a^b \frac{1}{1 + (y+1)^2} dy = \arctan(b+1) - \arctan(a+1)$$

10.6 计算曲面 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 = y$ 所围成的体积 V.

解: 设变换
$$\phi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases}, |\boldsymbol{J}(\phi)| = \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \theta, \varphi)} = r^2 \sin \theta, (r, \theta, \varphi) \in [0, +\infty] \times [0, \pi] \times [0, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2+z^4\leqslant y\iff r^4\left(\sin^4\theta+\cos^4\theta\right)\leqslant r\sin\theta\sin\varphi\iff 0\leqslant r\leqslant \left(\frac{\sin\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin^4\theta+\cos^4\theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\sigma(V) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{\left(\frac{\sin\theta \sin\varphi}{\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}} r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\theta \sin\varphi}{\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta} d\theta + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3 + \cos 2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi$$

10.7

证明:
$$\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^1 t^t \mathrm{d}t.$$

证明: 设变换
$$\phi$$
:
$$\begin{cases} xy = u \\ y = v \end{cases}, |\boldsymbol{J}(\phi)| = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{1}{v}, 0 \leqslant u \leqslant v \leqslant 1, \,\,$$
考虑反常积分:

$$\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dxdy = \int_0^1 u^u du \int_u^1 \frac{1}{v} dv$$
$$= \int_0^1 u^u (-\ln u) du$$

$$= \int_0^1 u^u \left(du - d \left(u \ln u \right) \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^t dt - \int_0^1 e^{u \ln u} d \left(u \ln u \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^t dt$$

10.8 设 *a*, *b* 是不全为 0 的常数, 求证:

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1} f\left(ax+by+c\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} f\left(t\sqrt{a^2+b^2}+c\right) \mathrm{d}t$$
 证明: 设变换
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi & -\sin\varphi \\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \cos\varphi & -\sin\varphi \\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{vmatrix} = 1, \text{ } 例 \text{ } ax+by = u\sqrt{a^2+b^2}, (u,v) \in \overline{B\left(O,1\right)}.$$

$$\begin{split} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1} f \left(ax + by + c \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y &= \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \leqslant 1} f \left(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + c \right) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \mathrm{d}u \int_{-\sqrt{1 - u^2}}^{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} f \left(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + c \right) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - t^2} f \left(t \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + c \right) \mathrm{d}t \end{split}$$

10.12 设 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 为 n 元的连续函数,

证明:

$$\int_a^b \mathrm{d}x_1 \int_0^{x_1} \mathrm{d}x_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \mathrm{d}x_n = \int_a^b \mathrm{d}x_n \int_{x_n}^b \mathrm{d}x_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^b f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \mathrm{d}x_n$$

证明: 设有界闭区域 $V = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \middle| a \leqslant x_n \leqslant \cdots \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant b \right\}$
则 LHS = $\int_V f(\mathbf{x}) \mathrm{d}\sigma = \mathrm{RHS}$ □

第十一章 曲线积分和曲面积分

数量场在曲线上的积分 11.1

定理 11.1: 第一型曲线积分

对于分段光滑的曲线 L,设它的分段光滑的参数表示为

$$r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j + z(t)k, \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

且满足 $r'(t) \neq 0$ 。设曲线上有可积数量场 $\varphi(x,y,z)$,则数量场在曲线上的积分为:

$$\int_{L} \varphi ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(\boldsymbol{r}(t)) |\boldsymbol{r}'(t)| dt$$

11.1.1 计算下列曲线的弧长

(4) $z^2 = 2ax$ 与 $9y^2 = 16xz$ 的交线,由点 O(0,0,0) 到点 $A(2a, \frac{8a}{3}, 2a)$.

解: 若 $a\geqslant 0$,则 $x,z\geqslant 0,z=\sqrt{2ax},y=\frac{4\sqrt{xz}}{3}=\frac{4}{3}\left(2a\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}x^{\frac{3}{4}}$

$$\int_{L} ds = \int_{0}^{2a} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2a} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2a}{x}} + \frac{a}{2x}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2a} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2x}}\right) dx$$

$$= 4a$$

若 $a \leq 0$,则由对称性知: $\int_L ds = -4a$

因此, $s = \int_L ds = 4|a|$

(5)
$$4ax = (y+z)^2$$
 与 $4x^2 + 3y^2 = 3z^2$ 的交线, 由原点到点 $M(x,y,z)$ $(a>0,z\geqslant 0)$.

(5)
$$4ax = (y+z)^2$$
 与 $4x^2 + 3y^2 = 3z^2$ 的交线,由原点到点 $M(x,y,z)$ $(a>0,z\geqslant 0)$.
解: 设变换 $\varphi: \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$, $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r$,代入 $\begin{cases} 4ax = (y+z)^2 \\ 4x^2 + 3y^2 = 3z^2 \end{cases}$ 解得: $r = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a\cos\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2}$,于是
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{3a\cos^2\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \\ y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a\sin\theta\cos\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \\ z = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a\cos\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \end{cases}$$
,由 $x\geqslant 0$ 知 $\theta\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{3a\cos^2\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \\ y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a\sin\theta\cos\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} , \quad \text{th} \ x \geqslant 0 \text{ fm } \theta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]. \\ z = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a\cos\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{-6a\cos\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a(1-2\sin\theta)}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a(\sin\theta-2)}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\implies ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \sqrt{36\cos^2\theta + 12(1-2\sin\theta)^2 + 12(\sin\theta - 2)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} \sqrt{24\sin^2\theta - 96\sin\theta + 96} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{6}a(2-\sin\theta)}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} d\theta$$

由 $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\cos\theta$ 解得 $\theta = \arcsin\frac{3a-x}{3a+x}$ 。 令 $t = \tan\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta}$, $d\theta = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1}$,我们易得:

$$\int \frac{2 - \sin \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta)^2} d\theta = \int \frac{2 - \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1}}{\left(1 + \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1}\right)^2} \frac{2dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{t^2 - t + 2}{(t+1)^4} dt$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 - 3t - 3 + 3}{(t+1)^4} dt$$

$$= 4 \int \left(\frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{3}{(t+1)^3} + \frac{3}{(t+1)^4}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{-4}{t+1} + \frac{6}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{4}{(t+1)^3} + C$$

$$= -\frac{4t^2 + 2t + 2}{(t+1)^3} + C$$

$$= -\frac{4\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} + 2}{\left(1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}\right)^3} + C$$

$$= -2\frac{(\cos \theta + 1)^2 (\sin \theta + 3 - \cos \theta)}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta + 1)^3} + C$$

$$s(x) = 2\sqrt{6}a \int_{\arcsin\frac{3a-x}{3a+x}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2-\sin\theta}{(1+\sin\theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{6}\left(\cos\theta+1\right)^2 \left(\cos\theta-\sin\theta-3\right)}{\left(\sin\theta+\cos\theta+1\right)^3} \Big|_{\arcsin\frac{3a-x}{3a+x}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{6}a \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\left(1 + \frac{2\sqrt{3ax}}{3a+x}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3ax}}{3a+x} - \frac{3a-x}{3a+x} - 3\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{2\sqrt{3ax}}{3a+x} + \frac{3a-x}{3a+x}\right)^3}\right)$$

$$= 4\sqrt{6}a \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\left(3a+x+2\sqrt{3ax}\right)^2 \left(2\sqrt{3ax}-12a-2x\right)}{\left(6a+2\sqrt{3ax}\right)^3}\right)$$

$$= 4\sqrt{6}a \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\left(\sqrt{3a}+\sqrt{x}\right)^4 \left(2\sqrt{3ax}-12a-2x\right)}{\left(2\sqrt{3a}\right)^3 \left(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3a}\right)^3}\right)$$

$$= 4\sqrt{6}a \frac{2x\sqrt{x}+6a\sqrt{x}}{24a\sqrt{3a}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2x}\left(x+3a\right)}{3\sqrt{a}}$$

另

解: 易知
$$z = \sqrt{y^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^2}$$
, $4ax = \left(y + \sqrt{y^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^2}\right)^2 = 2y^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^2 + 2y\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^2}$ 移项得 $y\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^2} = 2ax - y^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^2$, 两边平方得 $4ax^2 + \frac{4}{9}x^4 = 4axy^2 + \frac{8}{3}ax^3$, 化简得 $y^2 = \frac{1}{9a}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + ax = \frac{x(x-3a)^2}{9a}$, 因此 $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3\sqrt{a}}\left(x - 3a\right), x \geqslant 0$ 代入 $z = \sqrt{y^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^2}$ 得: $z = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3\sqrt{a}}\left(x + 3a\right)$, 再代入 $4ax = (y + z)^2$ 得 $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3\sqrt{a}}\left(3a - x\right)$
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{3a - x}{6\sqrt{ax}} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3\sqrt{a}} = \frac{a - x}{2\sqrt{ax}} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{3a + x}{6\sqrt{ax}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3\sqrt{a}} = \frac{a + x}{2\sqrt{ax}} \end{cases}$$

$$\implies ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{2ax}} dx$$

$$s(x) = \int_0^x ds = \int_0^x \frac{a+u}{\sqrt{2au}} du = \frac{\sqrt{2x}(x+3a)}{3\sqrt{a}}$$

11.1.2 计算下列曲线积分

(4) $\int_L \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{x-y}$, L: 联结点 A(0,-2) 到点 B(4,0) 的直线段.

解: 设 $L: \mathbf{r}(t) = 4t\mathbf{i} + (2t-2)\mathbf{j}, t \in [0,1]ds = 2\sqrt{5}dt$

$$\int_{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{x - y} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2\sqrt{5}\,\mathrm{d}t}{2t + 2} = \sqrt{5}\ln 2$$

(6) $\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$,L: 由曲线 $r=a, \varphi=0, \varphi=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 所围成的区域边界.

解: 设 $L_1: \varphi = 0, r = t \in [0, a]; L_2: r = a, \varphi = t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]; L_3: r = a - t, t \in [0, a], \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 易知 $L = L_1 \cup L_2 \cup L_3$,则:

$$\begin{split} & \int_{L} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} \mathrm{d}s \\ & = \int_{L_{1}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} \mathrm{d}s + \int_{L_{2}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} \mathrm{d}s + \int_{L_{3}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} \mathrm{d}s \\ & = e^{a} - 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} a e^{a} + e^{a} - 1 \\ & = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} a + 2\right) e^{a} - 2 \end{split}$$

(8) $\int_L z ds$, L 是圆锥螺线 $x = t \cos t$, $y = t \sin t$, $z = t (0 \le t \le t_0)$.

解:

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{t^2 + 2} dt$$

$$\int_{T} z ds = \int_{0}^{t_0} t \sqrt{t^2 + 2} dt = \frac{\left(t_0^2 + 2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

(9)
$$\int_L x \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} ds$$
, $L: 双纽线 (x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2 (x^2 - y^2)$ 的 $x \ge 0$ 的一半.

解: 设
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
 , 则 $r^4 = a^2r^2\cos 2\theta$,由于 $r \geqslant 0$,所以 $r = |a|\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}, \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2 \cos 2\theta + a^2 \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta$$

$$\int_{L} x \sqrt{x^{2} - y^{2}} ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^{2} \cos \theta |a| d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} |a^{3}| \cos 2\theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{|a^{3}|}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \theta - \cos 3\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} |a^{3}|$$

(10) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^n ds$, $L : BB x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z = 0$.

解: 易知 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \equiv a^2$, 因此:

$$\int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{n} ds = \int 0^{2\pi} a^{2n} |a| d\theta = 2\pi |a|^{2n+1}$$

(12)
$$\int_L (xy + yz + zx) ds$$
, L : 圆周 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $x + y + z = 0$.

解: 易知平面 x+y+z=0 的一个单位法向量为 $\mathbf{e}_3=\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$, 我们取垂直于 \mathbf{e}_3 的两个互相垂直的单位向量 $\mathbf{e}_1=\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\right)$, $\mathbf{e}_2=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},0,-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$, 设圆周参数方程 $\mathbf{r}\left(\theta\right)=|a|\cos\theta\mathbf{e}_1+|a|\sin\theta\mathbf{e}_2=|a|\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\cos\theta+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta,-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\cos\theta,\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\cos\theta-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta\right)$

$$\int_{L} (xy + yz + zx) \, ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} |a^{3}| \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos^{2} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{2} \theta \right) d\theta = -\pi |a|^{3}$$

11.2 数量场在曲面上的积分

定理 11.2: 第一型曲面积分

设S是一张光滑的参数曲面:

$$\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{r}(u,v) = x(u,v)\boldsymbol{i} + y(u,v)\boldsymbol{j} + z(u,v)\boldsymbol{k}, \quad (u,v) \in D$$

且满足 r(u,v) 在 D 上光滑,且 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} \neq \mathbf{0}$,D 是 \mathbb{R}^2 中的有界区域。设曲面 S 上有可积数量场 $\varphi(x,y,z)$,那么:

$$\iint_{S} v dS = \iint_{D} v(\boldsymbol{r}(u, v)) \left| \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial v} \right| du dv$$

11.2.1 求下列曲面在指定部分的面积

(1) 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 包含在圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 内的部分.

解: : 设
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
 , 由 $r^2 \leqslant 2\cos\theta$ 得 $0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2\cos\theta, \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$\begin{split} S &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \left| \frac{\partial \left(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, r \right)}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \left(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, r \right)}{\partial \theta} \right| \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \left| \left(\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1 \right) \times \left(-r\sin\theta, r\cos\theta, 0 \right) \right| \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \left| \left(-r\cos\theta, -r\sin\theta, r \right) \right| \mathrm{d}r \end{split}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \sqrt{2}r dr$$
$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\pi$$

(4) 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3a^2$ 和抛物面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2az$ ($z \ge 0$) 所围成的立体的全表面.

解: : 设 $\begin{cases} x=r\cos\theta\\ y=r\sin\theta \end{cases}$,则知围成部分上表面满足 $z=\sqrt{3a^2-r^2}$,下表面满足 $z=\frac{r^2}{2a}$, $(r,\theta)\in[0,\sqrt{2}a]\times[0,2\pi]$

$$\begin{split} &\left| \frac{\partial \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \sqrt{3a^2 - r^2} \right)}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \sqrt{3a^2 - r^2} \right)}{\partial \theta} \right| \\ &= \left| \left(\cos \theta, \sin \theta, \frac{-r}{\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2}} \right) \times \left(-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0 \right) \right| \\ &= \left| \left(\frac{r^2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2}}, \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2}}, r \right) \right| \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}ar}{\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2}} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \left| \frac{\partial \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \frac{r^2}{2a} \right)}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \frac{r^2}{2a} \right)}{\partial \theta} \right| \\ & = \left| \left(\cos \theta, \sin \theta, \frac{r}{a} \right) \times \left(-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0 \right) \right| \\ & = \left| \left(-\frac{r^2}{a} \cos \theta, \frac{r^2}{a} \sin \theta, r \right) \right| \\ & = \frac{r}{a} \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} \end{split}$$

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}ar}{\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2}} + \frac{r}{a} \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} \right) dr$$
$$= \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}}{a} \right) d(r^2)$$
$$= \frac{16}{3} \pi a^2$$

(6) 锥面 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 被 Oxy 平面和 $z = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1 \right)$ 所截下的部分.

解::设 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$,则知围成部分上表面满足 $z = \frac{r\cos\theta}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2}$,下表面满足 z = r,由 $\frac{r\cos\theta}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \geqslant r$ 得 $0 \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} - \cos\theta}$.

$$\left| \frac{\partial \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \frac{r \cos \theta}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \right)}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \frac{r \cos \theta}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \right)}{\partial \theta} \right|$$

$$\begin{split} &= \left| \left(\cos \theta, \sin \theta, \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \times \left(-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, -\frac{r \sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right| \\ &= \left| \left(-\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, r \right) \right| \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} r \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &\left|\frac{\partial \left(r\cos\theta,r\sin\theta,r\right)}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \left(r\cos\theta,r\sin\theta,r\right)}{\partial \theta} \right. \\ &= \left|\left(\cos\theta,\sin\theta,1\right) \times \left(-r\sin\theta,r\cos\theta,0\right)\right| \\ &= \left|\left(-r\cos\theta,-r\sin\theta,r\right)\right| \\ &= \sqrt{2}r \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2} - \cos\theta}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} r + \sqrt{2} r \right) \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \left(\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\left(\sqrt{2} - \cos\theta \right)^2} \\ &= \left(\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2} - \cos\theta \right)^2} + \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2} + \cos\theta \right)^2} \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \left(\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{4 + 2\cos^2\theta}{\left(2 - \cos^2\theta \right)^2} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \left(2\sqrt{6} + 4\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 + 2\cos^2\theta}{\left(2 - \cos^2\theta \right)^2} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \left(8\sqrt{6} + 16\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{5 + \cos 2\theta}{\left(3 - \cos 2\theta \right)^2} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \left(8\sqrt{6} + 16\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{5 + \frac{1 - t^2}{t^2 + 1}}{\left(3 - \frac{1 - t^2}{t^2 + 1} \right)^2 t^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \left(4\sqrt{6} + 8\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2t^2 + 1} + \frac{2}{(2t^2 + 1)^2} \right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \left(4\sqrt{6} + 8\sqrt{2} \right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \left(8\sqrt{6} + 16\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sec^2\varphi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \left(2\sqrt{3} + 4 \right) \pi + \left(8\sqrt{6} + 16\sqrt{2} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{\sqrt{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \left(4\sqrt{3} + 8 \right) \pi \end{split}$$

(8) 曲面
$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = 2a^2xy$$
 的全部.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \left(x,y,z\right)}{\partial \varphi} = |a| \left(\frac{\cos 3\varphi \sin^2 \theta}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}, \frac{\sin 3\varphi \sin^2 \theta}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}, \frac{\cos 2\varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}\right) \\ \frac{\partial \left(x,y,z\right)}{\partial \theta} = |a| \left(\sin 2\theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cos \varphi, \sin 2\theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \sin \varphi, \cos 2\theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} S &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \left| \frac{\partial \left(x, y, z \right)}{\partial \varphi} \times \frac{\partial \left(x, y, z \right)}{\partial \theta} \right| \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{\pi} a^2 \sqrt{\sin^4 \theta} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= a^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} a^2 \end{split}$$

11.2.2 计算下列曲面积分

(1)
$$\iint_S (x+y+z) \, dS$$
, $S:$ 立方体 $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 1$ 的全表面.

解::注意到:x,y,z是对称的。因此:

$$\iint_{S} (x+y+z) \, dS = 3 \iint_{[0,1]^{2}} (y+z+1+y+z+0) \, dy dz$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} (2y+2z+1) \, dz$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{1} (2y+2) \, dy$$

$$= 9$$

(5)
$$\iint_S (x^4 - y^4 + y^2 z^2 - x^2 z^2 + 1) dS$$
, $S : B \notin z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 所截下的部分.

$$\begin{split} & \left| \frac{\partial \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r \right)}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r \right)}{\partial \theta} \right| \\ = & \left| \left(\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1 \right) \times \left(-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0 \right) \right| \\ = & \left| \left(-r \cos \theta, -r \sin \theta, r \right) \right| \\ = & \sqrt{2} r \end{split}$$

$$\iint_{S} (x^4 - y^4 + y^2 z^2 - x^2 z^2 + 1) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} dS$$

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

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sqrt{2}\cos^2\theta d\theta$$

$$=\sqrt{2}\pi$$

(6) $\iint_S \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{r^2}$, S: 圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 界于平面 z = 0 和 z = H 之间的部分,r 是 S 上的点到原点的距离.

解::由对称性:

$$\begin{split} \iint_{S} \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{r^{2}} &= 4 \iint_{S \cap [0, +\infty)^{2}} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \mathrm{d}S \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{|H|} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{|R|} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left| \frac{\partial \left(x, \sqrt{z^{2} - x^{2}}, z \right)}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \left(x, \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}, z \right)}{\partial z} \right| \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{|H|} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{|R|} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left| \left(1, \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}}, 0 \right) \times (0, 0, 1) \right| \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{|H|} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{|R|} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left| \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}}, -1, 0 \right) \right| \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{|H|} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{|R|} \frac{1}{z^{2} + R^{2}} \frac{|R|}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{|H|} \frac{1}{z^{2} + R^{2}} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{|R|} \frac{|R|}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{4}{|R|} \arctan \left| \frac{H}{R} \right| \arcsin 1|R| \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan \left| \frac{H}{R} \right| \end{split}$$

(7) $\iint_{S} |xyz| dS$, S 为曲面 $z = x^{2} + y^{2}$ 介于二平面 z = 0 和 z = 1 间的部分.

解::由对称性:

$$\begin{split} \iint_{S} |xyz| \mathrm{d}S &= 4 \iint_{S \cap [0, +\infty)^2} xyz \mathrm{d}S \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}y \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} \mathrm{d}y \\ &= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \pi \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \mathrm{d}\left(r^2\right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} \left(5\sqrt{5} - 1\right) \end{split}$$

11.2.4 设 G 是平面 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 ($C \neq 0$) 上的一个有界闭区域,它在 Oxy 平面上的投影是 G_1 ,试证 $\frac{G \text{ hon} R}{G_1 \text{ hon} R} = \sqrt{\frac{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}{C^2}}$.

证明: : 易知: $z = \frac{-D - Ax - By}{C}$,因此:

$$\sigma\left(G\right) = \iint_{G} \mathrm{d}S$$

$$= \iint_{G} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}{C^{2}}} \iint_{G} dxdy$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}{C^{2}}} \iint_{G_{1}} dxdy$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}{C^{2}}} \sigma(G_{1})$$

$$\implies \frac{G 的 面积}{G 的 面积} = \sqrt{\frac{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}{C^{2}}}$$

11.3 向量场在曲线上的积分

定理 11.3: 第二型曲线积分

对于分段光滑的曲线 L,设它的分段光滑的参数表示为

$$r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j + z(t)k, \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

且满足 $\mathbf{r}'(t) \neq \mathbf{0}$,t 是曲线的正向参数。设曲线上有可积向量场 $\mathbf{v}(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + Q(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + R(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$,则向量场在曲线上的积分为:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \boldsymbol{v}(\boldsymbol{r}(t)) \cdot d\boldsymbol{r}(t) = \int_{L} \left(P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz \right)$$

定理 11.4: Green 公式

设 D 是有线条逐段光滑的封闭曲线 L 围成的平面区域(因此 $L=\partial D$), $\boldsymbol{v}=P(x,y)\boldsymbol{i}+Q(x,y)\boldsymbol{j}$ 是 D 上的光滑向量场,则

$$\oint_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

其中曲线积分的方向为 $L = \partial D$ 的"逆时针"方向,也即与 z 轴成右手螺旋.

证明:对于 D,分割成有限块单连通的 D_i 的并 $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^n D_i$,其中 D_i 没有公共的内点,每个 D_i 的边界 ∂D_i 都是逐段光滑的曲线,取相同于 D 的正方向。由积分的可加性知,只需证明积分在每一块这样的 D_i 上成立,则在 D 上成立。

这是因为: $\forall \partial D_i$,它的一部分要么在 D 内,要么是 ∂D 的一部分,因此内部的 ∂D_i 会被从两个相反的方向各积分一次,相互抵消,而 ∂D 正好被按正方向积分了一次。

易证,对于曲边矩形 $D_y=\{(x,y)|\, \varphi_1(x)\leqslant y\leqslant \varphi_2(x), a\leqslant x\leqslant b\}$,有:

$$\int_{\partial D_y} P \mathrm{d}x = -\iint_{D_y} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

同时,对于曲边矩形 $D_x = \{(x,y) | \varphi_1(y) \leq x \leq \varphi_2(y), a \leq y \leq b\}$,有:

$$\int_{\partial D_x} Q \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{D_y} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

设 D 是一类既可以分割成有限个 D_x 型的曲边矩形,又可以分割成有限个 D_y 型的曲边矩形的平面 区域,那么在 D 上,原式即成立。

推广 考虑 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上的向量场 \boldsymbol{v} ,由微分形式 $\omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1 = P\mathrm{d}x + Q\mathrm{d}y + R\mathrm{d}z$, $\mathrm{d}\omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1 = \omega_{\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v}}^2$,则 Green 公式 也可以表达为:

$$\oint_{\partial D} \omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1 = \int_D \mathrm{d}\omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1$$

11.3.1 计算下列第二型曲线积分. (2)
$$\int_L \frac{\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y}{|x| + |y|}$$
, L 是沿正方形 $A(1,0)$, $B(0,1)$, $C(-1,0)$, $D(0,-1)$ 逆时针一周的路径.

解: 易知 $\forall (x,y) \in L, |x| + |y| = 1$,因此

$$\int_{I} \frac{\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y}{|x| + |y|} = \oint_{I} (\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y) = 0$$

(4) $\int_{L} (y^2 dx + xy dy + xz dz)$, L 是从 O(0,0,0) 到 A(1,0,0) 再到 B(1,1,0) 最后到 C(1,1,1) 的折

解:

$$\int_{L} (y^{2} dx + xy dy + xz dz)$$

$$= \left(\int_{L_{OA}} + \int_{L_{AB}} + \int_{L_{BC}} \right) (y^{2} dx + xy dy + xz dz)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (0 + t dt + t dt)$$

(6) $\int_{L} (y dx + z dy + x dz)$, $L \ge x + y = 2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2(x + y)$ 的交线, 从原点看去是顺时针

解: 易知交线
$$\begin{cases} x+y=2\\ \left(x-1\right)^2+\left(y-1\right)^2+z^2=2 \end{cases}$$
 ,设
$$\begin{cases} x=1-\cos\theta\\ y=1+\cos\theta \\ z=\sqrt{2}\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
 ,由于从原点看去是顺
$$z=\sqrt{2}\sin\theta$$

时针方向, 所以 θ 从 0 积分到 2π

$$\begin{split} &\int_{L} (y \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}y + x \mathrm{d}z) \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left((1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta - \sqrt{2} \sin^{2} \theta + \sqrt{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\sin \theta - \sqrt{2} + \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= -2\sqrt{2}\pi \end{split}$$

11.3.2 求向量场 v = (y+z)i + (z+x)j + (x+y)k 沿曲线 $L: x = a\sin^2 t, y = 2a\sin t\cos t, z =$ $a\cos^2 t$ (0 $\leq t \leq \pi$) 参数增加方向的曲线积分.

解:

$$\int_{L} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{r}$$

$$= a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\left(2\sin t \cos t + \cos^{2} t \right) 2\sin t \cos t + 2\left(\cos^{2} t - \sin^{2} t \right) + \left(\sin^{2} t + 2\sin t \cos t \right) \left(-2\sin t \cos t \right) \right) dt$$

$$=2a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos^{2} t - \sin^{2} t) (1 + \sin 2t) dt$$

$$=a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + \sin 2t) d\sin 2t$$

$$=0$$

11.3.4 利用 Green 公式, 计算下列曲线积分.

(1) $\oint_L (x+y)^2 dx + (x^2-y^2) dy$, L 是顶点为 A(1,1),B(3,3),C(3,5) 的三角形的周界,沿反时针方向.

解: 设 $D = \{(x,y) | 1 \le x \le 3, x \le y \le 2x - 1\}$,由 Green 公式:

$$\oint_{L} (x+y)^{2} dx + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy$$

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

$$= \int_{1}^{3} dx \int_{x}^{2x-1} (2x - 2(x+y)) dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3} (-3x^{2} + 4x - 1) dx$$

$$= -12$$

(3) $\oint_L (yx^3 + e^y) dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y) dy$, L 是对称于两坐标轴的闭曲线.

解: 设 $D_1 \subset D = \{L$ 围成的区域 $\}$, D_1 关于 y 轴,原点,x 轴,的对称分别为 D_2, D_3, D_4 ,且满足 $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^4 D_i, \sigma(D) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma(D_i)$,设 $P(x,y) = yx^3 + e^y, Q(x,y) = xy^3 + xe^y - 2y$,由 Green 公式:

$$\begin{split} &\oint_L \left(yx^3 + e^y\right) \mathrm{d}x + \left(xy^3 + xe^y - 2y\right) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \left(\oint_{\partial D_1} + \oint_{\partial D_2} + \oint_{\partial D_3} + \oint_{\partial D_4}\right) \left(P\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x + Q\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}y\right) \\ &= \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q\left(x,y\right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P\left(x,y\right)}{\partial y}\right) \mathrm{d}\sigma + \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q\left(-x,y\right)}{\partial \left(-x\right)} - \frac{\partial P\left(-x,y\right)}{\partial y}\right) \mathrm{d}\sigma \\ &+ \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q\left(-x,-y\right)}{\partial \left(-x\right)} - \frac{\partial P\left(-x,-y\right)}{\partial \left(-y\right)}\right) \mathrm{d}\sigma + \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q\left(x,-y\right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P\left(x,-y\right)}{\partial \left(-y\right)}\right) \mathrm{d}\sigma \\ &= \iint_{D_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(Q\left(x,y\right) - Q\left(-x,y\right) - Q\left(-x,-y\right) + Q\left(x,-y\right)\right) \\ &- \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(P\left(x,y\right) + P\left(-x,y\right) - P\left(-x,-y\right) - P\left(x,-y\right)\right) \mathrm{d}\sigma \\ &= \iint_{D_1} \left(2e^{-y} + 2e^y - 2e^{-y} - 2e^y\right)\sigma \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

(5) $\oint_{AMB} (x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) dy$, L 是从点 A(0, -1) 沿直线 y = x - 1 到点 M(1, 0),再从 M 沿圆周 $x_2 + y^2 = 1$ 到点 B(0, 1).

解: 设 $P(x,y) = x^2 + 2xy - y^2$, $Q(x,y) = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$

$$\begin{split} &\oint_{AMB} \left(x^2 + 2xy - y^2\right) \mathrm{d}x + \left(x^2 - 2xy + y^2\right) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(P\left(x, x - 1\right) + Q\left(x, x - 1\right)\right) \mathrm{d}x + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(P\left(\cos\theta, \sin\theta\right) \left(-\sin\theta\right) + Q\left(\cos\theta, \sin\theta\right) \cos\theta\right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_0^1 2x^2 \mathrm{d}x + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\sin 3\theta + \frac{\cos 3\theta}{2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{\cos 3\theta}{3} + \frac{\sin 3\theta}{6} + \frac{\sin \theta}{2}\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{split}$$

11.3.6 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$ (1) L 为从点 A(-a,0) 沿圆周 $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 到点 B(a,0), a > 0.

解: 设 $P(x,y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}, Q(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$

$$\int_{L} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{0} \frac{-a \sin \theta (-a \sin \theta) + a^{2} \cos^{2} \theta}{a^{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{0} d\theta$$

$$= -\pi$$

(2) L 为从点 A(-1,0) 沿抛物线 $y = 4 - (x-1)^2$ 到点 B(3,0).

解: 设 $\boldsymbol{r}(x) = (r(\theta)\cos\theta, r(\theta)\sin\theta), r \geqslant 0, P(x,y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}, Q(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$,设路径与 x 轴围成的区域为 $D = \left\{ (x,y) | 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 4 - (x-1)^2, x^2 + y^2 \geqslant a^2, a > 0 \right\}$,设 $\ell = \partial B(O,a) \cup (\mathbb{R} \times (0,+\infty))$,方向为顺时针。

取 a 足够小,由于在 D 内 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$, ∂D 的路径是顺时针的,由 Green 公式:

$$\int_{L} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \left(-\iint_{D} + \int_{\ell} + \int_{(-1,0)}^{(-a,0)} + \int_{(a,0)}^{(3,0)} \right) (P dx + Q dy)$$

$$= -0 - \pi + 0 + 0$$

$$= -\pi$$

11.3.7 设 D 是平面上由简单闭曲线 L 围成的区域.

(1) (第二 Green 公式) 如果 f(x,y) 有连续的二阶导数,证明 $\oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} ds = \iint_D \Delta f dx dy$,这里 n 是 曲线 L 的单位外法向量, $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ 称为二维的 Laplace 算子。因此,当 f 满足方程 $\Delta f = 0$ 时,有 $\oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} ds = 0$. (提示: 设单位外法向量为 $n = \cos \alpha i + \cos \beta j$,则平面曲线 L 指向逆时针方向的单位切向量为 $\tau = -\cos \beta i + \cos \alpha j$).

证明:设 L 的正向单位切向量为 $\boldsymbol{\tau} = \cos\theta \boldsymbol{i} + \sin\theta \boldsymbol{j}$,则单位外法向量 $\boldsymbol{n} = \sin\theta \boldsymbol{i} - \cos\theta \boldsymbol{j}$,由 Green 公式:

$$\oint_{L} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds = \oint_{L} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \sin \theta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \theta \right) ds$$

$$= \oint_{\partial D} -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \Delta f dx dy$$

(2) 如果 α 是单位常向量,

证明: $\oint_L \cos(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{n}) ds = 0$

证明: 设 f(x,y) 满足 $\nabla f = \alpha = \cos \beta i + \sin \beta j$, β 为常值, 则 $\Delta f = 0$

$$\oint_{L} \cos(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{n}) ds = \oint_{l} \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{n}}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}||\boldsymbol{n}|} ds$$

$$= \oint_{L} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}} ds$$

$$= \iint_{D} \Delta f dx dy$$

$$= 0$$

(3) 如果 u(x,y),v(x,y) 有连续的二阶导数,证明下列第二 Green 公式:

$$\oint_{L} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right) ds = \iint_{D} \left(v \Delta u - u \Delta v \right) dx dy$$

证明:设 L 的正向单位切向量为 $\tau = \cos \theta i + \sin \theta j$,则单位外法向量 $n = \sin \theta i - \cos \theta j$ 。由 Green 公式:

$$\begin{split} &\oint_L \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}} \right) \mathrm{d}s \\ &= \oint_L \left(v \nabla u - u \nabla v \right) \cdot \left(\mathrm{d}y \boldsymbol{i} - \mathrm{d}x \boldsymbol{j} \right) \\ &= \oint_L \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \mathrm{d}x + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_D \left(\nabla u \nabla v - \nabla u \nabla v + v \Delta u - u \Delta v \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_D \left(v \Delta u - u \Delta v \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \end{split}$$

(4) 对于 $f \in \mathbb{C}^2(D)$, 由 Green 公式:

$$\begin{split} \oint_{L} f \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}} \mathrm{d}s &= \oint_{L} f \nabla f \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \mathrm{d}s \\ &= \oint_{L} f \nabla f \cdot (\mathrm{d}y \boldsymbol{i} - \mathrm{d}x \boldsymbol{j}) \\ &= \oint_{L} \left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}y - f \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}x \right) \end{split}$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \right) \right)$$
$$= \iint_{D} \left((\nabla f)^{2} + \Delta f \right) dx dy$$

11.4 向量场在曲面上的积分

定理 11.5: 第二型曲面积分

设 S 是一张光滑的参数曲面:

$$r = r(u, v) = x(u, v)\mathbf{i} + y(u, v)\mathbf{j} + z(u, v)\mathbf{k}, \quad (u, v) \in D$$

且满足 $\mathbf{r}(u,v)$ 在 D 上光滑,(u,v) 是 S 的正向参数,D 是 \mathbb{R}^2 中的有界区域。设曲面 S 上有可积向量场 $\mathbf{v}(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + Q(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + R(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$,那么:

$$\iint_{S} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S} (P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy)$$

特别地,当 S 是闭合曲面的时候,如果设外侧是 S 的正方向,则记曲面积分 $\iint_S {m v} \cdot \mathrm{d}{m S}$ 为向量场 ${m v}$ 通过 S 的通量 $\iint_S {m v} \cdot \mathrm{d}{m S}$.

证明:由于(u,v)是S的正向参数,所以d $S = \frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial r}{\partial v}$ dudv,记 $(u,v) \in D$,且r(D) = S,于是:

$$\iint_{S} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}
= \iint_{S} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial v} du dv
= \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} du dv
= \iint_{D} \left(P \frac{\partial (y, z)}{\partial (u, v)} + Q \frac{\partial (z, x)}{\partial (u, v)} + R \frac{\partial (x, y)}{\partial (u, v)} \right) du dv$$

由于 (u,v) 是正向参数, 所以相对地, yOz, zOx, xOy 平面分别对应的用 (u,v) 表示的有向面积元:

$$\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z = \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)}\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v,\,\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x = \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)}\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v,\,\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v$$

又 r(D) = S, 所以:

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{S} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{S} \\ &= \iint_{D} \left(P \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)} + Q \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)} + R \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \iint_{S} \left(P \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + Q \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + R \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \right) \end{split}$$

1 计算下列第二型曲面积分

(1)
$$\iint_S (x+y^2+z) dxdy$$
, S 为椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的外侧。

解: 设变换
$$\begin{cases} x=|a|\cos\varphi\sin\theta\\ y=|b|\sin\varphi\sin\theta &,\, \theta\in[0,\pi], \varphi\in[0,2\pi],\,\, \text{则}\,\,(\theta,\varphi)\,\, \text{是正向参数,}\,\,\,\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y=\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\theta,\varphi)}=\\ z=|c|\cos\theta\\ |ab|\sin\theta\cos\theta,\,\, \text{于是:} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{S} (x+y^{2}+z) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(|a| \sin\theta \cos\varphi + |b^{2}| \sin^{2}\theta \sin^{2}\varphi + |c| \cos\theta \right) |ab| \sin\theta \cos\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(|a^{2}b| \sin^{2}\theta \cos\theta \cos\varphi + |ab^{3}| \sin^{3}\theta \sin^{2}\varphi \cos\theta + |abc| \sin\theta \cos^{2}\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(|ab^{3}| \sin^{3}\theta \sin^{2}\varphi \cos\theta + |abc| \sin\theta \cos^{2}\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} |ab^{3}| \sin^{3}\theta \cos\theta + 2\pi |abc| \sin\theta \cos^{2}\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\pi |abc| 5 \end{split}$$

(2) $\iint_S xyz dx dy$, S 是柱面 $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 在 $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$ 两卦限内被平面 y = 0 及 y = h 所截下的部分的外侧.

解: 向量场为 v=(0,0,xyz),S 的法向量 $n=\frac{1}{|R|}(x,0,z)$,于是

$$\iint_{S} xyz dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{S} \frac{xyz^{2}}{|R|} dS$$

$$= \int_{0}^{h} y dy \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |R|^{3} \cos \theta \sin^{2} \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}}{2} |R|^{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} \theta d \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}|R|^{3}}{3}$$

(3) $\iint_S xy^2z^2\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z$, S 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$ 的 $x\leqslant 0$ 的一半远离球心的一侧.

解: 设变换
$$\begin{cases} x = |R| \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = |R| \sin \theta \sin \varphi \quad , \ (\theta, \varphi) \in [0, \pi] \times [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}], \ \ \,$$
 易知 $(\theta \varphi)$ 是 S 的正向参数, $\frac{\partial (y, z)}{\partial (\theta \varphi)} = z = |R| \cos \varphi$

 $R^2 \sin^{\theta} \cos \varphi$,于是:

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{S} xy^{2}z^{2} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ = &|R|^{5} \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta \cos^{2}\theta \sin^{2}\varphi \cos^{2}\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ = &|R|^{5} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{5}\theta \cos^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\varphi \cos^{2}\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \end{split}$$

$$=|R|^{5} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^{2}\theta)^{2} \cos^{2}\theta d(-\cos\theta) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4\varphi}{8} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{16}{105} |R|^{5} \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{105} |R^{5}|$$

(4) $\iint_S yz dz dx$,S 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部分 $(z \ge 0)$ 并取外侧. ω

$$\begin{split} & \iint_{S} yz \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \iint_{S} (0, yz, 0) \cdot (x, y, z) \mathrm{d}S \\ & = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}\theta \sin^{2}\varphi \cos\theta \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ & = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta \cos\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ & = \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta \mathrm{d}\sin\theta \\ & = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{split}$$

(5) $\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$, S 为平面 x + y + z = 1 在第一卦限的部分,远离原点的一侧。 解: 平面 x + y + z = 1 $(x, y, z \ge 0)$ 的一个参数表示为 $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, 1 - x - y)$,于是 $\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(x, y)} = 1$, $\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(x, y)} = 1$, $(x, y) \in \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1 - x\}$,于是

$$\iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z^{2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + (1 - x - y)^{2}\right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left((1 - x)x^{2} + \frac{2(1 - x)^{3}}{3}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(-\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + 3x^{2} - 2x + \frac{2}{3}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

(6) $\iint_{S} (y-z) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (z-x) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (x-y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y, \quad S \text{ 是圆锥面 } x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2} \text{ } (0 \leqslant z \leqslant 1) \text{ 的下侧}.$ 解: 设 $\mathbf{r}(\theta,z) = (z\cos\theta,z\sin\theta,z), \quad \text{于是 } (\theta,z) \text{ 是 } S \text{ 的正向参数}, \quad \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(\theta,z)} = z\cos\theta, \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(\theta,z)} = z\sin\theta, \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\theta,z)} = -z, \quad \text{于是}$

$$\iint_{S} (y-z) dy dz + (z-x) dz dx + (x-y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} (z(\sin \theta - 1)z \cos \theta + z(1 - \cos \theta)z \sin \theta - z(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)z) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} z^{2} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} (2 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 0$$

(7) $\iint_S xz^2 dydz + x^2ydzdx + y^2zdxdy, S$ 是通过上半球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧. 解:

$$\begin{split} &\iint_S xz^2 \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + x^2 y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + y^2 z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{|a|} \iint_S (xz^2, x^2 y, y^2 z) \cdot (x, y, z) \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \frac{1}{|a|} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta + \sin^4\theta \sin^2\varphi \cos^2\varphi \right) a^6 \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= |a|^5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin^3\theta \cos^2\theta + \sin^5\theta \frac{1 - \cos 4\varphi}{8} \right) \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= |a|^5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2\pi \sin^3\theta \cos^2\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \sin^5\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= |a|^5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi (1 - \cos^2\theta) \frac{1 + 7\cos^2\theta}{4} \mathrm{d}(-\cos\theta) \\ &= |a|^5 \pi \int_0^1 \frac{1 + 6t^2 - 7t^4}{4} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{2}{5} |a|^5 \pi \end{split}$$

(8) $\iint_S f(x)\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + g(y)\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + h(z)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y, \text{ 其中 } f(x), g(y), h(z) \text{ 为连续函数, } S \text{ 为直角平行六面体 } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant a, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant b, 0 \leqslant z \leqslant c \text{ 的外侧.}$

解:

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{S} f(x) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + h(z) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_{S} (f(x), g(y), h(z)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \iint_{[0,b] \times [0,c]} (f(1) - f(0)) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \iint_{[0,c] \times [0,a]} (g(1) - g(0)) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + \iint_{[0,a] \times [0,b]} (h(1) - h(0)) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= (f(1) - f(0))bc + (g(1) - g(0))ca + (h(1) - h(0))ab \end{split}$$

2 求场 $v = (x^3 - yz)i - 2x^2yj + zk$ 通过长方体 $0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b, 0 \le z \le c$ 的外侧表面的通量. 解:

$$\iint_{S} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{S} (x^{3} - yz) dydz - 2x^{2}ydzdx + zdxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{b} dy \int_{0}^{c} (a^{3} - yz + yz) dz - \int_{0}^{c} dz \int_{0}^{a} 2x^{2}bdx + \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{b} cdy$$

$$= a^{3}bc - \frac{2}{3}a^{3}bc + abc$$

$$= \frac{a^{3}bc}{3} + abc$$

11.5 Gauss 定理和 Stokes 定理

11.5.1 Gauss 定理

例子 11.1: 考虑光滑向量场 v = Pi + Qj + Rk 通过 $V = [a_1, a_2] \times [b_1, b_2] \times [c_1, c_2]$ 的外表面的通量。

$$\iint_{\partial V} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$$

$$= \iint_{\partial V} (P\boldsymbol{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} + Q\boldsymbol{j} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} + R\boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{n}) dS$$

$$= \iint_{[b_1,b_2] \times [c_1,c_2]} (P(a_2,y,z) - P(a_1,y,z)) dS$$

$$+ \iint_{[c_1,c_2] \times [a_1,a_2]} (Q(x,b_2,z) - P(x,b_1,z)) dS$$

$$+ \iint_{[a_1,a_2] \times [b_1,b_2]} (R(x,y,c_1) - R(x,y,c_2)) dS$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right) dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{v} dV$$

定义 11.1: X,Y,Z 型区域

对于区域 $D \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 区域 $V \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 称为:

Z 型区域: $V = \{(x, y, z) | z_1(x, y) \leq z \leq z_2(x, y), (x, y) \in D\}$

X 型区域: $V = \{(x, y, z) | x_1(y, z) \leq x \leq x_2(y, z), (y, z) \in D\}$

Y 型区域: $V = \{(x, y, z) | y_1(x, z) \leq y \leq y_2(x, z), (x, z) \in D\}$

定理 11.6: X, Y, Z 型区域性质

设 R(x,y,z) 光滑, $\mathbf{v}_3 = R(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, V 是 Z 型区域, 则

$$\iint_{\partial V} \mathbf{v}_3 \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \mathrm{d}V$$

定理 11.7: Gauss 定理

设 v = Pi + Qj + Rk 是 V 上的光滑向量场,V 是空间中分分片光滑曲面围成的闭区域。如果 V 可以同时分解成有限个互不重叠的 X 型、Y 型、Z 型子区域的并,那么有:

11.5.2 Stokes 定理

定理 11.8: Stokes 定理设 v = Pi + Qj + Rk 是 V 上的光滑向量场,若 S 是以 L 为边的分片具有二阶 连续偏导数的光滑曲面,或者说 L 是有界曲面 S 的边 $L = \partial S$,那么有 Stokes 公式:

$$\oint_L \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} \cdot dS$$

证明:不妨设 S 是光滑的,因为:若 S 不光滑,则可以分割成有限块光滑曲面,又由于在 S 内部,各光滑曲面的交线上积分方向相反,各积分一次,则在内部所以光滑子曲面边界上积分为 0,因此可以相加。设 S 的二阶光滑参数表示:

$$S: \quad r = r(u, v) = x(u, v)i + y(u, v)j + z(u, v)k, (u, v) \in D$$

其中 (u,v) 是 S 的正向参数。由于光滑,则 ∂D 在 r 映射下为 ∂S ,因此取 ∂D 的二阶光滑参数表示:

$$\partial D: \quad u = u(t), v = v(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

设其对于 ∂S 的二阶光滑参数表示:

$$L: \quad r(t) = r(u(t), v(t)) = x(u(t), v((t)))i + y(u(t), v((t)))j + z(u(t), v((t)))k$$

且 L 与 S 的方向相协调。由于 (u,v) 是正向参数,由 Green 公式:

$$\begin{split} \oint_L P \mathrm{d}x &= \int_\alpha^\beta P\left(x(u(t),v((t))),y(u(t),v((t)),z(u(t),v((t)))\right) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \oint_{\partial D} P(x(u,v),y(u,v),z(u,v)) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}u + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \mathrm{d}v\right) \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(P\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(P\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)\right) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \frac{\partial (y,x)}{\partial (u,v)} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \frac{\partial (z,x)}{\partial (u,v)}\right) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \iint_S \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \end{split}$$

同理,
$$\oint_L Q dy = \iint_S \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} dy dz$$
, $\oint_L R dz = \iint_S \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} dy dz - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} dz dx$
因此, $\oint_L P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_S \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dx + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$

$$\oint_{\partial S} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$$

1 计算下列曲面积分

(1) $\iint_S (x+1) dy dz + y dz dx + (xy+z) dx dy$, S 是以 O(0,0,0), A(1,0,0), B(0,1,0), C(0,0,1) 为顶点的四面体的外表面.

解:由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iint_{S} (x+1) dy dz + y dz dx + (xy+z) dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot ((x+1)\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + (xy+z)\mathbf{k}) dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} 3 dV$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{1-x-y} dz$$

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

(2) $\iint_S xy dy dz + yz dz dx + zx dx dy, S$ 是由 x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = 1 所围成的四面体的外侧表面.

解: 设
$$V = \{(x, y, z) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0, x + y + z \le 1\}$$
,由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iint_{S} xy dy dz + yz dz dx + zx dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\partial V} (xy \mathbf{i} + yz \mathbf{j} + zx \mathbf{k}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot (xy \mathbf{i} + yz \mathbf{j} + zx \mathbf{k}) dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} (x + y + z) dV$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{1-x-y} (x + y + z) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{(1 - x - y)(1 + x + y)}{2} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{3} - 3x + 2}{6} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

(3)
$$\iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z^{2} dx dy, S 是球面 (x - a)^{2} + (y - b)^{2} + (z - c)^{2} = R^{2} 的外侧.$$

解:由 Gauss 公式

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{S} x^{2} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y^{2} \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z^{2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iiint_{V} (2x + 2y + 2z) \mathrm{d}V \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{|R|} 2 \left(r \sin\theta \cos\varphi + a + r \sin\theta \sin\varphi + b + r \cos\theta + c\right) r^{2} \sin\theta \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{|R|} 2r^{3} \left(\sin^{2}\theta \cos\varphi + \sin^{2}\theta \sin\varphi + \sin\theta \cos\theta\right) \mathrm{d}r + \frac{8\pi}{3} |R|^{3} (a + b + c) \\ &= \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{|R|} 4\pi r^{3} \sin\theta \cos\theta \mathrm{d}r + \frac{8\pi}{3} |R|^{3} (a + b + c) \\ &= \frac{8\pi}{3} |R|^{3} (a + b + c) \end{split}$$

$$(4) \ \iint_S xy^2\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + yz^2\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + zx^2\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y, \ S \ \text{是球面} \ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z \ \text{的外侧}.$$

解:由 Gauss 公式

$$\begin{split} &\iint_S xy^2 \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + yz^2 \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + zx^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \mathrm{d}V \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(r^2 \sin^2\theta + \left(r \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right) r^2 \sin\theta \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(r^4 \sin\theta + r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} r^2 \sin\theta \right) \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2r^4 + \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right) \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \frac{\pi}{15} \end{split}$$

(5)
$$\iint_{S} (x-z) dy dz + (y-x) dz dx + (z-y) dx dy, S 是旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2 (0 \le z \le 1)$ 的下侧$$

解: 设 $V = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \le z \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$,设 V 以向外为正向。设 $D = \{(x, y, 0) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$,设 D 以向上为正向。由 Gauss 公式

$$\begin{split} &\iint_S (x-z)\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + (y-x)\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + (z-y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ &= -\iiint_V 3\mathrm{d}V - \iint_D (x-z)\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + (y-x)\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + (z-y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ &= -3\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}z \iint_{B(O,z)} \mathrm{d}S - \iint_D (z-y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ &= -\pi + \iint_D y\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ &= -\pi \end{split}$$

(6) $\iint_S (y^2+z^2) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (z^2+x^2) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (x^2+y^2) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y, S$ 是上半球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$ $(z \geqslant 0)$ 的上侧. 解: 设 $D = \{(x,y,0)|x^2+y^2 \leqslant a^2\}, V = \{(x,y,z)|x^2+y^2+z^2 \leqslant a^2,z \geqslant 0\}, D$ 以 (-1,0,0) 为正方向,由 Gauss 公式:

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{S} (y^{2}+z^{2}) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (z^{2}+x^{2}) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (x^{2}+y^{2}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \left(\oiint_{\partial V} - \iint_{D} \right) (y^{2}+z^{2}) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (z^{2}+x^{2}) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (x^{2}+y^{2}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot ((y^{2}+z^{2}) \boldsymbol{i} + (z^{2}+x^{2}) \boldsymbol{j} + (x^{2}+y^{2}) \boldsymbol{k}) \mathrm{d}V - \iint_{D} (x^{2}+y^{2}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \, (\, \mbox{\vee} (0,0,-1) \, \, \mbox{为正问}) \\ &= 0 + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{|a|} r^{3} \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} a^{4} \end{split}$$

- **2** 求引力场 $F = -km\frac{r}{r^3}$ 通过下列闭曲面外侧的通量.
 - (1) 空间中任一包围质量 m (在原点) 的闭曲面;

解:注意到:原点是 F 的奇点。设曲面为 S,以向外为 S 的正方向,设 S 包围的区域为 V。取 $\delta > 0$,使得 $\overline{B(O,\delta)} \subset S$.由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} - \iint_{\partial B(O,\delta)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iiint_{V \setminus B(O,\delta)} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V \setminus B(O,\delta)} -km \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) dV$$

$$= 0$$

因此:

$$\iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{\partial B(O,\delta)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= -km \iint_{\partial B(O,\delta)} \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{\delta} dS$$

$$= -km \iint_{\partial B(O,\delta)} \frac{1}{\delta^2} dS$$
$$= -4\pi km$$

(2) 空间中任一不包围质量 m 的闭曲面;

解:由于V不包含奇点,所以由Stokes公式:

$$\oint_{\partial V} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} dS = 0$$

(3) 质量 m 在光滑的闭曲面上.

解:

3 设区域 V 是由曲面 $x^2+y^2-\frac{z^2}{2}=1$ 及平面 z=1,z=-1 围成,S 为 V 的全表面外侧,又设 $\mathbf{V}=(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(x\mathbf{i}+y\mathbf{j}+z\mathbf{k})$. 求积分 $\iint_S \frac{x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z+y\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x+z\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^3}}.$

解:由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iint_{S} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\sqrt{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{3}}}$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \frac{(y^{2} + z^{2} - 2x^{2}) + (z^{2} + x^{2} - 2y^{2}) + (x^{2} + y^{2} - 2z^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}} dV$$

$$= 0$$

4 设对于半空间 x > 0 内任意的光滑有向封闭曲面 S,都有

$$\iint_{S} xf(x)dydz - xyf(x)dzdx - e^{2x}zdxdy = 0$$

其中函数 f(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 有连续的一阶导数,且 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 1$,求 f(x).

解:由 Gauss 公式,等价于:对于半空间 x>0 内任意的具有光滑边界的有界区域 V,均有:

$$\iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \left(x f(x) \boldsymbol{i} - x y f(x) \boldsymbol{j} - e^{2x} z \boldsymbol{k} \right) dV = \iiint_{V} \left(x f'(x) + f(x) - x f(x) - e^{2x} \right) dV \equiv 0$$

由于 V 的任意性和 f(x) 的光滑性,必有: $xf'(x) + f(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x} = 0, \forall x > 0$ 由于 x > 0,化简为:

$$f' + \frac{1-x}{x}f = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$$

于是:

$$f(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x} e^{\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = \frac{e^x}{x} \left(e^x + C \right)$$

由于 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 1$,所以必有 C = 1,且已验证此时成立。因此, $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{x}$.

5 证明任意光滑闭曲面 S 围成的立体体积可以表成

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

其中积分沿 S 外侧进行.

证明:设S 围成的立体区域为V,以向外为S 的正方向,由 Gauss 公式:

$$\frac{1}{3} \iint_{S} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\partial V} (x \boldsymbol{i} + y \boldsymbol{j} + z \boldsymbol{k}) \cdot dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot (x \boldsymbol{i} + y \boldsymbol{j} + z \boldsymbol{k}) dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} dV$$

$$= V$$

6 证明 Archimedes 原理: 物体 V 全部浸入液体中所受浮力等于物体同体积的液体的重量.

证明:设物体为表面光滑的单连通有界闭区域 V,压强函数 $p=p(z)=-\rho gz$,浮力为 F,以向外为 ∂V 的正方向,由 Gauss 公式:

$$F = - \iint_{\partial V} p(z) dx dy$$
$$= \iiint_{V} \rho g dV$$
$$= \rho g \sigma(V)$$

7 设 c 是常向量,S 是任意的光滑闭曲面,证明: $\iint_S \cos(\widehat{c,n}) dS = 0$,其中 $(\widehat{c,n})$ 表示向量 c 与曲面 法向量 n 的夹角.

证明:设 S 围成的区域为 V,设 $\boldsymbol{c} = c_1 \boldsymbol{i} + c_2 \boldsymbol{j} + c_3 \boldsymbol{k}$,于是 $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = 0$,由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iint_{S} \cos(\widehat{c}, \widehat{n}) dS$$

$$= \iint_{\partial V} \frac{c}{|c|} \cdot dS$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \frac{c}{|c|} dV$$

$$= 0$$

9 计算下列曲线积分

(1) $\oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz$, L 是顶点为 A(1,0,0), B(0,1,0), C(0,0,1) 的三角形边界,从原点看去,L 沿顺时针方向.

解: 设 $S = \{(x, y, z) | x + y + z = 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0\}$,以 (1, 1, 1) 为正方向,由 Stokes 公式

$$\oint_{L} y dx + z dy + x dz$$

$$= \iint_{S} (-1, -1, -1) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{S} (-1, -1, -1) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) dS$$

$$= -\sqrt{3} \iint_{S} dS$$
$$= -\frac{3}{2}$$

(2) $\oint_L (y-z) dx + (z-x) dy + (x-y) dz$, L 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 和平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 1$ (a > 0, h > 0) 的交线,从 x 轴的正方向看来,L 沿逆时针方向.

解: 设变换
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos\theta \\ y = a\sin\theta \\ z = h(1-\cos\theta) \end{cases}, \theta \in [0,2\pi], 且 \theta 是曲线的正向参数$$

$$\oint_L (y-z)\mathrm{d}x + (z-x)\mathrm{d}y + x - y\mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-a^2 + ah(\sin\theta + \cos\theta - 1)\right)\mathrm{d}\theta$$

 $=-2\pi a(a+h)$

(3) $\oint_L (y^2-z^2)\mathrm{d}x + (z^2-x^2)\mathrm{d}y + (x^2-y^2)\mathrm{d}z, \ L$ 是平面 $x+y+z=\frac{3}{2}a$ 与立方体 $0\leqslant x\leqslant a, 0\leqslant y\leqslant a, 0\leqslant z\leqslant a$ 表面的交线,从 z 轴正向看来,L 沿逆时针方向.

解: 设 $S = \left\{ (x,y,z) | \, x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}a, (x,y,z) \in [0,a]^3 \right\}$,以 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ 为 S 的正反向,由 Stokes 公式:

$$\begin{split} &\oint_L (y^2 - z^2) \mathrm{d}x + (z^2 - x^2) \mathrm{d}y + (x^2 - y^2) \mathrm{d}z \\ &= -2 \iint_S (y + z) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (z + x) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (x + y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \iint_S (x + y + z) \mathrm{d}S \\ &= -2\sqrt{3} a \sigma(S) \\ &= -\frac{9}{2} a^3 \end{split}$$

(4) $\oint_L y^2 dx + xy dy + xz dz$,L 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 与平面 y = z 的交线,从 z 轴正方向看来,L 沿 逆时针方向.

解: 设曲面 $S = \{(x,y,z)|y=z,x^2+(y-1)^2 \leq 1\}$,于是 $\partial S = L$,S 的单位正向法向量为 $\boldsymbol{n} = \left(0,-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$,由 Stokes 公式:

$$\begin{split} &\oint_L y^2 \mathrm{d}x + xy \mathrm{d}y + xz \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \iint_S \nabla \times (y^2 \boldsymbol{i} + xy \boldsymbol{j} + xz \boldsymbol{k}) \cdot \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{S} \\ &= \iint_S (0, -z, -y) \cdot \left(0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \iint_S \frac{\sqrt{2}z - \sqrt{2}y}{2} \mathrm{d}S \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

(5) $\oint_L (y^2 - y) dx + (z^2 - z) dy + (x^2 - x) dz$, L 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与平面 x + y + z = 0 的交线,L 的方向与 z 轴正方向成右手系.

解: 设 $S = \{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2, x + y + z = 0\}$,以 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ 为 S 的正方向,由 Stokes 公式:

$$\oint_{L} (y^{2} - y) dx + (z^{2} - z) dy + (x^{2} - x) dz$$

$$= \iint_{S} (1 - 2z, 1 - 2x, 1 - 2y) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) dS$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \iint_{S} (3 - 2x - 2y - 2z) dS$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \iint_{S} dS$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \pi a^{2}$$

(6) $\oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz$, 其中 L 是平面 x + y + z = 2 与柱面 |x| + |y| = 1 的交线,从 z 轴正向看去,L 为逆时针方向.

解:由 Stokes 公式:

$$\oint_{L} (y^{2} - z^{2}) dx + (2z^{2} - x^{2}) dy + (3x^{2} - y^{2}) dz$$

$$= \iint_{S} \nabla \times ((y^{2} - z^{2}) \mathbf{i} + (2z^{2} - x^{2}) \mathbf{j} + (3x^{2} - y^{2}) \mathbf{k}) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \mathbf{k}\right) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \frac{-8x - 4y - 6z}{\sqrt{3}} dS$$

设
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u+v}{2} \\ y = \frac{u-v}{2} \\ z = 2-u \end{cases}, (u,v) \in [-1,1] \times [-1,1], \mathbf{r}(u,v) = (\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}, 2-u),$$
 于是:

$$\left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| = \left| \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz$$

$$= \iint_S \frac{-8x - 4y - 6z}{\sqrt{3}} dS$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 (-6 - v) dv$$

= -24

10 在积分 $\oint_L x^2 y^3 dx + dy + z dz$ 中,路径 L 是 Oxy 平面上正向的圆 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0$,利用 Stokes 公式化曲线积分为以 L 为边界所围区域 S 上的曲面积分.

(1) S 取 Oxy 平面上的圆面 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$.

解:因为 $z \equiv 0$,所以退化为 Green 公式的情形,取 S 正向为 n = (0,0,1):

$$\oint_L x^2 y^3 dx + dy + z dz$$

$$= \oint_{\partial S} x^2 y^3 dx + dy$$

$$\begin{split} &= \iint_{S} (-3x^{2}y^{2}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{0}^{|R|} \mathrm{d}r \int_{0}^{2\pi} (-3r^{5} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_{0}^{|R|} (-3r^{5}) \mathrm{d}r \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{8} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{8} R^{6} \end{split}$$

(2) S 取半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$.

解: $S = \left\{ (x,y,z) | z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \right\}$, S 正向为 $\boldsymbol{n} = \left(\frac{x}{|R|}, \frac{y}{|R|}, \frac{z}{|R|} \right)$, 由 Stokes 公式:

$$\begin{split} &\oint_L x^2 y^3 \mathrm{d} x + \mathrm{d} y + z \mathrm{d} z \\ &= \iint_S \nabla \times \left(x^2 y^3 \pmb{i} + \pmb{j} + z \pmb{k} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{|R|}, \frac{y}{|R|}, \frac{z}{|R|} \right) \mathrm{d} S \\ &= \iint_S \left(0, 0, -3 x^2 y^2 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{|R|}, \frac{y}{|R|}, \frac{z}{|R|} \right) \mathrm{d} S \\ &= \iint_S \frac{-3 x^2 y^2 z}{|R|} \mathrm{d} S \\ &= \int_0^{|R|} \frac{z}{|R|} \mathrm{d} z \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-3 (R^2 - z^2)^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \right) |R| \mathrm{d} \theta \\ &= \int_0^{|R|} (-3 z (R^2 - z^2)^2) \mathrm{d} z \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{8} \mathrm{d} \theta \\ &= \frac{-R^6}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{8} R^6 \end{split}$$

11 证明常向量场 c 沿任意光滑闭曲线的环量都等于 0.

证明:设光滑闭曲线 L 是分段光滑曲面 S 的边界,由 Stokes 公式:

$$\oint_L \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathrm{d}s = \iint_S \nabla \times \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathrm{d}S$$

由于 $\nabla \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$ 所以积分为 0.

12 求向量场 $\mathbf{v} = (y^2 + z^2)\mathbf{i} + (z^2 + x^2)\mathbf{j} + (x^2 + y^2)\mathbf{k}$ 沿曲线 L 的环量。L 为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ ($z \ge 0$) 与 $x^2 + y^2 = Rx$ 的交线,从 x 轴正方向看来,L 沿逆时针方向.

解:由于 $x^2+y^2=Rx$,所以设 Oxy 平面上投影的变换 $\begin{cases} x=\frac{R}{2}\cos\varphi+\frac{R}{2}\\ y=\frac{R}{2}\sin\varphi \end{cases}$, $\varphi\in[0,2\pi]$,又由于 $z^2=R^2-x^2-y^2=R^2-Rx$,因此 $z=\pm\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{2}(1-\cos\varphi)}=\pm R\sqrt{\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2}}$,于是设变换

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{R}{2}\cos 2\theta + \frac{R}{2} = R\cos^2 \theta \\ y = \frac{R}{2}\sin 2\theta = R\sin\theta\cos\theta &, \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \\ z = R\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

由此变换在 Oxy 上的投影知, θ 是 L 的正向参数, 由 Stokes 公式:

$$\oint_{L} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{r}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\left(y^{2} + z^{2} \right) \boldsymbol{i} + \left(z^{2} + x^{2} \right) \boldsymbol{j} + \left(x^{2} + y^{2} \right) \boldsymbol{k} \right) \cdot \frac{d\boldsymbol{r}}{d\theta} d\theta$$

$$= R^{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\left(\cos^{2}\theta + 1 \right) \sin^{2}\theta \boldsymbol{i} + \left(\sin^{2}\theta + \cos^{4}\theta \right) \boldsymbol{j} + \cos^{2}\theta \boldsymbol{k} \right) \cdot \left(-\sin 2\theta \boldsymbol{i} + \cos 2\theta \boldsymbol{j} + \cos \theta \boldsymbol{k} \right) d\theta$$

$$= R^{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{12 \cos \theta + 15 \cos 2\theta + 4 \cos 3\theta + \cos 6\theta - 11 \sin 2\theta + 4 \sin 4\theta + \sin 6\theta}{16} d\theta$$

$$= 0$$

11.6 其他形式的曲线曲面积分

定理 11.9: 设 S 是空间逐段光滑曲面,S 的边 ∂S 是逐段光滑封闭曲线,则有:

$$\oint_{\partial S} \phi d\mathbf{r} = \iint_{S} d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla \phi$$

$$\oint_{\partial S} d\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v} = \iint_{S} (d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla) \times \mathbf{v}$$

 $\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \oint_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{G}} \phi d\boldsymbol{r}$

证明:取任意向量 a,则有:

$$= \oint_{\partial S} \phi \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

$$= \iint_{S} \nabla \times (\phi \mathbf{a}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{S} \nabla \phi \times \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \cdot \iint_{S} d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla \phi$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \oint_{\partial S} d\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v}$$

$$= \oint_{\partial S} \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v}$$

$$= \oint_{\partial S} d\mathbf{r} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{a})$$

$$= \iint_{S} \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{a}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{S} (d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla) \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{a})$$

$$= \iint_{S} \mathbf{a} \cdot ((d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla) \times \mathbf{v})$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \cdot \iint_{S} (d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla) \times \mathbf{v}$$

定理 11.10: 设 V 是空间有界区域,V 的边界 ∂V 是逐段光滑封闭曲面,则:

$$\iint_{\partial V} \phi d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \phi dV$$

$$\oiint_{\partial V} d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{v} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \times \mathbf{v} dV$$

证明:取任意向量 a,则有:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \oiint_{\partial V} \phi \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \oiint_{\partial V} \phi \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{a}) \mathrm{d}V$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \cdot \iiint_{V} \nabla \phi \mathrm{d}V$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \oiint_{\partial V} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{v}$$

$$= \oiint_{\partial V} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{v}$$

$$= \oiint_{\partial V} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{a}) \mathrm{d}V$$

$$= \iiint_{V} (\nabla \times \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{a} - \nabla \times \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \mathrm{d}V$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \cdot \iiint_{V} \nabla \times \mathbf{v} \mathrm{d}V$$

1 利用散度的积分表示,推导出在柱坐标系下的散度.

解: 设空间中任意一点 P 对应柱坐标为 $(r_0 \cos \theta_0, r_0 \sin \theta_0, z_0)$,设 V' 为以 $P'(r_0, \theta_0, z_0)$ 为顶点所作的一个立方体区域,三个棱向量为 $\Delta r i$, $\Delta \theta j$, $\Delta z k$,设 $(x, y, z) = v(r, \theta, z) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z)$ 把 V' 映成 V,则:

$$\sigma(V) = \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta_0 + \Delta \theta} d\theta \int_{r_0}^{r_0 + \Delta r} r dr \int_{z_0}^{z_0 + \Delta z} dz \approx r \Delta r \Delta \theta \Delta z$$

$$\text{d} \theta = \lim_{\Delta r, \Delta \theta, \Delta z \to 0} V = P, \quad \begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{Mid:}$$

$$\oint_{\partial S} \boldsymbol{v}(r, \theta, z) \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$$

$$\approx (\boldsymbol{v}(r_0 \cos \theta_0, r_0 \sin \theta_0, z_0 + \Delta z) - \boldsymbol{v}(r_0 \cos \theta_0, r_0 \sin \theta_0, z_0)) r \Delta r \Delta \theta \boldsymbol{e}_k$$

$$+ (\boldsymbol{v}((r_0 + \Delta r) \cos \theta_0, (r_0 + \Delta r) \sin \theta_0, z_0)(r + \Delta r) - \boldsymbol{v}(r_0 \cos \theta_0, r_0 \sin \theta_0, z_0)r) \Delta \theta \Delta z \boldsymbol{e}_r$$

$$+ (\boldsymbol{v}(r_0 \cos(\theta_0 + \Delta \theta), r_0 \sin(\theta_0 + \Delta \theta), z_0) - \boldsymbol{v}(r_0 \cos \theta_0, r_0 \sin \theta_0, z_0)) \Delta r \Delta z \boldsymbol{e}_\theta$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial r} \boldsymbol{e}_r + \frac{\boldsymbol{v}}{r} \boldsymbol{e}_r + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \theta} \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial z} \boldsymbol{e}_z\right) r \Delta r \Delta \theta \Delta z$$

因此:

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{v} (r, \theta, z)|_{(r_0, \theta_0, z_0)} = \lim_{\Delta r, \Delta \theta, \Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{r \Delta r \Delta \theta \Delta z} \oiint_{\partial V} \boldsymbol{v}(x, y, z) \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial r} \boldsymbol{e}_r + \frac{\boldsymbol{v}}{r} \boldsymbol{e}_r + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{r \partial \theta} \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial z} \boldsymbol{e}_z \right) \Big|_{(r_0, \theta_0, z_0)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{(r_0, \theta_0, z_0)}$$

因此,散度为
$$\operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{v} = \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_r}{r} + \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \left(rv_r\right)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

2 利用散度的积分表示,推导出在球坐标系下的散度.

解: 设球坐标变换 $\mathbf{r}(r,\theta,\varphi) = (r\sin\theta\cos\varphi, r\sin\theta\sin\varphi, r\cos\theta)$ 把以 (r,θ,φ) 为顶点, $\Delta r\mathbf{i}, \Delta\theta\mathbf{j}, \Delta\varphi\mathbf{k}$ 为相邻 3 边向量的长方体 V' 映射到 V,于是 $\lim_{\Delta r,\Delta\theta,\Delta\varphi\to 0} V = (r\sin\theta\cos\varphi, r\sin\theta\sin\varphi, r\cos\theta)$,易知 (r,θ,φ)

对应切向量
$$\begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta\cos\varphi & \sin\theta\sin\varphi & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta\cos\varphi & \cos\theta\sin\varphi & -\sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta\sin\varphi & \sin\theta\cos\varphi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \end{pmatrix}$$
, 设向量场 $\mathbf{v} = v_r \mathbf{e}_r + v_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + v_\varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi$, 以向外为 V 的正方向,于是:

$$\begin{split} & \oiint_{\partial V} \boldsymbol{v}(r,\theta,\varphi) \cdot \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{S} \\ & \approx \left(\boldsymbol{v}(r + \Delta r,\theta,\varphi) \left(r + \Delta r \right)^2 - \boldsymbol{v}(r,\theta,\varphi) r^2 \right) \Delta \theta \sin \theta \Delta \varphi \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_r \\ & \quad + \left(\boldsymbol{v}(r,\theta + \Delta \theta,\varphi) r \Delta r \Delta \varphi \sin(\theta + \Delta \theta) - \boldsymbol{v}(r,\theta,\varphi) r \Delta r \Delta \varphi \sin \theta \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_\theta \\ & \quad + \left(\boldsymbol{v}(r,\theta,\varphi + \Delta \varphi) - \boldsymbol{v}(r,\theta,\varphi) \right) r \Delta r \Delta \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi \\ & \quad \approx \left(2 \boldsymbol{v} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial r} r \right) r \Delta r \sin \theta \Delta \theta \Delta \varphi \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_r + \left(\boldsymbol{v} r \Delta r \Delta \varphi \cos \theta \Delta \theta + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \theta} r \Delta r \Delta \varphi \Delta \theta \sin \theta \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \varphi} r \Delta r \Delta \theta \Delta \varphi \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi \\ & \quad = \left(2 \boldsymbol{v} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial r} r \right) r \Delta r \sin \theta \Delta \theta \Delta \varphi \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_r + \left(\boldsymbol{v} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \right) r \Delta r \Delta \varphi \Delta \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial \varphi} r \Delta r \Delta \theta \Delta \varphi \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi \\ & \quad \oplus \boldsymbol{\mp} \end{split}$$

 $\lim_{\Delta r, \Delta \theta, \Delta \varphi \to 0} \frac{1}{\sigma(V)} \oiint_{\partial V} \boldsymbol{v}(r, \theta, \varphi) \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$ $\approx \lim_{\Delta r, \Delta \theta, \Delta \varphi \to 0} \left(\frac{2\boldsymbol{v}}{r} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial r} \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_r + \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{v} \cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{r \partial \theta} \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{r \sin \theta \partial \varphi} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi$ $= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial (r^2 v_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial (v_\theta \sin \theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}$

3 设函数 u(x,y,z) 在光滑曲面 S 所围成的的闭区域 V 上具有直到二阶的连续偏微商,且满足 Laplace 方程:

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

设n 是曲面S 的单位外法向场, 试证明:

$$(1) \iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = 0$$

证明:

$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \nabla u \cdot dS$$

$$= \iint_{V} \nabla \cdot \nabla u dV$$

$$= \iint_{V} \Delta u dV$$

$$= 0$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} (\nabla u)^{2} dV$$
 证明:

$$\iint_{S} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} u \nabla u \cdot dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \frac{\nabla u^{2}}{2} \cdot dS$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \frac{\nabla^{2} u^{2}}{2} dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \frac{\nabla (\nabla u^{2})}{2} dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla u \cdot \nabla u dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} (\nabla u)^{2} dV$$

11.7 保守场

- 2 求下列曲线积分
- (1) $\int_L (2x+y) dx + (x+4y+2z) dy + (2y-6z) dz$, 其中 L 由点 $P_1(a,0,0)$ 沿曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=a^2\\ z=0 \end{cases}$ 到 $P_2(0,a,0)$,再由 P_2 沿直线 $\begin{cases} z+y=a\\ x=0 \end{cases}$ 到点 $P_3(0,0,a)$;
- (2) $\int_{\widehat{AMB}} (x^2-yz) \mathrm{d}x + (y^2-zx) \mathrm{d}y + (z^2-xy) \mathrm{d}z$,其中 \widehat{AMB} 是柱面螺线 $x = a\cos\varphi, y = a\sin\varphi, z = \frac{h}{2\pi}\varphi$ 上点 A(a,0,0) 到 B(a,0,h) 这一段.

解: 设向量场
$$\mathbf{v} = (x^2 - yz, y^2 - zx, z^2 - xy)$$
,于是 $\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$, \mathbf{v} 是保守场。因此
$$\int_{\widehat{AMB}} (x^2 - yz) dx + (y^2 - zx) dy + (z^2 - xy) dz$$
$$= \int_A^B \mathbf{v} \cdot dr$$
$$= \int_0^h z^2 dz$$
$$= \frac{h^3}{2}$$

- 3 证明下列向量场是有势场,并求出他们的势函数
 - (2) $\mathbf{v} = yz(2x + y + z)\mathbf{i} + zx(2y + z + x)\mathbf{j} + xy(2z + x + y)\mathbf{k};$

设势函数 $\phi(x,y,z)$ 为光滑函数,由 $\nabla \phi = \boldsymbol{v} = yz(2x+y+z)\boldsymbol{i} + zx(2y+z+x)\boldsymbol{j} + xy(2z+x+y)\boldsymbol{k}$ 知, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = yz(2x+y+z)$,设 $\phi(0,0,0) = C$,积分得:

$$\phi(x,y,z) = \int_{O}^{(x,y,z)} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \mathrm{d}r + C$$

$$= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y 0 dy + \int_0^z xy(2z + x + y) dz + C$$

= $xyz(x + y + z) + C$

4 当 a 取何值时,向量场 $F = (x^2 + 5ay + 3yz) i + (5x + 3axz - 2) j + [(a+2)xy - 4z] k$ 是有势场, 并求出此时的势函数.

解:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ x^2 + 5ay + 3yz & 5x + 3axz - 2 & (a+2)xy - 4z \\ \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (3ax - (a+2)x)\mathbf{i} + ((a+2)y - 3y)\mathbf{j} + (5a + 3z - 5 - 3az)\mathbf{k}$$

因此 $\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0} \iff a = 1$, 则 $\mathbf{F} = (x^2 + 5y + 3yz) \mathbf{i} + (5x + 3xz - 2)\mathbf{j} + (3xy - 4z) \mathbf{k}$, 设 (0, 0, 0) 处势函数值为 C, 则势函数:

$$\phi(x, y, z) = \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y (5x - 2) dy + \int_0^z (3xy - 4z) dz + C$$
$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + 5xy - 2y + 3xyz - 2z^2 + C$$

6 验证下列积分与路径无关,并求出它们的值.

(2)
$$\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} \left(\frac{1}{y} \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + 1 \right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) dy;$$
解: 设向量场 $\mathbf{v} = \left(\frac{1}{y} \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + 1 \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) \mathbf{j},$ 于是:
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{y} \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + 1 \right)$$

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

$$= 0$$

因此 v 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)^2$ 上的保守场,则:

$$\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} \left(\frac{1}{y} \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + 1 \right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} \mathbf{v}(x,y) \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \mathbf{v}(t,t) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) dt$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{1}{t} \sin 1 - \frac{1}{t} \cos 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{t} \cos 1 - \frac{1}{t} \sin 1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

(6)
$$\int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(x_2,y_2,z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \sharp \div (x_1,y_1,z_1), (x_2,y_2,z_2) \; \text{在球面} \; x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \; \bot.$$

解: 设向量场
$$v = \frac{xi + yj + zk}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus (0, 0, 0),$$
 有:

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} & \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} & \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\ \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= -\frac{yz - zy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \boldsymbol{i} - \frac{xz - xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \boldsymbol{j} - \frac{xy - yx}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \boldsymbol{k}$$
$$= \mathbf{0}$$

因此 v 是曲面连通区域 $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus (0,0,0)$ 上的保守场,所以:

$$\int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(x_2,y_2,z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$= \int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(x_2,y_2,z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{|a|}$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{x dx}{|a|} + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{y dy}{|a|} + \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \frac{z dz}{|a|}$$

$$= \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_1^2}{2|a|}$$

7 设 f(u) 是连续函数,L 是分段光滑的任意闭曲线,证明:

(1)
$$\oint_L f\left(x^2 + y^2\right) \left(x dx + y dy\right) = 0$$

证明: 设 $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}, r(x, y) = |\mathbf{r}|$, 于是:

$$\oint_{L} f(x^{2} + y^{2}) (x dx + y dy) = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L} f(r^{2}) d(r^{2}) = 0$$

(2)
$$\oint_L f\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right) \left(x dx + y dy + z dz\right) = 0.$$

证明:设 r = xi + yj, r(x, y) = |r|, 于是:

$$\oint_L f\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right) \left(x dx + y dy + z dz\right) = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L f\left(r\right) d\left(r^2\right) = \oint_L f(r) r dr = 0$$

9 试求函数 f(x), 使曲线积分 $\int_{L} (f'(x) + 6f(x) + e^{-2x}) y dx + f'(x) dy$ 与积分路径无关.

解: 设向量场 $\boldsymbol{v}(x,y) = \left(f'(x) + 6f(x) + \mathrm{e}^{-2x}\right)y\boldsymbol{i} + f'(x)\boldsymbol{j}$, 当积分与路径无关时, \boldsymbol{v} 时,由 Green 公式知:

$$0 = \frac{\mathrm{d}f'(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} - \frac{\partial \left(f'(x) + 6f(x) + e^{-2x}\right)y}{\partial y} = f''(x) - f'(x) - 6f(x) - e^{-2x} \tag{*}$$

求解二阶常系数线性微分方程 (*) 的特征方程 $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6 = 0$ 得特征根 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -2$. 于是方程 (*) 的基本解组为:

$$f_1(x) = e^{3x}, f_2(x) = e^{-2x}$$

于是, 方程(*)的特解为:

$$f_0(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{f_1(t)f_2(x) - f_2(t)f_1(x)}{W(t)} e^{-2t} dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{f_1(t)f_2(x) - f_2(t)f_1(x)}{\left| f_1(t) + f_2(t) \right|} e^{-2t} dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{e^{3t - 2x} - e^{3x - 2t}}{-5e^t} e^{-2t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} e^{3x - 5x_0} - \frac{5(x - x_0) + 1}{25} e^{-2x}$$

不妨取 $x_0=0$,则 $f_0(x)=\frac{1}{25}\mathrm{e}^{3x}-\frac{5x+1}{25}\mathrm{e}^{-2x}$,注意到 $\frac{1}{25}\mathrm{e}^{3x}$ 与 $f_1(x)$ 线性相关, $\frac{1}{25}\mathrm{e}^{-2x}$ 与 $f_2(x)$ 线性相关,于是:

$$f(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{x}{5} e^{-2x}, \quad \forall C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

- **10** $\exists \exists \alpha(0) = 0, \alpha'(0) = 2, \beta(0) = 2.$
 - (1) 求 $\alpha(x)$, $\beta(x)$ 使线积分 $\int_L P dx + Q dy$ 与路线无关; 其中

$$P(x,y) = (2x\alpha'(x) + \beta(x))y^2 - 2y\beta(x)\tan 2x, \ Q(x,y) = (\alpha'(x) + 4x\alpha(x))y + \beta(x)$$

解: 当线积分与路径无关时, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$, 也即:

$$y\alpha''(x) + 4y\alpha(x) + \beta'(x) + (2\tan 2x - 2y)\beta(x) = 0$$

分类变量,得:

$$y\left(\alpha''(x) + 4\alpha(x) - 2\beta(x)\right) + \beta'(x) + 2\tan 2x\beta(x) = 0$$

由于 (x,y) 任意, 所以得到方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \beta'(x) + 2\tan 2x\beta(x) = 0\\ \alpha''(x) + 4\alpha(x) = 2\beta(x) \end{cases}$$
 (1)

首先求解方程 (1):

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(e^{\int 2 \tan 2x \, \mathrm{d}x} \beta(x) \right) = 0$$

$$\implies \beta(x) = e^{-\int 2 \tan 2x \, \mathrm{d}x} = C \cos 2x, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\implies \beta(x) = 2\cos 2x, \ x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

将(1)的结果代入,求解(2):

$$\alpha''(x) + 4\alpha(x) = 4\cos 2x, \ x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

解特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$,得特征根 $\lambda_1 = 2i, \lambda_2 = -2i$,于是基本解系:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1(x) = \cos 2x \\ \alpha_2(x) = \sin 2x \end{cases}, x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

由常数变易法得特解:

$$\alpha_0(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\alpha_1(t)\alpha_2(x) - \alpha_2(t)\alpha_1(x)}{W(t)} 4\cos 2t dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{\cos 2t \sin 2x - \sin 2t \cos 2x}{2 \cos 2x \cos 2x - \sin 2x (-2 \sin 2x)} 4 \cos 2t dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} (\sin 2x - \sin(4t - 2x)) dt$$

$$= x \sin 2x - \left(x_0 + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x_0\right) \sin 2x + \frac{1 - \cos 4x_0}{4} \cos 2x$$

于是 (2) 的解为:

$$\alpha(x) = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + x \sin 2x$$

代入初值得:

$$\alpha(x) = (x+1)\sin 2x$$

综上:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha(x) = (x+1)\sin 2x \\ \beta = 2\cos 2x \end{cases}, x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

(2)
$$\vec{x} \int_{(0,0)}^{(0,2)} P dx + Q dy$$

解:

$$\begin{cases} P(x,y) = 2y(xy-2)\sin 2x + 2y^2(2x^2 + 2x + 1)\cos 2x \\ Q(x,y) = 2(xy+y+1)\cos 2x + y(2x+1)^2\sin 2x \end{cases}$$

于是:

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(0,2)} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^2 Q(0,y) \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^2 2(y+1) \mathrm{d}y = 8$$

11 设函数 Q(x,y) 在 Oxy 平面上光滑,曲线积分 $\int_L 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy$ 与路径无关,并且对于任意 t 恒有 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy$,求 Q(x,y).

解:由于向量场 v(x,y) = 2xyi + Q(x,y)j 是保守场,所以:

$$0 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - 2x \iff \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x$$

由于 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy$,且任何环路积分均为 0,所以 $\forall t$, $\int_{(t,1)}^{(1,t)} 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy = 0$,于是:

$$0 = \int_{(t,1)}^{(1,t)} 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy = \left(\int_{(t,1)}^{(1,1)} + \int_{(1,1)}^{(1,t)} \right) 2xy dx + Q(x,y) dy = 1 - t^2 + \int_1^t Q(1,y) dy$$

对 t 求导得:

$$Q(1,y) = 2y$$

因此对 x 积分得:

$$Q(x,y) = Q(1,y) + \int_1^x \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dt = x^2 + y - 1$$

12 求解微分方程

(1) $(xy^2 + 2y - 2y\cos x - y\sin x) dx + (x^2y + 2x + \cos x - 2\sin x) dy = 0$

解:因为:

$$\frac{\partial \left(x^2y + 2x + \cos x - 2\sin x\right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \left(xy^2 + 2y - 2y\cos x - y\sin x\right)}{\partial y} = 0$$

所以存在 $\phi(x,y)$ 使得 $\nabla \phi = (xy^2 + 2y - 2y\cos x - y\sin x)\mathbf{i} + (x^2y + 2x + \cos x - 2\sin x)\mathbf{j}$, 于是原方程化为 $d\phi(x,y) = 0$. 又:

$$\phi(x,y) = \phi(x_0, y_0) + \int_{x_0}^x \left(ty_0^2 + 2y_0 - 2y_0 \cos t - y_0 \sin t \right) dt + \int_{y_0}^y \left(x^2 t + 2x + \cos x - 2 \sin x \right) dt$$

$$= \phi(x_0, y_0) - \frac{1}{2} x_0^2 y_0^2 - 2x_0 y_0 + 2y_0 \sin x_0 - y_0 \cos x_0 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 + 2xy + y \cos x - 2y \sin x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 + 2xy + y \cos x - 2y \sin x + C$$

因此,解为隐函数 $x^2y^2 + 4xy + 2y\cos x - 4y\sin x = C, \forall C \in \mathbb{R}$

(2) $2xy dx + (y^2 - x^2) dy = 0$

解: 易见 $\frac{\partial (y^2 - x^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (2xy)}{\partial y} = -4x \neq 0$,因此不存在数量场 $\phi(x,y)$,使 $d\phi = 2xydx + (y^2 - x^2) dy$.

若 dy = 0,代入得到 y = 0 为方程的解。若 $dy \neq 0$,则化为:

$$xy\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}$$

显然 $x \neq 0$, 且 $y \neq 0$ 因此:

$$2\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}$$

代换 $\frac{x}{y} = t$, 于是方程化为:

$$2y\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}y} + t + \frac{1}{t} = 0$$

注意到: $d \ln |y| = \frac{dy}{y}$, 所以化简为:

$$0 = 2\frac{dt}{dy}\frac{dy}{d\ln|y|} + t + \frac{1}{t} = 2\frac{dt}{d\ln|y|} + t + \frac{1}{t}$$

由于 $t + \frac{1}{t} \neq 0$,因此,取倒数,得:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln|y|}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} = 0$$

对 t 积分,得:

$$\ln|y| + \ln(t^2 + 1) = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{|y|}\right) = \ln\frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{y^2} = C_1$$

因此,方程的解为:

$$y^2 - C(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 0, C \ge 0$$

13 设 f(x) 具有二阶连续导数,f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2,且

$$(e^x \sin y + x^2 y + f(x)y) dx + (f'(x) + e^x \cos y + 2x) dy = 0$$

为一个全微分方程,求 f(x) 以及此全微分方程的通解.

解:由于是全微分方程,所以存在可微的 $\phi(x,y)$ 使得 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y + x^2 y + f(x)y$, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = f'(x) + e^x \cos y + 2x$.由于 $\frac{\partial (\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{j})}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{i})}{\partial y} = 0$,所以得常系数二阶线性方程:

$$f''(x) - f(x) = x^2 - 2$$

求解它的特征方程 $\lambda^2-1=0$, 得 $\lambda_1=1,\lambda_2=-1$, 因此方程的基本解系为:

$$f_1(x) = e^x, f_2(x) = e^{-x}$$

注意到: 令 $f_0(x) = -x^2$,于是 $f_0''(x) - f_0(x) = x^2 - 2$,这说明 $f_0(x) = -x^2$ 是方程的一个特解,因此:

$$f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - x^2$$

代入初值条件 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2, 则有:

$$f(x) = e^x - e^{-x} - x^2$$

将 f(x) 代入全微分方程得: $(e^x(y+\sin y)-e^{-x}y)dx+(e^x(1+\cos y)+e^{-x})dy=0$,积分得:

$$u(x,y) = \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (e^x (1 + \cos t) + e^{-x}) dt$$

= $e^x y + e^x \sin y + e^{-x} y + C$

14 确定常数 λ ,使在右半平面 x > 0 上的向量场 $\boldsymbol{v} = 2xy(x^4 + y^2)^{\lambda} \boldsymbol{i} - x^2(x^4 + y^2)^{\lambda} \boldsymbol{j}$ 为某二元函数 u(x,y) 的梯度,并求 u(x,y).

解:因为v是某函数梯度,所以

$$0 = \frac{\partial \left(2xy(x^4 + y^2)^{\lambda}\right)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \left(x^2(x^4 + y^2)^{\lambda}\right)}{\partial x} = 4x\left(x^4 + y^2\right)^{\lambda}(\lambda + 1)$$

解得
$$\lambda=-1$$
,由于 $\nabla u(x,y)={m v}(x,y)$,所以
$$\left\{ egin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=\frac{2xy}{x^4+y^2}\\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=-\frac{x^2}{x^4+y^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$
,于是:

$$u(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{2ty_0}{t^4 + y_0^2} dt - \int_{y_0}^{y} \frac{x^2}{x^4 + t^2} dt + u(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{y_0}{(t^2)^2 + y_0^2} d(t^2) - \arctan \frac{y}{x^2} + \arctan \frac{y_0}{x^2} + u(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= \arctan \frac{x^2}{y_0} - \arctan \frac{x_0^2}{y_0} - \arctan \frac{y}{x^2} + \arctan \frac{y_0}{x^2} + u(x_0, y_0)$$

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

11.8 微分形式的积分

微分形式的种类 (以 \mathbb{R}^3 为例)

- 1. 0 形式: $\omega_{\phi}^{0} = \phi(x, y, z)$,对应一个数量场 $\phi(x, y, z)$.
- 2. 1 形式: $\omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1 = P(x,y,z) dx + Q(x,y,z) dy + R(x,y,z) dz$,对应一个向量场 $\boldsymbol{v} = P(x,y,z) \boldsymbol{i} + Q(x,y,z) \boldsymbol{j} + R(x,y,z) \boldsymbol{k}$.
- 3. 2 形式: $\omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^2 = P(x,y,z) dy \wedge dz + Q(x,y,z) dz \wedge dx + R(x,y,z) dx \wedge dy$,对应一个向量场 $\boldsymbol{v} = P(x,y,z) \boldsymbol{i} + Q(x,y,z) \boldsymbol{j} + R(x,y,z) \boldsymbol{k}$.
- 4. 3 形式: $\omega_{\phi}^3 = \phi(x, y, z) dx dy dz$, 对应一个数量场 $\phi(x, y, z)$.

微分形式的积分

1. 1 形式的积分: 定向曲线上的向量场积分

$$\int_{L_{AB}} \omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1 = \int_{L_{AB}} \left(P \mathrm{d} x + Q \mathrm{d} y + R \mathrm{d} z \right) = \int_{L_{AB}} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{r}$$

2. 2 形式的积分: 定向曲面 (S, n) 上的向量场积分

$$\int_{S} \omega_{\mathbf{v}}^{2} = \iint_{S} \left(P dy \wedge dz + Q dz \wedge dx + R dx \wedge dy \right) = \iint_{S} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

3. 3 形式的积分: 三重积分

$$\int_{V} \omega_{\phi}^{3} = \iiint_{V} \phi \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$

统一的 Stokes 公式

1. Green 公式: 边界光滑的区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, 向量场 v = Pi + Qi

$$\int_{\partial D} \omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1 = \int_{\partial D} \left(P \mathrm{d} x + Q \mathrm{d} y \right) = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y = \int_D \omega_{\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v}}^2 = \int_D \mathrm{d} \omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1$$

2. Stokes 公式: 边界光滑的曲面 $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, 向量场 v = Pi + Qj + Rk

$$\begin{split} &\int_{\partial S} \omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1 = \int_{\partial S} \left(P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y + R \mathrm{d}z \right) \\ &= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \int_{S} \omega_{\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v}}^2 = \int_{S} \mathrm{d}\omega_{\boldsymbol{v}}^1 \end{split}$$

3. Gauss 公式: 边界光滑的立体区域 $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, 向量场 v = Pi + Qj + Rk

$$\int_{\partial V} \omega_{\mathbf{v}}^2 = \iint_{\partial V} \left(P \, \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + Q \, \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + R \, \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \right) = \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \, \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z$$
$$= \int_V \omega_{\nabla \times \mathbf{v}}^3 = \int_V \mathrm{d} \omega_{\mathbf{v}}^2$$

第 11 章综合习题

11.3 求平面上下列两个椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
, $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$, $a > b > 0$

内部公共区域的面积.

解: $E_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, E_2: \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$, 于是,根据对称性,由 Green 公式:

$$\sigma(E_1 \cap E_2) = \iint_{E_1 \cap E_2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= 8 \oint_{\partial(E_1 \cap E_2) \cap \{x \geqslant y \geqslant 0\}} x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}} b \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{a^2}} \mathrm{d}y + 8 \left(\int_{\left(\frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}^{(b,0)} + \int_{(0,0)}^{(b,0)} x \mathrm{d}y \right)$$

$$= 8ab \int_0^{\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}} \sqrt{1 - t^2} \mathrm{d}t - \frac{4a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$= 8ab \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}} \frac{1 + \cos 2z}{2} \mathrm{d}z - \frac{4a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$= 4ab \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

因此,公共区域面积为 $4ab \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$

11.4 (Poisson 公式) 设 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, f(t) 是 \mathbb{R} 上的连续函数, 求证:

$$\iint_{S} f(ax + by + cz) dS = 2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} f(kt) dt$$

其中 $k = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$.

证明:注意到: $ax + by + cz = (x, y, z) \cdot (a, b, c)$, 因此, 设正交变换 φ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{e}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{e}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{e}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{k} & \frac{b}{k} & \frac{c}{k} \\ \frac{b}{k} & \frac{-a}{k} & 0 \\ \frac{ac}{k^2} & \frac{bc}{k^2} & \frac{-a^2 - b^2}{k^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} \\ \boldsymbol{j} \\ \boldsymbol{k} \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}\left(x,y,z\right) = (u,v,w)$$

于是 $\varphi(a,b,c) = (k,0,0), \varphi(S) = S': u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1, |J(\varphi)| = 1, 由于 J(\varphi)$ 是正交矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}\left(a,b,c\right)\cdot\boldsymbol{\varphi}\left(x,y,z\right)=\left(a,b,c\right)\boldsymbol{J}\left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}\right)\boldsymbol{J}\left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}\right)^{T}\begin{pmatrix}x\\y\\z\end{pmatrix}=\left(a,b,c\right)\cdot\left(x,y,z\right)$$

因此,设坐标变换
$$\begin{cases} u=u\\ v=\sqrt{1-u^2}\cos\theta \quad , \ \text{则有:} \\ w=\sqrt{1-u^2}\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \theta} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{-u \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} & \frac{-u \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \\ 0 & -\sqrt{1 - u^2} \sin \theta & \sqrt{1 - u^2} \cos \theta \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \left| -ue_1 - \sqrt{1 - u^2} \cos \theta e_2 - \sqrt{1 - u^2} \sin \theta e_3 \right|$$
$$= 1$$

$$\iint_{S} f(ax + by + cz) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} f((a, b, c) \cdot (x, y, z)) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S'} f((k, 0, 0) \cdot (u, v, w)) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S'} f(ku) dS$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} du \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(ku) d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} f(kt) dt$$

11.5 设 S(t) 是平面 x + y + z = t 被球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 截下的部分,且

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

求证: 当 $|t| \leqslant \sqrt{3}$ 时有

$$\iint_{S(t)} F(x, y, z) dS = \frac{\pi}{18} (3 - t^2)^2$$

证明:设正交变换 φ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{e}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{e}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{e}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} \\ \boldsymbol{j} \\ \boldsymbol{k} \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}\left(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{z}\right) = (\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{w})$$

于是 $\varphi\left(\left\{\left.(x,y,z)\right|x+y+z=1\right\}\right)=\left\{\left.(u,v,w)\right|u=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}t\right\},$ $\varphi\left(\left\{\left.(x,y,z)\right|x^2+y^2+z^2=1\right\}\right)=\left\{\left.(u,v,w)\right|u^2+v^2+w^2=1\right\},$ 因此:

$$\begin{split} \iint_{S(t)} F\left(x,y,z\right) \mathrm{d}S &= \iint_{\left\{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},v,w\right) \middle| u^2 + v^2 = 1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right\}} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - v^2 - w^2\right) \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}}} \mathrm{d}r \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - r^2\right) r \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}}} \left(r - \frac{t^2}{3} r - r^3\right) \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 2\pi \left(\frac{3 - t^2}{6} r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4}\right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{18} \left(3 - t^2\right)^2 \end{split}$$

11.6 设 f(t) 在 $|t| \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ 上连续,证明:

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1} f\left(\frac{ax+by+cz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\right) dx dy dz = \frac{2}{3}\pi \int_{-1}^{1} f\left(\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}t\right) dt$$

证明:设坐标变换 T:

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} & \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} & \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \\ \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} & \frac{-a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} & 0 \\ \frac{ac}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} & \frac{bc}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} & \frac{-a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

易知, T 是正交方阵, 因此: $u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, $\left| \frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)} \right| = |\det T| = 1$, 因此:

$$\iiint\limits_{x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant 1} f\left(\frac{ax+by+cz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \iiint\limits_{u^2+v^2+w^2\leqslant 1} f\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}u}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2+w^2}}\right) \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \mathrm{d}w$$

设坐标变换
$$\begin{cases} u=rt \\ v=\sqrt{1-t^2}r\cos\theta &, \theta\in[0,2\pi], t\in[-1,1], r\in[0,,1], \text{ 则有:} \\ w=\sqrt{1-t^2}r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(r, t, \theta)} \right| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} t & r & 0 \\ \sqrt{1 - t^2} \cos \theta & \frac{-tr \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} & -\sqrt{1 - t^2} r \sin \theta \\ \sqrt{1 - t^2} \sin \theta & \frac{-tr \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} & \sqrt{1 - t^2} r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} \right| = r^2$$

因此:

$$\iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \le 1} f\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}u}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2+w^2}}\right) du dv dw$$

$$= \int_0^1 r^2 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}t\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{-1}^1 f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}t) dt$$

11.7 设 D 是平面上光滑封闭曲线 L 围成的区域,f(x,y) 在 \overline{D} 上有二阶连续偏导数,且满足 Laplace 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$,求证当 f(x) 在 L 上恒为零时,它在 D 上也恒为零.

证明: 由第 11.9 题知,f 的最大最小值均在 L 上取,所以 $f(x,y)\equiv 0, \forall (x,y)\in \overline{D}$

证明: 要证明 $f \equiv 0$,只需证 $\nabla f \equiv \mathbf{0}$,只需证 $(\nabla f)^2 \equiv 0$,只需证 $\iint_D (\nabla f)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$.

由于 $\nabla \cdot f \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j}\right) \left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = (\nabla f)^2 + f \Delta f = (\nabla f)^2$. 由 Gauss 公式,只需证

$$0 = \iint_{D} \nabla \cdot f \nabla f dx dy = \int_{L} f \nabla f \cdot \boldsymbol{n} ds$$

显然成立。

11.8 №2中的调和函数平均值原理

设 f(x,y) 在 $\overline{B}(P_0,R)$ 上有二阶连续的偏导数,且满足 Laplace 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$. 求证: 对 $0 \le r \le R$,有 $f(P_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_L f(x,y) \mathrm{d}s$,其中 $P_0 = (x_0,y_0)$,L 是以 P_0 为圆心,r 为半径的圆.

证明:由第二 Green 公式:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{L} f(x, y) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{L} (f(P_0) + (f(x, y) - f(P_0))) ds$$

$$= f(P_0) + \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_L \left(\int_0^r \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{n}} \mathrm{d}t \right) \mathrm{d}s$$

$$= f(P_0) + \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_0^r \left(\int_{\partial B(P_0, t)} \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{n}} \mathrm{d}s \right) \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= f(P_0) + \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_0^r \left(\iint_{B(P_0, t)} \Delta f \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \right) \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= f(P_0)$$

推论 11.1: \mathbb{R}^3 中的调和函数平均值原理 设 f(x,y,z) 是定义在闭区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 上的调和函数,满足 $\Delta f = \nabla \cdot \nabla f = 0$,对于任意的 $B(P,R) \subset \Omega$,有:

$$4\pi R^2 f(P) = \iint_{\partial B(P,R)} f(x,y,z) dS$$
$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 f(P) = \iiint_{B(P,R)} f(x,y,z) dV$$

证明:

$$\oint_{\partial B(P,R)} f(x,y,z) dS = \oint_{r \in \partial B(O,R)} f(P+r) dS$$

$$= \oint_{r \in \partial B(O,R)} \left(f(P) + \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \Big|_{P+\frac{r}{R}r} dr \right) dS$$

$$= 4\pi R^{2} f(P) + \int_{0}^{R} \left(\iint_{r \in \partial B(O,R)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \Big|_{P+\frac{r}{R}r} dS \right) dr$$

$$= 4\pi R^{2} f(P) + \int_{0}^{R} \left(\iint_{r \in \partial B(O,R)} \nabla f \left(P + \frac{r}{R}r \right) dS \right) dr$$

$$= 4\pi R^{2} f(P) + \int_{0}^{R} \left(\iiint_{r \in B(O,R)} \nabla \cdot \nabla f \left(P + \frac{r}{R}r \right) dV \right) dr$$

$$= 4\pi R^{2} f(P) + \int_{0}^{R} \left(\iiint_{r \in B(O,R)} \Delta f \left(P + \frac{r}{R}r \right) dV \right) dr$$

$$= 4\pi R^{2} f(P)$$

$$\iiint_{B(P,R)} f(x,y,z) dV = \int_{0}^{R} r^{2} dr \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta f(P+r(r,\theta,\varphi))$$

$$= \int_{0}^{R} r \left(\iint_{B(O,r)} f dS \right) dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi R^{3} f(P)$$

11.9 调和函数的最值原理

设 D 是平面上光滑封闭曲线 L 所围成的开区域,f(x,y) 在 \overline{D} 上有二阶连续偏导数,且满足 Laplace 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$. 求证若 f(x,y) 不是常数,则它在 \overline{D} 上的最大值和最小值都只能在 L 上取到.

证明: $\forall P_0 \in D$, 由于 D 是开区域,所以 P_0 为内点。 $\forall r > 0$ 使得 $B(P_0, r) \subset D$,我们有: f 在 $B(P_0, r)$ 上的平均值即为 $f(P_0)$,这是因为,由第 11.8 题:

$$\frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{B(P_0,r)} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \int_0^r dt \int_{\partial B(P_0,t)} f(x,y) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \int_0^r 2\pi t f(P_0) dt$$

$$= f(P_0)$$

由于 f 在 \overline{D} 上有定义,所以 f 在 \overline{D} 可以取到最大值和最小值。不妨设 $f(P_0) = \max_{\overline{D}} f(x,y)$,因此: $\forall r > 0$ 使得 $B(P_0,r) \subset D$, $\forall Q \in B(P_0,r)$,有: $f(Q) = f(P_0)$.这是因为:反设 $\exists Q \in B(P_0,r)$, $f(Q) < f(P_0)$,由连续函数保号性: $\exists B(Q,r') \subset B(P_0,r)$, $\forall Q' \in B(Q,r')$, $f(Q') < f(P_0)$,又 $\forall P \in B(P_0,r)$, $f(P) \leqslant f(P_0)$,则 $\frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{B(P_0,r)} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y < f(P_0)$,矛盾!

由于 D 是开区域,所以 $\forall Q \in D$,存在连接 P_0,Q 的简单光滑曲线,设其参数表示为 $\mathbf{r}(t),t \in [0,1], \mathbf{r}(0) = P_0, \mathbf{r}(1) = Q$,下考察集合 $I = \{s \in [0,1] | \forall t \in [0,s], f(\mathbf{r}(t)) = f(P_0)\}$. 易知 $I \neq \varnothing$,这是因为 $\{\mathbf{r}(t) | t \in [0,1]\} \cap B(P_0,r) \neq \varnothing$. 因此,我们下证: I = [0,1].

反设 $I = [0, t_0], t_0 \in (0, 1)$,于是 $f(\mathbf{r}(t_0)) = f(P_0) = \max_{\overline{D}} f(x, y)$,由上文知, $\exists \delta > 0, B(\mathbf{r}(t_0), \delta) \subset D$,使得 $\forall M \in B(\mathbf{r}(t_0), \delta), f(M) = f(\mathbf{r}(t_0)) = f(P_0)$,所以 $\exists \delta' \in (0, 1 - t_0]$,使得 $\forall t \in (t_0, t_0 + \delta'], f(\mathbf{r}(t)) = f(P_0)$,矛盾! 因此 I = [0, 1],从而得知: $f \in D$ 的内点均取值 $\max_{\overline{D}} f(x, y)$.

由 Heine 定理, $\forall Q \in \partial D, \exists \{P_n\}^{\infty}: \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n = Q, P_n \in D, \ \ \bigcup f(Q) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(P_n) = \max_{\overline{D}} f(x,y).$ 于是 $\forall P \in \overline{D}, f(P) \equiv \max_{\overline{D}} f(x,y), \ \$ 同理, $\forall P \in \overline{D}, f(P) \equiv \max_{\overline{D}} f(x,y) = \min_{\overline{D}} f(x,y), \$ 于是 f 为常值函数,矛盾!

11.10 设 f(x,y,z) 在 $\overline{B(P_0,R)}$ 上有二阶连续偏导数,且满足 Laplace 方程 $\Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0$. 求证: $\forall 0 \leqslant r \leqslant R, f(P_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_S f(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}S$,其中 $P_0 = (x_0,y_0,z_0)$,S 是以 P_0 为球心的球面.

证明:由 Gauss 公式:

RHS =
$$\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} f(x_0 + r \sin\theta \cos\varphi, y_0 + r \sin\theta \sin\varphi, z_0 + r \cos\theta) r^2 \sin\theta d\theta$$
=
$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \left(f(P_0) + \int_0^r \frac{df}{d\mathbf{n}} dt \right) d\varphi \quad (\mathbf{n} = \sin\theta \cos\varphi \mathbf{i} + \sin\theta \cos\varphi \mathbf{j} + \cos\theta \mathbf{k})$$
=
$$f(P_0) + \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_0^r dt \iiint_{B(P_0, t)} \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$
=
$$f(P_0) + \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_0^r dt \iiint_{B(P_0, t)} \nabla \cdot \nabla f dV$$
=
$$f(P_0) + \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_0^r dt \iiint_{B(P_0, t)} \Delta f dV$$
=
$$f(P_0) = \text{LHS}$$

第十二章 Fourier 分析

12.1 函数的 Fourier 级数

定理 12.1: 周期函数的 Fourier 级数

定义在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 的可积函数 f(x) 在周期延拓意义下,可以展开成

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

由于三角函数系的正交性:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

对于 [a,b] 上的可积函数 f(x):

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{b-a} + b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{b-a} \right)$$

其中:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{b-a} dx, b_n = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{b-a} dx$$

函数的 Fourier 级数在 f(x) 分段可导的区间上平方平均收敛,且在 x 处收敛到 $\frac{f(x-0)+f(x+0)}{2}.$

定理 12.2: Fourier 级数的复数形式

根据 $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$ 以及 [-l.l] 上的函数 f(x) 有 Fourier 级数

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)$$

(记 $\omega = \frac{\pi}{l}$),且 Fourier 系数为:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos n\omega x dx, b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin n\omega x dx$$

得:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_n - ib_n}{2} e^{in\omega x} + \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2} e^{-in\omega x} \right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n e^{in\omega x}$$

其中:

$$F_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{-in\omega x} dx, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \mathbb{H} \ F_n = \overline{F_{-n}}$$

1 把它们展开成 Fourier 级数 (说明收敛情况).

(1)
$$\notin [-\pi, \pi) \ \text{th}, \ f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi, & -\pi \leqslant x \leqslant 0 \\ x, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$, 易知

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} (-\pi) \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$$
$$= \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2 \pi}, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

$$a_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

于是, f(x) 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim -\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx + \frac{1 - 2(-1)^n}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

在 $[-\pi,0)$ 和 $(0,\pi)$ 中,f(x) 光滑,因此 Fourier 级数一致收敛到 f(x);在 x=0 处,收敛到 $\frac{f(0-0)+f(0+0)}{2}=-\frac{\pi}{2}$

(2) 在
$$[-\pi, \pi)$$
 中, $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$.

解: 设
$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos (2n-1)x - \cos (2n+1)x) dx$$

$$= \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi (1-4n^2)}$$

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

=0

于是, f(x) 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1 - 4n^2} \cos nx$$

由于 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上光滑且处处连续,且 $f(-\pi)=f(\pi)$,则 Fourier 级数在 $[-\pi,\pi)$ 一致收敛于 f(x).

(3)
$$\notin [-\pi, \pi) \ \text{$\stackrel{\cdot}{\to}$}, \ f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & -\pi \leqslant x \leqslant 0\\ 1, & 0 \leqslant x < \pi \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$, 易知:

$$\int e^x \cos nx dx = \frac{e^x}{n^2 + 1} (\cos nx + n \sin nx) + C$$
$$\int e^x \sin nx dx = \frac{e^x}{n^2 + 1} (\sin nx - n \cos nx) + C$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 e^x \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx$$
$$= \frac{1 - e^{-\pi} \cos n\pi}{\pi (n^1 + 1)}$$
$$= \frac{1 - e^{-\pi} (-1)^n}{\pi (n^2 + 1)}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$
$$a_0 = \frac{1 - e^{-\pi}}{\pi} + 1 = \frac{\pi + 1 - e^{-\pi}}{\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} e^x \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin nx dx$$
$$= \frac{e^{-\pi} (-1)^n - n}{\pi (n^2 + 1)} + \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n\pi}$$

于是, f(x) 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi + 1 - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-\pi}(-1)^n}{n^2 + 1} \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^n (e^{-\pi} - n^2 - 1) + 1}{n(n^2 + 1)} \sin nx \right)$$

由于 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上分段光滑且处处连续,则 Fourier 级数在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 一致收敛于 f(x); 在 $x=-\pi$ 处收敛到 $\frac{f(-\pi+0)+f(\pi-0)}{2}=\frac{1+e^{-\pi}}{2}$

2 将下列函数展开成以指定区间长度为周期的 Fourier 级数,并说明收敛情况.

(1)
$$f(x) = 1 - \sin \frac{x}{2} \ (0 \le x \le \pi)$$

解:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 - \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos(4nx) dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin (4n+1) x - \sin(4n-1)x) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{(16n^2 - 1)\pi}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 - \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{2\pi - 4}{\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 - \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \sin 2nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin(4nx) dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos(4n - 1)x - \cos(4n + 1)x) dx$$

$$= \frac{16n}{(16n^2 - 1)\pi}$$

于是, f(x) 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi - 2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{16n^2 - 1} \cos 2nx + \frac{4n}{16n^2 - 1} \sin 2nx \right)$$

由于 f 在 $[0,\pi]$ 光滑,且 $f(0)=f(\pi)$,所以 Fourier 级数在 $[0,\pi]$ 一致收敛到 f(x)

(2)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2} \ (0 \le x \le T)$$

解:

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{x}{3} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{T} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2T}{3} \frac{\cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x + \frac{2\pi n}{T} x \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}{4\pi^{2} n^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{T}$$

$$= 0, n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

$$a_{0} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{x}{3} dx = \frac{T}{3}$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{x}{3} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{T} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2T}{3} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x - \frac{2\pi n}{T} x \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}{4\pi^{2} n^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{T}$$

$$= -\frac{T}{3\pi n}$$

于是, f(x) 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{T}{6} - \frac{T}{3\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi nx}{T}}{n}$$

因为 f 在 [0,T] 光滑,且 f(0)=0, f(T)=T,所以在 (0,T) 上 Fourier 级数一致收敛到 f(x),在 x=0 和 x=T 处 Fourier 级数收敛到 $\frac{f(0)+f(T)}{2}=\frac{T}{6}$

(3)
$$f(x) = e^{ax} (-l \le x \le l)$$

解:

$$\int e^{ax} \cos kx dx = \frac{k \sin kx + a \cos kx}{a^2 + k^2} e^{ax} + C$$

$$\int e^{ax} \sin kx dx = \frac{a \sin kx - k \cos kx}{a^2 - k^2} e^{ax} + C$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} e^{ax} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{n\pi \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x + al \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x}{a^2 l^2 + n^2 \pi^2} e^{ax} \Big|_{-l}^{l}$$

$$= \frac{al(-1)^n \left(e^{al} - e^{-al}\right)}{a^2 l^2 + n^2 \pi^2}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} e^{ax} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{al} - e^{-al}}{al}, & a \neq 0 \\ 2, & a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} e^{ax} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{al \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x - n\pi \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x}{a^2 l^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \Big|_{-l}^{l}$$

$$= -\frac{n\pi(-1)^n \left(e^{al} - e^{-al}\right)}{a^2 l^2 - n^2 \pi^2}$$

于是, f 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \begin{cases} \left(e^{al} - e^{-al} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2al} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{al \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x}{a^2 l^2 + n^2 \pi^2} + \frac{n\pi \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x}{n^2 \pi^2 - a^2 l^2} \right) \right), \quad a \neq 0 \\ 1, \qquad a = 0 \end{cases}$$

(4)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1 \\ -1, & 1 \leq |x| \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\begin{split} a_n &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-2}^{-1} + \int_{1}^{2} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{split}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} f(x) dx = 0$$

由于 f 是偶函数,所以 $b_n=0, \forall n\in\mathbb{N}_+$ 于是, f 在 [-2,2] 上的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} x$$

因为 f 在 [-2,2] 上分段光滑,f(-2)=f(2),所以在 (-1,1),[-2,-1),(1,2] 上,Fourier 级数一致收敛 到 f(x); 在 x=-1 处收敛到 $\frac{f(-1-0)+f(-1+0)}{2}=0$,在 x=1 处收敛到 $\frac{f(1-0)+f(1+0)}{2}=0$

3 把下列函数展开成正弦级数和余弦级数

(1)
$$f(x) = 2x^2 \ (0 \le x \le \pi)$$

解: 易见, 我们有:

$$\int x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n}x^2 \sin nx + \frac{2}{n^2}x \cos nx - \frac{2}{n^3}\sin nx + C$$
$$\int x^2 \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n}x^2 \cos nx + \frac{2}{n^2}x \sin nx + \frac{2}{n^3}\cos nx + C$$

先求正弦级数,把 f 奇延拓到 $[-\pi,\pi]$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{n} x^2 \cos nx + \frac{2}{n^2} x \sin nx + \frac{2}{n^3} \cos nx \right) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{4 \left(2(-1)^n - 2 - n^2 \pi^2 (-1)^n \right)}{\pi n^3}$$

于是,f的正弦级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n - 2 - n^2 \pi^2 (-1)^n}{n^3} \sin nx$$

再求余弦级数,把 f 偶延拓到 $[-\pi,\pi]$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} 2x^{2} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{n} x^{2} \sin nx + \frac{2}{n^{2}} x \cos nx - \frac{2}{n^{3}} \sin nx \right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{8(-1)^{n}}{n^{2}}, n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}\pi^2$$

于是,f的余弦级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 + 8\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$

(2)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} A, & 0 \le x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2} \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

解: 先求正弦函数, 把 f 奇延拓到 [-l, l]

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$
$$= \frac{2A}{l} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$
$$= \frac{2A}{n\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} \right)$$

于是,f的正弦级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l}}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

再求余弦级数,把 f 偶延拓到 [-l.l]

$$a_n = \frac{2A}{l} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{2A}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2l}, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2A}{l} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 dx = \frac{A}{l}$$

于是, f 的余弦级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{A}{2l} + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

(3)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x}{2h}, & 0 \le x \le 2h \\ 0, & 2h < x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

解: 先求正弦函数, 把 f 奇延拓到 $[-\pi,\pi]$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2h} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2h} \right) \sin nx dx$$
$$= \frac{2nh - \sin 2nh}{\pi hn^2}$$

因此,f 的正弦级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{\pi h} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2nh - \sin 2nh}{n^2} \sin nx$$

再求余弦级数,把 f 偶延拓到 [-l.l]

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2h} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2h} \right) \cos nx dx$$
$$= \frac{1 - \cos 2nh}{\pi h n^2}, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2h} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2h}\right) dx = \frac{2h}{\pi}$$

于是,f的余弦级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{h}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi h} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2nh}{n^2} \cos nx$$

4 已知函数的 Fourier 级数展开式,求常数 a 的值。

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = a(2a-|x|), \ \ \sharp \dot{+} \ -\pi \leqslant x \leqslant \pi.$$

解:

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a (2a - |x|) \cos nx dx$$
$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (2a - x) \cos nx dx$$
$$= \frac{2a (1 - (-1)^{n})}{\pi n^{2}}, n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} a (2a - |x|) dx = a(4a - \pi)$$

比较系数得:
$$\begin{cases} a(4a-\pi)=0 \\ \frac{4a}{\pi}=1 \end{cases}$$
 , 解得: $a=\frac{\pi}{4}$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin nx = ax$$
, $\sharp \psi - \pi < x < \pi$.

解:

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} ax \sin nx dx$$
$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \left. \frac{\sin nx - nx \cos nx}{n^2} \right|_0^{\pi}$$
$$= \frac{2a(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$

与级数比较系数得: $a=\frac{1}{2}$

5

(1) 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 - 2x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$$
$$S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

其中 $a_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx \ (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots). \ \bar{x} \ S\left(\frac{9}{4}\right), S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right).$

解:由于S(x)是f(x)的余弦级数,所以:

$$S\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{2} + 0\right)}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x \le 0 \\ 1 + x^2, & 0 < x \le \pi \end{cases}$ 则其以 2π 为周期的 Fourier 级数的合函数为 $S(x), -\infty < x < +\infty$. 求 $S(3\pi), S(-4\pi)$.

解: 易知,f(x) 在 $(-\pi,0),(0,\pi)$ 分别可导,于是由 Dirichlet 收敛定理知,S(x) 在 $(-\pi,0),(0,\pi)$ 分别 收敛于 f(x); $S(0)=0,S(\pi)=\frac{\pi^2}{2}$,且 S(x) 周期为 2π . 因此, $S(3\pi)=S(\pi)=\frac{\pi^2}{2},S(-4\pi)=S(0)=0$.

- **6** 设 f(x) 是一个以 2π 为周期的函数
- (1) 如果 $f(x \pm \pi) = -f(x)$, 试证明 f(x) 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内的 Fourier 展开只含有奇次谐波,即

$$a_{2n} = 0 \ (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots), \ b_{2n} = 0 \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

解:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (f(x) - (-1)^n f(x)) \cos nx dx, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (f(x) - f(x)) dx = 0$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (f(x) - (-1)^{n} f(x)) \sin nx dx, n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

因此当 n 为偶数时, $a_n = b_n = 0$,只含有奇次谐波.

(2) 如果 $f(x \pm \pi) = f(x)$, 试证明 f(x) 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内的 Fourier 展开只含有偶次谐波,即

$$a_{2n-1} = 0 \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots), b_{2n-1} = 0 \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

解:

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (f(x) + (-1)^{n} f(x)) \cos nx dx, n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (f(x) + (-1)^{n} f(x)) \sin nx dx, n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

因此当 n 为奇数时, $a_n = b_n = 0$,只含有偶次谐波.

7 已知周期为 2π 的函数 f(x) 的 Fourier 系数是 a_n, b_n ,试证明"平移"了的函数 f(x+h) (h=常数)的 Fourier 系数为:

$$\bar{a_n} = a_n \cos nh + b_n \sin nh \ (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots), \bar{b_n} = b_n \cos nh - a_n \sin nh \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

解:设 f(x) 定义在 $[a, a + 2\pi]$ 上,于是:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

于是: f(x+h) 的 Fourier 系数:

$$\bar{a_n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a-h}^{a+2\pi-h} f(x+h) \cos \frac{n}{x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{a+2\pi} f(x) \cos n(x-h) dx$$
$$= a_n \cos nh + b_n \sin nh$$

$$\bar{b_n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a-h}^{a+2\pi-h} f(x+h) \sin \frac{n}{x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{a+2\pi} f(x) \sin n(x-h) dx$$
$$= b_n \cos nh - a_n \sin nh$$

8 将 $y = 1 - x^2$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上展开成 Fourier 级数,并利用其结果求下列级数的和:

解:

$$\int x^{2} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n} x^{2} \sin nx + \frac{2}{n^{2}} x \cos nx - \frac{2}{n^{3}} \sin nx + C$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - x^{2}) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4(-1)^{n-1}}{n^{2}}, n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

$$a_{0} = 2 - \frac{2}{3} \pi^{2}$$

$$b_{n} = 0$$

于是, f 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim S(x) = \frac{3 - \pi^2}{3} + 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \cos nx$$

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$$

解: 因为 f(x) 是偶函数, f(1) = f(-1), 所以在 \mathbb{R} 上, S(x) = f(x), 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$$

解:由 Parseval 等式:

$$2 - \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 + \frac{2}{5}\pi^4 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{2\left(3 - \pi^2\right)^2}{9} + 16\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = 2 - \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 + \frac{2}{9}\pi^4 + 16\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$$

$$\iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

9 将 f(x) = 1 + x $(0 \le x \le \pi)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上展成周期为 2π 的余弦级数,并求

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2}$$
 (2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2}$$

解:对f作偶延拓,延拓到 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上,再做周期延拓

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1+x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2(-1)^n - 2}{\pi n^2} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1+x) dx = \pi + 2$$

于是,f 的余弦级数为:

$$f(x) \sim S(x) = \frac{\pi + 2}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

由于 f 在 $[0,\pi]$ 可导,且是偶延拓,所以当 $x\in (-\pi,\pi)$ 时,收敛到 f(x),则 f(x)=S(x). 于是:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 + 2\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}S(1) = \frac{\pi^2 + 2\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}f(1) = \frac{\pi^2 - 2\pi}{8}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 + 2\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}S(4) = \frac{\pi^2 + 2\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}f(2\pi - 4) = \frac{-3\pi^2 + 8\pi}{8}$$

10 设 f(x) 在 $\left[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}\right]$ 这个周期上可以表示为:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\frac{T}{2} \leqslant x < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ H, & -\frac{\tau}{2} \leqslant x < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{\tau}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

试把它展开成 Fourier 级数的复数形式。

解:易知 f(x) 是偶函数,所以 $b_n=0$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} H \cos nx dx = \frac{4H \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}}{Tn}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} H dx = \frac{2\pi H}{T}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{H\pi}{T} + \frac{4H}{T} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x = \frac{H\pi}{T} + \frac{2H}{T} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} e^{in\frac{2\pi}{T}x} + \frac{2H}{T} \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} e^{in\frac{2\pi}{T}x}$$

12.2 平方平均收敛

定义 12.1: $L^{2}[a,b]$ 为 [a,b] 上可积且平方可积的函数的全体。设 $f(x),g(x)\in L^{2}[a,b]$,已验证 $L^{2}[a,b]$ 是线性空间,定义:

内积:
$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

模长: $||f|| = \sqrt{\langle f, f \rangle} = \sqrt{\int_a^b f^2(x)dx}$
距离: $||f - g|| = \sqrt{\langle f - g, f - g \rangle} = \sqrt{\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x))^2 dx}$

在上述条件下,易知 $L^2[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的三角函数系 $S = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\cos mx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\sin mx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \middle| m \in \mathbb{N}_+ \right\}$ 是标准正交 系 (不同元素内积为 0, 模长均为 1)

定理 12.3: 平方平均收敛

对 $L^2[a,b]$ 中的函数 f(x), 若存在 $L^2[a,b]$ 中的函数列 $\{f_n(x)\}^{\infty}$, 使得 $\lim_{n\to\infty} ||f_n(x)-f(x)||^2 =$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_a^b (f_n(x) - f(x))^2 dx = 0$,则 $\{f_n(x)\}^{\infty}$ 平方平均收敛于 f(x).

注 12.1: 平方平均收敛是比逐点收敛更弱的收敛,因为是使用积分来定义的,所以在零测集上可以不收 敛到目标函数。

例子 12.1: 研究 Fourier 级数的收敛性

因为 $f(x) \in L^2[-\pi,\pi]$ 可以展开成 Fourier 级数等价于 $S = \left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\cos mx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\sin mx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \middle| m \in \mathbb{N}_+\right\}$ 是 $L^2[-\pi,\pi]$ 的一组正交基,此时设 f(x) Fourier 级数的部分和为 $S_n(x) \in S_n = \left\langle\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\cos mx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\sin mx}{\sqrt{\pi}}\middle| m = 1, 2, \cdots, n\right\rangle$ (S 的有限维子空间)。则 Fourier 级数平方平均 收敛等价于 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|S_n(x) - f(x)\| = 0$,则 $S_n(x)$ 应是 f(x) 在上述有限维子空间的投影。根据投影的性质,

只需证明:
$$||S_n(x) - f(x)|| = \min_{g_n(x) \in S_n} ||g_n(x) - f(x)||$$
. 设 $g_n(x) = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (\alpha_k \cos kx + \beta_k \sin kx)$, 于是:

$$\Delta_n = ||g_n(x) - f(x)||^2$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(g_n(x) - f(x) \right)^2 \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(f^2(x) + g_n^2(x) - 2f(x)g(x) \right) \mathrm{d}x \quad (根据三角函数系的正交性) \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\alpha_0^2}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\alpha_k^2 \cos^2 kx + \beta_k^2 \sin^2 kx \right) \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &- 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\alpha_0 a_0}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\alpha_k a_k \cos^2 kx + \beta_k b_k \sin^2 kx \right) \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x + \pi \left(\frac{\alpha_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\alpha_k^2 + \beta_k^2 \right) \right) - 2\pi \left(\frac{\alpha_0 a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\alpha_k a_k + \beta_k b_k \right) \right) \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x - \pi \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(a_k^2 + b_k^2 \right) \right) + \pi \left(\frac{\left(\alpha_0 - a_0 \right)^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\left((\alpha_k - a_k)^2 + (\beta_k - b_k)^2 \right) \right) \right) \\ &\geqslant \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x - \pi \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(a_k^2 + b_k^2 \right) \right) \\ &= \|S_n(x) - f(x)\|^2 \geqslant 0 \end{split}$$

当且仅当 $g_n(x) = S_n(x)$ 时取等,因此我们得到:

定理 12.4: Bessel 不等式/Best Approximation

设 $f(x) \in \mathbf{L}^2[-\pi,\pi]$,则在所有 n 次三角多项式中,有且仅有 f(x) 的 Fourier 系数构成的三角多项式 $S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx\right)$ 与 f(x) 距离最小,即与 f(x) 的平方平均偏差 Δ_n 最小,且最小值为:

$$\Delta_n = ||S_n(x) - f(x)||^2 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx - \pi \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(a_k^2 + b_k^2 \right) \right) \ge 0$$

所以:

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \leqslant \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$$

定理 12.5: Parseval 等式

设 $f(x) \in L^2[-\pi,\pi]$,则 f(x) 的 Fourier 级数部分和函数列 $\{S_n(x)\}^\infty$ 平方平均收敛于 f(x):

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} ||f(x) - S_n(x)||^2 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - S_n(x))^2 dx = 0$$

上述结论等价于 Bessel 不等式中的等号成立,也即:

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(a_k^2 + b_k^2 \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$$

推论 12.1: $f(x) \in L^2[a,b]$, 则 f 的 Fourier 系数 $\{a_n\}^{\infty}, \{b_n\}^{\infty}$ 均趋向于零,且平方和收敛。

推论 12.2: 设 $f,g \in L^2[a,b]$, f,g 的 Fourier 系数分别是 $a_n,b_n,\widetilde{a_n},\widetilde{b_n}$, 则有:

$$f(x) \equiv 0 \iff a_n = 0, b_n = 0$$
 需要 f 具有连续性
$$f(x) \equiv g(x) \iff a_n = \widetilde{a_n}, b_n = \widetilde{b_n} \quad \text{需要 } f - g \text{ 具有连续性}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{a_0 \widetilde{a_0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \widetilde{a_n} + b_n \widetilde{b_n} \right) \quad (由极化恒等式)$$

推论 12.3: 设 $f(x) \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$, Fourier 级数为 $f(x) \sim S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$, 则 $\forall -\pi \le a \le b \le \pi$

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

证明: 取 $g(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & a \leqslant x \leqslant b \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$, 于是 g(x) 的 Fourier 系数为

$$\widetilde{a_n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \cos nx dx, \widetilde{b_n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \sin nx dx$$

$$\implies \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) g(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{a_0}{2} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

定义 12.2: 广义 Fourier 级数

- 1. 已知 $\forall f(x) \in \mathbf{L}^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 均可以展开成标准正交系 $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\cos mx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\sin mx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \middle| m \in \mathbb{N}_+\right\}$ 中向量的线性组合,那么我们试图考虑其他的正交系,例如 Legrendre 多项式: $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \left(x^2 1\right)^n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$,它是 $\mathbf{L}^2[-1, 1]$ 上的正交系 (习题中提供证明).
- 2. 设 $\{\varphi_k(x)|k\in\mathbb{N}_+\}$ 是 $L^2[a,b]$ 的标准正交系,那么可以构造对于它的广义 Fourier 系数:

$$a_n = \int_a^b f(x)\varphi_n(x)\mathrm{d}x$$

从而构造 f 的广义 Fourier 级数: $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \varphi_n(x)$.

定理 12.6: 广义 Bessel 不等式

设 $f(x) \in L^2[a,b]$, $L^2[a,b]$ 上有标准正交系 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}^{\infty}$,设 f(x) 的广义 Fourier 系数为 $\{a_n\}^{\infty}$,对任意的"n 次 φ 多项式" $T_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \varphi_k(x)$,均有: $\|f(x) - T_n(x)\| \ge \|f(x) - T_n(x)\| = \int_a^b f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \ge 0$ 证明:由正交性,我们有:

$$\Delta_n = \int_a^b (f(x) - T_n(x))^2 dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b T_n^2(x) dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) T_n(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - \alpha_k)^2$$

$$\geqslant \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2$$

$$= ||f(x) - S_n(x)||^2$$

当且仅当 $T_n(x) = S_n(x)$ 时取等.

定义 12.3: 正交系的完备性

设 $\forall f(x) \in \mathbf{L}^2[a,b]$, a_n 是 f 的广义 Fourier 系数,若广义 Parvesal 等式成立: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 = ||f(x)||^2$,则 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}^{\infty}$ 是完备的标准正交系。(由 $\mathbf{L}^2[a,b]$ 中的"距离"定义和广义 Bessel 不等式可证)

定理 12.7: 设 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}^{\infty}$ 是 $L^2[a,b]$ 中完备的标准正交系,那么 $f(x) \in L^2[a,b]$ 的广义 Fourier 级数部分和 $\{S_n(x)\}^{\infty}$ 平方平均收敛于 f(x).

1 将 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < a \\ 0, & a \leqslant |x| < \pi \end{cases}$ 展开成 Fourier 级数,然后利用 Parseval 等式求下列级数的和:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2}$$
; (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 na}{n^2}$.

解:求余弦级数,将 f(x)进行偶延拓:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^a \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sin na}{n\pi}, & n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \\ \frac{2a}{\pi}, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

于是, f(x) 的余弦级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin na}{n} \cos nx$$

由 Parvesal 等式:

$$\frac{2a^2}{\pi^2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{2a}{\pi}$$

因此:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{\pi a}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2}$$

因为
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
,所以:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\pi a}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2}$$

2 设 $f(x) \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$, a_n, b_n 是 f(x) 的 Fourier 系数, 求证: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n}$ 收敛.

证明:由 Parseval 等式:

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$$

由 Cauchy 不等式:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n^2} \geqslant \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{|a_k|}{k} \right)^2$$

由于 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^2} \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$,所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 绝对收敛,同理, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n}$ 绝对收敛。

3 求周期为 2π 的函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi \end{cases}$ 的 Fourier 级数,并求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ 以及

$$\textstyle\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2},\,(0\leqslant x\leqslant\pi).$$

解:

$$a_n = 0, n \in \mathbb{N}_{\perp}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2(1 - \cos n\pi)}{n\pi} = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k \\ \frac{4}{n\pi}, & n = 2k - 1 \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1}$$

由 Parvesal 等式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{16} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

对 f(x) 求变上限积分 $(x \in [0,\pi])$:

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} - \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

$$\iff \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^x f(x) dx \right) = \frac{\pi^2 - 2\pi x}{8}$$

5 将 $f(x) = a\left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) \ (0 \leqslant x \leqslant l)$ 按照第 4 题中 (2) 函数系展开成广义 Fourier 级数.

解:

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l a \left(1 - \frac{x}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2a}{n\pi}$$

$$\implies f(x) \sim \frac{2a}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}}{n}$$

6 将 f(x) = x ($0 \le x \le l$) 按第 4 题 (4) 的函数系展开成广义 Fourier 级数.

解:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2l} dx = \frac{4l}{\pi} \frac{(2n-1)\pi(-1)^{n-1} - 2}{(2n-1)^2}$$

$$\implies f(x) \sim \frac{4l}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(2n-1)\pi(-1)^{n-1} - 2}{(2n-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2l}$$

7 证明 Legrendre 多项式

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \left(x^2 - 1\right)^n, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

在区间 [-1,1] 上构成一个正交系.

证明: $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, 因为: $\frac{\mathrm{d}^k}{\mathrm{d}x^k} \left(x^2 - 1 \right)^n \bigg|_{x = \pm 1} = 0, \ \forall 0 \leqslant k \leqslant n - 1$, 注意到: $\deg \left(P_n(x) \right) = n$, 不妨设 $m \geqslant n$:

$$\langle P_n(x), P_m(x) \rangle$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} P_n(x) P_m(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{m+n} m! n!} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \frac{d^m}{dx^m} (x^2 - 1)^m dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{m+n} m! n!} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n d \left(\frac{d^{m-1}}{dx^{m-1}} (x^2 - 1)^m \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{m+n} m! n!} \left(\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \frac{d^{m-1}}{dx^{m-1}} (x^2 - 1)^m \right) \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2^{m+n} m! n!} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} (x^2 - 1)^n \frac{d^{m-1}}{dx^{m-1}} (x^2 - 1)^m dx$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{(-1)^k}{2^{m+n}m!n!}\int_{-1}^1\frac{\mathrm{d}^{n+k}}{\mathrm{d}x^{n+k}}\left(x^2-1\right)^n\frac{\mathrm{d}^{m-k}}{\mathrm{d}x^{m-k}}\left(x^2-1\right)^m\mathrm{d}x\quad (0\leqslant k\leqslant m)\\ &=\frac{(-1)^m}{2^{m+n}m!n!}\int_{-1}^1\left(x^2-1\right)^m\frac{\mathrm{d}^{n+m}}{\mathrm{d}x^{n+m}}\left(x^2-1\right)^n\mathrm{d}x\\ &=\begin{cases} 0, & m>n\\ \frac{(-1)^nC_{2n}^n}{4^n}\int_{-1}^1\left(x^2-1\right)^n\mathrm{d}x, & m=n \end{cases}\\ &\|P_n(x)\|^2=\frac{(-1)^nC_{2n}^n}{4^n}\int_{-1}^1\left(x^2-1\right)^n\mathrm{d}x\\ &=\frac{2(-1)^nC_{2n}^n}{4^n}\int_{0}^1\left(x^2-1\right)^n\mathrm{d}x\\ &=\frac{2(-1)^{n+1}C_{2n}^n}{4^n}\int_{0}^1\frac{2^n}{3}\left(x^2-1\right)^{n-1}\mathrm{d}x^3\\ &=\frac{2(-1)^{n+2}C_{2n}^n}{4^n}\int_{0}^1\frac{2^2n(n-1)}{3\times 5}\left(x^2-1\right)^{n-2}\mathrm{d}x^5\\ &=\frac{2(-1)^{n+k}C_{2n}^n}{4^n}\int_{0}^1\frac{2^nn!}{(n-k)!(2k+1)!!}\left(x^2-1\right)^{n-k}\mathrm{d}x^{2k+1}\\ &=\frac{2C_{2n}^n}{4^n}\int_{0}^1\frac{2^nn!}{(2n+1)!!}\mathrm{d}x^{2n+1}\\ &=\frac{(2n-1)!!(2n)!!}{n!2^{n-1}(2n+1)!!}\\ &=\frac{2}{2n+1} \end{split}$$

于是,我们可以指出其对应的标准正交系:

$$\left\{ \left. \frac{\sqrt{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{2^n n!} \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \left(x^2 - 1 \right)^n \right| n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

12.3 收敛性定理的证明

定理 12.8: Dirichlet 收敛定理

设 $S_n(x)$ 是 $f(x) \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 的 Fourier 级数的前 2n+1 项和,将 f 做 $T=2\pi$ 的周期延拓,则:

- 1. 若 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 分段可微,则 $\{S_n(x)\}^{\infty}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上逐点收敛,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n(x) = \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2}$
- 2. 若在上一种情况下增加 f 周期延拓后在 \mathbb{R} 连续的条件,则 $\{S_n(x)\}^\infty$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上绝对一致收敛到 f(x),即 $\lim_{n\to\infty}S_n(x)$ \Rightarrow f(x).

注 12.2: 分段可微是指,在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上有限个子开区间上可微,且在每一个该种子开区间的左右端点的极限存在。在每个这样的子开区间的闭包中,左右端点处的单侧导数定义为:按照函数在该端点的取值等于在此开区间闭包上的该端点处对应单侧极限,所计算得的对应单侧导数。

证明: (1) 以 $T = 2\pi$,将 f(x) 做周期延拓。由 Fourier 系数的定义,设 $S(x) = \frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2}$,我们有:

$$S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\cos kx \cos kt + \sin kx \sin kt \right) f(t) dt$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(k(x-t)) \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\sin\left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)(x-t)\right)}{2\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}(x-t)\right)} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi-x}^{\pi-x} f(x+t) \frac{\sin\left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)t\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) \frac{\sin\left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)t\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)} dt \end{split}$$

其中:

$$D_n(t) = \frac{\sin((n + \frac{1}{2})t)}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}t} = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=-1}^{n} \cos kt = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-n}^{n} e^{ikt}$$

称 Dirichlet Kernel,是在 x=0 处有极限的偶函数,并且满足:

$$\int_0^{\pi} D_n(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2}, \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} D_n(t) dt = \pi$$

由此:

$$S_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 + \int_0^{\pi} f(x+t) \frac{\sin\left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)t\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)t\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)} \left(f(x+t) + f(x-t)\right) dt$$

由 Dirichlet Kernel 的性质, 设 $\phi(t,x) = f(x+t) + f(x-t) - 2S(x) = f(x+t) - f(x+0) + f(x-t) - f(x-0)$.

$$S_n(x) - S(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)t\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)} \phi(t, x) dt$$

 $\forall g(x) \in \mathbf{L}^2[0,\pi]$,设 $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), & x \in [0,\pi] \\ 0, & x \in [-\pi,0) \end{cases}$,由 Bessel 不等式知平方可积函数的 Fourier 系数趋于 零,所以:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{\pi} g(t) \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t dt = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(t) \left(\sin nt \cos\frac{t}{2} + \sin\frac{t}{2}\cos nt\right) dt$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\left(\psi(t)\cos\frac{t}{2}\right)\sin nt + \left(\psi(t)\sin\frac{t}{2}\right)\cos nt\right) dt = 0 + 0 = 0$$

因为: $\frac{\phi(t,x)}{\sin\frac{t}{2}} = \left(\frac{f(x+t) - f(x+0)}{t} + \frac{f(x-t) - f(x-0)}{t}\right) \frac{t}{\sin\frac{t}{2}},$ 所以当 t > 0 时,函数 $\frac{\phi(t,x)}{\sin\frac{t}{2}}$ 是分

段可微的,且 $\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{\phi(t,x)}{\sin\frac{t}{2}} = 2f'(x+0) - 2f'(x-0)$. 因此 t=0 不是瑕点, $\frac{\phi(t,x)}{\sin\frac{t}{2}}$ 是平方可积的。因此令 $g(x) = \frac{\phi(x,t)}{\sin\frac{t}{2}}$,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (S_n(x)-S(x)) = 0$,即 $\{S_n(x)\}^\infty$ 逐点收敛到 $S(x) = \frac{f(x-0)+f(x+0)}{2}$ 。 \square

证明: (2) 当 f(x) 周期延拓后连续时,f'(x) 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 可积且平方可积, $f(-\pi)=f(\pi)$,于是:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{f(x) \sin nx}{n\pi} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{b'_n}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{f(x) \cos nx}{n\pi} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{b'_n}{n}$$

 $b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{f(x) \cos nx}{n\pi} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{a'_{n}}{n}$ 其中 a'_{n}, b'_{n} 是 f'(x) 的 Fourier 系数,由 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$ 知 $a'_{0} = 0$,由 Bessel 不等式, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a'_{n}^{2} + b'_{n}^{2}\right)$

收敛,由 $2|a_n| = 2\left|\frac{b'_n}{n}\right| \leqslant {b'_n}^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}, 2|b_n| = 2\left|\frac{a'_n}{n}\right| \leqslant {a'_n}^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}$ 知: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx| \leqslant |a_n| + |b_n| \leqslant \frac{1}{2}\left({a'_n}^2 + {b'_n}^2\right) + \frac{1}{n^2}$,由 Weierstrass 判别法,f(x) 的 Fourier 级数在 \mathbb{R} 上绝对一致收敛。 \square

定理 12.9: 平方平均收敛性定理

设 f(x) 是 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 的 Riemann 可积的函数,那么其 Fourier 级数平方平均收敛到 f(x).

证明: 因为 f(x) Riemann 可积,所以不妨设 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$,不妨设 f 非常数. 设 $\sup_{x \in [-\pi,\pi]} f(x) - \inf_{x \in [-\pi,\pi]} f(x) = \Omega$. 取区间 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 的任意一个分割 $T: -\pi = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = \pi$,那么:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall ||T|| < \delta : \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{4\Omega}$$

其中 $\omega_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x)$. 考虑分段函数:

$$g_T(x) = \frac{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}{x_i - x_{i-1}} (x - x_i) + f(x_i), x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i], i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

易知: $g_T(x)$ 是分段光滑的连续函数,且 $\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f(x) - g(x)| \le \omega_i, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$,于是:

$$||f(x) - g_T(x)||^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (f(x) - g_T(x))^2 dx \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^2 \Delta x_i \leqslant \Omega \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

由 Dirichlet 收敛性定理, $g_T(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 绝对一致收敛于 $g_T(x)$. 因此,对于上述 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 Trigonometric Polynomial $S_{T,m}(x)$ 使得 $\forall x\in[-\pi,\pi], |g_T(x)-S_{T,m}(x)|<\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi}}$. 因此 $\|g_T(x)-S_{T,m}(x)\|^2=\int_{-\pi}^\pi \left(g_T(x)-S_{T,m}(x)\right)^2\mathrm{d}x<\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$. 于是,由 $(a+b)^2\leqslant 2\left(a^2+b^2\right)$ 知:

$$||f(x) - S_{T,m}(x)||^{2} = ||f(x) - g_{T}(x) + g_{T}(x) - S_{T,m}(x)||^{2}$$

$$\leq 2\left(||f(x) - g_{T}(x)||^{2} + ||g_{T}(x) - S_{T,m}(x)||^{2}\right) < 2\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) = \varepsilon$$

由 Bessel 不等式/Best Approximation, f(x) 的 Fourier 级数部分和 $S_m(x)$ 满足: $\|f(x) - S_m(x)\|^2 \le \|f(x) - S_{T,m}(x)\|^2 = \varepsilon$, 也即 f(x) 的 Fourier 级数平方平均收敛于 f(x).

注 12.3: 上述证明中使用的方法是: 用一个分段光滑的连续函数 g(x) 逼近 f(x),然后用 g(x) 的 Fourier 级数逼近 f(x). 因为考虑"逼近",所以需要做分割。

例子 12.2: 设 Γ 是 \mathbb{R}^2 上的简单连续分段光滑封闭曲线,长度为 L>0,求证: Γ 围成的区域 $\mathcal A$ 的面积最大为 $\sigma(\mathcal A)=\frac{L^2}{4\pi}$,当且仅当 Γ 是圆周时取等。

证明: 定向 Γ 的正向为逆时针,也即内部始终在切向的逆时针侧,设 Γ 的正向自然参数表示 $r(s) = x(s)\mathbf{i} + y(s)\mathbf{j}, s \in [0, L]$. 进行代换:

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{2\pi}{L}x \\ v = \frac{2\pi}{L}y \end{cases}, dxdy = \left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right| dudv = \frac{L^2}{4\pi^2} dudv, ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \frac{L}{2\pi} \sqrt{du^2 + dv^2} = \frac{L}{2\pi} d\ell$$

也即 (u,v) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上对应简单分段光滑封闭曲线 Γ' ,长度 2π . 因此,等价于证明: 当 Γ 长度 2π 时, $\sigma(\mathcal{A}) \leq \pi$,当且仅当 Γ 是单位圆周时取等。

将 $\boldsymbol{r}(s) = x(s)\boldsymbol{i} + y(s)\boldsymbol{j}, s \in [0, 2\pi]$ 进行 $T = 2\pi$ 的周期延拓。因为连续且分段光滑,所以设 Fourier 级数为 $\boldsymbol{r}(s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i} n s} \boldsymbol{i} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} b_n \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i} n s} \boldsymbol{j}$. 由 Green 公式:

$$\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \left| \int_{\Gamma} x dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} x(s)y'(s) ds \right| = \left| \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_m e^{ims} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} inb_n e^{ins} ds \right|$$

因为 x(s), y(s) 在 \mathbb{R} 连续,所以 Fourier 级数绝对一致收敛;因为 $x(s), y(s) \in \mathbb{R}$,所以 $a_n = \overline{a_{-n}}, b_n = \overline{b_{-n}}$. 因为 $\langle e^{ims}, e^{ins} \rangle = 2\pi \delta_{m,-n}$,所以:

$$\left| \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_m e^{ims} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} inb_n e^{ins} ds \right| = 2\pi \left| \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} ina_n \overline{b_n} \right| = 2\pi \left| \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} na_n \overline{b_n} \right|$$

因为 $x'^2(s) + y'^2(s) = 1$,所以 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} n^2 \left(|a_n|^2 + |b_n|^2 \right) = 1$. 因为 $|n| \leqslant n^2$,结合 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式:

$$\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = 2\pi \left| \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} n a_n \overline{b_n} \right| \leqslant \pi \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} n \left(|a_n|^2 + |b_n|^2 \right) \leqslant \pi \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} n^2 \left(|a_n|^2 + |b_n|^2 \right) = \pi$$

当且仅当
$$\begin{cases} x(s) = \overline{a_1} e^{-is} + a_0 + a_1 e^{is} \\ y(s) = \overline{b_1} e^{-is} + b_0 + b_1 e^{is} \\ |a_1|^2 + |b_1|^2 = 1 \\ |a_1| = |b_1| \end{cases}$$
 时取等,也即 $|a_1| = |a_2| = \frac{1}{2}$. 设
$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\alpha} \\ b_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\beta} \end{cases} , \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ in }$$

$$\begin{cases} x'^2(s) + y'^2(s) = 1 \\ x'(s) = \cos(s + \alpha) & \text{知: } |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{2k+1}{2}\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 也即 } \Gamma \text{ 为单位圆周}. \end{cases}$$

$$\qquad \Box$$

$$y'(s) = \cos(s + \beta)$$

例子 12.3: 无理数的 $1,2,3,\cdots$ 倍的小数部分在 [0,1) 稠密且均匀分布。

引理 12.1: 设 f 是 \mathbb{R} 上以 1 为周期的连续函数,则 $\forall \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k\gamma) = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$.

证明:设 f 以 1 为周期的 Fourier 级数为 $f(x)=\sum\limits_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty}a_m\mathrm{e}^{2\pi mx\mathrm{i}}$,由 Dirichlet 收敛定理,其绝对一致收敛。因为 $\gamma\notin\mathbb{Q}$,所以 $m\in\mathbb{Z}\backslash\{0\}$ 时 $1-\mathrm{e}^{2\pi m\gamma\mathrm{i}}\neq0$,于是:

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \{0\}, \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathrm{e}^{2\pi m k \gamma \mathrm{i}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{2\pi m \gamma \mathrm{i}}}{n} \frac{1 - \mathrm{e}^{2\pi m n \gamma \mathrm{i}}}{1 - \mathrm{e}^{2\pi m n \gamma \mathrm{i}}} = 0$$

由 f 的 Fourier 级数的绝对一致收敛性:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k\gamma) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_m}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} e^{2\pi m k \gamma i} = a_0 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

引理证毕, 回到原题。

证明:设 $\gamma \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$,等价于证明:

$$\forall 0 \leqslant a < b \leqslant 1, \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \delta_{(a,b)}(k\gamma) = b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \ b - a, \ \mbox{$\not =$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \mbox{$\not=$} \ \mbox{$\not=$} \$$

取定 0 < a < b < 1, $\forall 0 < \varepsilon < \min\left\{\frac{b-a}{2}, a, 1-b\right\}$, 考虑 [0,1) 上的函数

$$f_{\varepsilon}^{+}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-a}{\varepsilon} + 1, & x \in (a-\varepsilon, a) \\ 1, & x \in [a, b] \\ \frac{b-x}{\varepsilon} + 1, & x \in (b, b+\varepsilon) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}, f_{\varepsilon}^{-}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-a}{\varepsilon}, & x \in (a, a+\varepsilon) \\ 1, & x \in [a, b] \\ \frac{b-x}{\varepsilon}, & x \in (b-\varepsilon, b) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

的以 1 为周期的周期延拓。由引理, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^nf_\varepsilon^+(k\gamma)=b-a+\varepsilon, \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^nf_\varepsilon^-(k\gamma)=b-a-\varepsilon.$ 又因为 $f_\varepsilon^-(x)\leqslant \delta_{(a,b)}(x)\leqslant f_\varepsilon^+(x)$,所以 $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^nf_\varepsilon^-(k\gamma)\leqslant \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n\delta_{(a,b)}(k\gamma)\leqslant \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^nf_\varepsilon^+(k\gamma).$ 令 $n\to\infty$,由夹逼定理, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^n\delta_{(a,b)}(k\gamma)=b-a.$

1 把函数 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x \ (-\pi < x < \pi)$ 展开为 Fourier 级数,并证明: 当 $0 < x < \pi$ 时,有 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2k-1)x}{2k-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$,并求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$.

解:由于f是奇函数,所以:

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n}$$

因此, f 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1}$$

由于 f 在 $(0,\pi)$ 连续,所以 $x \in (0,\pi)$ 时, $\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1}$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$,得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

2 在区间 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 将下列函数展开为 Fourier 级数: (1) |x|; $(2) \sin ax (a \notin \mathbb{Z})$; $(3) x \sin x$.

解:注意到: |x| 是偶函数

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2((-1)^n - 1)}{\pi n^2}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$$
$$|x| = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n - 1)x}{(2n - 1)^2}$$

解:注意到: sin ax 是奇函数

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin ax \sin nx dx = \frac{2n(-1)^n \sin(a\pi)}{\pi (a^2 - n^2)}$$
$$\sin ax \sim \frac{2\sin(a\pi)}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^n \sin nx}{a^2 - n^2}$$

解:注意到: $x \sin x$ 是偶函数

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2 - 1}, \ n \geqslant 2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{2}, \ a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = 2$$

$$x \sin x = 1 - \frac{\cos x}{2} + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cos nx}{n^2 - 1}$$

3 把 f(x) = x - [x] ([x] 是不超过 x 的最大整数) 在 [0,1] 上展开为 Fourier 级数.

解:

$$a_n = 2 \int_0^1 x \cos 2n\pi x dx = 0, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$
$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 x dx = 1$$
$$b_n = 2 \int_0^1 x \sin 2n\pi x dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi}$$

于是, f 的 Fourier 级数为:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{n}$$

利用 $\cos ax$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 的 Fourier 展开式,证

(1)
$$\cot x = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \ (x \neq k\pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

利用
$$\cos ax$$
 往 $[-\pi, \pi]$ Ŋ Fourier 展升以,证明:
(1) $\cot x = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \ (x \neq k\pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots);$
(2) $\frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \ (x \neq k\pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$

解:注意到: cos ax 是偶函数

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos ax \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2a(-1)^n \sin(a\pi)}{\pi (a^2 - n^2)}, & a \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ \delta_{na}, & a \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sin(a\pi)}{a\pi}, & a \neq 0\\ 2, & a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cos ax = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(a\pi)}{a\pi} + \frac{2a\sin(a\pi)}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{a^2 - n^2}, & a \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ \cos ax, & a \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \end{cases}$$

证明: (1) 当 $a \neq k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时:

$$\cos a\pi = \frac{\sin(a\pi)}{a\pi} + \frac{2a\sin(a\pi)}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{a^2 - n^2}$$

$$\iff \cot a\pi = \frac{1}{a\pi} + \frac{2a}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos n\pi}{a^2 - n^2} = \frac{1}{a\pi} + \frac{2a}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^2 - n^2}$$

 $\forall x \neq k\pi, \ k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \ \diamondsuit \ a = \frac{x}{\pi}$:

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2x}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^2}{x^2 - \pi^2 n^2} = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2}$$

证明: (2) 当 $a \neq k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时:

$$\cos ax = \frac{\sin(a\pi)}{a\pi} + \frac{2a\sin(a\pi)}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{a^2 - n^2}$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{\sin(a\pi)} = \frac{1}{a\pi\cos(ax)} + \frac{2a}{\pi\cos(ax)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos(nx)}{(a^2 - n^2)\cos(ax)}$$

 $\forall y \neq k\pi, \ k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \ \diamondsuit \ a = \frac{y}{\pi}$:

$$\frac{1}{\sin y} = \frac{1}{y \cos \left(y \frac{x}{\pi}\right)} + \frac{2y}{\cos \left(y \frac{x}{\pi}\right)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos(nx)}{(y^2 - \pi^2 n^2) \cos \left(y \frac{x}{\pi}\right)}$$

取 x = 0:

$$\frac{1}{\sin y} = \frac{1}{y} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n y}{y^2 - \pi^2 n^2}$$

5 证明: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$|\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2 - 1} \cos(2nx)$$
$$|\sin x| = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} \cos(2nx)$$

证明:易知, $|\cos x|$, $|\sin x|$ 均为偶函数,周期为 π ,于是,考虑 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的 Fourier 级数。

$$b_n = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cos 2nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos(2n+1)x + \cos(2n-1)x) dx = \frac{4(-1)^{n-1}}{\pi (4n^2 - 1)}$$

$$\implies |\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2 - 1} \cos(2nx)$$

$$\widetilde{b_n} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos 2nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x) dx = -\frac{4}{\pi (4n^2 - 1)}$$

$$\implies |\sin x| = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} \cos(2nx)$$

6 对 $x \in (0, 2\pi)$ 以及 $a \neq 0$,求证:

$$e^{ax} = \frac{e^{2a\pi} - 1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a \cos kx - k \sin kx}{k^2 + a^2} \right)$$

证明:注意到: 当 $a, k \neq 0$ 时:

$$\int e^{ax} \cos kx dx = \frac{e^{ax} \left(k \sin kx + a \cos kx\right)}{a^2 + k^2} + C$$

$$\int e^{ax} \sin kx dx = \frac{e^{ax} \left(-k \cos kx + a \sin kx\right)}{a^2 + k^2} + C$$

因此,我们有:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ax} \cos nx dx = \frac{a \left(e^{2a\pi} - 1 \right)}{\pi \left(a^2 + k^2 \right)}, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{2a\pi} - 1}{a\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ax} \sin nx dx = \frac{-k \left(e^{2a\pi} - 1 \right)}{\pi \left(a^2 + k^2 \right)}$$

$$\implies \forall x \in (0, 2\pi) : e^{ax} = \frac{e^{2a\pi} - 1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a \cos kx - k \sin kx}{k^2 + a^2} \right)$$

7 对展开式 $x = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sin nx}{n} (-\pi < x < \pi)$ 逐项积分,求函数 x^2, x^2, x^4 在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上的 Fourier 展开式,并证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^8} = \frac{\pi^8}{9450}$.

解: 由 Parseval 等式: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^2}{90}$

$$x^{2} = 2 \int_{0}^{x} t dt = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{\sin nt}{n} dt = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (1 - \cos nx)}{n^{2}} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} \cos nx}{n^{2}}$$

$$x^{3} = 3 \int_{0}^{x} t^{2} dt = \pi^{2}x + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} \sin nx}{n^{3}} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n^{2}\pi^{2} - 6)}{n^{3}} \sin nx$$

$$x^{4} = 4 \int_{0}^{x} t^{3} dt = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n^{2}\pi^{2} - 6)}{n^{4}} (1 - \cos nx) = \frac{\pi^{4}}{5} + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} (n^{2}\pi^{2} - 6) \cos nx}{n^{4}}$$

由 Parseval 等式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{x^3 - \pi^2 x}{12} \right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi^6}{945}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^8} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{x^4 - 2\pi^2 x^2 + \frac{7\pi^4}{15}}{48} \right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi^8}{9450}$$

证明:将 f 做奇延拓,求正弦级数:

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\pi - 1}{2} x \sin nx dx + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^{\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} \sin nx dx = \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$$
$$\implies f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \sin nx$$

又因为 $f(0) = f(\pi) = 0$,所以在 $[0, \pi]$ 上, $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \sin nx$

9 利用上题结果,证明: (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi - 1}{2}$; (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^4} = \frac{(\pi - 1)^2}{6}$. 证明:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n}\right)^2 = f(1) = \frac{\pi - 1}{2}$$

因为 f 在奇延拓后是 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的连续分段可导的函数,所以:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = f'(0) = \frac{\pi - 1}{2}$$

由 Parseval 等式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^4} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = \frac{(\pi - 1)^2}{6}$$

注 12.4: 设 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$, 求 f(x) 的收敛情况。

解:因为 f 以 2π 为周期,所以我们只讨论 $[0,2\pi)$ 的情况。易知 $f(0)=f(\pi)=f(2\pi)=0$.因为:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin kx = \frac{\cos \frac{2n+1}{2} x - \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{nx}{2} \sin \frac{n+1}{2} x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

于是,任取 $\delta \in (0, 2\pi)$,则有: $\left|\sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\delta}{2}}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$,对 x 一致,又因为 $\frac{1}{n}$ 单调递减一致趋于 0,所以由 Dirichlet 判别法知,f(x) 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 内闭一致收敛。

 $\forall x \in (0, 2\pi)$, 由 Riemann-Lesbegue 定理:

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\sin kx}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x}^{\pi} \cos kt dt$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{x}^{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos kt dt$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{x}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{2n+1}{2}t}{2\sin \frac{t}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dt$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{x}^{\pi} \frac{\sin \frac{2n+1}{2}t}{2\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt + \frac{\pi - x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi - x}{2}$$

于是:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ \frac{\pi - x}{2}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases} x \in [0, 2\pi)$$

12.4 Fourier 变换

定理 12.10: Fourier Transform

考虑 $f(x) \in L^2[-l, l]$ 的 Fourier 级数复数形式:

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n e^{in\omega x}$$

其中 $\omega = \frac{\pi}{l}$, $F_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{-in\omega x} dx$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. 将其代入 Fourier 级数,得到:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2l} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{-in\omega(\xi - x)} d\xi$$

为了使原来的级数求和系数与 l 无关,我们令 $\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{l} = n\omega, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \Delta\lambda_n = \lambda$,于是有:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta \lambda_n \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{-in\omega(\xi - x)} d\xi \triangleq \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta \lambda_n e^{i\lambda_n x} H(\lambda_n)$$

其中 $H(\lambda_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\Delta\lambda_n \xi} \mathrm{d}\xi$. 注意到:上式右边是一个 Riemann 和的形式,因此令 $l \to +\infty$,得到积分:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \right) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\lambda(\xi - x)} dx$$

我们可以证明 (证明方法与 Dirichlet 收敛定理的证明类似): 若 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上的任何有限区间分段可微,且在 \mathbb{R} 绝对可积 (这是充分条件),那么在 \mathbb{R} 上有:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \right) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2}$$

我们称

$$F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\lambda \xi} d\xi$$
 (1)

为 f 的 Fourier 变换或 f 的像函数, 称

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2}$$
 (2)

为 f 的 Fourier 逆变换或象原函数,公式 (2) 称为 f 的 Fourier 反演公式,这种变换方式与 Fourier 级数 复数形式相似。

由 $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$,结合 $\cos x$, $\sin x$ 的奇偶性,我们在实数域进行 Fourier Transform:

$$\begin{split} f(x) \sim & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\lambda(\xi - x)} \mathrm{d}x \\ = & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos\lambda(x - \xi) \mathrm{d}\xi \\ = & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}\lambda \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos\lambda\xi \cos\lambda x \mathrm{d}\xi + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin\lambda\xi \sin\lambda x \mathrm{d}\xi \right) \\ \triangleq & \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(a(\lambda) \cos\lambda x + b(\lambda) \sin\lambda x \right) \mathrm{d}\lambda \end{split}$$

其中 $a(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi$, $b(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi$. 此种变换方式与 Fourier 级数实数形式相似。

定理 12.11: 正弦、余弦变换

(1) 如果 f 是偶函数,那么 f(x) 的 Fourier 余弦变换为:

$$F_e[f](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) (\cos \lambda x - i \sin \lambda x) dt = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \cos \lambda x dx$$

逆变换是:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F[f](\lambda) d\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} F_e[f](\lambda) \cos \lambda x d\lambda$$

(2) 如果 f 是偶函数,那么 f(x) 的 Fourier 变换为:

$$F_o[f](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) (\cos \lambda x - i \sin \lambda x) dt = -2i \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx$$

正弦变换为:

$$G_o[f](\lambda) = iF_o[f](\lambda) = 2\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)\sin \lambda x dx$$

逆变换是:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} G_o[f](\lambda) \sin \lambda x d\lambda$$

定理 12.12: Fourier 变换的性质

- (1) 线性关系: $F[\alpha f + \beta g] = \alpha F[f] + \beta F[g]$. 易证。
- (2) 频移特性: $F[f(x)e^{-i\lambda_0 x}](\lambda) = F[f](\lambda + \lambda_0)$.

证明:

$$F\left[f(x)e^{-i\lambda_0 x}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-i(\lambda+\lambda_0)x} dx = F[f](\lambda+\lambda_0) \quad \Box$$

(3) 微分关系: 若 $f(\pm \infty) = 0$,而微商的 Fourier 变换存在,则: $F[f'] = i\lambda F[f]$; 一般地, $F[f^{(k)}] = (i\lambda)^k F[f]$.

证明:

$$F[f'] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\lambda x} df(x) = e^{-i\lambda x} f(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + i\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx = i\lambda F[f]$$

$$\implies F\left[f^{(k)}\right] = (i\lambda)^k F[f]$$

(4) 微分特性: 若 f(x) 和 xf(x) 的 Fourier 变换存在,则: F'[f] = -iF[xf(x)].

证明:

$$F'[f] = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -ix f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx = -iF[x f(x)]$$

定义 12.4: 卷积

对于 \mathbb{R} 上可积且绝对可积的函数 f,g,定义运算并生成一个 \mathbb{R} 上的新的函数:

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - t)g(t)dt$$

定理 12.13: 卷积的性质

- (1) 交換律: f * g = g * f. 易证。
- (2) 分配律: f*(g+h) = f*g+f*h. 易证。
- (3) 结合律: (f * g) * h = f * (g * h).

证明:设 f, g, h 是 \mathbb{R} 上的可积且绝对可积的函数,则有:

$$(f * g) * h(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f * g)(x - t)h(t)dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - t - u)g(u)h(t)du$$

$$\xrightarrow{u=y-t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - y)g(y - t)h(t)dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - y)g(y - t)h(t)dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - y)dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y - t)h(t)dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - y)(g * h)(y)dy$$

$$= f * (g * h)(x)$$

(4) 卷积的 Fourier 变换是 Fourier 变换的乘积,也即: F[f*g] = F[f]F[g]. 证明: 因为 f,g 是 \mathbb{R} 上可积且绝对可积的函数,所以:

$$F[f * g](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f * g)(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - t) g(t) e^{-i\lambda x} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x-t)g(t)e^{-i\lambda x}dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{x=t+u}{-\infty}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u)g(t)e^{-i\lambda(t+u)}du$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u)d^{-i\lambda u}du \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t)e^{-i\lambda t}dt$$

$$= F[f](\lambda)F[g](\lambda)$$

推论 12.4: Fourier 变换的 Parseval 等式

引理 12.2: Riemann-Lesbegue 引理

设 f(x) 是 [a,b] 的可积函数,g(x) 是以 T 为周期的,在 [0,T] 可积的函数,则: $\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(\lambda x)\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x)\mathrm{d}x \int_a^b f(x)\mathrm{d}x.$

证明: 设 $g^+(x) = \frac{g(x) + |g(x)|}{2}$, $g^-(x) = \frac{g(x) - |g(x)|}{2}$, 易知 $g(x) = g^+(x) + g^-(x)$, 且 $g^+(x)$, $g^-(x)$ 以 T 为周期,可积。令 $F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [a,b] \\ 0, & x \notin [a,b] \end{cases}$, 易知 F(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 可积,有界。

取 $N \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 使得 $[-NT,NT] \supset [a,b]$. 对 $\lambda > 1$,取 $n = [\lambda]$,于是 $n\frac{T}{\lambda} \leqslant T < (n+1)\frac{T}{\lambda}$. 取 $m \in N_+$,取 [-NT,NT] 的分割 $T_m: x_k = \frac{kT}{m\lambda} - NT, k = 0,1,\cdots,2mn$, $||T_m|| = \frac{T}{m\lambda}, x_{2mn} = \frac{2nT}{\lambda} - NT$. 设 $\sup_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x)| \cdot \sup_{x \in [0,T]} |g(x)| = M$,因为 $NT - \left(\frac{2nT}{\lambda} - NT\right) = 2T\frac{\{\lambda\}}{\lambda} < \frac{2T}{\lambda}$,由夹逼定理 知, $\left| \int_{\frac{2nT}{\lambda} - NT}^{NT} f(x)g(\lambda x) \mathrm{d}x \right| < \frac{2TM}{\lambda}$,于是我们有:

$$\int_{-NT}^{NT} F(x)g(\lambda x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{2mn} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} F(x)g^+(nx) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{2mn} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} F(x)g^-(nx) dx + \int_{x_{2mn}}^{NT} F(x)g(\lambda x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{2mn} c_i \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} g^+(nx) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{2mn} d_i \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} g^-(nx) dx + \int_{\frac{2nT}{\lambda} - NT}^{NT} F(x)g(\lambda x) dx$$

$$\left(\exists c_k, d_k \in \left[\inf_{x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]} F(x), \sup_{x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]} F(x) \right] \right)$$

$$\to \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x) dx \int_{-NT}^{\frac{2nT}{\lambda} - NT} F(x) dx + \int_{\frac{2nT}{\lambda} - NT}^{NT} F(x)g(\lambda x) dx \quad (m \to \infty)$$

$$\to \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x) dx \int_{-NT}^{NT} f(x) dx \quad (\lambda \to +\infty)$$

$$\mathbb{H}\lim_{\lambda\to+\infty}\int_a^b f(x)g(\lambda x)\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T g(x)\mathrm{d}x\int_a^b f(x)\mathrm{d}x.$$

1 用 Fourier 积分表示下列函数:

(1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ kx, & 0 < x < T \\ 0, & x \geqslant T \end{cases}$$

解:

$$F(\lambda) = \int_0^T kx e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{k(e^{-i\lambda T}(i\lambda T + 1) - 1)}{\lambda^2}, & \lambda \neq 0 \\ \frac{kT^2}{2}, & \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$f(x) = \frac{k}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-i\lambda T}(i\lambda T + 1) - 1}{\lambda^2} d\lambda$$

(2)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn} x, & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

解:

$$G(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^1 \sin \lambda x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2 - 2\cos \lambda}{\lambda}, & \lambda \neq 0 \\ 0, & \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \lambda}{\lambda} \sin \lambda x d\lambda$$

(3)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} (a > 0)$$

解:由 Laplace 积分:

$$F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} e^{-a|\lambda|}$$
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda$$

2 求下列函数的 Fourier 变换

(1)
$$f(x) = xe^{-a|x|} (a > 0)$$

解:

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

$$\int x e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$

$$= \int x d \left(\frac{a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \right) = x \frac{a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} - \int \frac{a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} dx$$

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

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

易知 f 是奇函数, 所以:

$$F(\lambda) = -2i \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax} \sin \lambda x dx = 2i \frac{-2\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda^2)^2} = \frac{-4i\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda^2)^2}$$

(2)
$$f(x) = e^{-a|x|} \cos bx \ (a > 0)$$

解: 由 a > 0 知 $-i\lambda \pm a \neq 0$

$$\int e^{kx} \cos bx dx = \frac{b \sin bx + k \cos bx}{k^2 + b^2} e^{kx} + C$$

$$\begin{split} F(\lambda) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\lambda x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\lambda x + a|x|} \cos bx \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-(a+\mathrm{i}\lambda)x} \cos bx \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-\infty}^{0} \mathrm{e}^{(a-\mathrm{i}\lambda)x} \cos bx \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{b \sin bx - (a+\mathrm{i}\lambda) \cos bx}{b^2 + (a+\mathrm{i}\lambda)^2} \mathrm{e}^{-(a+\mathrm{i}\lambda)x} \bigg|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{b \sin bx + (a-\mathrm{i}\lambda) \cos bx}{b^2 + (a-\mathrm{i}\lambda)^2} \mathrm{e}^{(a-\mathrm{i}\lambda)x} \bigg|_{-\infty}^{0} \\ &= \frac{a-\mathrm{i}\lambda}{b^2 + (a-\mathrm{i}\lambda)^2} + \frac{a+\mathrm{i}\lambda}{b^2 + (a+\mathrm{i}\lambda)^2} \\ &= \frac{2a\left(a^2 + b^2 + \lambda^2\right)}{\left(a^2 + b^2 - \lambda^2\right)^2 + 4a^2\lambda^2} \end{split}$$

(3)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & |x| \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & |x| > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

解:

$$F(\lambda) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2\cos\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}}{1-\lambda^2}, & \lambda \neq \pm 1\\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & \lambda = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

3 按指定的要求将函数 $f(x) = e^{-x}$ $(0 \le x < +\infty)$ 表示成 Fourier 积分.

(1) 用偶性开拓

解:

$$F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos \lambda x dx = 2 \left. \frac{\lambda \sin \lambda x - \cos \lambda x}{1 + \lambda^2} e^{-x} \right|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2 + 1}$$
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2 \cos \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + 1} d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + 1} d\lambda$$

(2) 用奇性开拓

解:

$$G(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin \lambda x dx = 2 \left. \frac{-\sin \lambda x - \lambda \cos \lambda x}{1 + \lambda^2} e^{-x} \right|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda^2 + 1}$$
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\lambda \sin \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + 1} d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda \sin \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + 1} d\lambda$$

4 求函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| > 1\\ 1, & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

的 Fourier 变换,由此证明

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha x}{\alpha} d\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |x| < 1\\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & |x| = 1\\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

解:易知f是偶函数,所以:

$$G(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^1 \cos \lambda x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2 \sin \lambda}{\lambda}, & \lambda \neq 0 \\ 2, & \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

则 Fourier 变换:

$$F(\lambda) = -iG(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{-2i\sin\lambda}{\lambda}, & \lambda \neq 0\\ -2i, & \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

证明:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} G(\lambda) \sin \lambda x d\lambda$$

因为 $G(\lambda)$ 在 $\lambda = 0$ 处连续, $\frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2}\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}$,所以:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\sin\lambda\cos\lambda x}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |x| < 1\\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & |x| = 1\\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

5 求函数 $F(\lambda) = \lambda e^{-\beta|\lambda|}$ ($\beta > 0$) 的 Fourier 逆变换.

解:

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

易知, $F(\lambda)$ 是奇函数, 所以:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\beta|\lambda|} i \sin \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{i}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\beta\lambda} \sin \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{2\beta x i}{\pi (\beta^2 + x^2)^2}$$

第 12 章综合习题

1 证明:级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\ln n}$ 在不包含 2π 的整数倍的闭区间上一致收敛,但它不是任意在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上平方可积的 Fourier 级数.

证明:不妨只考虑 $(0,2\pi)$ 的内闭区间 I. 由于 $\left\{\frac{1}{\ln n}\right\}^{\infty}$ 对于任何 x,都单调递减,一致趋于 0; $\sum_{n=1}^{n}\sin kx=1$ $\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)x}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}}$, 所以由 Dirichlet 判别法, 在 I 上一致收敛。 假设平方可积,那么积分为

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\ln n} \right)^2 dx = \pi \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^2 n}$$

但是右侧的级数不收敛,因此矛盾!

2 证明下列等式:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos nx}{n} = \ln \left(2\cos \frac{x}{2} \right) (-\pi < x < \pi);$$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} = -\ln\left(2\sin\frac{x}{2}\right) (0 < x < 2\pi)$$

证明: (1) 设 $A = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos nx}{n}, B = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$,由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$,考虑 A + Bi,因为 $\left| e^{\mathrm{i}(x+\pi)} \right| = 1$,所以:

$$A + Bi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} e^{nxi} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-\left(e^{(x+\pi)i}\right)^n}{n} = \ln\left(1 - e^{(x+\pi)i}\right) = \ln\left(1 + e^{xi}\right)$$

因为 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$, 所以:

$$A = \frac{\ln(1 + e^{xi}) + \ln(1 + e^{-xi})}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\ln(2 + 2\cos x) = \ln(2\cos\frac{x}{2})$$

证明: (2) 因为 $|e^{ix}| = 1$, 所以:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Re}\left(e^{inx}\right)}{n} = \operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(e^{ix}\right)^{n}}{n}\right) = \operatorname{Re}\left(-\ln\left(1 - e^{ix}\right)\right) = \frac{-\ln\left(\left(1 - e^{ix}\right)\left(1 - e^{-ix}\right)\right)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{-\ln\left(2 - 2\cos x\right)}{2} = -\ln\left(2\sin\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

- 3 设 f 是以 2π 为周期的可积且绝对可积函数,求证:
 - (1) 如果 f 在 $(0,2\pi)$ 上递减,则 $b_n \geqslant 0$. (2) 如果 f 在 $(0,2\pi)$ 上递增,则 $b_n \leqslant 0$.

证明:

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

 $\forall k=1,2,\cdots,n$,由于 f 在 $\left(\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n},\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)$ 单增 (减),则

$$\int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} f(x) \sin nx dx = \int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{(4k-1)\pi}{2n}} \left(f(x) - f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right) \sin nx dx \leqslant (\geqslant) 0$$

因此 $b_n \leqslant (\geqslant)0$.

4 设 f 是周期为 2π 且在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上 Riemann 可积的函数,如果它在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 上单调,证明:

$$a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), b_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) (n \to \infty)$$

证明:不妨设 f 在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 单增。取 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 的分割: T : $x_k = \frac{k\pi}{n} - \pi$, $k = 0,1,\cdots,2n$. 因为 f Riemann 可积,所以 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 有界,因此 $\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k = \max_{x \in [-\pi,\pi]} f(x) - \min_{x \in [-\pi,\pi]} f(x) \triangleq M$,其中 $\omega_k = \max_{x',x'' \in [x_{2k-2},x_{2k}]} |f(x') - f(x'')|$. 因此,我们有:

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{2k-2}}^{x_{2k}} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{2k-1}}^{x_{2k}} \sin nx \left(f(x) - f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{2k-1}}^{x_{2k}} |\sin nx| \left(f(x) - f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right) dx$$

$$\implies |b_n| = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{2k-1}}^{x_{2k}} |\sin nx| \left(f(x) - f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right) dx \leqslant \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k = \frac{M}{n}$$

同理:

$$|a_n| \leqslant \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{2k-1}}^{x_{2k}} |\cos nx| \omega_k dx \leqslant \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k = \frac{M}{n}$$

因此,
$$a_n, b_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) (n \to \infty).$$

5 设 f 在 [-a,a] 上连续,且在 x=0 处可导,求证:

$$\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{1 - \cos \lambda x}{x} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{x} dx$$

证明: 因为 f 在 x=0 处有导数, 所以 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在,则 x=0 不是 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 的瑕点,因此 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在 [-a,a]

于是 g 在 [-a,a] 连续有界,可积。即证: $\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_{-a}^{a} g(x) \cos \lambda x dx = 0$ 由 Riemann 引理,易知上式成立.

6 设 f 在 [a,b] 上 Riemann 可积,证明:

$$\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) |\cos \lambda x| \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x, \quad \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) |\sin \lambda x| \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

证明:由 Riemann 引理:

$$\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) |\cos \lambda x| \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi |\cos x| \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$
$$\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) |\sin \lambda x| \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi |\sin x| \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

7 设 f 是周期为 2π 的连续函数,令

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)f(x+t)dt$$

用 $a_n, b_n; A_n, B_n$ 分别表示 f 和 F 的 Fourier 系数, 证明:

$$A_0 = a_0^2$$
, $A_n = a_n^2 + b_n^2$, $B_n = 0$

由此推出 f 的 Parseval 等式.

证明:

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+t) dt \cos nx \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) \cos nx dx \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(\int_{t-\pi}^{t+\pi} f(x) \cos(n(x-t)) dx \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left(\cos nx \cos nt + \sin nx \sin nt \right) \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt \right) dt$$

$$= a_n^2 + b_n^2, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(\int_{t-\pi}^{t+\pi} f(x) dx \right) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \right) dt = a_0^2$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+t) dt \sin nx \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(\int_{t-\pi}^{t+\pi} f(x) \sin(n(x-t)) dx \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left(\sin nx \cos nt + \sin nt \cos nt \right) \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left(b_n \cos nt - a_n \sin nt \right) dt$$

$$= 0$$

由于 f 连续, 所以 F 连续, 因此:

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n^2 + b_n^2\right) = \frac{A_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n^2 + B_n^2\right) = F(0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

即 f(x) 的 Parseval 等式成立。

8 设 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上连续,且在此区间上有可积且平方可积的导数 f',如果 f 满足 $f(-\pi)=f(\pi)$, $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\mathrm{d}x = 0$,证明: $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f'(x))^2 \,\mathrm{d}x \geqslant \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x)\mathrm{d}x$,等号当且仅当 $f(x) = \alpha \cos x + \beta \sin x$ 时成立.

证明: 设 f 和 f' 的 Fourier 系数分别为 $a_n, b_n; a'_n, b'_n$. 由 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$ 知 $a_0 = 0$; 由 f 连续且 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$ 知 $a'_0 = 0$. 由于 f, f' 可积且平方可积,由 Parseval 等式:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f'^2(x) - f^2(x)) dx = \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n'^2 + b_n'^2 - a_n^2 - b_n^2)$$

因为:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} f(x) \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{b'_n}{n}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} f(x) \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{a'_n}{n}$$

所以:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f'^2(x) - f^2(x)) dx = \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) (n^2 - 1) \ge 0$$

当且仅当 $\forall k > 1, a_k = b_k = 0$ 时取等。此时, $f(x) = \alpha \cos x + \beta \sin x$.

第十三章 反常积分和含参变量的积分

13.1 反常积分

定理 13.1: 积分第二中值定理

设 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b] 可积, g(x) 在 [a,b] 单调, 则 $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$, 使得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = g(a) \int_{a}^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b) \int_{\xi}^{b} f(x)dx$$

证明: 不妨设 g(x) 单调递增,作 [a,b] 的分割 $T: a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$,记 $h(x) = g(b) - g(x) \ge 0$,则 h(x) 单调递减,有:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)h(x)dx = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x)h(x)dx = \sum_{k=1}^{n} h(x_{k-1}) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x)dx + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) \left(h(x) - h(x_{k-1})\right) dx$$

设
$$\omega_k = \sup_{x',x'' \in [x_{k-1},x_k]} |g(x') - g(x'')|, \ \mathbb{D}\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) \left(h(x) - h(x_{k-1}) \right) \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x)| \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \Delta x_k,$$

由于 g(x) 可积,所以 $\lim_{\|T\|\to 0^+} \max_{x\in[a,b]} |f(x)| \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \Delta x_k$. 因此

$$\lim_{\|T\| \to 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^n h(x_{k-1}) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) h(x) dx$$

设 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$,由 Abel 求和公式:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} h(x_{k-1}) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{n} h(x_{k-1}) \left(F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1}) \right)$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} F(x_k) \left(h(x_{k-1}) - h(x_k) \right) + F(b) h(x_{n-1})$$

因为 h(X) 单减且 h(b)=0,所以 $\sum_{k=1}^n h(x_{k-1}) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) \mathrm{d}x \in [mh(a), Mh(a)]$,其中 $m=\min_{x\in[a,b]} F(x)$,从 $=\max_{x\in[a,b]} F(x)$,令 $\|T\|\to 0^+$ 即得:

$$mh(a) \leqslant \int_{a}^{b} f(x)h(x)dx \leqslant Mh(a)$$

因此 $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$, 使得 $\int_a^b f(x)h(x)\mathrm{d}x = h(a)\int_a^\xi f(x)\mathrm{d}x$, 也即:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) (g(b) - g(x)) dx = (g(b) - g(a)) \int_{a}^{\xi} f(x) dx$$

$$\iff \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = g(a)\int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b)\int_{\xi}^b f(x)dx$$

定理 13.2: Dirichlet 判别法

如果 $[a, +\infty)$ 上的 f(x) 和 g(x) 满足: $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 有界; g(x) 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 单调, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0$. 那么 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$ 收敛.

定理 13.3: Abel 判别法

如果 $[a, +\infty)$ 上的 f(x) 和 g(x) 满足: $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛; g(x) 单调有界. 那么 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) g(x) dx$ 收敛.

定理 13.4: Cauchy 判别准则

设 f(x) 在 (a,b] 有定义,在 (a,b] 内闭 Riemann 可积,且 $x \to a^+$ 时 f(x) 无界。则 $\int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛等价于: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall 0 < \eta', \eta'' < \delta, \left| \int_{\eta'}^{\eta''} f(x) \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon.$

证明: " \iff " 易证,我们下面证明" \Longrightarrow ": 任取 (a,b] 中的数列 $\{a_n\}^\infty$ 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a$,记 $F(x)=\int_x^b f(t)\mathrm{d}t$. 由题知 $\{F(a_n)\}^\infty$ 有界,由 Bolzano-Weierstrass 定理,存在收敛的子列: $\{F(a_{n_k})\}^\infty$

1 判断下列反常积分的收敛性

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} dx$$

$$\text{ex}.$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(x^2 + 1\right)}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(x^2 + 1\right)}{x} dx + \int_{+\infty}^1 \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)}{-t} dt$$
$$= 2 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} dx$$
$$> 2 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$
$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \ln x d \ln x$$

因此发散到正无穷。

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx$$

解: 因为 $x + 1 \ge 2\sqrt{x}$,所以:

$$0 \leqslant \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx \leqslant \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x+1}{2} e^{-x} dx = \frac{(-x-2)e^{-x}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = 1$$

因此收敛。

$$\begin{array}{l} (3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} \mathrm{d}x \\ \\ \mathrm{\mathit{H}} \colon \ \, \mathbb{B} \ \, \mathbb{B} \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} \sim \frac{\pi}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \ (x \to +\infty), \ \, \mathrm{\mathit{fh}} \ \, \mathrm{\mathit{UR}} \ \, \mathrm{\mathit{S}} \ \, \mathrm{\mathit{bh}} \ \, \mathrm{\mathit{EES}} \, \mathrm{\mathit{fh}}. \end{array}$$

(4)
$$\int_{e^2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln \ln x}$$

解:假设收敛,则 $\int_{\mathrm{e}^2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln \ln x} = \int_{\mathrm{e}^2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}\ln x}{\ln \ln x} = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\ln x}$,因为 $\ln x = o(x) \ (x \to +\infty)$,所以发散到正无穷。

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x$$

解:因为 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln x = 0$,所以:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \ln x \mathrm{d} \arcsin x = \ln x \arcsin x \big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x$$

由于 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1$,所以收敛。

(6)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^5}} \mathrm{d}x$$

解: 当 $x \to 1^-$ 时, $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^5}} = \frac{(1-t)^2}{t^{\frac{5}{3}}(2-t)^{\frac{5}{3}}} \sim \frac{1}{(2t)^{\frac{5}{3}}}$,所以发散。

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}} - 1}$$

解: 因为 $\frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{x}}-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+o(\sqrt{x})} \sim x^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x \to 0^+)$,所以积分收敛。

(8)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^{\sin x} - 1} dx$$

解: 当 $x \to 1$ 时, $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^{\sin x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sin x + o(x^2)} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + o(x)} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$,因此积分收敛。

$$(9) \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^x - \cos x}$$

解:因为 $\frac{1}{\mathrm{e}^x - \cos x} \sim \frac{1}{\frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1 - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \sim \frac{1}{x}$,所以发散。

$$(10) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \mathrm{d}x$$

解: 因为 $\sin x \sim x \ (x \to 0)$, $\ln x = o(\sqrt{x}) \ (x \to +\infty)$, 所以 $\ln \sin x = o\left(x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \ (x \to 0^+)$, 也即 $\frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = o(x^{-1}) \ (x \to 0^+)$, 因此发散到负无穷。

$$(11) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\sin x} \cos x}$$

解: 在 $x \to \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处,设 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t, t \to 0^+$,于是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin x} \cos x} \sim \frac{1}{\sin t} \sim \frac{1}{t}$,因此发散。

$$(12) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^{\mu}} dx$$

解:因为 $\frac{\arctan x}{x^{\mu}} \sim \frac{\pi}{2x^{\mu}}$,所以,如果 $\mu > 1$,则收敛;如果 $\mu \leqslant 1$,则发散。

2 研究下列积分的条件收敛性与绝对收敛性

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(1-2x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} dx$$

解: 因为
$$\cos(1-2x)$$
 积分一致有界, $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}$ 单减趋于 0,所以由 Dirichlet 判别法,
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(1-2x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} \mathrm{d}x \ \text{收敛}.$$
 因为 $\frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} > \frac{\cos^2(1-2x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} = \frac{\cos(2-4x)}{2\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}, \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2-4x)}{2\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} \ \text{d} \ \text{Dirichlet}$ 判别法知收敛,而 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} \sim \frac{1}{2x}$,积分发散。因此,积分条件收敛。

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1}} dx$$
解: 因为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1}}$ 单调递减趋于 0 , $\int_{0}^{x} \sin t dt$ 有界, 由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1}} dx$ 收敛。又因为 $\left| \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1}} \right| \geqslant \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1}} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1}}, \quad \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1}} \sim \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$, 所以发散。因此条件收敛。

(3)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx$$
解: 因为
$$\frac{1}{x \ln x}$$
 单调递减趋于 0,
$$\int_{0}^{x} \sin t dt \, f \, R$$
, 所以由 Dirichlet 判别法,
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx \, \psi \, \text{效}.$$
又因为
$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} \right| \geqslant \frac{1}{2x \ln x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \ln x}, \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x} = \ln \ln x \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} = +\infty, \text{ 所以发散}.$$
因此条件收敛。

(5)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} dx$$
解: 因为
$$\frac{1}{x(1+\sqrt{x})}$$
 单调递减趋于 0 , $\int_{0}^{x} \sin t dt$ 有界, 所以由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} dx$ 收敛。又因为 $\left|\frac{\sin x}{x(1+\sqrt{x})}\right| \ge \frac{1}{2x(1+\sqrt{x})} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x(1+\sqrt{x})}$, $\frac{1}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} \sim \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 所以发散。因此条件收敛。

(6)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x^{p}}} dx$$

解: 因为 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^{p}} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{p-2} \sin t dt$, 又 $\left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \le 1$, 所以当 $p < 1$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| t^{p-2} \sin t \right| dt < \int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{p-2} dt = \frac{1}{1-p}$, 所以绝对收敛。

当 $p \in [1,2)$ 时,因为 $\int_{1}^{x} \sin t dt$ 有界, t^{p-2} 单调递减趋于 0,由 Dirichlet 判别法,收敛。又 $\int_{1}^{x} \left| \frac{\sin t}{t^{2-p}} \right| dt > \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\sin^{2} t}{t^{2-p}} dt = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{dt}{2t^{2-p}} - \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\cos 2t}{2t^{2-p}} dt$, $\int_{1}^{x} \frac{dt}{2t^{2-p}}$ 发散, $\int_{1}^{x} \frac{\cos 2t}{2t^{2-p}} dt$ 收敛,则发散到正无穷。所以条件收敛。

当 $p \ge 2$ 时, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$, $\left| \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} t^{p-2} \sin t dt \right| \ge \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t dt = 2$,因此发散。

综上,p < 1 时绝对收敛; $p \in [1,2)$ 时条件收敛;p > 1 时发散。

3 设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 单调、连续, $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛,求证: $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$

证明: 不妨设 f(x) 单减,则 $\forall x \geqslant a, f(x) \geqslant 0$,否则发散。由 Cauchy 收敛定理, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A > a, \forall x \geqslant y > A, \left| \int_y^x f(t) \mathrm{d}t \right| < \varepsilon$,取 $y = \frac{x}{2}$,则得 $\forall x > A, \left| \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) \mathrm{d}t \right| < \varepsilon$,则 $0 \leqslant x f(x) \leqslant 2 \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) \mathrm{d}t < \varepsilon$,即 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

4 设 f(x) 和 g(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 非负, $\int_0^{+\infty} g(x) \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,且当 0 < x < y 时,有 $f(y) \leqslant f(x) + \int_x^y g(t) \mathrm{d}t$,求证: $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在。

证明: 设 $h(x) = f(x) - \int_0^x g(t) dt$,由 $\forall y > x > 0$, $f(y) \leqslant f(x) + \int_x^y g(t) dt = f(x) + \int_0^y g(t) dt - \int_0^x g(t) dt$ 知 $h(y) \leqslant h(x)$,也即 h(x) 单调递减。因为 $h(x) = f(x) - \int_0^x h(t) dt \geqslant - \int_0^{+\infty} g(t) dt \in \mathbb{R}$,所以 h(x) 单调递减有下界,因此 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} h(x)$ 存在,又 $\int_0^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 存在,所以 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在.

5 设 f(x) 和 g(x) 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上非负,g(x) 单调递减趋于 0,且 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$ 收敛。求证: $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$.

证明: 由 Cauchy 收敛准则, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists B > 0, \forall x > A > B, \int_A^x f(t)g(t)\mathrm{d}t < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \text{则} \; \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > \int_A^x f(t)g(t)\mathrm{d}t > g(x) \int_A^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t \geqslant 0. \quad \text{记} \; \int_0^A f(x)\mathrm{d}x = M, \quad \text{因为} \; \lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0, \quad \text{所以对于} \; \varepsilon > 0, \exists C > 0, \forall x > C, 0 \leqslant g(x) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \; \text{取足够大的} \; x, \quad \text{使得} \; g(x) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}. \quad \text{此时, 取} \; x > C, \quad \text{则有} \; g(x) \int_0^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + M \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} = \varepsilon.$ 因此, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) \int_0^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t = 0.$

6 设 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛,且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0$,g 在任意有限区间上可积,求证: $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_0^x f(t) g(x-t) \mathrm{d}t = 0$

证明:因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 绝对收敛,所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A > 0, \forall y > x \geqslant A, \int_x^y |f(x)| dx < \varepsilon$.因为 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0$,所以 $\exists B > 0, \forall x > B, |g(x)| < \varepsilon$.取 S > A + B,于是:

$$\left| \int_0^S f(t)g(S-t) dt \right| \leqslant \varepsilon \int_0^A |f(x)| dx + \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon \sup_{x \in [0,B]} |g(x)| = \varepsilon \left(\int_0^A |f(x)| dx + \varepsilon + \sup_{x \in [0,B]} |g(x)| \right)$$
$$\leqslant \varepsilon \left(\int_0^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx + \varepsilon + \sup_{x \geqslant 0} |g(x)| \right)$$

因此 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt = 0.$

13.2 反常多重积分

定义 13.1: 竭尽递增列 (Exhaust)

设 D 是无界区域,若 D 的子区域列 $\{D_n\}^\infty$ 满足: $\forall i < j, D_i \subset D_j \subset D$; $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}_+, D_k$ Jordan 可测; $\bigcup_{k=1}^\infty D_k = D$,那么称 $\{D_n\}^\infty$ 为 D 的一个竭尽递增列 (Exhaust).

定义 13.2: 设 f 在无界区域 D 有定义,在 D 的任何有界 Jordan 可测子集可积, $\{D_n\}^\infty$ 是 D 的一个竭尽递增列。若 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\iint_{D_n}f\mathrm{d}\sigma$ 存在且不依赖于 D 的竭尽递增列的选取,则 f 在 D 的反常积分存在,记为 $\iint_{D}f\mathrm{d}\sigma$.

定理 13.5: 设 f 在无界区域 D 有定义,且 f 非负,则若存在 D 的一个竭尽递增列 $\{D_n\}^\infty$ 使得 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\iint_{D_n}f\mathrm{d}\sigma$ 存在,那么 $\iint_Df\mathrm{d}\sigma$ 存在。

证明: 设 D 的竭尽递增列 $\{S_n\}^\infty$ 使得 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\iint_{S_n}f\mathrm{d}\sigma=A$,任取 D 的一个竭尽递增列 $\{D_n\}^\infty$. 因为 $S_n\subset\bigcup_{k=1}^\infty S_k$,所以 $\exists N\in\mathbb{N}, D_n\subset\bigcup_{k=1}^N S_k$. 记 $B_n=\int_{D_n}f\mathrm{d}\sigma$,于是 $B_n\leqslant\iint_{\mathbb{N}^N S_k}f\mathrm{d}\sigma$,所以 $B_n\leqslant A$,且 $\{B_n\}^\infty$ 单调递增,于是存在极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty}B_n=B\leqslant A$. 同理, $A\leqslant B$,于是 A=B.

定理 13.6: 设 D 是无界区域 (非一维),那么: $\int_D f \mathrm{d}\sigma$ 存在 \iff $\int_D |f| \mathrm{d}\sigma$ 存在。

- 1 计算反常积分:
- (1) $\iint_D \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, 其中 D 是单位圆内部。易知积分收敛,因此可以转化为累次积分。

解:

$$\iint_D \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}r \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r}{r} \mathrm{d}\theta = 2\pi$$

(2) $\iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{(1+x+y)^{\alpha}}, \ \ 其中 \ D \ \text{是第一象限}, \ \alpha > 2.$

解:易知积分收敛,因此可以转化为累次积分。设变换 $(u,v)=(x+y,x-y), \left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right|=\frac{1}{2}, (u,v)\in\{(u,v)|u\geqslant 0, -u\leqslant v\leqslant u\}$

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{(1+x+y)^{\alpha}} \\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{d}u \int_{-u}^{u} \frac{1}{(1+u)^{\alpha}} \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{u \mathrm{d}u}{(1+u)^{\alpha}} \\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} u \mathrm{d}\frac{1}{(1-\alpha)(1+u)^{\alpha-1}} \\ &= \frac{u}{(1-\alpha)(1+u)^{\alpha-1}} \bigg|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(1-\alpha)(1+u)^{\alpha-1}} \\ &= \left(\frac{u}{(1-\alpha)(1+u)^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)(2-\alpha)(1+u)^{\alpha-2}}\right) \bigg|_{0}^{+\infty} \quad (\alpha > 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)} \end{split}$$

(3) $\iint_D \max\{x,y\} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxdy$, 其中 D 是第一象限.

解: 易知积分收敛, 因此可以转化为累次积分。

$$\iint_D \max\{x,y\} e^{-\left(x^2+y^2\right)} dxdy$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}r \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \max \left\{ r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta \right\} \mathrm{e}^{-r^2} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} r \mathrm{e}^{-r^2} \mathrm{d}r \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r} \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{split}$$

2 借用 Fresnel 积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 验证下列累次积分:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin\left(x^2 + y^2\right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin\left(x^2 + y^2\right) dy = \pi$$

并证明函数 $\sin\left(x^2+y^2\right)$ 在定义 13.14 意义下在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的反常二重积分发散. (提示: 分别考虑 \mathbb{R}^2 的两个竭尽递增列 $D_n=\{(x,y)||x|\leqslant n,|y|\leqslant n\}$ 和 $B_n=\left\{(x,y)\left|x^2+y^2\leqslant 2n\pi\right.\right\}$). 证明:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sin x^2 \cos y^2 + \sin y^2 \cos x^2) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sin y^2 + \cos y^2) dy$$

$$= \pi$$

另一式同理成立.

证明:注意到: $\forall R > 0$, $\int_{B(O,R)} \sin\left(x^2 + y^2\right) dx dy = \int_0^R \sin r^2 r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \pi \left(1 - \cos R^2\right)$. 取竭尽递增列: $D_n = B\left(O, \sqrt{2n\pi}\right)$, $S_n = B\left(O, \sqrt{(2n+1)\pi}\right)$,易知 $\iint_{D_n} = 0$, $\iint_{S_n} = 2\pi$,所以依赖于竭尽递增列的选取,不收敛.

13.3 含参变量的积分

定理 13.7: 含参积分函数的连续性

若函数 f(x,u) 在 $I=[a,b]\times[\alpha,\beta]$ 连续,则 $\varphi(u)=\int_a^b f(x,u)\mathrm{d}x$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 一致连续。

证明: 因为 f 在有界闭区域 I 连续,所以 f 一致连续。 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall (x_1, u_1), (x_2, u_2) \in I$,当 $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (u_1 - u_2)^2} < \delta$ 时, $|f(x_1, u_1) - f(x_2, u_2)| < \varepsilon$.

因此, $\forall u_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$, 当 $|u - u_0| < \delta$ 时:

$$|\varphi(u) - \varphi(u_0)| = \left| \int_a^b (f(x, u) - f(x, u_0)) dx \right| < (b - a)\varepsilon$$

于是 $\forall u_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$, $\varphi(u)$ 在 u_0 处连续, 因此在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 连续, 则一致连续.

推论 13.1: 连续性推广到开区间 (α, β)

使用类似的方法,我们易证: φ 在 (α, β) 内闭一致连续,因此在 (α, β) 连续.

定理 13.8: 含参积分函数的积分

若 f(x,u) 在 $[a,b] \times [\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,那么 $\varphi(u) = \int_a^b f(x,u) dx$ 的积分为 $\int_\alpha^\beta \varphi(u) du = \int_\alpha^\beta \left(\int_a^b f(x,u) dx \right) du = \int_a^b \left(\int_\alpha^\beta f(x,u) du \right) dx$

定理 13.9: 含参积分函数积分号下求导

若 f(x,u) 在 $[a,b] \times [\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,且对 u 有连续的偏导数 $\frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u}$,那么 $\varphi(u) = \int_a^b f(x,u) \mathrm{d}x$ 可微,并且求导和积分可交换顺序.

注 **13.1:** 当 f(x,u) 连续时, $\varphi(u_0) = \lim_{u \to u_0} \int_a^b f(x,u) dx = \int_a^b \lim_{u \to u_0} f(x,u) dx$ 实质是两个极限交换顺序,而这需要某种"一致性"使得能够交换。

定理 13.10: 变限含参积分的连续性

若 f(x,u) 在 $[a,b] \times [\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续, $a(u),b(u) \in [a,b]$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,那么 $\varphi(u) = \int_{a(u)}^{b(u)} f(x,u) dx$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 一致连续.

证明:因为 f 在有界闭区域 I 连续,所以 f 一致连续。 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall (x_1,u_1), (x_2,u_2) \in I$,当 $\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(u_1-u_2)^2} < \delta$ 时, $|f(x_1,u_1)-f(x_2,u_2)| < \varepsilon$. 同理,a(u),b(u) 一致连续,对于上述 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta' > 0$ 使得:当 $u',u'' \in [\alpha,\beta]$ 且 $|u'-u''| < \delta'$ 时, $|a(u)-a(u_0)|,|b(u)-b(u_0)| < \varepsilon$.

因为 f 在有界闭区域 I 连续,所以有界,设 $M=\max_{(x,u)\in I}|f(x,u)|$. $\forall u_0\in [\alpha,\beta]$,当 $|u-u_0|<\min\{\delta,\delta'\}$ 时,有:

$$|\varphi(u) - \varphi(u_0)| = \left| \left(\int_{a(u)}^{a(u_0)} + \int_{a(u_0)}^{b(u_0)} + \int_{b(u_0)}^{b(u)} f(x, u) dx - \int_{a(u_0)}^{b(u_0)} f(x, u_0) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \left(\int_{a(u)}^{a(u_0)} + \int_{b(u_0)}^{b(u)} f(x, u) dx \right| + \left| \int_{a(u_0)}^{b(u_0)} (f(x, u) - f(x, u_0)) dx \right|$$

$$\leq (|a(u) - a(u_0)| + |b(u) - b(u_0)|) M + |b(u_0) - a(u_0)| \varepsilon$$

$$\leq (2M\varepsilon + b - a) \varepsilon$$

因此 $\lim_{u\to u_0} \varphi(u) = \varphi(u_0)$, $\varphi(u)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 连续, 则一致连续.

推论 13.2: 连续性推广到开区间 (α, β)

使用类似的方法,我们易证: φ 在 (α, β) 内闭一致连续,因此在 (α, β) 连续.

定理 13.11: 变限含参积分求导

设 f(x,u) 在 $[a,b] \times [\alpha,\beta]$ 连续,且对 u 有连续的偏导数, $a(u),b(u) \in [a,b]$ 可微,则 $\varphi(u) = \int_a^b f(x,u) \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 可微,且 $\varphi'(u) = \int_{a(u)}^{b(u)} \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}x + f(b(u),u) b'(u) - f(a(u),u) a'(u).$

$$\frac{\varphi(u) - \varphi(u_0)}{u - u_0} = \int_{a(u_0)}^{b(u_0)} \frac{f(x, u) - f(x, u_0)}{u - u_0} dx + \frac{1}{u - u_0} \int_{a(u)}^{a(u_0)} f(x, u) dx + \frac{1}{u - u_0} \int_{b(u_0)}^{b(u)} f(x, u) dx$$

由积分第一中值公式, $\exists \xi$ 介于 $a(u), a(u_0)$ 之间, $\exists \eta$ 界于 $b(u), b(u_0)$ 之间,使得:

$$\frac{\varphi(u) - \varphi(u_0)}{u - u_0} = \frac{a(u_0) - a(u)}{u - u_0} f(\xi, u) + \frac{b(u) - b(u_0)}{u - u_0} f(\xi, u) + \int_{a(u_0)}^{b(u_0)} \frac{f(x, u) - f(x, u_0)}{u - u_0} dx$$

于是, 当 $u \rightarrow u_0$ 时:

$$\varphi'(u) = \int_{a(u)}^{b(u)} \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} dx + f(b(u), u) b'(u) - f(a(u), u) a'(u)$$

定理 13.12: Euler-Lagrange 方程/最速降线/变分法

设竖直平面上有高度不同的两个点 A,B,试求一条光滑曲线 L,使得质点从 A 点由静止释放,沿 L无摩擦运动到 B 点时间最短。

解:以 A 为原点,指向 B 的水平方向为 x 轴正向,指向 B 的竖直方向为 y 轴正向,建立平面直角坐标 系 xOy. 设 $L: y = y(x), y(0) = 0, y(x_0) = y_0$. (以下讨论的函数均设为光滑函数) 于是有:

$$\begin{cases} v(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ \mathrm{d}x = \sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)} \mathrm{d}x & \Longrightarrow \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{v(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2(x)}{y(x)}} \implies T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2(x)}{y(x)}} \mathrm{d}x \\ \frac{mv^2(x)}{2} = mgy(x) \end{cases}$$

设泛函 $F(y,y')=\sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{y}}$. 因为 T 有下界,所以有下确界,设 f(x) 使得 $T(f)=\inf T(y)$. 任取 $\varphi(x)$ 满足 $\varphi(0)=\varphi(x_0)=0$,设参数 $t\geqslant 0$,于是 $y=f+t\varphi$ 也是一条曲线 L 的方程, $T(f+t\varphi)\geqslant T(f)$. 因为 F(y,y') 光滑,所以 T 关于 t 光滑,于是 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0}$ $T(f+t\varphi)=0$. 因为:

$$\sqrt{2g} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} T(f + t\varphi) = \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} F(f + t\varphi, f' + t\varphi')(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{x_0} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \varphi(x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \varphi'(x) \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \varphi(x) \mathrm{d}x + \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \mathrm{d}\varphi(x) = \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \varphi(x) \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \varphi(x) \Big|_0^{x_0} - \int_0^{x_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \varphi(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^{x_0} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \varphi(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

所以,代入
$$t=0$$
,由 $\varphi(x)$ 的任意性知: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} = 0$,也即 Euler-Lagrange 方程. 注意到: $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) = f'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} + f' \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} = f'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} + f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} = \frac{\mathrm{d}f'}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} + \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial f} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} F(f,f')$,所以: $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(F - f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} \right) = 0 \implies F - f' \frac{\partial F}{\partial f'} = k \iff \frac{1}{\sqrt{f\left(1 + f'^2\right)}} = k$.于是,考虑 $x > 0$ 时的情况,设 $k = \frac{1}{a^2}, a > 0$,于是 $f\left(1 + f'^2\right) = a$,化为 $\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} = \sqrt{\frac{a - f}{f}}$.

注意到: 这是一个一元二阶非线性方程, 所以分离变量: $\mathrm{d}x=\sqrt{\frac{f}{a-f}}\mathrm{d}f$. 使用参数方程, 替换 a=2R, 设 $y = R(1 - \cos \theta), \theta \in [0, \alpha] \subset [0, \pi]$,得: $\mathrm{d}x = \sqrt{\frac{R(1 - \cos \theta)}{R(1 + \cos \theta)}} R \sin \theta \mathrm{d}\theta = R \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}} \sin \theta \mathrm{d}\theta = R(1 - \cos \theta) \mathrm{d}\theta = R \mathrm{d}(\theta - \sin \theta)$,所以 $x = R(\theta - \sin \theta) + C$,又因为 $y\big|_{\theta = 0} = 0$,所以 $x\big|_{\theta = 0} = 0$,于是 C=0. 所以曲线 L: $\begin{cases} x=R(\theta-\sin\theta) \\ y=R(1-\cos\theta) \end{cases}, \theta\in[0,\alpha], \text{ 且满足条件: } \begin{cases} R(\alpha-\sin\alpha)=x_0 \\ R(1-\cos\alpha)=y_0 \end{cases}, \alpha\in(0,\pi].$

1 试用两种办法计算以下极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx$$

解:一方面,因为:

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx = x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \int x \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$$

$$= x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx - \int \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} + \frac{\arcsin hx}{2} + C$$

所以:

$$\begin{split} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} \mathrm{d}x &= \alpha^2 \int_{-\frac{1}{|\alpha|}}^{\frac{1}{|\alpha|}} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \left(x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \operatorname{arcsinh}x \right) \Big|_{-\frac{1}{|\alpha|}}^{\frac{1}{|\alpha|}} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \left(x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right) \right) \Big|_{-\frac{1}{|\alpha|}}^{\frac{1}{|\alpha|}} \\ &= \alpha^2 \left(x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right) \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1}{|\alpha|}} \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} + \alpha^2 \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} \right) - \alpha^2 \ln|\alpha| \end{split}$$

因此,
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx = 1$$
.

另一方面,因为 $\sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 的有界区域一致连续,所以

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} |x| dx = 1$$

(2)
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx$$

解:一方面,因为:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\arctan\frac{1+\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} - \arctan\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} = \frac{\arctan\frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}}{2\alpha^2+\alpha+1}}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}$$

所以:
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\arctan \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}}{2\alpha^2+\alpha+1}}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$
 另一方面,因为 $\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 的有界区域一致连续,所以

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2 求 $F'(\alpha)$

(1)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_{\sin \alpha}^{\cos \alpha} e^{\alpha \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

解.

$$F'(\alpha) = -e^{\alpha|\sin\alpha|} \sin\alpha - e^{\alpha|\cos\alpha|} \cos\alpha + \int_{\sin\alpha}^{\cos\alpha} e^{\alpha\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$
$$= -e^{\alpha|\sin\alpha|} \sin\alpha - e^{\alpha|\cos\alpha|} \cos\alpha + \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\alpha|\cos\alpha|} |\cos\alpha| \cos\alpha dx$$

(2)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_{a+\alpha}^{b+\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx.$$

解:

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_{a+\alpha}^{b+\alpha} \cos \alpha x dx + \frac{\sin \alpha (b+\alpha)}{b+\alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha (a+\alpha)}{a+\alpha} = \frac{b \sin \alpha (b+\alpha)}{\alpha (b+\alpha)} - \frac{a \sin \alpha (a+\alpha)}{\alpha (a+\alpha)}$$

(3)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{x} dx$$

解:

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x} dx + \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2)}{\alpha} = \frac{2\ln(1 + \alpha^2)}{\alpha}$$

(4)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} f(x + \alpha, x - \alpha) dx$$
, $f(u, v)$ 有连续的偏导数.

解:

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha (f_1'(x+\alpha, x-\alpha) - f_2'(x+\alpha, x-\alpha)) dx + f(2\alpha, 0)$$

3 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,证明:

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{k} \int_{c}^{x} f(t) \sin k(x - t) dt \quad c, x \in [a, b)$$

满足常微分方程

$$y'' + k^2 y = f(x)$$

其中 c,k 是常数.

证明:

$$y'(x) = \int_{c}^{x} f(t) \cos k(x - t) dt$$
$$y''(x) = -k \int_{c}^{x} f(t) \sin k(x - t) dt + f(x)$$

因此 $y'' + k^2 y = f(x)$.

4 应用对参数进行微分或积分的方法, 计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x\right) dx, \ a > 0, b > 0.$$

解: 令:

$$I(a,b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(a^2 + b^2 + \left(b^2 - a^2\right) \cos 2x\right) dx - \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}$$

当 $a \neq b$ 时,利用万能公式:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial a}I(a,b) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a(1-\cos 2x)}{a^2+b^2+(b^2-a^2)\cos 2x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a\left(1-\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)}{a^2+b^2+(b^2-a^2)\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2at^2}{(b^2+a^2t^2)(1+t^2)} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2a}{a^2-b^2} \frac{1}{t^2+1} - \frac{2ab^2}{a^2-b^2} \frac{1}{b^2+a^2t^2}\right) \mathrm{d}t \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{2ab^2}{a^2 - b^2} \frac{\pi}{2ab}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{a + b}$$

$$\implies \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \left(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x \right) dx = I(a, b) = I(b, b) + \int_b^a \frac{\pi}{t + b} dt = \pi \ln \frac{a + b}{2}$$

当 a = b 时: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x\right) dx = \pi \ln a$ 因此, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x\right) dx = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}.$

(2) (Poission 积分)
$$\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2) dx$$
, $a \in [0, 1)$.

解: 记 $I(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2) dx$.

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a}I(a) &= \int_0^\pi \frac{2a - 2\cos x}{1 - 2a\cos x + a^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a - 2\frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}}{1 + a^2 - 2a\frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} \frac{2\mathrm{d}t}{1 + t^2} \\ &= 4\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(a + 1)t^2 + (a - 1)}{(t^2 + 1)\left((a + 1)^2t^2 + (a - 1)^2\right)} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2}{a\left(1 + t^2\right)} + \frac{2\left(a^2 - 1\right)}{a\left((a + 1)^2t^2 + (a - 1)^2\right)}\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} + \frac{2\left(a^2 - 1\right)}{a(a + 1)(1 - a)} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

$$\implies \int_0^{\pi} \ln\left(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2\right) dx = 0$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} dx, \ a \geqslant 0.$$

解: 记 $I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} dx$. 当 a = 1 时:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a}I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

当 $a \neq 1$ 时:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a}I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+a^2 \tan^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+a^2t^2)(t^2+1)} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{1-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t^2+1} - \frac{a^2}{a^2t^2+1}\right) \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2(a+1)}$$

$$\implies \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} \mathrm{d}x = 0 + \int_0^a \frac{\pi}{2(t+1)} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(a+1)$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x}, \ a \in [0, 1).$$

解: 记
$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x}$$
.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a}I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{1 - a^2 \cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4}{2 - a^2 - a^2 \cos 2x} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4}{2 - a^2 - a^2 \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 + t^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{t^2 + 1 - a^2} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$$

$$\implies \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} = 0 + \int_0^a \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \mathrm{d}t = \pi \arcsin a$$

13.4 含参变量的反常积分

考虑定义在 $[a, +\infty) \times I$ 上的连续函数 f(x, u) 的含参反常积分函数 $\varphi(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx, u \in I$. 这里的 I 是 ℝ 上的任意区间 (开区间、闭区间、半开半闭区间).

定义 13.3: 含参反常积分的一致收敛性

如果

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > a, \forall A > X, \forall u \in I, \left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

那么称反常积分在 I 上一致收敛。这里的 I 可以是任意的区间。

定理 13.13: 含参反常积分一致收敛等价命题 $f(x,u) \text{ 的含参反常积分 } \varphi(u) = \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,u) \mathrm{d}x, u \in I \text{ 一致收敛等价于:}$

$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \sup_{u \in I} \left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right| = 0$$

定理 13.14: Cauchy 一致收敛准则

积分 $\varphi(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx$ 在 I 上一致收敛的充分必要条件是:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > a, \forall A', A'' > X, \forall u \in I, \left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x, u) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

证明: 必要性: 当 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 对于 $u \in I$ 一致收敛时,由定义知:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > a, \forall A > X, \forall u \in I, \left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

因此,对于上述 $\varepsilon > 0$, 当 A', A'' > X 时:

$$\left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x, u) dx \right| \le \left| \int_{A'}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right| + \left| \int_{A''}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right| < 2\varepsilon$$

充分性: 由条件易知 $\int_{-\infty}^{A} f(x,u) dx$ 有界,由 Bolzano-Weierstrass 定理,存在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上发散到正无 穷的数列 $\{x_n\}^{\infty}$,使得 $\{y_n\}^{\infty}: y_n = \int_{a}^{x_n} f(x, u_0) dx$ 是收敛数列,设 $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = \ell \in \mathbb{R}$. 因为:

$$\varepsilon > 0, \exists X > a, \forall A', A'' > X, \left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x, u_0) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

同时,对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+, \forall n > N, |y_n - \ell| < \varepsilon, x_n > X$. 于是则有:

$$\forall A > x_{N+1}, \left| \int_a^A f(x, u_0) \mathrm{d}x - \ell \right| \leqslant \left| \int_a^{X_{N+1}} f(x, u_0) \mathrm{d}x - \ell \right| + \left| \int_{X_{N+1}}^A f(x, u_0) \mathrm{d}x \right| < 2\varepsilon$$

又因为对于 $u \in I$, 只需将 $f(x,u_0)$ 替换成 f(x,u) 即可, 所以上述过程对于 $\forall u \in I$ 是一致的, 因此 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \Longrightarrow \varphi(u).$

定理 13.15: Weierstrass 判别法

设 f(x,u) 在 $[a,+\infty)\times I$ 连续,若存在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上的可积函数 g(x) 使得 $\exists M>a, \forall x>M, \forall u\in A$ $I, |f(x,u)| \leq g(x)$,那么 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 一致收敛。此时称 g(x) 为 f(x,u) 的控制函数。

证明: 因为 $\exists M > a, \forall x > M, \forall u \in I, |f(x,u)| \leq g(x)$, 所以不妨设 $M \geqslant a$. 因为 g(x) 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 可积, 所 以 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 收敛, 于是 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists S \geqslant M, \forall A > S, \int_{A}^{+\infty} g(x) dx < \varepsilon$, 因此 $\forall u \in I, \left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right| \leqslant 1$ $\int_{A}^{+\infty} |f(x,u)| \, \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \int_{A}^{+\infty} g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x < \varepsilon.$ 因此 $\int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x,u) \, \mathrm{d}x -$ 致收敛.

定理 13.16: Dirichlet 判别法

设 f(x,u),g(x,u) 在 $[a,+\infty)\times I$ 内闭可积, 且:

- (1) $\int_{a}^{A} f(x, u) dx$ 对于 $A \ge a$ 和 $u \in I$ 一致有界。 (2) $\forall u_0 \in I, g(x, u_0)$ 是关于 x 的单调函数,且 $\forall u \in I, \lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x, u) \Rightarrow 0$.

那么
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,u)g(x,u)dx$$
 一致收敛。

证明: 设 $M = \sup_{x \to +\infty} |f(x,u)|$. 因为 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x,u) \Rightarrow 0$,所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A > 0, \forall x > A, \forall u \in I, |g(x,u)| < \varepsilon$. 由积分第二中值公式,当 B > A 时, $\exists \xi \in [A, B]$ 使得:

$$\left| \int_A^B f(x, u) g(x, u) dx \right| = \left| g(A) \int_A^{\xi} f(x, u) dx + g(B) \int_{\xi}^B f(x, u) dx \right| \leqslant (B - A) M \varepsilon$$

因此,由 Cauchy 收敛准则, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,u)g(x,u)dx$ 一致收敛.

定理 13.17: Abel 判别法

设 f(x,u),g(x,u) 在 $[a,+\infty)\times I$ 内闭可积, 且:

- (1) $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 关于 $u \in I$ 一致收敛。 (2) $\forall u_0 \in I, g(x,u_0)$ 是关于 x 的单调函数,且关于 $u \in I$ 一致有界。

那么
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,u)g(x,u)dx$$
 一致收敛。

证明: 设 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x, u) = h(u)$, 其中 h(u) 是有界函数, 那么 f(x, u)g(x, u) = f(x, u)(g(x, u) - h(u)) + g(x, u) = f(x, u)(g(x, u) - h(u))f(x,u)h(u),由于 f(x,u)(g(x,u)-h(u)) 满足 Dirichlet 判别法条件,f(x,u)h(u) 积分与 u 无关,所以 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,u)g(x,u)\mathrm{d}x$ 一致收敛.

定理 13.18: 含参反常积分函数的连续性

设 f(x,u) 是 $[a,+\infty)\times I$ 上的连续函数, $\int_a^{+\infty}f(x,u)\mathrm{d}x\Rightarrow \varphi(u), \forall u\in I$,于是 $\varphi(u)$ 是 I 上的连续函数。

证明:因为一致收敛,所以

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > a, \forall A > X, \forall u \in I, \left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

因为 f(x,u) 连续,对于上述 $\varepsilon > 0, A > X$,任取 $u_0 \in I$,则 $\exists \delta > 0, \forall |u - u_0| < \delta,$ $\left| \int_a^A \left(f(x,u) - f(x,u_0) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \, \, \text{于是}: \right|$

$$|\varphi(u) - \varphi(u_0)| = \left| \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, u_0) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_a^A (f(x, u) - f(x, u_0)) dx \right| + \left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right| + \left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \varepsilon$$

因此 $\varphi(u)$ 是 I 上的连续函数。

定理 13.19: 含参反常积分函数的积分

设 f(x,u) 是 $[a,+\infty)\times I$ 上的连续函数, $\int_a^{+\infty}f(x,u)\mathrm{d}x$ \Rightarrow $\varphi(u), \forall u\in I$, $(\alpha,\beta)\subset I$,则:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(u) du = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right) du = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x, u) du \right) dx$$

证明: 因为一致收敛,所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > 0, \forall A > X, \forall u \in I, \left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x,u) \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon$. 由于 $\varphi(u)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 连续则可积,所以:

$$\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(u) du - \int_{a}^{A} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x, u) du \right) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(u) du - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{a}^{A} f(x, u) dx \right) du \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right) du \right|$$

$$< (\beta - \alpha) \varepsilon$$

因此
$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(u) du = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx \right) du = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x, u) du \right) dx.$$

推论 13.3: 当 f(x,u) 是 $[a,+\infty)\times(\alpha,\beta)$ 上的连续函数,而且在 (α,β) 的内闭区间 $\forall [\alpha+\delta_1,\beta-\delta_2]$ \subsetneq (α,β) 上, $\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx \Rightarrow \varphi(u)$,并且已知 $\int_{0}^{\beta} \varphi(u) du$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,那么:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(u) du = \lim_{\substack{\delta_1 \to 0^+ \\ \delta_2 \to 0^+}} \int_{\alpha + \delta_1}^{\beta - \delta_2} \varphi(u) du = \lim_{\substack{\delta_1 \to 0^+ \\ \delta_2 \to 0^+}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{\alpha + \delta_1}^{\beta - \delta_2} f(x, t) dt$$

定理 13.20: 含参反常积分函数的导数

设 I 是 \mathbb{R} 的有界区间, 若 f(x,u) 满足以下条件:

(1)
$$f(x,u)$$
 和 $\frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u}$ 在 $[a,+\infty) \times I$ 连续;

(2)
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$$
 在 I 上收敛;

$$(3) \int_{a}^{f+\infty} \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} dx \, \, \text{tf} \, \, L - 致收敛。$$

那么
$$\varphi(u) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx$$
 在 I 上可微,且 $\varphi'(u) = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} dx$.

证明:设 $[\alpha, \beta] \subset I$,则由上例,知:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} dx \right) du = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} du \right) dx = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \left(f(x,\beta) - f(x,\alpha) \right) dx = \varphi(\beta) - \varphi(\alpha)$$

因为 $\frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u}$ 连续且积分一致收敛,因此积分连续,由 Newton-Leibniz 公式,上式左边求导即为被积部分。所以对上式两边求导,即得 $\varphi'(u) = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} \mathrm{d}x$.

注 13.2: 上述 3 个性质: 含参无穷积分函数的连续性、积分、导数,实质上都是积分和极限交换运算顺序。

定理 13.21: 逐点取极限定理

设 f(x,u) 在 $[a,+\infty) \times [\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,且 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 在 $u \in (\alpha,\beta)$ 一致收敛,则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,\alpha) dx$ 和 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,\beta) dx$ 收敛,而且 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续.

证明: 我们先证明,反常积分在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 一致收敛。由 Cauchy 收敛准则:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X \geqslant a, \forall A', A'' > X, \forall u \in (\alpha, \beta), \left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x, u) dx \right| < \varepsilon \tag{(1)}$$

由 f(x,u) 的连续性, 令 (1) 式中 $u \to \alpha^+$, 即得:

$$\left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(\alpha, u) \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon \tag{(2)}$$

由 Cauchy 收敛准则, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,\alpha) dx$ 收敛,同理, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,\beta) dx$ 收敛,因此 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 一致收敛(易证:加入有限个收敛点,一致性仍然成立)。设 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx \Rightarrow \varphi(u), u \in [\alpha,\beta]$. 由 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上 $\varphi(u)$ 一致收敛,且 f 是 $[a,+\infty) \times [\alpha,\beta]$ 上的连续函数,得 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,因此一致连续.

定理 13.22: 含参反常积分函数的反常积分

如果 f(x,u) 满足以下条件:

- (1) f(x,u) 在 $[a,+\infty) \times [\alpha,+\infty)$ 连续;
- (2) $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 对于 u 在 $[\alpha,+\infty)$ 的任何有界内闭区间一致收敛,且 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,u) du$ 对于 x 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 的任何有界内闭区间一致收敛;
 - (3) 下列两个积分至少有一个存在:

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} dx \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} |f(x,u)| du, \quad \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} du \int_{a}^{+\infty} |f(x,u)| dx$$

此时, 积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} dx \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} f(x,u) du$ 和 $\int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} du \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 存在且相等.

例子 13.1: Dirichlet 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

解:添加收敛因子 $\mathrm{e}^{-ux}, u \geqslant 0$,考虑积分 $I(u) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{e}^{-ux} \mathrm{d}x$. 因为 $\int_0^A \sin x \mathrm{d}x$ 一致有界, $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-ux}}{x}$ 单调递减一致趋于 0,由 Dirichlet 判别法知 I(u) 收敛。

$$I'(u) = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ux} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{u^2 + 1}$$

所以 I'(u) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛。又因为 $I(+\infty)=0$,所以 $\forall u>0, I(u)=0+\int_{+\infty}^{u}\frac{-\mathrm{d}u}{u^2+1}=\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan u$. 因为 I(u) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 一致收敛,且 $\frac{\sin x}{x}\mathrm{e}^{-ux}$ 连续,所以 I(u) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 连续,所以 $\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{\sin x}{x}\mathrm{d}x=I(0)=\frac{\pi}{2}$.

解: N.I.Lobachevsky 对于 $\forall a \notin \mathbb{Z}$, 考虑 $\cos ax$ 的 Fourier 级数:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos ax \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(a+n)x + \cos(a-n)x) dx = \frac{2a(-1)^n \sin(a\pi)}{\pi (a^2 - n^2)}$$

于是 $\cos ax = \frac{\sin(a\pi)}{a\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2a(-1)^n \sin(a\pi)}{\pi (a^2 - n^2)} \cos nx$,取 x = 0< 两边同时除以 $\sin(a\pi)$ 得:

$$\frac{1}{\sin(a\pi)} = \frac{1}{a\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2a(-1)^n}{\pi (a^2 - n^2)} = \frac{1}{a\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{a-n} + \frac{1}{a+n} \right)$$

于是, $\forall t \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$,令 $t = a\pi$,则 $\frac{1}{\sin t} = \frac{1}{t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{t - n\pi} + \frac{1}{t + n\pi} \right)$. 又因为 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{\frac{(n+1)\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$,将积分区间归一:

当
$$n = 2m$$
 时,
$$\int_{m\pi}^{\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = (-1)^m \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x + m\pi} dx;$$
当 $n = 2m + 1$ 时,
$$\int_{\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2}}^{\frac{(m+1)\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = (-1)^{m-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{m\pi - x} dx$$
所以 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{x - n\pi} + \frac{1}{x + n\pi}\right) \sin x dx.$ 因为当 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{x - n\pi} + \frac{1}{x + n\pi} \right) \sin x \right| \leqslant \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

所以函数项级数绝对一致收敛, 无穷求和与积分可以交换顺序。因此:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{x - n\pi} + \frac{1}{x + n\pi} \right) \sin x \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

例子 13.2: Laplace 积分

$$I(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \beta x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} e^{-\alpha\beta} \ (\alpha > 0, \beta \geqslant 0); \ J(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \beta x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\alpha\beta} \ (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$$

解: 因为 $|I(\beta)| \leq I(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha}$,由 Weierstrass 判别法, $I(\beta)$ 在 $\beta \in [0, +\infty)$ 一致收敛。 $I'(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-x \sin \beta x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} \mathrm{d}x = -J(\beta), \quad \text{因为} \max_{A>0} \left| \int_0^A \sin x \mathrm{d}x \right| = \frac{2}{A}, \quad \frac{x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} \text{ 单调递减一致趋于 0, 由}$ Dirichlet 判别法知 $\forall \delta > 0, J(\beta)$ 和 $I'(\beta)$ 在 $[\delta, +\infty)$ 一致收敛.

对 $J(\beta)$ 在积分号下求导,得 $J'(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos \beta x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} \mathrm{d}x$,发散,因此需要将被积函数变为导数反常可积的函数。注意到: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$,所以,当 $\beta \geqslant \delta$ 时:

$$J(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \sin \beta x}{x \left(x^2 + \alpha^2\right)} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} \mathrm{d}x - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha^2 \sin \beta x}{x \left(x^2 + \alpha^2\right)} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha^2 \sin \beta x}{x \left(x^2 + \alpha^2\right)} \mathrm{d}x$$

于是,当 $\beta \geqslant \delta$ 时, $J'(\beta) = -\alpha^2 I(\beta)$,也即 $I'(\beta) = \alpha^2 I(\beta)$,解得 $I(\beta) = C_1 e^{\alpha\beta} + C_2 e^{-\alpha\beta}$. 因为 $I(\beta)$ 对 β 有界,或者说 Riemann 引理,知 $C_1 = 0$,所以 $C_2 = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha}$,于是 $I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} e^{-\alpha\beta}$, $\beta > 0$. 又因为 $I(\beta)$ 对于 $\beta \geqslant 0$ 一致收敛,连续,所以 $I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} e^{-\alpha\beta}$, $\beta \geqslant 0$. 当 $\beta > 0$ 时,知 $J(\beta) = -I'(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\alpha\beta}$.

例子 13.3: Fresnel 积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

解: 易知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$. 因为 $\int_0^A \sin x dx$ 有界, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 单调递减趋于 0,由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛。下面构造累次积分:

注意到:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
,所以 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xu^2} du, x > 0$. 因此

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xu^2} du \right) \sin x dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x e^{-xu^2} du$$

我们需要交换积分次序,所以引入收敛因子 $e^{-vx}, v \ge 0$,考虑积分 $I(v) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-vx} dx$. 易见:

$$I(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x e^{-x(u^2 + v)} du$$

任取 $\delta > 0$, 当 $v \ge \delta$ 时:

(1) $e^{-x(u^2+v)}$ 对 x 单调递减一致趋于 0,由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x e^{-x(u^2+v)} dx$ 在 $u \ge 0$ 上一致收敛。

(2) $|\sin x| e^{-x(u^2+v)} du \leqslant x e^{-xu^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{1+xu^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{u^2}$,由 Weierstrass 判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x e^{-x(u^2+v)} dx$ 在 $x \ge 0$ 上一致收敛。

在
$$x \ge 0$$
 上一致收敛。
$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}u \int_0^{+\infty} \left| \sin x \mathrm{e}^{-x(u^2+v)} \right| \mathrm{d}x \le \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x(u^2+v)} \mathrm{d}u = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2+v} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{v}} \le \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{\delta}}$$
所以由定理知当 $v \ge \delta$ 时可以交换积分顺序,也即, $\forall v \ge \delta$:

$$I(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} du \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x e^{-x(u^2 + v)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{du}{1 + (u^2 + v)^2}$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法知 I(v) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 一致收敛,因此连续。由 $\delta>0$ 的任意性知 $\forall v>0, I(v)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{1+\left(u^2+v\right)^2}$,所以:

$$\begin{split} & \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx \\ &= \lim_{v \to 0^+} I(v) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{du}{1 + u^4} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}u + \frac{1}{2}}{u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1} - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}u - \frac{1}{2}}{u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1} \right) du \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \left(u + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)}{4 \left(u + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{2} + 2} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \left(u - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)}{4 \left(u - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{2} + 2} + \frac{1}{4 \left(u + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{2} + 2} - \frac{1}{4 \left(u - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{2} + 2} \right) \mathrm{d}u \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{u^{2} + \sqrt{2}u + 1}{u^{2} - \sqrt{2}u + 1} + \frac{\arctan \left(\sqrt{2}u + 1 \right) + \arctan \left(\sqrt{2}u - 1 \right)}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) \bigg|_{0}^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{split}$$

同理,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

1 确定下列参变量反常积分的收敛域

$$\mathbf{(1)} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x^u \mathrm{d}x$$

解: 因为
$$\int x^u dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{u+1}}{u+1} + C, & u \neq -1 \\ \ln x + C, & u = -1 \end{cases}, \text{ 所以收敛区域为 } \varnothing.$$

(2)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{u} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x} dx$$

解:

$$(3) \quad \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^u \ln x}$$

解: 当
$$u > 1$$
 时, $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{u} \ln x} < \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{u}} = \frac{2^{1-u}}{u-1}$, 因此收敛。 当 $u \leqslant 1$ 时, $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{u} \ln x} \geqslant \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x} = \ln \ln x \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} = +\infty$, 则发散。 因此, 收敛域为 $(1, +\infty)$.

$$\mathbf{(4)} \quad \int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^u x}$$

解:
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^u x} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^u \sqrt{1-t^2}}$$
, 因为 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ 反常可积,所以只需考虑 $t \to 0^+$ 处 $\frac{1}{t^u \sqrt{1-t^2}}$ 的可积性,则只需考虑 $\frac{1}{t^u}$.

注意到:
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^u} = \begin{cases} \ln t + C, & u = 1\\ \frac{t^{1-u}}{1-u} + C, & u \neq 1 \end{cases},$$
 因此收敛域为 $(-\infty, 1)$.

$$(5) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha} (1+x)} \mathrm{d}x$$

解: 设
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx \triangleq I_1(\alpha) + I_2(\alpha).$$
 因为 $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} \sim x^{2-\alpha}$,因此, $I_1(\alpha)$ 收敛当且仅当 $2-\alpha > -1$,也即 $\alpha < 3$.

当
$$\alpha > 0$$
 时, $I_2(\alpha) \leqslant \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} < \frac{1}{\alpha}$,收敛。当 $\alpha \leqslant 0$ 时, $I_2(\alpha) \geqslant \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x+1} \mathrm{d}x = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2(x+1)} \mathrm{d}x$. 因为 $\frac{1}{2(x+1)}$ 单调递减趋于 0 , $\int_1^A \cos 2x \mathrm{d}x$ 对 $A \geqslant 1$ 有界,所以由 Dirichlet 判别 法知 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2(x+1)} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,但是 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2(x+1)} \mathrm{d}x = +\infty$,所以不收敛。 因此,收敛域为 $(0,3)$.

$$\mathbf{(6)} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+x^2\right)}{x^{\alpha}} \mathrm{d}x$$

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+x^2\right)}{x^{\alpha}} \mathrm{d}x = \int_1^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-2} \ln\frac{x^2+1}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+x^2\right)}{x^{\alpha}} \mathrm{d}x \triangleq I_1 + I_2$$

因为 $\forall k > 0$, $\ln\left(1 + x^2\right) = o\left(x^k\right) \ (x \to +\infty)$,所以 $\alpha > 1$ 时, $\frac{\ln\left(1 + x^2\right)}{x^{\alpha}} = \frac{o\left(x^{\frac{\alpha - 1}{2}}\right)}{x^{\alpha}} = o\left(x^{\frac{1 - \alpha}{2}}\right)$, I_2 收敛.

当
$$\alpha \leq 1$$
 时, $I_2 \geqslant \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{2 \ln x}{x^{\alpha}} dx \geqslant \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} d \ln^2 x = +\infty$, I_2 发散. 因为 $x^{\alpha-2} \ln \frac{1+x^2}{x^2} \sim x^{\alpha-4} \ (x \to +\infty)$,所以当 $\alpha \geqslant 3$ 时, I_1 发散. 当 $\alpha < 3$ 时, I_1 收敛. 因此收敛域为 $(1,3)$.

2 研究下列积分在指定区间上的一致收敛性

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ux}{1+x^2} dx, -\infty < u < +\infty.$$

解:因为:

$$\sup_{u\in\mathbb{R}}\left|\int_A^{+\infty}\frac{\cos ux}{1+x^2}\mathrm{d}x\right|=\int_A^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}=\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan A\to 0\quad (A\to +\infty)$$

所以一致收敛。

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx, \text{ (a) } 0 < \alpha_0 \leqslant \alpha < +\infty; \text{ (b) } 0 < \alpha < +\infty.$$

解: (a) 注意到, 当 α , β 不全为零时有:

$$\int e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx = \frac{-\alpha \sin \beta x - \beta \cos \beta x}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} e^{-\alpha x} + C$$

所以
$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \sup_{\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0} \left| \int_A^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x \mathrm{d}x \right| = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \sup_{\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0} \frac{|\alpha \sin \beta A + \beta \cos \beta A|}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha A} \leqslant \lim_{A \to +\infty} \sup_{\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha A} = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha_0 A} = 0$$
,因此一致收敛。

解: (b) 因为
$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \sup_{\alpha > 0} \left| \int_A^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x \mathrm{d}x \right| = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \sup_{\alpha > 0} \frac{|\alpha \sin \beta A + \beta \cos \beta A|}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha A}$$
,所以,当 $\beta = 0$ 时,
$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \sup_{\alpha > 0} \left| \int_A^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x \mathrm{d}x \right| = 0$$
,一致收敛;当 $\beta \neq 0$ 时, $\sup_{\alpha > 0} \frac{|\alpha \sin \beta A + \beta \cos \beta A|}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha A} \geqslant \frac{|\cos \beta A|}{\beta}$, 但当 $A \to +\infty$ 时不存在极限,因此不一致收敛。

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx, \ \alpha \geqslant 0.$$

解: 因为
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
,所以当 $\alpha > 0$ 时, $\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$; 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = 0$.

因为如果在 $[0,+\infty)$ 一致收敛,则 $\int_0^{+\infty}\sqrt{\alpha}\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2}\mathrm{d}x$ 是关于 α 的连续函数,但 $\alpha=0$ 是一个间断点,所以在 $[0,+\infty)$ 不一致连续。

(4)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+x^{2}\right)}{x^{\alpha}} dx, \ 1 < \alpha < +\infty$$

解: 因为
$$\sup_{\alpha>1} \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+x^2\right)}{x^\alpha} \mathrm{d}x = \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+x^2\right)}{x} \mathrm{d}x \geqslant 2\ln\ln x \Big|_A^{+\infty} = +\infty$$
,所以不一致收敛.

(5)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\cos x}{x^{p}} dx, \ \alpha \geqslant 0; \ p > 0 \ 为常数.$$

解: 因为 $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x}}{x^p}$ 对 $\forall \alpha \geq 0$ 严格递减,一致趋于 0; 又 $\int_1^A \cos x \mathrm{d}x$ 对 A 有界,因此由 Dirichlet 判别法知,一致收敛.

(6)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x^2\right)}{1+x^p} dx, \ 0 \leqslant p < +\infty$$

解: 因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x^2\right)}{1+x^p} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}\left(1+t^{\frac{p}{2}}\right)} \mathrm{d}t$. 因为 $\int_0^A \sin t \mathrm{d}t$ 对 $A \geqslant 0$ 有界, $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}\left(1+t^{\frac{p}{2}}\right)}$ 单调递减,对于 $p \geqslant 0$ 一致趋于 0,所以由 Dirichlet 判别法知一致收敛.

3 设 f(x,u) 在 $a \le x < +\infty$, $\alpha \le u \le \beta$ 上连续,又对于 $[\alpha,\beta)$ 上的每一个 u,积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,u) \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,而当 $u = \beta$ 时 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,\beta) \mathrm{d}x$ 发散,试证积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,u) \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta)$ 上不一致收敛.

证明:反设在 $[\alpha,\beta)$ 上一致收敛,因为 $[\alpha,\beta)$ 上积分一致收敛且 f 连续,所以可以交换无穷积分和极限的顺序,但是 $\lim_{u\to\beta^-}\int_a^{+\infty}f(x,u)\mathrm{d}x=\int_a^{+\infty}\lim_{u\to\beta^-}f(x,u)\mathrm{d}x=\int_a^{+\infty}f(x,\beta)\mathrm{d}x$ 发散,矛盾!

4 证明: $\varphi(u) = \int_{u}^{+\infty} u e^{-ux} dx$ 是 u > 0 上的连续函数,虽然该积分在 $u \ge 0$ 上不一致收敛.

证明:

$$\varphi(u) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} u e^{-ux} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = e^{-u^2} \quad (u > 0)$$

所以 $\varphi(u)$ 是 $(0,+\infty)$ 上的连续函数。又因为 $\varphi(0)=0\neq\lim_{u\to 0^+}\varphi(u)$,所以在 $[0,+\infty)$ 不一致连续。

6 证明 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $0 \leqslant \alpha < +\infty$ 是连续可微的函数.

证明: 因为 $|F(\alpha)| \le \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x < \pi$,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知: $F(\alpha)$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 一致收敛.

因为:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} = \frac{-2(x + \alpha)\cos x}{\left(1 + (x + \alpha)^2\right)^2} = o\left(x^{-2}\right) (x \to +\infty), \text{ 所以 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} \mathrm{d}x \text{ 收}$$
敛。又
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} \text{ 连续}.$$

所以 $F(\alpha)$ 是 $[0,+\infty)$ 上的光滑函数。

7 计算下列积分

(1)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{\beta} - x^{\alpha}}{\ln x} dx, \quad \alpha, \beta > -1.$$

解:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{\beta} - x^{\alpha}}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x^t dt$$

任取 $\delta>0$,当 $\alpha,\beta\geqslant\delta-1$ 时, $t\geqslant\delta-1,\int_0^1x^t\mathrm{d}x\leqslant\int_0^1x^{\delta-1}\mathrm{d}x=\frac{1}{\delta}$,因此由 Weierstrass 判别法知一致收敛,可以交换积分顺序,所以:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{\beta} - x^{\alpha}}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x^t dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \int_0^1 x^t dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dt}{t+1} = \ln(\beta+1) - \ln(\alpha+1)$$

由 δ 的任意性,知:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{\beta} - x^{\alpha}}{\ln x} dx = \ln(\beta + 1) - \ln(\alpha + 1)$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-ax}}{xe^x} dx$$
, $a > -1$.

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-ax}}{x e^x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x e^x} \left(x \int_0^a e^{-xt} dt \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^a e^{-x(t+1)} dt$$

任取 $\delta>0$,当 $t\geqslant \delta-1$ 时:由于 $\int_0^{+\infty}\mathrm{e}^{-x(t+1)}\mathrm{d}x\leqslant \int_0^{+\infty}\mathrm{e}^{-\delta x}\mathrm{d}x=\frac{1}{\delta}$,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知一致收敛,因此可以交换积分顺序:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-ax}}{x e^x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^a e^{-x(t+1)} dt = \int_0^a dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x(t+1)} dx = \ln(a+1)$$

由 δ 的任意性,知:

$$\forall a > -1, \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-ax}}{xe^{x}} dx = \ln(a+1)$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-ax^2}}{x^2} dx, \ a > 0.$$

解:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-ax^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{0}^{a} e^{-tx^{2}} dt$$

任取 $\delta > 0$,当 $a \geqslant \delta$ 时, $\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-tx^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}}$,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知一致收敛,可以交换积分顺序。

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-ax^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{a} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-tx^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = 2\sqrt{a}$$

由 δ 的任意性,知:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-ax^2}}{x^2} dx = 2\sqrt{a}$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx$$
, $\alpha, \beta > 0$.

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2} - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} x \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \mathrm{e}^{-x^2 t} \mathrm{d}t \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \mathrm{e}^{-x^2 t} \mathrm{d}t$$

任取 $\delta > 0$,当 $t \geqslant \delta$ 时: $\int_0^{+\infty} x \mathrm{e}^{-x^2 t} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2t} \leqslant \frac{1}{2\delta}$,因此由 Weierstrass 判别法知一致收敛,可以交换积分顺序,所以:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2} - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \mathrm{e}^{-x^2 t} \mathrm{d}t = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \mathrm{d}t \int_0^{+\infty} x \mathrm{e}^{-x^2 t} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\ln \beta - \ln \alpha}{2}$$

由于 $\delta > 0$ 的任意性:

$$\forall \alpha, \beta > 0, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx = \frac{\ln \beta - \ln \alpha}{2}$$

(5)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x(1+x^2)} dx.$$

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x(1+x^2)} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} \left(\int_0^a \frac{x}{1+x^2t^2} dt \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^a \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(1+x^2t^2)} dt$$

因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(1+x^2t^2)} \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\pi}{2}$,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知一致收敛,可以交换积分顺序。

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x(1+x^{2})} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{(1+x^{2})(1+x^{2}t^{2})} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^{2})(1+x^{2}t^{2})} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}t^{2}} d\arctan x$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dt \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}\tan^{2} u} du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\pi}{2(|t|+1)} dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+a), & a \geqslant 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1-a), & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

(6)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(e^{-\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2} - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x}\right)^2} \right) dx$$
, $0 < a < b$.

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(e^{-\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2} - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x}\right)^2} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b \frac{2t}{x^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{x^2}} dt$$

任取 $\delta>0$,当 $t\geqslant\delta$ 时,因为 $\lim_{x\to0^+}\frac{2t}{x^2}\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t^2}{x^2}}=0$,所以 0 不是瑕点,又 $\int_1^{+\infty}\frac{2t}{x^2}\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t^2}{x^2}}\mathrm{d}x<\int_1^{+\infty}\frac{2t}{x^2}\mathrm{d}x=2t$,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知一致收敛,可以交换积分顺序。

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(e^{-\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2} - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x}\right)^2} \right) dx = \int_a^b dt \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2t}{x^2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{x^2}} dx = \int_a^b dt \int_0^{+\infty} 2e^{-t^2u^2} d(tu) = \sqrt{\pi}(b-a)$$

由于 $\delta > 0$ 的任意性:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(e^{-\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2} - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x}\right)^2} \right) dx = \sqrt{\pi}(b-a)$$

8 利用
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
 以及 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 计算:

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx, \ \sigma > 0.$$

解:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x-a+a}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx = \frac{\sigma\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt + \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = a$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x-a)^2}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-a}{\sigma})^2} dx$$
, $\sigma > 0$.

解:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x-a)^2}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\sigma}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t}{2} e^{-t^2} dt^2$$

$$= -\frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{t e^{-t^2}}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \sigma^2$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{x} dx, \quad a > 0, b > 0.$$

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a+b)x + \sin(a-b)x}{2x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a+b)x}{2(a+b)x} d(a+b)x + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{2x} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & a > b \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & a = b \\ 0, & a < b \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(5)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx, n \in \mathbb{N}_+.$$

解: 设
$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx, n \in \mathbb{N}$$
, 于是:

$$I_n = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2} de^{-x^2} dx = -e^{-x^2} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{2n-1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n-2} e^{-2x^2} dx = \frac{2n-1}{2} I_{n-1}$$

$$\mathbf{(6)} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解:

$$\sin^4 x = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{8}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{4} x}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{3 - 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x}{8x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{4 - 4\cos 2x}{8x^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 4x - 1}{8x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

13.5 Euler 积分

定理 13.23: (1)
$$\Gamma(s) \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^{2s-1} e^{-t^2} dt$$
; (2) $B(p,q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{p-1}}{(1+t)^{p+q}} dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2p-1} \theta \cos^{2q-1} \theta d\theta$

定理 13.24: 余元公式 设 $s \in (0,1)$,则 $\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi s)}$.

证明:

$$\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \frac{\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s)}{\Gamma(1)}$$
$$=B(s, 1-s)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-s}}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x^{-s}}{1+x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-s}}{1+x} dx$$

因为 $s \in (0,1)$,所以在 (0,1] 反常可积。因为 s > 0,所以 $\frac{x^{-s}}{x+1} \sim x^{-1-s} \ (x \to +\infty)$,所以在 $[1,+\infty)$ 反常可积。因为 $\frac{x^{-s}}{x+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{n-s}$ 在 [0,1) 内闭一致收敛,所以设 $\delta \in (0,1)$,则:

$$\int_0^{1-\delta} \frac{x^{-s}}{x+1} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{1-\delta} \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n x^{n-s} \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \int_0^{1-\delta} x^{n-s} \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{(1-\delta)^{n-s+1}}{n-s+1}$$

因为由 Leibniz 判别法, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n-s+1}}{n-s+1}$ 在 [0,1] 一致收敛,所以 (0,1) 的瑕积分收敛,也即:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{-s}}{x+1} dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n-s+1}.$$
 代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 于是:
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-s}}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{t^s}{1+\frac{1}{t}} \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{s-1}}{t+1} dt,$$
 同理可知,
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-s}}{1+x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n+s}.$$
 于是:

$$\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n-s+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+s} = \frac{1}{s} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n-s} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n+s}\right) = \frac{1}{s} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2s(-1)^n}{s^2-n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2s(-1)^n}{s^2-n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n-s} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2s(-1)^n}{s^2-n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2s(-1)^n}{n-s} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2s(-1)^$$

注意到:
$$\forall a \notin \mathbb{Z}, \cos(ax) = \frac{\sin(a\pi)}{a\pi} + \frac{2a\sin(a\pi)}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos(nx)}{a^2 - n^2}, \quad$$
取 $x = 0$,并代换 $x = a\pi$,得:
$$\frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2}, \quad$$
于是: $\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \frac{1}{s} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2s(-1)^n}{s^2 - n^2} = \frac{\pi}{\sin(s\pi)}.$

定理 13.25: Euler-Gauss 公式

$$\Gamma(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^x n!}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)}, x \in (0, +\infty)$$

证明: 因为 $e^{-t} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n$,所以考虑证明 $\Gamma(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^n \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n t^{x-1} dt$. 也即证明:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^n \left(e^{-t} - \left(1 - \frac{t}{n} \right)^n \right) t^{x-1} dt$$

因此我们需要给出一个关于 $\mathrm{e}^{-t}-\left(1-\frac{t}{n}\right)^n$ 的有关 n 的上界估计。 注意到: $\lim_{t\to\infty}\mathrm{e}^{-t}=0$,所以考虑当 $t\in[0,n]$ 时:

$$\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^t\left(1-\frac{t}{n}\right)^n\right) = t + n\ln\left(1-\frac{t}{n}\right) = -\sum_{k=2}^\infty \frac{t^k}{kn^k} \geqslant -\frac{t^2}{2n^2} \implies \mathrm{e}^{-t} - \left(1-\frac{t}{n}\right)^n \leqslant \mathrm{e}^{-t} \frac{t^2}{2n^2}$$

于是

$$\int_0^n \left(e^{-t} - \left(1 - \frac{t}{n} \right)^n \right) t^{x-1} dt \leqslant \int_0^n \frac{e^{-t}}{2n^2} t^{x+1} dx \leqslant \frac{\Gamma(x+2)}{2n^2} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty)$$

所以 $\Gamma(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{n} \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^{n} t^{x-1} dt$,代换 t = ny,于是:

$$\Gamma(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^x \int_0^1 (1 - y)^n y^{x-1} dy = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^x \left(\frac{(1 - y)^n y^x}{x} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{n}{x} \int_0^1 (1 - y)^{n-1} y^x dy \right)$$
$$= \dots = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^x n!}{x(x+1) \cdots (x+n-1)} \int_0^1 y^{x+n-1} dy = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^x n!}{x(x+1) \cdots (x+n)}$$

定理 13.26: Stirling 公式 (连续)

$$\Gamma(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi x}}{x} \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^x e^{\frac{\theta(x)}{12x}}, \theta(x) \in (0,1)$$

证明: 两边取对数, \iff $\ln \Gamma(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln (2\pi) + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln x - x + \frac{\theta(x)}{12x}$. 首先由 Euler-Gauss 公式:

$$\ln \Gamma(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(x \ln n + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln k - \sum_{k=0}^{n} \ln(x+k) \right).$$

注意到:
$$\int_0^n \frac{[t]-t+\frac{1}{2}}{t+x} dt = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{2}-t}{k-1+x+t} dt = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\left(k-\frac{1}{2}+x\right) \ln \frac{k+x}{k-1+x} \right) - n$$

$$= \left(n + x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(x+n) - \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln x - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln(x+k) - n, \text{ fill: }$$

$$x \ln n + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln k - \sum_{k=0}^{n} \ln(x+k) - \int_{0}^{n} \frac{[t] - t + \frac{1}{2}}{t+x} dt$$

$$= x \ln n + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln k - \left(n + x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(x+n) + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln x + n - \ln x$$

$$= \ln n! + n - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln n - \left(n + x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right) + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln x$$

由离散 Stirling 公式 $n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{\mathrm{e}}\right)^n \mathrm{e}^{\frac{\theta_n}{12n}}, \theta_n \in (0,1) \implies \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n!}{\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{n}{c}\right)^n} = \sqrt{2\pi} \iff$

$$\ln \Gamma(x) - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{[t] - t + \frac{1}{2}}{t + x} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi) - x + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln x$$

于是,我们下面只需证明 $0 < \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{[t] - t + \frac{1}{2}}{t + x} dt < \frac{1}{12x}$. 因为:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{[t] - t + \frac{1}{2}}{t + x} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{2} - t}{n + x + t} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\left(n + x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n + x} \right) - 1 \right)$$

要估计该值,注意到: $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n+x}=0$,所以我们考虑 $\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 的放缩。注意到:

$$x \in (-1,1), \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n(-1)^{n-1}}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$\implies \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{2x+1}{2} \ln\frac{x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2x+1}{2} \ln\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2x+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2x+1}}, \quad x > 0$$

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

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

因此, $(x+\frac{1}{2})\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})>0$, 且:

$$\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)<1+\frac{1}{3}\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(2x+1)^{2n-2}}=1+\frac{1}{3}\frac{\frac{1}{(2x+1)^2}}{1-\frac{1}{(2x+1)^2}}=1+\frac{1}{12x}-\frac{1}{12(x+1)}$$

所以:

$$0 < \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\left(n + x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+x} \right) - 1 \right) < \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+x} - \frac{1}{n+x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{12x}$$
 因此, $\Gamma(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi x}}{x} \left(\frac{x}{e} \right)^x e^{\frac{\theta(x)}{12x}}, \ \theta(x) \in (0,1).$

定理 13.27: Gamma 函数平移性质

$$\lim_{s \to +\infty} \frac{\Gamma(s+a)}{\Gamma(s)s^a} = 1$$

1 证明

(1)
$$\Gamma(s) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2s-1} e^{-x^2} dx$$
, $s > 0$.

证明:

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt \xrightarrow{t=x^2} 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2s-2} e^{-x^2} x dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2s-1} e^{-x^2} dx$$

(2)
$$\Gamma(s) = a^s \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-ax} dx$$
, $a > 0, a > 0$.

证明:

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \mathrm{e}^{-t} \mathrm{d}t \xrightarrow{\underline{t=ax}} \int_0^{+\infty} (ax)^{s-1} \mathrm{e}^{-ax} \mathrm{d}(ax) = a^s \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} \mathrm{e}^{-ax} \mathrm{d}x$$

2 证明:
$$B(p,q) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2p-1} t \cos^{2q-1} t dt$$
, $p > 0, q > 0$.

证明:

$$B(p,q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dt = \frac{x = \sin^2 t}{1 - x^{2p-1}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2p-2} t \cos^{2q-2} t d\left(\sin^2 t\right) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2p-1} t \cos^{2q-1} t dt$$

3 利用 Euler 积分计算

$$(1) \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt{x - x^2} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x - x^{2}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^{2}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} - x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\tau}} \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \tau}}{\sqrt{\tau}} d\tau = \frac{B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)}{4}$$
$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{4\Gamma(2)} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

(2)
$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
.

解: 当 $a \ge 0$ 时:

$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x = a\sqrt{t}} \frac{a^4}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} \sqrt{1 - t} dt = \frac{a^4 B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{a^4 \Gamma^2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma(3)} = \frac{a^4 \pi}{16}$$

因为
$$a < 0$$
 时符号相反,所以: $\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \operatorname{sgn}(a) \frac{a^4 \pi}{16}$

(3)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \cos^4 x dx.$$

解:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6}x \cos^{4}x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma(6)} = \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{240} \frac{9\pi}{16} = \frac{3\pi}{512}$$

(4)
$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} (1-x^m)^{q-1} dx, \quad n, m, q > 0.$$

解:

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \left(1-x^m\right)^{q-1} \mathrm{d}x \xrightarrow{x^m = t} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{n-1}{m}} (1-t)^{q-1} \mathrm{d}t^{\frac{1}{m}} = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{n}{m}-1} (1-t)^{q-1} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{B\left(\frac{n}{m},q\right)}{m}$$

(5)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\pi t}}, \ a > 0.$$

解.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\pi t}} = \frac{at = y}{\sqrt{a\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a\pi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$

(6)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{\alpha} x dx$$
, $|\alpha| < 1$.

解

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{\alpha} x dx = \frac{\sin x = t}{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{\alpha}}{(1 - t^{2})^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} d \arcsin t} = \int_{0}^{1} t^{\alpha} \left(1 - t^{2}\right)^{-\frac{\alpha + 1}{2}} dt = \frac{B\left(\frac{\alpha + 1}{2}, \frac{1 - \alpha}{2}\right)}{2}$$

$$(7) \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1}{x}} \mathrm{d}x$$

解:

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1}{x}} dx \xrightarrow{x = e^{-t^2}} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} 2t e^{-t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \xrightarrow{y = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}} 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-y^2} dy = 2\sqrt{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

(8)
$$\int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{b-x}{x-a}\right)^{p} dx$$
, $0 .$

解.

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{b-x}{x-a}\right)^{p} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{x=a+(b-a)t}{m}} (b-a) \int_{0}^{1} t^{-p} (1-t)^{p} dt = (b-a)B (1-p, p+1)$$

$$= (b-a) \frac{p\Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(p)}{\Gamma(2)} = \frac{(b-a)p\pi}{\sin(p\pi)}$$

(9)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_1^2 (x-1)^2 \sqrt[n]{\frac{2-x}{x-1}} dx.$$

解.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{1}^{2} (x-1)^{2} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2-x}{x-1}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{x=1+t}{n}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{1} t^{2-\frac{1}{n}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}} dt = \lim_{n \to \infty} B\left(3-\frac{1}{n}, 1+\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n-1)(n-1)\Gamma\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{n^{3}\Gamma(4)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n-1)(n-1)\pi}{6n^{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{n}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(10) \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: 由 Weierstrass 判别法知积分在 $n \in (1, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛。

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + x^n} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{x^n = t}{n}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n} - 1}}{1 + t} dt \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{t + 1} = y} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 y^{-\frac{1}{n}} (1 - y)^{\frac{1}{n} - 1} dy$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{B\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right)}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{n \sin\frac{\pi}{n}} = 1$$

4 计算极限: $\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}} (1-x^5)^{\alpha} dx$

解: 当 $\alpha > 0$ 时, 由 Stirling 公式:

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - x^5\right)^{\alpha} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \alpha + 1\right)}{5} = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \alpha \Gamma\left(\alpha + 1\right)}{5\Gamma\left(\alpha + \frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \alpha}{5} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi(\alpha)} \left(\frac{\alpha}{e}\right)^{\alpha} e^{\frac{\theta}{12\alpha}}}{\sqrt{2\pi(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{\alpha + \frac{1}{2}}{e}\right)^{\alpha + \frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\xi}{12\alpha + 6}}} = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{e\pi}}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha + 1}\right)^{\alpha + \frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\theta}{12\alpha} - \frac{\xi}{12\alpha + 6}}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{e\pi}}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\theta}{12\alpha} - \frac{\xi}{12\alpha + 6}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5}$$

5 设 a>0,试求由曲线 $x^n+y^n=a^n$ 和两坐标轴所围成的平面图形在第一象限的面积.

解:

$$S = \int_0^a (a^n - x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} dx \xrightarrow{\underline{x = at}} a^2 \int_0^1 (1 - t^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} dt = \frac{a^2 B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} + 1\right)}{n}$$

6 设 $0 < \alpha < 1$, 证明:

(1) 对于 x > 0 有 $x^{\alpha} - \alpha x + \alpha - 1 \le 0$. 并由此推出下列不等式: $a^{\alpha}b^{1-\alpha} \le \alpha a + (1-\alpha)b$, a > 0, b > 0. 证明: 设 $f(x) = x^{\alpha} - \alpha x + \alpha - 1$, $f''(x) = \alpha(\alpha - 1)x^{\alpha - 2} < 0$, x > 0, 又因为 $f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha - 1} - \alpha$, f(1) = 0, 所以 f(x) 在 x = 1 处与 x 轴相切,且在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上严格凹,因此 $f(x) \le 0$,也即 $x^{\alpha} - \alpha x + \alpha - 1 \le 0$,当且仅当 x = 1 时取等。

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\alpha} - \alpha \frac{a}{b} + \alpha - 1 \leqslant 0 \iff a^{\alpha}b^{1-\alpha} \leqslant \alpha a + (1-\alpha)b, \quad \text{当且仅当 } a = b \text{ 时取等}$$

(2) 设 $x_i \ge 0, y_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,则有 Holder 不等式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i \leqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}\right)^{1-\alpha}$$

证明:不妨仅考虑 x_i 不全为零且 y_i 不全为零的情况。

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i \leqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}\right)^{1-\alpha} \iff \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{x_j^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{y_j^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} y_i^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}\right)^{1-\alpha} \leqslant 1$$

由于 $a^{\alpha}b^{1-\alpha} \leq \alpha a + (1-\alpha)b$, 所以:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{x_{j}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{y_{j}^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}} \right)^{1-\alpha} \leqslant \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\alpha x_{j}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \frac{(1-\alpha)y_{j}^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}} \right) = \alpha + (1-\alpha) = 1$$

因此原不等式得证.

(3) 设 $f \ge 0, g \ge 0$,且连续,利用 Holder 不等式,通过 Riemann 和取极限的方式证明积分形式的 Holder 不等式:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx \leqslant \left(\int_{a}^{b} f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x)dx\right)^{\alpha} \left(\int_{a}^{b} g^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}(x)dx\right)^{1-\alpha} \tag{1}$$

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x)g(x)dx \leqslant \left(\int_{a}^{\infty} f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x)dx\right)^{\alpha} \left(\int_{a}^{\infty} g^{\frac{1}{1\alpha}}(x)dx\right)^{1-\alpha}$$
(2)

这里均假设所涉及的反常积分是收敛的.

证明: (1) 我们只需考虑 f(x), g(x) 都不恒为 0 的情况,由于连续,所以这种情况下积分非零。只需证:

$$\int_a^b \left(\frac{f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x)}{\int_a^b f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^\alpha \left(\frac{g^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}(x)}}{\int_a^b g^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}(x) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{1-\alpha} \mathrm{d}x \leqslant 1$$

设 $F(x) = \frac{f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x)}{\int_a^b f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x) \mathrm{d}x}, G(x) = \frac{g^{\frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha}(x)}}{\int_a^b g^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}(x) \mathrm{d}x},$ 于是 F(x), G(x) 连续、可积、非负,且 $\int_a^b F(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b G(x) \mathrm{d}x = 1$. 只需证: $\int_a^b F^{\alpha}(x) G^{1-\alpha}(x) \mathrm{d}x \leqslant 1$ 即可。任取 [a,b] 的分割 $T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$,于是:

$$\forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \ \forall \xi_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k], F^{\alpha}(\xi_k)G^{1-\alpha}(\xi_k) \le \alpha F(\xi_k) + (1-\alpha)G(\xi_k)$$

于是

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} F^{\alpha}(\xi_k) G^{1-\alpha}(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \leqslant \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{n} F(\xi_k) \Delta x_k + (1-\alpha) \sum_{k=1}^{n} G(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$$

因为 $F(x), G(x), F^{\alpha}(x), G^{1-\alpha}(x)$ 可积, 所以令 $||T|| \to 0^+$, 即得:

$$\int_{a}^{b} F^{\alpha}(x)G^{1-\alpha}(x)dx \leqslant \alpha \int_{a}^{b} F(x)dx + (1-\alpha) \int_{a}^{b} G(x)dx = 1$$

于是原不等式证毕.

证明: (2) 设 $F(x) = \frac{f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x)}{\int_a^\infty f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x)\mathrm{d}x}, G(x) = \frac{g^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}(x)}}{\int_a^\infty g^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}(x)\mathrm{d}x}$,于是 F(x), G(x) 连续、可积、非负,由 (1) 知,在任意闭区间 [a,b],有:

$$\int_a^b F^{\alpha}(x)G^{1-\alpha}(x)\mathrm{d}x \leqslant \alpha \int_a^b F(x)\mathrm{d}x + (1-\alpha) \int_a^b G(x)\mathrm{d}x$$

 \diamondsuit $b \to \infty$,则:

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} F^{\alpha}(x)G^{1-\alpha}(x)\mathrm{d}x \leqslant \alpha \int_{a}^{\infty} F(x)\mathrm{d}x + (1-\alpha) \int_{a}^{\infty} G(x)\mathrm{d}x = 1$$

于是:

$$\int_a^\infty f(x)g(x)\mathrm{d}x \leqslant \left(\int_a^\infty f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(x)\mathrm{d}x\right)^\alpha \left(\int_a^\infty g^{\frac{1}{1\alpha}}(x)\mathrm{d}x\right)^{1-\alpha}$$

(4) 证明 $\ln \Gamma(x)$ 是凸函数.

证明: 因为 $\Gamma(x) > 0, x > 0$, $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \ln \Gamma(x) = \frac{\Gamma''(x)\Gamma(x) - \Gamma'^2(x)}{\Gamma^2(x)}$,所以只需证: $\Gamma''(x)\Gamma(x) - \Gamma'^2(x) \geqslant 0$.

$$\iff \sqrt{\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \mathrm{e}^{-t} \ln^2 t \mathrm{d}t} \sqrt{\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \mathrm{e}^{-t} \mathrm{d}t} \geqslant \left| \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} \mathrm{e}^{-t} \ln t \mathrm{d}t \right|$$

取 $f(y) = y^{\frac{x-1}{2}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} |\ln y|, g(y) = y^{\frac{x-1}{2}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$,于是 f, g 对于 x > 0,在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可积。取 $\alpha = 2$,由 Holder 不等式:

$$\sqrt{\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} \ln^{2} t dt} \sqrt{\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt} \geqslant \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} |\ln t| dt \geqslant \left| \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} \ln t dt \right|$$

因此 $\ln \Gamma(x)$ 是凸函数.

第 13 章综合习题

1 设函数 $f(x) \ge 0$ 并在 $[a, +\infty)$ 的任何有限子区间上可积,数列 $\{a_n\}^\infty$ 单调递增并且 $a_0 = a, a_n \to +\infty$ $(n \to \infty)$. 证明: 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛于 l 当且仅当级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \int_{a_n}^{a_n} f(x) dx$ 收敛于 l.

解:对于任意的满足 $a_0 = a$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = +\infty$ 的单调递增数列 $\{a_n\}^{\infty}$, 因为 $f(x) \ge 0$, 所以:

$$\forall A > a, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+, a_N \leqslant A \leqslant a_{N+1}$$

$$\implies \sum_{k=1}^{N} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{a_N} f(x) dx \leqslant \int_{a}^{A} f(x) dx \leqslant \int_{a}^{a_{N+1}} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{N+1} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} f(x) dx \leqslant l$$

因此, 当 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = l$ 时, 由夹逼定理知 $\lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} f(x) dx = l$; 当 $\lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} f(x) dx = l$

时,由夹逼定理知:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = l$$
.

2 证明: 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^6 \sin^2 x}$ 收敛,但是被积函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + x^6 \sin^2 x}$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上非负、连续、无界,不收敛到 0.

证明: 因为 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \lim_{x \to n\pi} f(x) = n\pi$, 因此非负、无界、连续。取数列 $\{a_n\}^{\infty}: a_n = \frac{2n-1}{2}\pi, n \in \mathbb{N}_+, a_0 = 0$, 于是 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_0 = 0$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = +\infty$, 单增。因为 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时, $\frac{2}{\pi}x < \sin x < x$,所以,当 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 时:

$$\begin{split} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{x \mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^6 \sin^2 x} &= \int_{\frac{2b-1}{2}\pi}^{\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi} \frac{x \mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^6 \sin^2 x} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{n\pi - x}{1 + (n\pi - x)^6 \sin^2 x} + \frac{n\pi + x}{1 + (n\pi + x)^6 \sin^2 x} \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &< \pi^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{n\pi + x}{\pi^2 + 4(n\pi + x)^6 x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &< 16 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{n\pi + x}{16 + (2n-1)^6 \pi^4 x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \left(\frac{4n}{(2n-1)^3 \pi} \arctan \frac{(2n-1)^3 \pi^2 x}{4} + \frac{8}{(2n-1)^6 \pi^4} \ln \left(x^2 + \frac{16}{(2n-1)^6 \pi^4} \right) \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{8n}{(2n-1)^3 \pi} \arctan \frac{(2n-1)^3 \pi^3}{8}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^6 \sin^2 x} < \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{n \arctan \frac{(2n-1)^3 \pi^3}{8}}{(2n-1)^3} < \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n}{(2n-1)^3}$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法以及上题结论,积分收敛

3 设 $\varphi(x)$ 有二阶导数, $\psi(s)$ 有一阶导数,证明: $u(x,t) = \frac{\varphi(x-at) + \varphi(x+at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(s) ds$ 满足弦振动方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$.

证明:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{a\varphi'(x+at) - a\varphi'(x-at)}{2} + \frac{\psi(x+at) + \psi(x-at)}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\varphi''(x+at) + \varphi''(x-at) \right) + \frac{a}{2} \left(\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at) \right) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\varphi'(x+at) + \varphi'(x-at)}{2} + \frac{\psi(x+at) - \psi(x-at)}{2a} \right)$$
$$= \frac{\varphi''(x+at) + \varphi''(x-at)}{2} + \frac{\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at)}{2a}$$

因此
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
.

4 证明: n 阶 Bessel 函数 $J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) d\varphi$ 满足 Bessel 方程 $x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x) = 0$.

证明:

$$J'_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{-\pi} \sin(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi, \quad J''_n(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) \sin^2\varphi d\varphi$$

因为:

$$n^{2} \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= n \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi + x \sin\varphi)$$

$$= n \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) + n \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d(x \sin\varphi)$$

$$= n \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \Big|_{0}^{-\pi} + nx \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \cos\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \cos\varphi d(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) + x \sin\varphi$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \cos\varphi d(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) + x^{2} \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos\varphi d \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) + x^{2} \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= x \cos\varphi \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \Big|_{0}^{-\pi} + x \int_{0}^{-\pi} \sin\varphi \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d\varphi + x^{2} \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{-\pi} \sin\varphi \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) d\varphi + x^{2} \int_{0}^{-\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

所以:

$$\pi \left(x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + \left(x^2 - n^2 \right) J_n(x) \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{-\pi} \left(x^2 \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \cos^2\varphi + x \sin(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \sin\varphi - n^2 \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \right) d\varphi$$

$$= 0$$

5 证明: 对于任意实数 u,有: $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u \cos x} \cos(u \sin x) dx = 1$.

证明: 因为 u=0 时积分为 1, 所以只需证明 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}u}I(u)=0$. 当 $u\neq 0$ 时:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}u} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \cos \left(u \sin x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \cos \left(x + u \sin x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \cos \left(x + u \sin x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \cos \left(u \sin x \right) \cos \left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \sin \left(u \sin x \right) \sin \left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{u} \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \mathrm{d} \sin \left(u \sin x \right) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \sin \left(u \sin x \right) \sin \left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left. \frac{\mathrm{e}^{u \cos x}}{u} \sin \left(u \sin x \right) \right|_{0}^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \left(u \sin x \right) \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \sin x \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{u \cos x} \sin \left(u \sin x \right) \sin \left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

当 u=0 时,同样,I'(0)=0. 因此 I(u)=1.

证明:注意到:
$$I(0) = 1, I'(u) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u\cos x} \cos(x + u\sin x) dx$$
, 设
$$\begin{cases} y(x) = u\cos x \\ z(x) = u\sin x \end{cases}$$
, 于是:
$$I'(u) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u\cos x} \left(\cos x \cos(u\sin x) - \sin x \sin(u\sin x)\right) dx$$

6 证明: 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x+u} e^{-ux} dx$ 关于 u 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

证明: 因为 $\left| \int_1^A \sin 3x dx \right| < \frac{2}{3}$, $0 < dfrace^{-ux}x + u \leqslant \frac{1}{x}$, 单调递减一致趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x+u} e^{-ux} dx - \mathfrak{Y}$ 收敛.

因为
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\sin 3x}{x+u} = \begin{cases} 0, & u > 0 \\ 3, & u = 0 \end{cases}$$
,所以 $x = 0$ 不是瑕点,因此 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin 3x}{x+u} e^{-ux} dx$ 一致收敛。 综上,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x+u} e^{-ux} dx$ 关于 u 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

7 证明: 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx$, a > 0 关于 u 在 $[\delta, +\infty)$ $(\delta > 0)$ 上一致收敛,但在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

证明: 当 $u \geqslant \delta$ 时, $\left| \int_0^A \cos ux \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \frac{2}{u} \leqslant \frac{1}{\delta}$, $\frac{x}{x^2 + a^2}$ 单调递减一致趋于 0,由 Dirichlet 判别法知一致收敛.

反设在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛,那么设 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos ux}{x^2+a^2} \mathrm{d}x \rightrightarrows S(u), u>0$,则 S(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 连续。由 Cauchy 收敛准则:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > 0, \forall B > A > X, \left| \int_A^B \frac{x \cos ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

因为 $\frac{x\cos ux}{x^2+a^2}$ 连续,所以:

$$\lim_{u \to 0^+} \left| \int_A^B \frac{x \cos ux}{x^2 + a^2} \mathrm{d}x \right| = \left| \int_A^B \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon < \varepsilon$$

因此: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$ 收敛, 但是因为 $\frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} \sim \frac{1}{x} (x \to +\infty)$, 矛盾! 所以在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛. \Box

8 证明: 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx$, a > 0 关于 $u \in (0, +\infty)$ 上不一致收敛。

证明:反设 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx$ 在 $u \in (0, +\infty)$ 一致收敛,由于 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx$ 在 u = 0 时收敛,那么在 $[0, +\infty)$ 一致收敛。因为 $\frac{x \sin ux}{x^2 + a^2}$ 连续,所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 连续。但是由 Laplace 积分知:当 u > 0 时, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-au}$,则 $\lim_{u \to 0^+} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx \neq 0 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{x^2 + a^2} dx$,矛盾!所以不一致连续.

9 设 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 收敛,证明:函数 $\varphi(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cos ux dx$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致连续.

证明:由 Weierstrass 判别法,因为 $\left| \int_A^B f(x) \cos ux dx \right| \le \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$,所以 $\varphi(u)$ 对 $u \in \mathbb{R}$ 一致收敛。因此:

$$\varphi(u) - \varphi(u_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \left(\cos ux - \cos u_0 x\right) dx = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \frac{u + u_0}{2} x \sin \frac{u_0 - u}{2} x dx$$

因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知, $\varphi(u) - \varphi(u_0)$ 对于 $\forall u, u_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 一致收敛。因此: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0, \forall A > M, \forall u, u_0 \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{-A} f(x) \sin \frac{u + u_0}{2} x \sin \frac{u_0 - u}{2} x dx \right| < \varepsilon, \quad \left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \frac{u + u_0}{2} x \sin \frac{u_0 - u}{2} x dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

此时,任取 $K > \int_{-A}^{A} |f(x)| \mathrm{d}x \geqslant 0$,对于 $\forall u_0 \in \mathbb{R}$,当 $|u - u_0| < \frac{2\varepsilon}{KA}$ 时,因为 $\max_{x \in [-A,A]} \left| \sin \frac{u - u_0}{2} x \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{K}$,所以:

$$\left| \int_{-A}^{A} f(x) \sin \frac{u + u_0}{2} x \sin \frac{u_0 - u}{2} x dx \right| \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{K} \left| \int_{-A}^{A} f(x) \sin \frac{u + u_0}{2} x dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

因此:

$$|\varphi(u) - \varphi(u_0)| \leqslant \left| \int_{-\infty}^{-A} f(x) \sin \frac{u + u_0}{2} x \sin \frac{u_0 - u}{2} x dx \right| + \left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \frac{u + u_0}{2} x \sin \frac{u_0 - u}{2} x dx \right| + \left| \int_{-A}^{A} f(x) \sin \frac{u + u_0}{2} x \sin \frac{u_0 - u}{2} x dx \right| < 3\varepsilon$$

所以 $\varphi(u)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 一致连续.

10 证明:函数 $f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{|\sin t|^x} dt$ 在 [0,1) 上连续.

证明: 我们只需证明其在 [0,1) 内闭一致连续。任取 $\delta \in (0,1)$,考虑 $x \in [0,\delta]$. 易知 $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-t}}{|\sin t|^x} \geqslant 0$,考虑 $\{a_n\}^\infty: a_n = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{N}$. 因为 $\frac{1}{|\sin t|^x} \leqslant \frac{1}{|\sin t|^\delta} \sim \frac{1}{|t|^\delta} (t \to 0)$,所以 $\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{|\sin t|^x} \mathrm{d}t$ 收敛。设 $\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{|\sin t|^x} \mathrm{d}t = M > 0$,由积分第一中值公式: $\int_{a_{n-1}}^{a_n} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-t}}{|\sin t|^x} \mathrm{d}x < M\mathrm{e}^{-a_n} = M\mathrm{e}^{-n\pi}$,又 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty M\mathrm{e}^{-n\pi} = \frac{M}{\mathrm{e}^\pi - 1}$,所以由第 1 题结论知积分在 $[0,\delta]$ 一致收敛,即在 [0,1) 内闭一致收敛,所以在 [0,1) 连续.

11 证明: $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}.$

证明:由余元公式:

$$\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln (\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x)) dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \frac{\pi}{\sin x \pi} dx$$
$$= \frac{\ln \pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \sin x \pi dx$$
$$= \frac{\ln \pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$$

因为: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\ln \sin 2x - \ln 2) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin x dx - \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx - \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2,$ 所以: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2,$ 因此:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{\ln \pi}{2} + \frac{\ln 2}{2} = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}$$

12 证明: $\int_0^1 \sin(\pi x) \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\ln \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right).$

证明:由余元公式:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sin(\pi x) \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\pi x) \ln (\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x)) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln \frac{\pi}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x (\ln \pi - \ln \sin x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln \pi}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln \pi}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x d(1 - \cos x)$$

$$= \frac{\ln \pi}{\pi} - \frac{\ln \sin x (1 - \cos x)}{\pi} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \cos^{2} x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln \pi}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot x dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc x dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln \pi + 1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln \pi + 1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln \pi + 1}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\ln \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right)$$

13 证明: $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{3-\cos x}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right).$

证明:由余元公式:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{3 - \cos x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{t - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2}} \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2} \sqrt{1 - t^2}} = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 - t^4}}$$

$$\frac{t - 4\sqrt{y}}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 y^{-\frac{3}{4}} (1 - y)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}y = \frac{B\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{2\sqrt{2}\pi} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

14 设 $\varphi(t)$ 是 $(0,+\infty)$ 上正严格递减的连续函数,且 $\lim_{t\to 0^+} \varphi(t) = +\infty$, $\int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(t) dt = 1$,设 $\psi(t)$ 是 $\varphi(t)$ 的反函数,求证:存在 $p \in (0,1)$ 使得 $\int_0^p \varphi(t) dt + \int_0^p \psi(t) dt = 1 + p^2$.

证明: 易知 $\psi(x)$ 单减恒正, $\lim_{t\to 0^+} \psi(t) = +\infty$. 即证明: $\exists p \in (0,1), \int_{\varphi(p)}^p \varphi(t) \mathrm{d}t + p \psi(p) = p^2$.

因为 $\varphi(1) < 1$,否则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(t) \mathrm{d}t > \int_0^1 \varphi(t) \mathrm{d}t > 1$,矛盾! 所以 $\psi(1) < 1$. 因为 $\lim_{t \to 0^+} \varphi(t) = +\infty$, 所以由中值定理知: 存在唯一的 $p \in (0,1): \varphi(p) = p = \psi(p)$,此 p 即满足上式.

第十四章 测试题

14.1 测试 1

1 求 $f(x,y) = x^2 e^y + \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 的一阶偏导数. (18 分)

解:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xe^y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2e^y + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

2 设隐函数
$$y = y(x), z = z(x)$$
 满足
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2 = 10 \end{cases}$$
, 求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}$. (18 分)

解: 取微分得:

$$\begin{cases} \left(2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx}\right)dx = 0 \\ \left(2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} + 6z\frac{dz}{dx}\right)dx = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} + 6z\frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} 2y & -1 \\ 2y & 6z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2xdx \\ -2xdx \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{d}y \\ \mathrm{d}z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3z}{6yz+y} & \frac{1}{12yz+2y} \\ \frac{-y}{6yz+y} & \frac{y}{6yz+y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2x\mathrm{d}x \\ -2x\mathrm{d}x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{x}{y}\mathrm{d}x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, z \neq -\frac{1}{6}$$

3 设 $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y + 25$, 求 f 在 $D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 25\}$ 上的最大值和最小值. (18分)

解:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 12, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + 16$$

驻点方程 $\begin{cases} 2x-12=0\\ 2y+16=0 \end{cases}$ 解得唯一驻点 $P_0(6,-8)\notin D$ 。又因为 f 是闭区域 D 上的连续函数,因

此可以取到最大值和最小值,又由于内部无驻点,则在 ∂D 取最值。由 Lagrange 乘数法:

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 12 = 2\lambda x \\ 2y + 16 = 2\lambda y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = 4 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = -4 \end{cases}$$

因为在闭集 ∂D 上连续函数 f(x,y) 可以取到最大、最小值,且 f(-3,4)=150, f(3,-4)=-50,因此最大值为 150,最小值 -50.

4 (18 分) 已知函数 f(x,y) 在 $P_0(1,1)$ 附近有二阶连续的偏导数,且满足

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,1)} \frac{f(x,y) - x^2 + 2xy + 3y - 2}{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} = 0$$

- (1) $\vec{x} f(1,1), df|_{(1,1)}$.
- (2) 求 f 在 $P_0(1,1)$ 附近的二阶 Taylor 展开式.

解: (1) 设
$$x = 1 + h, y = 1 + k, \rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$$
, 则: $f(1 + h, 1 + k) = -2 - 5k + h^2 - 2hk + o(\rho^2)$

$$f(1,1) = \lim_{(h,k)\to(0,0)} (-2 - 5k + h^2 - 2hk + o(\rho^2)) = -2$$

$$df|_{(1,1)} = -5dk = -5dy$$

解: (2) 由一阶微分形式不变性:

$$\mathrm{d}f|_{(1,1)} = -5\mathrm{d}y \iff \left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right|_{P_0} = 0, \left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right|_{P_0} = -5$$

$$\implies f(1+h, 1+k) = -2 - 5k + h^2 - 2hk + o(\rho^2)$$

对 h,k 分别求导得:

$$f_x'(1+h,1+k) = 2h - 2k + o(\rho), f_y'(1+h,1+k) = -5 - 2h + o(\rho)$$

对 h,k 求导得:

$$f_{xy}''(1+h,1+k) = -2 + o(1), f_{xx}''(1+h,1+k) = 2 + o(1), f_{yy}''(1+h,1+k) = o(1), (h,k) \rightarrow 0$$

曲连续性:
$$f''_{xx}(1,1) = 2$$
, $f''_{yy}(1,1) = 0$, $f''_{xy}(1,1) = f''_{yx}(1,1) = -2$

则 Taylor 展开式:
$$f(x,y) = -2 - 5(y-1) + (x-1)^2 - 2(x-1)(y-1) + o(\rho^2)$$

5 设 $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$,且在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 附近满足 $f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) = a_0 + a_1h + a_2k + a_{11}h^2 + 2a_{12}hk + a_{22}k^2 + o(h^2 + k^2)$,求 $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{22}$. (18 分)

解: 令 h = k = 0, 得: $a_0 = f(P_0)$

令
$$k = 0$$
: $f(x_0 + h, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0) + a_1 h + a_{11} h^2 + o(h^2)$, 对 h 求导得:

$$f'_x(x_0 + h, y_0) = a_1 + 2a_{11}h + o(h), f''_{xx} = 2a_{11} + o(1)$$

$$\implies f'_x(P_0) = a_1, f''_{xx}(P_0) = 2a_{11}$$

同理:

$$f_y'(P_0) = a_2, f_{yy}''(P_0) = 2a_{22}$$

先对 h 求导, 再对 k 求导得:

$$f_x'(x_0+h,y_0+k) = a_1 + 2a_{11} + 2a_{12}k + o(\rho), f_{xy}''(x_0+h,y_0+k) = 2a_{12} + o(1), (h,k) \to (0,0)$$

6 设 $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$,且 $P \neq (0,0)$ 时, $\nabla f(P) \neq 0$. 若 f 满足 $y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0, \forall (x,y)$,求 f 的任意等值线方程. (10 分)

解:

$$y\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) - x\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0, \forall (x,y) \implies (y,-x) \cdot \nabla f = 0$$

对于 f 的任意等值线 f(x,y) = C, 求微分得:

$$0 = \mathrm{d}f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y = \nabla f \cdot (\mathrm{d}x, \mathrm{d}y)$$

因此 (dx, dy) 与 (y, -x) 共线,即 $xdx + ydy = 0 \iff d(x^2 + y^2) = 0$ 则等值线方程: $x^2 + y^2 = D, D \ge 0$

14.2 测试 2

解: 注意到: $u^2 + v^2 + 2uv\cos\alpha = (u + v\cos\alpha)^2 + (v|\sin\alpha|)^2$,不妨设 $\sin\alpha \ge 0, \alpha \in [0,\pi]$.

设变换
$$\begin{cases} x = u + v \cos \alpha \\ y = v \sin \alpha \end{cases}, \left| \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \right| = \frac{1}{|\sin \alpha|} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}, (x,y) \in \{ (x,y) | y \geqslant 0, x \geqslant y \cot \alpha \}, \text{ 由于结论}$$
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \text{ 所以:}$$

$$\iint_D e^{-u^2 - v^2 - 2uv\cos\alpha} du dv = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_{y\cot\alpha}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - y^2} \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} dx$$

设变换 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}, \left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)}\right| = r, r \geqslant 0, \text{ } \text{由 } \alpha \in (0,\pi), r\cos\theta \geqslant r\sin\theta\cot\alpha = r\sin\theta\frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha}, y \geqslant 0 \end{cases}$

得 $\sin(\alpha - \theta) \ge 0$, $\sin \theta \ge 0$, 因此取 $\theta \in [0, \alpha]$.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_{y \cot \alpha}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - y^2} \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\alpha} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} r dr$$
$$= \frac{\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha}$$

因此
$$\iint_D e^{-u^2 - v^2 - 2uv\cos\alpha} dudv = \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\alpha}}$$

2 设
$$S = \{(x, y, z) | x + y + z = 1, x, y, z \ge 0\}$$
,求 $\iint_S xyz dS$.

解:
$$\mathbf{r} = (x, y, 1 - x - y), \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial y} \right| = \sqrt{3}$$
, 因此:

$$\iint_{S} xyz dS = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1-y} xy(1-x-y)\sqrt{3} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} (1-y)^{3} y dy$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}$$

3 设
$$f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$$
,且 $|\nabla f|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 \equiv 1$

(1) 求证: $\forall P, Q \in \mathbb{R}^2, |f(P) - f(Q)| \leq |PQ|.$ 证明:

$$|f(P) - f(Q)|$$

$$= \left| \int_{Q}^{P} \nabla f \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{QP}}{|QP|} ds \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{Q}^{P} |\nabla f| \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{QP}}{|QP|} \right| ds \right|$$

$$= |PQ|$$

由于 $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$,所以取等当且仅当 $\forall X \in PQ, \nabla f(X) \parallel \overrightarrow{PQ}$

(2) 设光滑曲线 $\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t)\mathbf{i} + y(t)\mathbf{j}, t \in [a, b]$ 满足 $\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \nabla f|_{\mathbf{r}(t)}$, 求证: $\mathbf{r}(t)$ 为直线段. 证明: $\forall a \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \beta \leqslant b$, 由于 $|\mathbf{r}(t)| \equiv 1$:

$$|f(\mathbf{r}(\beta)) - f(\mathbf{r}(\alpha))| = \beta - \alpha \geqslant |\mathbf{r}(\beta) - \mathbf{r}(\alpha)|$$

又由 (1) 知道 $|f(\mathbf{r}(\beta)) - f(\mathbf{r}(\alpha))| = \beta - \alpha \leq |\mathbf{r}(\beta) - \mathbf{r}(\alpha)|$, 因此 $|f(\mathbf{r}(\beta)) - f(\mathbf{r}(\alpha))| = \beta - \alpha = |\mathbf{r}(\beta) - \mathbf{r}(\alpha)|$, 取等时在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上 $\mathbf{r}(t)$ 是直线段,因此 $\mathbf{r}(t)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上是直线段.

14.3 测试 3

 $\mathbf{1} \quad 求积分 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos x}{x} \mathrm{d}x.$

解:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx \int_0^x dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x dx$$

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

2 求曲面 $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = 2xy, x, y \ge 0$ 的面积.

解: 设变换 $\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \quad , r \geqslant 0, \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \theta \in [0, \pi]. \text{ in } (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = 2xy \text{ 解得 } r = \sin \theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}, \text{ } \exists \theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cos \varphi \mathbf{i} + \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \sin \varphi \mathbf{j}, \sin \theta \cos \theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{split} &\left|\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}{\partial \varphi}\right| \\ = &\left|\left(\sin 2\theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{i} + \sin 2\theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{j} + \cos 2\theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi} \boldsymbol{k}\right)\right| \\ &\times \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos 3\varphi}{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} \boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \sin 3\varphi}{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} \boldsymbol{j} + \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} \boldsymbol{k}\right)\right| \\ = &\left|\sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi (2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi - \cos 2\theta) \boldsymbol{i} - \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi (2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi + \cos 2\theta \boldsymbol{j} + 2 \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta \sin 2\varphi \boldsymbol{k})\right| \\ = &\sqrt{\sin^4 \theta} \\ = &\sin^2 \theta \end{split}$$

$$\sigma(S) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

3 设 D 是平面有界区域, $\partial D = L$ 是光滑曲线, \boldsymbol{n} 是 ∂D 的单位外法向, $\boldsymbol{v} = P\boldsymbol{i} + Q\boldsymbol{j} \in C^1\left(\overline{D}\right)$,证明: $\oint_{\partial D} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} ds = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$.

证明: 设单位切向量 $\tau = \cos \theta i + \sin \theta j$, 于是 $n = \sin \theta i - \cos \theta j$, 由 Green 公式:

$$\oint_{\partial D} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds$$

$$= \oint_{\partial D} P dy - Q dx$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

14.4 测试 4

3 设 Ω 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的有界区域 (不一定单连通), $\partial\Omega$ 是光滑曲面 (可以分片)。设 v_1, v_2 是定义在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 中的二阶光滑向量场,满足: $\nabla \times v_1 = \nabla \times v_2, \nabla \cdot v_1 = \nabla \cdot v_2, v_1|_{\partial\Omega} = v_2|_{\partial\Omega}$,求证: $v_1 = v_2$.

引理 14.1: ℝ³ 上的调和函数的平均值原理。(证明略)

引理 14.2: \mathbb{R}^3 上的调和函数的最值原理。(证明略)

证明:设 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2 = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j} + R\mathbf{k}$,其中 P, Q, R 是 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上的二阶光滑函数,于是 $\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$, $\mathbf{v}|_{\partial\Omega} = \mathbf{0}$,只需证: $\mathbf{v}|_{\overline{\Omega}} = 0$.

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = \boldsymbol{0} \iff \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}, \ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}; \quad \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{v} = 0 \iff \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$

为了证明 v = 0,由调和函数的最值原理,只需要证明 P,Q,R 都是调和函数,我们下面只证明 P 是调和函数, Q,R 同理。

在 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$ 中对 x 求导, 在 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 中对 y 求导, 在 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$ 中对 z 求导, 得:

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x \partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2}$$

由于二阶光滑,所以 P,Q,R 的二阶偏导可交换次序,将上述 3 式联立即得:

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} = \Delta P$$

因此成立. □

14.5 测试 5

1 求 $f(x) = |x|, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ 的 Fourier 级数.

解: 因为 f(x) 是偶函数, 所以 $b_n = 0$.

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2((-1)^n - 1)}{\pi n}, & n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \\ \pi, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

因此 $f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos nx$. 又因为 $f(\pi^-) = f(-\pi^+)$,所以:

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos nx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

2 \bar{x} $\bar{\pi}$ $\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{(2n+1)^3}, x \in [-\pi, \pi].$

解: 注意到: $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}, x \in [-\pi,\pi]$. 因此 $\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - |x|, x \in [-\pi,\pi]$. 所以:

$$\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{(2n+1)^3} = \int_0^x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - |t|\right) \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{2}x - \frac{x|x|}{2}, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

3 设 $\{b_n\}^\infty$ 是单调的实数列,且级数 $\sum\limits_{n=1}^\infty b_n \sin nx$ 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 一致收敛,证明: $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} nb_n=0$.

证明: 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx \Rightarrow f(x), x \in [-\pi, \pi]$,于是 f(x) 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 连续,可积。不妨设 $\{b_n\}^{\infty}$ 单调递减,我们先证明: $\{b_n\}^{\infty}$ 非负。

反设 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+, b_N < 0$,则 $\forall n \geqslant N, b_n \leqslant b_N < 0$. 由 Parseval 等式: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$. 但 $\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} b_n^2 = +\infty$,矛盾! 因此 $\{b_n\}^{\infty}$ 非负。

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 一致收敛,由 Cauchy 收敛准则:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+, \forall m > n > N, \forall x \in [-\pi, \pi], \left| \sum_{k=n}^m b_n \sin kx \right| < \varepsilon$$

为了证明 $\lim_{n\to\infty} nb_n = 0$,由于单调性,我们只需要证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 的收敛性。因此我们取 $m>2N, n=\left[\frac{m}{2}+1\right]>\frac{m}{2}>N$,取 $x=\frac{\pi}{2m}$,于是有: $\forall k=n,n+1,\cdots,m,\,k\frac{\pi}{2m}\in(\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{\pi}{2}],\sin\frac{k\pi}{2m}\in(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},1]$. 又因为 $b_n\geqslant 0$,所以:

$$\varepsilon > \sum_{k=n}^{m} b_n \sin \frac{k\pi}{2m} \geqslant \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sum_{k=n}^{m} b_n \geqslant \frac{m-n+1}{\sqrt{2}} b_m > \frac{m-2}{2\sqrt{2}} b_m > 0$$

因此 $\lim_{n\to\infty} nb_n = 0.$

14.6 测试 6

1 求积分
$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{t(2-t)} dt$$
.

解:

$$\begin{split} \int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{2} \mathrm{e}^{t(2-t)} \mathrm{d}t & \xrightarrow{x=t-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (x+1)^{2} \mathrm{e}^{1-x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \mathrm{e} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(x^{2} + 2x \right) \mathrm{e}^{-x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{e} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\mathrm{e} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1 \right) \mathrm{d}\mathrm{e}^{-x^{2}} + \mathrm{e} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \\ &= -\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1 \right) \mathrm{e}^{1-x^{2}} \bigg|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{\mathrm{e}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{e} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \\ &= \mathrm{e} + \frac{3\mathrm{e}\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \end{split}$$

2 设
$$F(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(tx)}{1+x^2} dx, t \in (0,+\infty)$$
,求证:

(1) F(t) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 连续.

证明: 任取 $\delta > 0$,当 $t \ge \delta$ 时,因为 $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 单调递减一致趋于 0, $\left|\int_0^A \sin(tx) \mathrm{d}x\right| \le \frac{1}{t} \le \frac{1}{\delta}$,所以一致有界。由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(tx)}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $[\delta, +\infty)$ 一致收敛,也即在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛,因此在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续.

证明: 因为 $\left| \frac{\sin(tx)}{1+x^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知,F(t) 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛。

(2) F(t) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 可导

证明:考虑积分: $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos(tx)}{1+x^2} dx$.

任取 $\delta > 0$,当 $t \ge \delta$ 时,因为 $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$ 单调递减一致趋于 0, $\left| \int_0^A \cos(tx) \mathrm{d}x \right| \le \frac{2}{t} \le \frac{2}{\delta}$,所以一致有界。由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos(tx)}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $[\delta, +\infty)$ 一致收敛。因此, $\forall \beta \ge \alpha \ge \delta$:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos(tx)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{x \cos(tx)}{1+x^2} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(t\beta) - \sin(t\alpha)}{1+x^2} dx = F(\beta) - F(\alpha)$$

也即 $F'(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos(tx)}{1+x^2} dx$. 由 $\delta > 0$ 的任意性,知 F(t) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 可导.

(3) 考虑有限积分的极限。

F(t) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 二阶可导,且满足方程 $F''(t) - F(t) = -\frac{1}{t}$.

证明: $\forall \delta > 0, \forall a, b > 0 \geqslant \delta > 0$, 因为 F'(t) 在 t > 0 时收敛, F(t) 在 $[\delta, +\infty)$ 一致收敛, 所以:

$$F'(b) - F'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \left(\cos(bx) - \cos(ax)\right)}{1 + x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-x^2 dx}{1 + x^2} \int_a^b \sin(xt) dt$$
$$= -\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b \sin(xt) dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} \int_a^b \sin(xt) dt$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(ax) - \cos(bx)}{x} dx + \int_a^b F(t) dt$$

因为 $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调递减一致趋于 0, $\left|\int_0^A \left(\cos(ax)-\cos(bx)\right)\mathrm{d}x\right| \leqslant \frac{2}{a}+\frac{2}{b} \leqslant \frac{4}{\delta}$,一致有界,所以由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(ax)-\cos(bx)}{x}\mathrm{d}x$ 在 $[\delta,+\infty)$ 一致收敛。

$$\int_0^A \frac{\cos(ax) - \cos(bx)}{x} dx = -\int_0^A dx \int_a^b \sin(xt) dt$$

$$= -\int_a^b dt \int_0^A \sin(tx) dx$$

$$= -\int_a^b \frac{dt}{t} + \int_a^b \frac{\cos(At)}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{\cos(At)}{t} dt - \ln b + \ln a$$

由 Riemann 引理, $\lim_{A\to +\infty} \int_a^b \frac{\cos(At)}{t} dt = 0$, 所以:

$$F'(b) - F'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(ax) - \cos(bx)}{x} dx + \int_a^b F(t) dt = -\ln b + \ln a + \int_a^b F(t) dt$$

上式两端同时对 b 求导,得:

$$F''(t) - F(t) = -\frac{1}{t}$$

证明: 使用分部积分法。

$$F'(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos(tx)}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} d\sin(tx)$$

$$= \frac{x \sin(tx)}{t(1+x^2)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{t} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \sin(tx) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(tx)}{x^2+1} dx - \frac{2}{t} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(tx)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} F(t) - \frac{2}{t} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(tx)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$\iff F(t) - tF'(t) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(tx)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

因为由 Weierstrass 判别法, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos(tx)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛,所以可以对上式右侧做积分号下求导:

$$tF''(t) = -2\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x\cos(tx)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos(tx) d\frac{1}{1+x^2} = -\frac{\cos(tx)}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + t \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(tx)}{1+x^2} dx = -1 + tF(t)$$

$$\implies F''(t) - F(t) = -\frac{1}{t}$$

3 设 $|\alpha| \neq 1$, 证明积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin(\alpha x)}{x} dx$ 收敛, 并求值.

解: 考虑有限积分的极限。

因为 $\frac{1}{2x}$ 单调递减趋于 0, $\left|\int_0^A (\cos(\alpha-1)x - \cos(\alpha+1)x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right| \leqslant \frac{2}{|\alpha+1|} + \frac{2}{|\alpha-1|}$,由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin(\alpha x)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛.

当 $|\alpha>1|$ 时, $\alpha-1,\alpha+1$ 同号:

$$\int_0^A \frac{\sin x \sin(\alpha x)}{x} dx = \int_0^A \frac{\cos(\alpha - 1)x - \cos(\alpha + 1)x}{2x} dx = \int_0^A \frac{1}{2x} dx \int_{\alpha - 1}^{\alpha + 1} x \sin(tx) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^A dx \int_{\alpha - 1}^{\alpha + 1} \sin(tx) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha - 1}^{\alpha + 1} dt \int_0^A \sin(tx) dx = \int_{\alpha - 1}^{\alpha + 1} \frac{dt}{2t} \int_0^A \sin(tx) d(tx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} \right| - \int_{\alpha - 1}^{\alpha + 1} \frac{\cos(At)}{2t} dt$$

当 $|\alpha < 1|$ 时, $1 - \alpha, \alpha + 1$ 同号:

$$\int_0^A \frac{\sin x \sin(\alpha x)}{x} dx = \int_0^A \frac{\cos(1-\alpha)x - \cos(\alpha+1)x}{2x} dx = \int_0^A \frac{1}{2x} dx \int_{1-\alpha}^{\alpha+1} x \sin(tx) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^A dx \int_{1-\alpha}^{\alpha+1} \sin(tx) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1-\alpha}^{\alpha+1} dt \int_0^A \sin(tx) dx = \int_{1-\alpha}^{\alpha+1} \frac{dt}{2t} \int_0^A \sin(tx) d(tx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha-1} \right| - \int_{1-\alpha}^{\alpha+1} \frac{\cos(At)}{2t} dt$$

由 Riemann 引理, 当 $|\alpha>1|$ 时, $\lim_{A\to+\infty}\int_{\alpha-1}^{\alpha+1}\frac{\cos(At)}{2t}\mathrm{d}t=0$; 当 $|\alpha<1|$ 时, $\lim_{A\to+\infty}\int_{1-\alpha}^{\alpha+1}\frac{\cos(At)}{2t}\mathrm{d}t=0$. 因此:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin(\alpha x)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} \right|$$

解:使用积分因子法。 设 $I(\beta)=\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{\sin x\sin(\alpha x)}{x}\mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}\mathrm{d}x,\beta\geqslant0$. 因为 $\alpha\neq1$,所以 $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{x}$ 单调递减一致趋于 0,且 $\left| \int_0^A \sin x \sin(\alpha x) \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{|\alpha - 1|} + \frac{1}{|\alpha + 1|}, \quad -\text{φ} \neq \text{β}. \text{ in Dirichlet μ}$ 考虑 $I'(\beta) = -\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \sin(\alpha x) e^{-\beta x} dx$. 同理, Dirichlet 判别法, $I'(\beta)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛。

$$\begin{split} I'(\beta) &= -\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \sin(\alpha x) \mathrm{e}^{-\beta x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\alpha+1)x - \cos(\alpha-1)x}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\beta x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{2} \left(\frac{-\beta \cos(\alpha+1)x + (\alpha+1)\sin(\alpha+1)x}{\beta^2 + (\alpha+1)^2} - \frac{-\beta \cos(\alpha-1)x + (\alpha-1)\sin(\alpha-1)x}{\beta^2 + (\alpha-1)^2} \right) \bigg|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + (\alpha+1)^2} - \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + (\alpha-1)^2} \right) \end{split}$$

因为 $\lim_{\beta \to +\infty} I(\beta) = 0$,所以:

$$I(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta^{2} + (\alpha - 1)^{2}} - \frac{\beta}{\beta^{2} + (\alpha + 1)^{2}} \right) d\beta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\beta^{2} + (\alpha - 1)^{2}}{\beta^{2} + (\alpha + 1)^{2}} \right|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} \right|$$

第二部分

历年试题

第十五章 USTC 期中期末测试 B2

- 15.1 中国科学技术大学 2011-2012 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 二次测验
 - 1. 计算二重积分 $\int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2y}\right) dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2y}\right) dy$. 解:

$$\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2y}\right) dy + \int_{2}^{4} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2y}\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{y^{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2y}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2y}{\pi} \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} - \cos\frac{\pi y}{2}\right) dy$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi^{2}} y \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{2}\right) \Big|_{1}^{2} + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{8}{\pi^{3}} \sin\frac{\pi y}{2} d\frac{\pi y}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^{2}} + \frac{8}{\pi^{3}}$$

2. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x+y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$,其中 D 是由曲线 $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + x + y = 0$ 和曲线 x+y+4=0 围成的有界区域.

$$\iint_{D} (x+y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D'} \frac{1}{2} u du dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} dv \int_{-4}^{-v^{2}} u du$$

$$= -\frac{64}{5}$$

3. 计算三重积分 $\iiint_V xyz dx dy dz$,其中 V: 由 z=xy,z=0,x=-1,x=1,y=2,y=3 围成. 解:

$$\iiint_{V} xyz dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{2}^{3} dy \left(\int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{xy}^{0} xyz dz + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{xy} xyz dz \right)$$

$$= \int_{2}^{3} dy \left(\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{-x^{2}y^{2}}{2} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}y^{2}}{2} dx \right)$$

$$= 0$$

4. 设曲线 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dl$.

解: 设变换
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos 2\theta + 1 \\ y = \sin 2\theta \end{cases}, \theta \in [0, \pi], \left| \frac{\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{r}}{\mathrm{d} \theta} \right| = 2, \text{ 于是:}$$

$$\oint_{L} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dl$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} 2\sqrt{4\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{2}2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos\theta| d\theta$$

$$= 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= 8$$

5. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{S} z dS$,其中 S: 由 $z = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{3}}$ 和 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 所围成的立方体表面.

解: 在
$$0 \le z \le 1$$
 时,设变换
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{3}z\cos\theta \\ y = \sqrt{3}z\sin\theta \quad , \theta \in [0,2\pi] \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{r}}{\mathrm{d} \theta} \times \frac{\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{r}}{\mathrm{d} z} \right| = \left| \sqrt{3} z \cos \theta \boldsymbol{i} + \sqrt{3} z \sin \theta \boldsymbol{j} - 3z \boldsymbol{k} \right| = 2\sqrt{3} z$$

在
$$1\leqslant z\leqslant 2$$
 时,设变换
$$\begin{cases} x=2\sin\theta\cos\varphi \\ y=2\sin\theta\sin\varphi \quad , \varphi\in[0,2\pi], \theta\in\left[0,\frac{\pi}{3}\right] \\ z=2\cos\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d}\theta} \times \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos\theta\cos\varphi & 2\cos\theta\sin\varphi & -2\sin\theta \\ -2\sin\theta\sin\varphi & 2\sin\theta\cos\varphi & 0 \\ \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -4\sin^2\theta\cos\varphi\mathbf{i} + 4\sin^2\theta\sin\varphi\mathbf{j} + 4\sin\theta\cos\theta\mathbf{k} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= 2\sin\theta$$

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{S} z \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} 2\sqrt{3}z^{2} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 4 \sin\theta \cos\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi + 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin 2\theta \mathrm{d}2\theta \\ &= \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} + 3\right)\pi \end{split}$$

6. 证明:
$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x_1 \int_{x_1}^1 \mathrm{d}x_2 \cdots \int_{x_{n-1}}^1 x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \mathrm{d}x_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!}.$$
 证明: 设变换 $(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = \varphi(t_1, t_2, \cdots, t_n) = \left(t_1, t_1 t_2, \cdots, \prod_{i=1}^n t_i\right), (t_1, t_2, \cdots, t_n) \in [0, 1]^n$, 于是:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, t_2, \cdots, t_n)} \\ = |\det J(\varphi)| \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ t_2 & t_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ t_3t_2 & t_3t_1 & t_2t_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \prod_{j \neq 1} t_j & \prod_{j \neq 2} t_j & \prod_{j \neq 3} t_j & \prod_{j \neq 4} t_j & \cdots & \prod_{j \neq n} t_j \\ = \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n t_i} \begin{vmatrix} t_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ t_1t_2 & t_1t_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ t_1t_2t_3 & t_1t_2t_3 & t_1t_2t_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \prod_{i=1}^n t_i & \prod_{i=1}^n t_i & \prod_{i=1}^n t_i & \prod_{i=1}^n t_i & \cdots & \prod_{i=1}^n t_i \\ = \prod_{i=1}^n t_i^{n-i} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n t_i^{n-i}$$

注意到: $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in V = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) | 0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant \dots \leqslant x_n \leqslant 1\}$. 因此:

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{x_{1}}^{1} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{x_{n-1}}^{1} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n} dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx_{n} \int_{0}^{x_{n}} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{2}} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n} dx_{1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} t_{1}^{n-1} dt_{1} \int_{0}^{1} t_{2}^{n-2} dt_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} t_{n}^{0} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{i} t_{i} dt_{n}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{1} t_{i}^{2(n-i)+1} dt_{i}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2(n-i)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n_{n}!}$$

7. 设一球面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + (z+1)^2 = 1$,从原点向球面上任一点 Q 处的切平面作垂线,垂足为点 P,当 Q 在球面上变动时,点 P 的轨迹形成一封闭曲面 S,球此封闭曲面 S 所围成的立体的体积. 解:设球面上点的球坐标表示: $\mathbf{r}(\theta,\varphi) = \sin\theta\cos\varphi\mathbf{i} + \sin\theta\sin\varphi\mathbf{j} + (\cos\theta - 1)\mathbf{k}, (\theta,\varphi) \in [0,\pi] \times [0,2\pi]$. 于是 $\mathbf{r}(\theta,\varphi)$ 处的切平面单位法向量为 $\mathbf{n}(\theta,\varphi) = \sin\theta\cos\varphi\mathbf{i} + \sin\theta\sin\varphi\mathbf{j} + \cos\theta\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{k}$. 设 $P = t(\theta,\varphi)\mathbf{n}(\theta,\varphi)$,由 $\overrightarrow{OP} \perp \overrightarrow{QP}$, $|\mathbf{n}| = 1$ 得:

$$0 = t\mathbf{n} \cdot (t\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{r}) = t^2 - t + t\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{k} = t(t - 1 + \cos \theta)$$

由于 t 不恒为 0,所以 $t = 1 - \cos \theta$,于是 $P = \alpha(\theta, \varphi) = (1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta \cos \varphi i + (1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta \sin \varphi j + (1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta \sin \varphi i$

 $(1-\cos\theta)\cos\theta k$. 设 S 围成的区域为 V,以向外为 S 的正向,由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iiint_{V} dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{y}{3}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{z}{3}\boldsymbol{k}\right) dV$$

$$= \oiint_{\partial V} \left(\frac{x}{3}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{y}{3}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{z}{3}\boldsymbol{k}\right) \cdot dS$$

$$= \left| \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} (1 - \cos\theta)\sin\theta\cos\varphi & (1 - \cos\theta)\sin\theta\sin\varphi & (1 - \cos\theta)\cos\theta \\ \cos\varphi(\cos\theta - \cos2\theta) & \sin\varphi(\cos\theta - \cos2\theta) & \sin2\theta - \sin\theta \\ -(1 - \cos\theta)\sin\theta\sin\varphi & (1 - \cos\theta)\sin\theta\cos\varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix} d\varphi \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{14\sin\theta - 14\sin2\theta + 6\sin3\theta - \sin4\theta}{24} d\varphi \right|$$

$$= \frac{7}{3}\pi$$

15.2 中国科学技术大学 2011-2012 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 三次测验

1 求向量场 $\mathbf{v} = (yz, zx, xy)$ 的散度和旋度.

解:

$$\mathrm{div} \boldsymbol{v} = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{v} = 0$$

$$\mathrm{rot} \boldsymbol{v} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = (x-x)\,\boldsymbol{i} + (y-y)\boldsymbol{j} + (z-z)\boldsymbol{k} = \boldsymbol{0}$$

2 计算第二型曲线积分: $\int_L \left(y^2+z^2\right) \mathrm{d}x + \left(z^2+x^2\right) \mathrm{d}y + \left(x^2+y^2\right) \mathrm{d}z, \ \ \mathrm{其中}\ L\ \mathbb{E}$ 半球面 $\left\{x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2\big|z\geqslant 0\right\}$ 与圆柱面 $\left\{x^2+y^2=b^2\right\}$ (a>b>0) 的交线,L 的定向与z 轴正向构成右手系.

解:由 Stokes 公式:

$$\int_{L} (y^2 + z^2) dx + (z^2 + x^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$$

$$= \iint_{B(O,b)} (2x - 2y) dxdy$$

$$= 0$$

3 计算第二型曲线积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{S} (y^{2} - x) \, dy dz + (z^{2} - y) \, dz dx + (x^{2} - z) \, dx dy,$$
其中 $S = \{z = 2 - x^{2} - y^{2} | z \ge 0\}$, S 的定向与 z 轴的正向同侧.

解: 设
$$V = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2, 0 \le z \le 2 - x^2 - y^2 \}$$
, 由 Gauss 定理:

$$\iint_{S} (y^{2} - x) dydz + (z^{2} - y) dzdx + (x^{2} - z) dxdy$$

$$= \iiint_{V} (-1 - 1 - 1) dxdydz + \iint_{\overline{B(Q,\sqrt{2})}} (x^{2} - 0) dxdy$$

$$= -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \cos^2\theta dr$$

$$= -4\sqrt{2}\pi + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr$$

$$= (1 - 4\sqrt{2}) \pi$$

(2) $\iint\limits_{S} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y), 其中曲面 S = \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \left| \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{25} = 1 \right. \right\},$ 正向是曲面的外注向

解: 设
$$V = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \left| \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{25} \leqslant 1 \right. \right\}$$
, 由 Gauss 定理:
$$\iint_S \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y)$$
$$= \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \frac{x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$
$$= 0$$

4 给定平面分段光滑曲线 $L = \left\{ y = 2x^{\frac{2}{5}} + 1 \middle| x \in [-1,0] \right\} \cup \left\{ y = -2x^5 + 1 \middle| x \in [0,1] \right\}$,L 的正向是参数 x 的增加方向,求积分 $\int_L \frac{-y \mathrm{d} x + x \mathrm{d} y}{x^2 + y^2}$.

解: 设 $D = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x \in [-1,1], -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 - 2x^5 (x \geqslant 0), -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 2x^{\frac{2}{5}} + 1(x < 0) \right\}$ 设 A(1,-1), B(-1,3), C(-1,-1),由 Green 公式:

$$\begin{split} &\int_{L} \frac{-y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \int_{L \cup L_{AC} \cup L_{CB}} \frac{-y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{L_{CA}} \frac{-y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{L_{BC}} \frac{-y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \int_{D \backslash B(O, \delta)} 0 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \int_{L_{CA}} \frac{-y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{L_{BC}} \frac{-y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} - \int_{\partial B(O, \delta)} \frac{-y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{3}^{-1} \frac{-1}{1 + y^2} \mathrm{d}y - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\delta^2 \sin^2 \theta + \delta^2 \cos^2 \theta}{\delta^2} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= -2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan 3 + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \arctan 3 - \frac{3}{4}\pi \end{split}$$

5 设曲面 $S = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 | z \ge 0\}$,它的定向 n 是与 z 轴正向同侧的单位法向量,函数 $f = \sin(x^2 + y^2 + 4xy\sqrt{z})$, $g = x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2$,求积分 $\iint_{\mathcal{S}} (\nabla f \times \nabla g) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$.

解: 易知 $\mathbf{n} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$

$$\nabla f = 2\left(\left(x + 2y\sqrt{z}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(y + 2x\sqrt{z}\right)\mathbf{j} + \frac{xy}{\sqrt{z}}\mathbf{k}\right)\cos\left(x^2 + y^2 + 4xy\sqrt{z}\right)$$
$$\nabla g = 2x\mathbf{i} + 2y\mathbf{j} + 8z\mathbf{k} = 2\left(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + 4z\mathbf{k}\right)$$

$$\iint\limits_{S} (\nabla f \times \nabla g) \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S}$$

$$=4 \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} x + 2y\sqrt{z} & y + 2x\sqrt{z} & \frac{xy}{\sqrt{z}} \\ x & y & 4z \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \cos(x^{2} + y^{2} + 4xy\sqrt{z}) dS$$

$$=24 \iint_{S} (x^{2} - y^{2}) z\sqrt{z} \cos(x^{2} + y^{2} + 4xy\sqrt{z}) dS$$

$$=24 \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \cos 2\theta z\sqrt{z} \cos((1 - z^{2}) (1 + 2\sin 2\theta\sqrt{z})) d\theta$$

$$=12 \int_{0}^{1} (z (1 - z^{2}))^{\frac{3}{2}} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos((1 - z^{2}) (1 + 2\sqrt{z}\sin 2\theta)) d\sin 2\theta$$

$$=6 \int_{0}^{1} z\sqrt{1 - z^{2}} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos((1 - z^{2}) (1 + 2\sqrt{z}\sin 2\theta)) d(2\sqrt{z} (1 - z^{2})\sin 2\theta)$$

$$=6 \int_{0}^{1} z\sqrt{1 - z^{2}} \cos((1 - z^{2}) (1 + 2\sqrt{z}\sin 2\theta)) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} dz$$

$$=0$$

6 讨论如下问题: 若两个向量场的散度和旋度相等,这两个向量场是否相等?

以下设 Ω 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的有界区域,它的边界 $\partial\Omega$ 是光滑曲面,n 是 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向量场,涉及到的函数和向量场具有二阶连续偏导数.

(1) 设 $f \in \overline{\Omega}$ 上的函数,证明:、

$$\iint\limits_{\partial\Omega}\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}n}\mathrm{d}S=\iiint\limits_{\Omega}\Delta f\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z$$

这里 $\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{n}}$ 是 f 沿方向 \boldsymbol{n} 的方向导数, $\Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$.

证明:由 Gauss 公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \iint\limits_{\partial\Omega} \nabla f \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \iint\limits_{\partial\Omega} \nabla f \cdot \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{S} \\ &= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \nabla f \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \Delta f \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设定义在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 的函数满足 $\Delta f = 0$, $f|_{\partial\Omega} \equiv 0$, 证明 $f \equiv 0$.

证明: 只需证 $\nabla f \equiv \mathbf{0}$. 只需证 $\iiint_{\Omega} (\nabla f)^2 \, \mathrm{d}V = 0$. 由于 $(\nabla f)^2 + f\Delta f = \nabla \cdot (f\nabla f)$,所以只需证 $\iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (f\nabla f) \, \mathrm{d}V = 0$. 由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (f \nabla f) \, dV = \iint_{\partial \Omega} f \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

(3) 设 v_1, v_2 是定义在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上的向量场降,满足: $rot v_1 = rot v_2$, $div v_1 = div v_2$, 问能否推出 $v_1 = v_2$? 若成立,请证明之;若不然,你认为在什么合理条件下 $v_1 = v_2$?

解:不能。应当增加条件: $\forall P_0 \in \partial \Omega, v_1(P_0) = v_2(P_0)$,且 $\overline{\Omega}$ 是曲面单连通的.

证明: 设 $v = v_1 - v_2$,于是 $\nabla \cdot v = 0$, $\nabla \times v = 0$,因此当 $\overline{\Omega}$ 曲面单连通时,v 是保守场,则存在数量场 ϕ 使得 $v = \nabla \phi$,且易知 $\Delta \phi = \nabla \cdot v = 0$,即 ϕ 满足 Lalpace 方程. 由上一题的结论知, $\phi \equiv C$,也即 $\nabla \phi = 0$,因此 $v \equiv 0$.

15.3 中国科学技术大学 2011-2012 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 四次测验

1 设函数 $f(x)=\arcsin(\cos x)$,将 f(x) 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上展开成 Fourier 级数,并讨论此 Fourier 级数的收敛性,并利用此求级数 $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ 的和。

解:注意到是偶函数,所以: $b_n = 0$, 当 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 时:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \arcsin(\cos x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 0 \\ 2\frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi}, & n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{cases}$$

$$\implies f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

因为 f(x) 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 连续,且 $f(-\pi)=f(\pi)$,所以 $f(x)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$. 于是令 x=0,得:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} f(0) = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

2 求函数 $f(x) = e^{-|x|} \sin 2x$ 的 Fourier 变换。

解: 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| e^{-|x|} \sin 2x \right| dx < 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 2$,所以在 \mathbb{R} 绝对可积,于是 f(x) 存在 Fourier 变换。

$$\begin{split} F[f](\lambda) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda x \mathrm{i}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin 2x \mathrm{e}^{-|x| - \lambda x \mathrm{i}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{2x \mathrm{i}} - \mathrm{e}^{-2x \mathrm{i}}}{2} \left(\mathrm{e}^{-x - \lambda x \mathrm{i}} - \mathrm{e}^{-x + \lambda x \mathrm{i}} \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\mathrm{e}^{(-1 - (\lambda - 2) \mathrm{i})x} - \mathrm{e}^{(-1 + (\lambda + 2) \mathrm{i})x} - \mathrm{e}^{(-1 - (\lambda + 2) \mathrm{i})x} + \mathrm{e}^{(-1 + (\lambda - 2) \mathrm{i})x} \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + (\lambda - 2) \mathrm{i}} - \frac{1}{1 - (\lambda + 2) \mathrm{i}} - \frac{1}{1 + (\lambda + 2) \mathrm{i}} + \frac{1}{1 - (\lambda - 2) \mathrm{i}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + (\lambda - 2)^2} - \frac{1}{1 + (\lambda + 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{8\lambda}{\lambda^4 - 6\lambda^2 + 25} \end{split}$$

3 判断下面非正常积分的敛散性。

$$(1) \quad \int_{1}^{+\infty} \cos\left(x^{2}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

解:

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos y}{2\sqrt{y}} dy$$

因为 $\left| \int_1^A \cos y \, \mathrm{d}y \right| < 2$, $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$ 单调递减趋于 0,所以由 Dirichlet 判别法知,积分收敛。

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \cos \left(x^{2} \right) \right| \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left| \cos y \right|}{\sqrt{y}} \mathrm{d}y < \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos^{2} y}{\sqrt{y}} \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2y + 1}{\sqrt{y}} \mathrm{d}y$$

同理, $\frac{1}{4}\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2y}{\sqrt{y}} dy$ 收敛,但 $\frac{1}{4}\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = +\infty$,所以不绝对收敛,因此条件收敛。

(2)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)\left(1-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}}$$

解: 因为只有 x=1 是积分的瑕点,被积函数为正,且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{2}}}$ 在 $x\to 1^-$ 时等价于 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$,又 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ 在 [0,1) 上可积,所以原积分绝对收敛。

4 计算积分
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\tan x)}{\tan x} dx$$
.

解:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\tan x)}{\tan x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d \ln \sin x$$

$$= x \ln \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$$

$$= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\ln 2 + \ln \sin x + \ln \cos x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2I \end{split}$$

$$\implies I = -\frac{\pi \ln 2}{2} \implies \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\tan x)}{\tan x} dx = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}$$

5 证明:

(1) 含参变量积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-bx} \sin x dx$ 在 $0 < b < +\infty$ 上收敛,但不一致收敛。

证明: $\forall \delta > 0$, e^{-bx} 对于 $b \ge \delta$ 单调递减一致趋于 0, $\left| \int_0^A \sin x dx \right| \le 2$, 所以由 Dirichlet 判别法, 积分对于 $b \ge \delta$ 一致收敛,因此对于 b > 0 收敛。

反设对于 b > 0 一致收敛, 由 Cauchy 收敛准则:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > 0, \forall B > A > X, \forall b > 0, \left| \int_A^B \mathrm{e}^{-bx} \sin x \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon$$

在其中令 $b \to 0^+$,于是 $\left| \int_A^B \sin x \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon$,但是当 $\varepsilon \leqslant 2$ 时,总可以找到 B > A > X,使得 $\left| \int_A^B \sin x \mathrm{d}x \right| = 2 \geqslant \varepsilon$,矛盾!因此不一致收敛。

(2) 对任一正实数 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-bx} \sin x dx$ 在 $0 < \varepsilon \leqslant b < +\infty$ 上一致收敛。

证明:在(1)中已证。

6 设 f(x) 是 \mathbb{R} 上的连续周期函数,而其导函数 f'(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 上逐段光滑,证明: 函数 f(x) 的 Fourier 系数 a_n 和 b_n 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n\max\{|a_n|,|b_n|\}=0$.

证明: 我们只需证明: $a_n, b_n = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 即可。设 f(x) 周期为 T>0. 因为 f'(x) 在 [0,T] 逐段光滑,所以有界,设 $\sup_{x\in[0,T]}|f'(x)|=M$.

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{T} f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi nx}{T} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}T} f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi nx}{T} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}T}^{\frac{2k-1}{2n}T} \left(f(x) - f(x + \frac{T}{2n}) \right) \cos \frac{2\pi nx}{T} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}T}^{\frac{2k-1}{2n}T} \cos \frac{2\pi nx}{T} \left(\int_{x+\frac{T}{2n}}^{x} f'(t) dt \right) dx$$

$$\implies |a_n| \leqslant \frac{2}{T} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}T}^{\frac{2k-1}{2n}T} \left| \cos \frac{2\pi nx}{T} \right| \left| \int_{x+\frac{T}{2n}}^x f'(t) dt \right| dx \leqslant \frac{M}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}T}^{\frac{2k-1}{2n}T} \left| \cos \frac{2\pi nx}{T} \right| dx = \frac{TM}{2\pi n}$$

同理, $|b_n| \leqslant \frac{TM}{2\pi n}$. 因此 $a_n, b_n = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$.

7 利用 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$,分别解决下列问题:

(1) 计算
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-nx^2} dx$$
, $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$.

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-nx^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-nx^2} dx^2 = -\frac{x e^{-nx^2}}{2n} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nx^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4n\sqrt{n}}$$

(2) 对固定的参数 t > 0,求函数 $F(\lambda) = e^{-t\lambda^2}$ 的 Fourier 逆变换。

解:注意到 $F(\lambda)$ 是偶函数,所以 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-t\lambda^2} \cos(x\lambda) \mathrm{d}\lambda$. 当 x = 0 时, $f(0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t\pi}}$;当 $x \neq 0$ 时:因为 $\mathrm{e}^{-t\lambda^2}$ 单调递减趋于 0, $\left| \int_0^A \cos(x\lambda) \mathrm{d}\lambda \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{|x|}$,由 Dirichlet 判别法,积分收敛。

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t\lambda^2} \cos(x\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t\lambda^2} \left(e^{x\lambda i} + e^{-x\lambda i} \right) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(e^{-\left(\sqrt{t}\lambda - \frac{xi}{2\sqrt{t}}\right)^2} + e^{-\left(\sqrt{t}\lambda + \frac{xi}{2\sqrt{t}}\right)^2} \right) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}}{2\pi\sqrt{t}} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(e^{-\left(\sqrt{t}\lambda - \frac{xi}{2\sqrt{t}}\right)^2} + e^{-\left(\sqrt{t}\lambda + \frac{xi}{2\sqrt{t}}\right)^2} \right) d\left(\sqrt{t}\lambda\right)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}}{2\sqrt{t\pi}}$$

$$\implies f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t\pi} \exp\left(\frac{x^2}{4t}\right)}$$

15.4 中国科学技术大学 2012-2013 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 一次测验

1 下面两个函数在原点的连续性如何,偏导数是否存在,是否可微?

(1)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3y}{x^6 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

解: 因为 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x,x^3) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 = f(0,0)$, 所以不连续,不可微.
因为 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - 0}{x} = 0 = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - 0}{y}$, 所以 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$

(2)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
解: 因为 $\left| \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leqslant 1$,又 $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} xy = 0$, $|xy| \geqslant f(x,y) \geqslant 0$,由夹逼定理, $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$,所以连续.
因为 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - 0}{x} = 0 = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - 0}{y}$,所以 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$ 由于当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时, $\left| \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leqslant \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}$,所以 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$,在原点可微.

2 设 $D = \{(x,y)|x>0,y>0\}$. 求函数 $f(x,y) = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y}$ 在区域 D 上的极值,并说明所求极值是否是最值.

解:由于 D 是开区域, $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = +\infty$, $\lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y) = +\infty$,所以只可能存在最小值和极大、极小值,最小值一定是极小值,且在 D 内部取到。令 $\nabla f(x,y) = \mathbf{0}$:

$$\begin{cases} y - \frac{50}{x^2} = 0 \\ x - \frac{20}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

所以只有一个极值点,又因为 $xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y} \ge 3\sqrt[3]{1000} = 30 = f(5,2)$,所以是最值点.

3 用 Lagrange 乘数法求抛物线 $y = (x - \sqrt{2})^2$ 上的点到原点的最小距离.

解: 设 $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2, g(x,y) = (x - \sqrt{2})^2 - y$, 令:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}\lambda}{\lambda - 1} \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda \\ y = \left(x - \sqrt{2}\right)^2 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = -1 \end{cases}$$

由于 $\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(x^2+y(x)^2\right)=+\infty$,所以最小距离 $d=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

4 求常数 c 使得变换 $\begin{cases} u = 2x + y \\ v = x + cy \end{cases}$ 将方程 $2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 5\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 化简为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$, 其中二阶 偏导数均连续.

解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + c\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

此时,有:

$$\begin{split} 0 &= 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 5\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ &= \left(2\left(2\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right)^2 - 5\left(2\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right)\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + c\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right) + 2\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + c\frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right)^2\right)z \\ &= = (3 - 6c)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(2c^2 - 5c + 2\right)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \end{split}$$

因此

$$\begin{cases} 3 - 6c \neq 0 \\ 2c^2 - 5c + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \iff c = 2$$

5 设 f(x,y) 在区域 D 上有二阶偏导数,且二阶偏导数都为零. 求证: f(x,y) 是至多一次函数,即存在常数 a,b,c 使得 f(x,y) = ax + by + c.

证明: 任取 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$,不妨设 D 是连通的,否则在每一块连通区域里进行如下求解。 $\forall (x, y) \in D$,存在一条连接 (x_0, y_0) 和 (x, y) 的分段光滑曲线 L,设其参数表示为 $\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t) + y(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta], \mathbf{r}(\alpha) = (x_0, y_0), \mathbf{r}(\beta) = (x, y)$. 由二阶导恒为零,知一阶导始终不变,设 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = a, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = b$,于是:

$$f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r}(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (ax'(t) + by'(t)) dt = a(x-x_0) + b(y-y_0)$$
 令 $f(x_0,y_0) - ax_0 - by_0 = c$, 即有:

$$f(x,y) = ax + by + c$$

6 设 z = z(x,y) 是由方程 $ax + by + cz = \varphi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 所确定的隐函数,其中 φ 是一个可微的一元函数, a,b,c 是常数,求证:

$$(cy - bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = bx - ay$$

证明:两边对于x,y求梯度:

$$\left(a + c\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(b + c\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)\mathbf{j} = 2\varphi'\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)\left(\left(x + z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(y + z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)\mathbf{j}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2\varphi'x - a}{c - 2\varphi'z} \\
\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2\varphi'y - b}{c - 2\varphi'z}
\end{cases}$$

等价于证明:

$$(cy - bz) (2\varphi'x - a) + (az - cx) (2\varphi'x - b) + (bx - ay) (2\varphi'z - c) = 0$$
 ⇔ $2\varphi' ((cy - bz)x + (az - cx)y + (bx - ay)z) = a(cy - bz) + b(az - cx) + c(bx - ay)$ 两边均为 0 ,成立.

7 设 $P_n = (x_n, y_n), n = 1, 2, ...$ 是平面上的一个有界点列,求证: $\{P_n\}$ 有收敛的子列.

证明:设 $P_n = (x_n, y_n)$,由 Bolzano-Weierstrass 定理, $\{x_n\}^{\infty}$ 存在收敛子列 $\{x_{n_k}\}^{\infty}$,又 $\{y_{n_k}\}^{\infty}$ 是有界数列,再利用 Bolzano-weierstrass 定理,存在收敛子列 $\{y_{n_{k_l}}\}^{\infty}$.于是 $\{P_{n_{k_l}}\}^{\infty}$ 收敛。

15.5 中国科学技术大学 2012-2013 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 二次测验

- 1 简答题
- (1) 设 $\int_I f d\sigma > 0$,其中 I 为闭矩形,f 在 I 上连续. 说明在 I 的内部存在闭矩形 J,使得 f > 0 在 J 上成立.

证明:因为 $\int_I f d\sigma > 0$,所以必 $\exists P_0 \in I, f(P) > 0$.因为 f 在 I 上连续,所以 $\exists \delta_1 > 0$,使得 $f(P) > \frac{1}{2} f(P_0) > 0$,及 $\overline{B(P_0, \delta_1)} \cap I$.不妨设闭矩形 I 的两条边分别与 x, y 轴平行,不妨设闭矩形 为 $[a, b] \times [c, d]$,设 $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$,不妨设 $a \le x_0 < b, c \le y_0 < d$,于是,取 $0 < \delta_2, \delta_3 < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \delta_1$,则满足 $J = [x_0, x_0 + \delta_2] \times [y_0, y_0 + \delta_3] \subset \Big([a, b] \times [c, d] \cap \overline{B(P_0, \delta_1)}\Big)$,且 $\forall P \in J, f(P) > 0$

(2) 构造一个 $D = [-1,1]^2$ 上的非负函数 f(x,y),使得 f 在 D 上积分为 0,但是 f(x,0) 关于 x 不可积,而对任意 y > 0,f(x,y) 关于 y 可积. 并说明理由.

解: 设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \neq 0 \\ D(x), & y = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 其中 $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$. 由有理数和无理数在实数集中的 稠密性, $\forall [a,b] \subset [-1,1], \max |f(x_1,0)-f(x_2,0)| = 1, \forall x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$. 因此 $f(x,0)$ 对于 x 不可积,同时,由于 $f(x,y)$ 对于固定的 x ,对于 y 只有有限个第一类间断点,所以可积。又因为 $\sigma(\{(x,0)|-1\leqslant x\leqslant 1\})=0$,所以 $\iint_{[-1,1]^2} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma=0$

2 计算积分

(1)
$$\iint_{x^2+v^2 \le x+y} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy.$$

解: 设 $(x,y) = (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)$,代入 $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant x + y$ 得 $0 \leqslant r \leqslant \cos\theta + \sin\theta = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}], dxdy = \left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)}\right| drd\theta = rdrd\theta$,于是

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant x+y} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin^3\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t dt$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

(2)
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz.$$

解: 设 $(x, y, z) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z), r \in [0, 1], \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], dxdydz = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)} \right| drd\theta dz = r drd\theta dz$,于是

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

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{r}^{\sqrt{2-r^{2}}} z^{2} dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(2-r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} r - r^{4}}{3} dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(2-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2t^{4}}{6} dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(2-t)^{\frac{5}{2}} + t^{5}}{15} \Big|_{1}^{0}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{15} \pi$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_y^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 y dy \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right) \Big|_y^1$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\ln\left(1 + \sqrt{2}\right)y - y\ln\left(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}\right)\right) dy$$

$$= \frac{\ln\left(1 + \sqrt{2}\right)}{2} - \int_0^1 y\ln\left(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}\right) dy$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{2} - \int_{0}^{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)} t \sinh t \cosh t dt \\ &= \frac{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{2} - \int_{0}^{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)} \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{16} 2t d(2t) \\ &= \frac{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{2} - \int_{0}^{2\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)} \frac{e^{t} - e^{-t}}{16} t dt \\ &= \frac{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{2} - \frac{t\left(e^{t} + e^{-t}\right)}{16} \Big|_{0}^{2\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)} + \int_{0}^{2\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)} \frac{e^{t} + e^{-t}}{16} dt \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} - \ln\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{4} \end{split}$$

(4)
$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1} \frac{z \ln (x^2+y^2+z^2+1)}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1} dx dy dz.$$

解: 设 $(x, y, z) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z), r \in [0, 1], \theta \in [0, 2\pi], dxdydz = \left| \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \theta, z)} \right| drd\theta dz = r drd\theta dz$, 于是

$$\iiint\limits_{x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant 1} \frac{z\ln\left(x^2+y^2+z^2+1\right)}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1} dx dy dz$$

$$=2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{z\ln\left(r^2+z^2+1\right)}{r^2+z^2+1} dz \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-z^2}} r dr$$

$$=2\pi \int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} d\left(\ln\left(r^2+z^2+1\right)\right) \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-z^2}} r dr$$

$$=0$$

3 计算由 $\sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|y|} = 1$ 所围成的闭区域的面积.

解: 设 $D = \left\{ (x,y) | \sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|y|} \leqslant 1 \right\}$,设变换: $x,y \geqslant 0$ 时 $(x,y) = \left(u^2, v^2 \right), \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = 4uv\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v$,由对称性:

$$\sigma(D) = 4 \int_0^1 du \int_0^{1-u} 4uv dv$$
$$= 8 \int_0^1 u (1-u)^2 du$$
$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

4 计算由 $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = z^2$ 围成的立体的体积.

解: 设 $(x,y,z)=(r\sin\theta\cos\varphi,r\sin\theta\sin\varphi,r\cos\theta)$,代入 $(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2\leqslant z^2$ 得 $0\leqslant r\leqslant |\cos\theta|,\theta\in[0,\pi],\varphi\in[0,2\pi]$,于是:

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{|\cos\theta|} r^2 dr$$
$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin\theta |\cos^3\theta|}{3} d\theta$$
$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos^3\theta d\theta$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{3}$$

5 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, 试证: 对于任意 $x \in (a.b)$, 有

$$\int_{a}^{x} dx_{1} \int_{a}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{a}^{x_{n}} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{a}^{x} (x-y)^{n} f(y) dy, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_{+}$$

证明: 下用数学归纳法证明其成立: 当
$$n=0$$
 时,易见: $\int_a^x f(x_1) \mathrm{d}x_1 = \frac{1}{1!} \int_a^x (x-y)^0 f(y) \mathrm{d}y$ 成立。 假设 $n=m-1$ 时成立,那么当 $n=m$ 时:

$$\int_{a}^{x} dx_{1} \int_{a}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{a}^{x_{m}} f(x_{m+1}) dx_{m+1}$$

$$= \int_{a}^{x} \left(\frac{1}{(m-1)!} \int_{a}^{u} (u-y)^{m-1} f(y) dy \right) du$$

$$= \int_{a}^{x} f(y) dy \int_{y}^{x} \frac{(u-y)^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} du$$

$$= \int_{a}^{x} \frac{1}{m!} (x-y)^{m} f(y) dy$$

6 计算下述积分:

$$\iiint\limits_{V} \cos x \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z, \iiint\limits_{V} \cos \left(ax + by + cz\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$

其中 V 是单位球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$, a, b, c 为常数, 满足 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$.

解: (1)

$$\iint_{V} \cos x dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \cos x dx \iint_{B(O,\sqrt{1-x^2})} dy dz$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2) d\sin x$$

$$= 2\pi \sin 1 - \pi ((x^2-2)\sin x + 2x\cos x)\Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= 4\pi (\sin 1 - \cos 1)$$

解: (2) 注意到: $a^2+b^2+c^2=1$,所以设变换 $\varphi:\begin{pmatrix} u\\v\\w \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} a&b&c\\b&-a&0\\ac&bc&-a^2-b^2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x\\y\\z \end{pmatrix}$,易知 φ 是正 交变换,所以 dxdydz = dudvdw, $V' = \overline{B(O,1)}$,于是

$$\iiint\limits_{V} \cos(ax + by + cz) \, dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint\limits_{V'} \cos u \, du \, dv \, dw$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\sin 1 - \cos 1\right)$$

中国科学技术大学 2012-2013 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 15.6 三次测验

1 已知向量场 $\mathbf{v} = (2xz, 2yz^2, x^2 + 2y^2z - 1).$

(1) 求 v 的旋度 rotv.

解:

$$rot \boldsymbol{v} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = 0\boldsymbol{i} + 0\boldsymbol{j} + 0\boldsymbol{k} = \boldsymbol{0}$$

(2) 问 v 是否是一个有势场? 若是, 求出 v 的一个势函数.

解:由于v可以在 \mathbb{R}^3 上有定义,且 $\mathrm{rot}v=0$,所以是有势场.设 $\phi(x,y,z)$ 为v的势函数,于是:

$$\phi(x, y, z) = \int_0^x 0 dt + \int_0^y 0 dt + \int_0^z (x^2 + 2y^2t - 1) dt + \phi(0, 0, 0)$$
$$= x^2z + y^2z^2 - z + C$$

 $\mathbf{2}$

(1) 求向量场 v = (z, x, y) 沿曲线 $r(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, at), t \in [0, 2\pi]$ 的第二型曲线积分,t 是曲线的正向参数.

解:

$$\int_{L} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{r}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (at, a\cos t, a\sin t) \cdot (-a\sin t, a\cos t, a) dt$$

$$= a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{2} t + (1-t)\sin t) dt$$

$$= a^{2} \pi - a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} t\sin t dt$$

$$= a^{2} \pi - 2\pi a^{2}$$

$$= -a^{2} \pi$$

(2) 设曲面 $S = \{z = a^2 - x^2 - y^2 | x^2 + y^2 \le a^2\}$, S 的定向与 z 轴正向同向,求积分 $\iint_S \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, 其中 $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$.

解:设V是S与Oxy平面围成的区域,由Gauss公式:

$$\iint_{S} \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} dV + \iint_{B(O,|a|)} \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= 3 \iiint_{V} dV + 0$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{|a|} r dr \int_{0}^{a^{2} - r^{2}} dz$$

$$= 3\pi \int_{0}^{|a|} (a^{2} - r^{2}) d(r^{2})$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} a^{2} \pi$$

3 设 a > b > 0,求椭圆 $\left\{ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leqslant 1 \right\}$ 与椭圆盘 $\left\{ \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} \leqslant 1 \right\}$ 公共部分的面积.

解: 注意到: a > b > 0,由对称性,设 $S = \{(x,y) \in E_1 | x \ge y \ge 0\}$, ∂S 以逆时针为正向,由 Green 公式:

$$S(E_{1} \cap E_{2}) = 8 \iint_{S} dxdy$$

$$= 8 \int_{\frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}}^{(0,0)} xdy + 8 \int_{\ell} xdy$$

$$= 8ab \int_{0}^{\arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta - 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}} xdx$$

$$= 4ab \int_{0}^{\arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta - \frac{4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2}+b^{2}}$$

$$= 4ab \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}} + 2ab \sin \left(2 \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}\right) - \frac{4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2}+b^{2}}$$

$$= 4ab \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}$$

$$= 4ab \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}$$

4 设 f 是 $(0,+\infty)$ 上的光滑函数,向量场 $\boldsymbol{v}=f(r)\boldsymbol{r}$,其中 $\boldsymbol{r}=(x,y,z),r=|\boldsymbol{r}|$.

(1) 证明 v 是无旋场.

证明:
$$\mathbf{v} = f\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right)(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}) = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j} + R\mathbf{k}$$
, 于是:
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} f'\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

同理,有: $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$,因此:

$$rot \boldsymbol{v} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right) \boldsymbol{i} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right) \boldsymbol{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) \boldsymbol{k} = \boldsymbol{0}$$

(2) 若 $\operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{v} = 0$, 求 f.

解:

$$\iff f + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} f' + f + \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} f' + f + \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} f' = 0$$

$$\iff 3f(r) + rf'(r) = 0$$

$$\implies f = Cr^{-3}, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

5 设 v 是定义在区域 $\Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \frac{1}{4} < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < \frac{5}{4} \right. \right\}$ 上的光滑向量场,曲面 $S = \left\{ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \right\}$,正向为外法向,证明: $\iint_S \operatorname{rot} v \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$.

解: 在球坐标系中,设 $v = V_r e_r + V_\theta e_\theta + V_\varphi e_\varphi$,有:

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{e}_r & r \boldsymbol{e}_{\theta} & r \sin \theta \boldsymbol{e}_{\varphi} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \\ V_r & r V_{\theta} & r \sin \theta V_{\varphi} \end{vmatrix}$$

注意到: $S \perp (r, \theta, \varphi)$ 处的单位外法向量为 e_r , 因此:

$$\iint_{S} \operatorname{rot} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = \iint_{S} \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(r \sin \theta V_{\varphi} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(r V_{\theta} \right) \right) dS$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(r \sin \theta V_{\varphi} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(r V_{\theta} \right) \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \sin \theta V_{\varphi} \right) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} d\varphi - \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(r V_{\theta} \right) \Big|_{\varphi=0}^{\varphi=2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= 0$$

这是因为 $(r\sin\theta V_{\varphi})_{\theta=0} = (r\sin\theta V_{\varphi})_{\theta=\pi}, (rV_{\theta})_{\varphi=0} = (rV_{\theta})_{\varphi=2\pi}$

6 设 u 是定义在 \mathbb{R}^3 上的光滑函数,v 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的光滑向量场; Ω 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个有界区域,它的边界 $S=\partial\Omega$ 是光滑曲面,并且函数 u 满足: $u(x,y,z)\equiv C, \forall (x,y,z)\in S$,证明:

$$\iiint\limits_{\Omega} (\operatorname{rot} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \operatorname{grad} u) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = 0$$

证明:注意到 $\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}) = \nabla \times a \cdot \boldsymbol{b} - \nabla \times b \cdot \boldsymbol{a}$,所以:

$$rot \mathbf{v} \cdot grad u = (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \nabla u = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \nabla u) + \nabla \times \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{v} = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \nabla u)$$

由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (\operatorname{rot} \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \operatorname{grad} u) \, \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y \mathrm{d} z$$

$$= \iint_{\partial \Omega} \boldsymbol{v} \times \nabla u \cdot \mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{S}$$

$$= \iint_{\partial \Omega} \nabla u \times \mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{S} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}$$

$$= 0$$

这是因为 $u(x,y,z) \equiv C, \forall (x,y,z) \in S$,且 S 光滑,有切平面和外法向量场 n,于是 $\nabla u \parallel n$,所以 $\nabla u \times dS = 0$.

15.7 中国科学技术大学 2012-2013 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第四次测验

1 将函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & 1 \leqslant |x| < \pi \end{cases}$$
 展开成 Fourier 级数,并求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2}$.

解:以 2π 为周期将 f(x) 进行周期延拓, 易知 f(x) 是偶函数, 所以:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi}, & n = 0\\ \frac{2\sin n}{n\pi}, & n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{cases}$$

$$\implies f(x) \sim \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n \cos nx}{n}$$

$$\implies 1 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{\sin n \cos nx}{n} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2}$$

$$\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} = \frac{\pi - 1}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{2} \quad 求函数 \ f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| > 1 \\ 1, & |x| < 1 \end{cases} \text{ in Fourier 变换, 并计算 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \cos \frac{x}{2}}{x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx = 2$,所以可以进行 Fourier 变换。f(x) 的 Fourier 变换为:

$$F[f](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda\xi} d\xi = \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-i\lambda\xi} d\xi = \int_{-1}^{1} \cos(\lambda\xi) d\xi = \begin{cases} 2, & \lambda = 0\\ \frac{2}{\lambda} \sin \lambda, & \lambda \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

注意到: $F[f](\lambda)$ 是偶函数, 所以:

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda \cos(\lambda x)}{\lambda} d\lambda = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (-1, 1) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = \pm 1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

取 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, 即得:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \cos \frac{x}{2}}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

3 研究 p 的取值范围使得广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$ 绝对收敛、条件收敛;请说明原因。

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \triangleq I_1 + I_2$$

因为 I_1 仅有 x=0 为瑕点,又 $\frac{\sin x}{x^p} \sim \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} (x \to 0^+)$,所以 I_1 收敛当且仅当 p-1 < 1,也即 p < 2.

当 p < 2 时,考虑 I_2

当 $p\in(0,2)$ 时: $\left|\int_1^A\sin x\mathrm{d}x\right|\leqslant 2$, $\frac{1}{x^p}$ 单调递减趋于 0,所以由 Dirichlet 判别法知积分条件收敛。

当
$$p \leqslant 0$$
 时, $\left| \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} \mathrm{d}x \right| \geqslant 2$, 所以积分不收敛。

当 $p \in (1,2)$ 时,由于 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^{p}} \right| dx < \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}} = \frac{1}{p-1}$,所以绝对收敛。 当 $p \in (0,1]$ 时,由于 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^{p}} \right| dx \geqslant \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x^{p}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{p}} dx$. 同理知

 $\frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{p}} \mathrm{d}x \ \mathbb{\psi}$ 故,但 $\frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}} = +\infty$,所以不绝对收敛。

E上所述, $p \in (1,2)$ 时绝对收敛, $p \in (0,1]$ 时条件收敛

4 设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 连续且 f(x) > 0,研究函数 $g(y) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + u^2} dx$ 的连续性。

解: 因为 $\frac{yf(x)}{x^2+y^2}$ 对于 $y\neq 0$ 连续,所以 g(y) 在 $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{0\}$ 连续。下面考虑 y=0 处 g(y) 的连续性。由于 f(x) 在 [0,1] 连续恒正,所以设 $0<\inf_{x\in[0,1]}f(x)=m\leqslant M=\sup_{x\in[0,1]}f(x)$. 因为 g(0)=0,f(x)>0,所以:

$$\lim_{y \to 0} |g(y) - g(0)| = \lim_{y \to 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

因为 $\forall y \in (0,1)$:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2+y^2} \mathrm{d}x \geqslant m \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \mathrm{d}x = m \arctan \frac{1}{y} \geqslant \frac{m\pi}{4}$$

所以 g(y) 在 y = 0 处不连续, 在 (0,1] 连续。

5 计算
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-2x}}{x} \cos x dx$$
.

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-2x}}{x} \cos x dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{-2}^{-1} e^{xy} \cos x dy$$

因为 $\forall y \in [-1,-2]$, $\left|\int_0^A \cos x \mathrm{d}x\right| < 1$, e^{xy} 单调递减一致趋于 0,所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{xy} \cos x \mathrm{d}x$ 一致收敛。于是含参反常积分可以交换顺序:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-2x}}{x} \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-2}^{-1} e^{xy} \cos x dy$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{xy} \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin x + y \cos x}{y^2 + 1} e^{xy} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=+\infty} \right) dy$$

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

$$= \frac{\ln 5 - \ln 2}{2}$$

6 试利用 Euler 积分来计算 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{(1+x)^2} dx$.

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$\stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x+1}}{=} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1-t}{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} t^2 \frac{dt}{t^2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^{-\frac{1}{4}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{4}} dt$$

$$= B\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

7 没.

(1) f(x) 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上可微且单调下降趋于 0;

(2)
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx < +\infty;$$

(3) f'(x) 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上可积。

则
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} x f'(x) dx$$
 收敛。

证明: 因为

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} x f'(x) dx = \int_{a}^{+\infty} x df(x) = x f(x) \Big|_{a}^{+\infty} - \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

所以等价于证明 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} xf(x)$ 存在。

由 Cauchy 收敛准则, $\lim_{x\to +\infty}\int_x^{2x}f(t)\mathrm{d}t=0$,又因为 $\int_x^{2x}f(t)\mathrm{d}t\geqslant xf(2x)\geqslant 0$,所以由夹逼定理, $\lim_{x\to +\infty}xf(2x)=0$,于是 $\lim_{x\to +\infty}xf(x)=0$.

15.8 中国科学技术大学 2012-2013 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 期 末测验

1 设 u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y) 是由下面的方程

$$\begin{cases} u^2 + v^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 1\\ u + v + x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

所确定的函数,求 $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,u)}$.

解:

$$\begin{cases} u^{2}(x,y) + v^{2}(x,y) + x^{2} + y^{2} = 1 \\ u(x,y) + v(x,y) + x + y = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + x = 0 \\ u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x & -y \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 Binet-Cauchy 公式:

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

2 计算积分 $\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{\pi}} x^2 \sin(xy) dx$.

解:代换:
$$\begin{cases} u=x \\ v=\frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$
, 于是: $(u,v)\in[0,\sqrt{\pi}]\times[0,1]$, 且: $\left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right|=u$, 于是:

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{\pi}} x^2 \sin(xy) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 dv \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} u^3 \sin(u^2 v) du$$

$$= \int_0^1 dv \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{u^2}{2} \sin(u^2 v) du^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv \int_0^{\pi} u \sin(uv) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} du \int_0^1 \sin(uv) u dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos u) du$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

3 计算抛物线 $2x = y^2$ 与直线 y = 2x - 2 所围成的区域的面积。

解:

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

由 Green 公式,设围成的区域为 S,则:

$$S = \iint_{S} dxdy$$

$$= \oiint_{\partial S} xdy$$

$$= -\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{y^{2} - y - 2}{2} dy$$

$$= \frac{15}{4}$$

4 求常数 a 使得向量场 $\mathbf{F} = (x^2 + 5ay + 3yz, 5x + 3axz - 2, (a+2)xy - 4z)$ 是有势场,并求出此时的势函数。

解: F 定义域为 \mathbb{R}^3 , 所以 F 是有势场等价于 $\nabla \cdot F = 0$, 也即:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 + 5ay + 3yz & 5x + 3axz - 2 & (a+2)xy - 4z \\ i & j & k \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

解得: a=1, 于是 $\mathbf{F}=(x^2+5y+3yz,5x+3xz-2,3xy-4z)$. 设 (0,0,0) 处势能为 C, 则势函数为:

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = C + \int_0^x t^2 dt + \int_0^y (5x - 2) dt + \int_0^z (3xy - 4t) dt$$
$$= C + \frac{x^3}{3} + 5xy - 2y + 3xyz - 2z^2, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

6 求证 $f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1 + (x+t)^2} dt$ 在 $0 \le x < +\infty$ 有二阶连续导数且满足微分方程 $f''(x) + f(x) = \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$.

证明: 因为: $\int_0^A \cos t dt$ 对 x 一致有界, $\frac{1}{1+(x+t)^2}$ 对 $x \ge 0$ 单调递减一致趋于 0,所以由 Dirichlet 判别 法知 f(x) 一致收敛。注意到:

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

考虑:

$$f'(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\cos t}{1 + (x+t)^2} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \cos t \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{1}{1 + (x+t)^2} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{\cos t}{1 + (x+t)^2} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1 + (x+t)^2} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1+x^2} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1 + (x+t)^2} \mathrm{d}t$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法,易见其一致收敛,所以 f'(x) 一致收敛。考虑:

$$f''(x) = \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sin t}{1 + (x+t)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} + \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\sin t}{1+(x+t)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{\sin t}{1+(x+t)^2} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1+(x+t)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1+(x+t)^2} dt$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法,易见其一致收敛,所以 f''(x) 一致收敛。于是:

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

证明: 因为: $\int_0^A \cos t dt$ 对 x 一致有界, $\frac{1}{1+(x+t)^2}$ 对 $x \ge 0$ 单调递减一致趋于 0,所以由 Dirichlet 判别 法知 f(x) 一致收敛。

$$f(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(t-x)}{1+t^2} dt = \cos x \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1+t^2} dt + \sin x \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$$

同理,易知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2e}, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$ 绝对收敛,于是 $\int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1+t^2} dt, \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$ 关于 x 绝对一致收敛。

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1+t^{2}} dt - \cos x \frac{\cos x}{1+x^{2}} + \cos x \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^{2}} dt - \sin x \frac{\sin x}{1+x^{2}}$$
$$= -\sin x \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1+t^{2}} dt + \cos x \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^{2}} dt - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{1+t^{2}} dt - \sin x \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^{2}} dt + \frac{2x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\implies f''(x) + f(x) = \frac{2x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}}$$

7 设 $D \in xOy$ 平面上有限条逐段光滑曲线围成的区域,f(x,y) 在 \overline{D} 上有二阶连续偏导数,且满足方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2a\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 2b\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + cf$$

其中 a,b,c 为常数且 $c \ge a^2 + b^2$. 求证: 若 f 在 ∂D 上恒为零,则 f 在 D 上恒为零。

证明:由 Green 公式,当 f 在 ∂D 上恒为零时:

$$0 = \iint_{\partial D} f \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds$$

$$= \iint_{\partial D} f \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n} ds$$

$$= \iint_{\partial D} f \nabla f \cdot (\mathbf{d}y \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{d}x \mathbf{j})$$

$$= \iint_{\partial D} f \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dx \right)$$

$$= \int_{D} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(f \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \right) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + f \Delta f \right) dx dy$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_{D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2af \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 2bf \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + cf^2 \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{D} \left(\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - af \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - bf \right)^2 + \left(c - a^2 - b^2 \right) f^2 \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ \geqslant &0 \end{split}$$

因为 f 在 D 上连续,所以当且仅当 $f|_{D}=0$ 时取等。

15.9 中国科学技术大学 2013-2014 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 一次测验

- 1 概念题:
- (1) 叙述 n 元函数 $z = f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在其定义域 D 中一点 x 可微的定义。

解:如果存在 $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 使得:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall \mathbf{y} \in B(\mathbf{x}, \delta) \cap D, |f(\mathbf{y}) - \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x})| < \varepsilon$$

那么 f 在 $x \in D$ 处可微。

- (2) 叙述二元函数 f(x,y) 在 (x_0,y_0) 沿方向 $e = (u_0,v_0)$ 的方向导数的定义。
- 解:若 $\lim_{\substack{t\to 0\\ 0 \ \text{ b}$ 存在。}} \frac{f(x_0+tu_0,y_0+tv_0)-f(x_0,y_0)}{t} 存在,则二元函数 f 在 (x_0,y_0) 处沿方向 $e=(u_0,v_0)$ 的方向导数存在。
- 2 下面的函数在原点的连续性如何,偏导数是否存在,是否可微?

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

解: 因为 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} (x^2+y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$,所以在原点连续。

因为 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}}}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{x^2 \sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}}}{x} = -1$, 所以对 x 的偏导数不存在,同理,对 y 的偏导数同样不存在,

由于偏导数不存在, 所以不可微。

3 求函数 $f(x,y) = (1 + e^y)\cos x - ye^y$ 的极值点。

解:
$$f'_x(x,y) = -(1+e^y)\sin x$$
, $f'_y(x,y) = -(y+1-\cos x)e^y$. 令 $f'_x = f'_y = 0$, 得:
$$\begin{cases} x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ y+1-\cos x = 0 \end{cases}$$
. 于是,极值点为: $(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

4 求函数 $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}$ 在条件 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 之下的极值。

解:由 Lagrange 乘数法,令:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} = 2\lambda x \\ \frac{1}{b} = 2\lambda y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ y = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{cases}$$

因为 f(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续,所以在 $x^2+y^2=1$ 上取到最大值和最小值,又因为 f(x,y) 在 $x^2+y^2=1$ 上非常值,因此取到极大值和极小值,2 个极值为:

$$f\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{ab}, f\left(-\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{ab}$$

5 求常数 c 使得变换 $\begin{cases} u = 2x + y \\ v = x + cy \end{cases}$ 将方程 $2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 5\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 化简为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.(假设偏导数连续)

解: 因为
$$\begin{cases} u = 2x + y \\ v = x + cy \end{cases}$$
,所以:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + c\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{cases}$$
,因此:
$$0 = 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 5\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ = 8\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 8\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - 5\left(2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (2c + 1)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + c\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 4c\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 2c^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ = (3 - 6c)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (2 - 5c + 2c^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

所以
$$\begin{cases} 3 - 6c \neq 0 \\ 2 - 5c + 2c^2 = 0 \end{cases} \implies c = 2$$

6 求在 \mathbb{R}^2 上满足方程组 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = af \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = bf \end{cases}$ 的二元可微函数 f(x,y),其中 a,b 是常数。

解: 设 f(0,0) = C, 那么:

$$\frac{\partial f(x,0)}{\partial x} = af(x,0) \implies f(x,0) = Ce^{ax}$$

固定 x,因为 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = bf(x,y)$,所以:

$$f(x,y) = Ce^{ax}e^{by} = Ce^{ax+by}$$

7 设 z=z(x,y) 是由方程 $ax+by+cz=\varphi\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)$ 所确定的隐函数,其中 φ 是一个可微的一元函数,a,b,c 是常数。求证:

$$(cy - bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = bx - ay$$

解:
$$\begin{cases} a + c \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \varphi' \\ b + c \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \varphi' \end{cases}, c \neq 0. \implies \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{a - 2x \varphi'}{2z \varphi' - c} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{b - 2y \varphi'}{2z \varphi' - c} \end{cases}.$$
 因此只需证:

$$(cy - bz)(a - 2x\varphi') + (az - cx)(b - 2y\varphi') + (bx - ay)(c - 2z\varphi') = 0$$

15.10 中国科学技术大学 2013-2014 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 三次测验

1 求向量场 $\mathbf{v} = (y, z, x)$ 沿曲线 $\mathbf{r}(t) = (a\cos t, a\sin t, bt), t \in [0, 2\pi]$ 的曲线积分,t 是曲线的正向参数,a, b 为正的常数。

解:

$$\int_{L} \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathbf{v} \left(\mathbf{r}(t) \right) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(a \sin t, bt, a \cos t \right) \cdot \left(-a \sin t, a \cos t, b \right) dt$$

$$= a \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-a \sin^{2} t + b(t+1) \cos t \right) dt$$

$$= -a^{2} \pi$$

2 计算积分 $\iint\limits_{\Sigma} |y| \sqrt{z} dS$,其中 Σ 为曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ $(z \leqslant 1)$.

解:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} |y| \sqrt{z} dS = \iint_{B(O,1)} |y| \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dS$$

$$= \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{2\pi} r |\sin \theta| r d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^1 r^3 dr \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin \theta| d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 4$$

$$= 1$$

3 已知向量场 $v = (x^2 - 2yz, y^2 - 2xz, 3z^2 - 2xy - 1)$, 判断: v 是否是一个保守场? 若是, 求出 v 的一个势函数。

解:易知v是定义在单连通区域 \mathbb{R}^3 上的向量场,又因为:

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 - 2yz & y^2 - 2xz & 3z^2 - 2xy - 1 \\ \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (-2x + 2x)\,\boldsymbol{i} + (-2y + 2y)\,\boldsymbol{j} + (-2z + 2z)\,\boldsymbol{k}$$
$$= \boldsymbol{0}$$

所以 v 是保守场。设 v 的一个势函数是 $\varphi(x,y,z)$, 设 $\varphi(0,0,0)=C$, 那么:

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \int_0^x \mathbf{v}(t, 0, 0) \cdot \mathbf{i} dt + \int_0^y \mathbf{v}(x, t, 0) \cdot \mathbf{j} dt + \int_0^z \mathbf{v}(x, y, t) \cdot \mathbf{k} dt + C$$

$$= \int_0^x t^2 dt + \int_0^y t^2 dt + \int_0^z (3t^2 - 2xy - 1) dt + C$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} + z^3 - 2xyz - z + C$$

4 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{x \mathrm{d}y - y \mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 是沿曲线 $x^2 = 2(y+2)$ 从点 $A\left(-2\sqrt{2},2\right)$ 到点 $B\left(2\sqrt{2},2\right)$ 的一段。

解: 设区域 $D = \{(x,y)|y \le 2 \land x^2 \le 2(y+2)\}$, 因为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

所以 $v(x,y) = \frac{xj-yi}{x^2+y^2}$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0,0)$ 的保守场,由 Stokes 定理,任取 $\epsilon \in (0,1)$:

$$\int_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \left(\int_{\partial(D \setminus B(O, \epsilon))} + \int_{\partial B(O, \epsilon)} + \int_{L_{AB}} \right) \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= 0 + \int_{\partial B(O, \epsilon)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - 2 \int_{-2\sqrt{2}}^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + 2^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon^{2} \left(\cos^{2} \theta + \sin^{2} \theta \right) d\theta}{\epsilon^{2}} - 2 \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2\pi - 2 \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

5 设矢量 $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$, 并记 $r = |\mathbf{r}|$, 证明:

$$\iiint\limits_{\Omega} r^2 dV = \frac{1}{5} \iint\limits_{S} r^2 \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dS$$

其中 Ω 是由闭曲面 S 所包围的不含原点的空间区域,n 是曲面 S 的单位外法向。

证明:由 Stokes 公式:

$$\frac{1}{5} \oiint_{S} r^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dS = \frac{1}{5} \oiint_{S} r^{2} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (r^{2} \boldsymbol{r}) dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot ((x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) (x\boldsymbol{i} + y\boldsymbol{j} + z\boldsymbol{k})) dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \iiint_{\Omega} \sum_{\text{cyc}} (3x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dxdydz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} r^{2} dV$$

6 设 $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 是有界闭区域,其边界 $\partial \Omega$ 为光滑曲面,n 是 $\partial \Omega$ 的单位外法向。设光滑函数 u 是 Ω 上的调和函数,且满足边界条件

$$\left[\alpha u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}}\right]\Big|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$$

其中 $\alpha > 0$ 为常数。证明: u 在 Ω 上恒为零。

证明:由于有界闭区域上的调和函数最大值和最小值必定在边界上取到,所以:

不妨设在 $A \in \partial \Omega$ 处 u 取到最大值,也即 $u(A) = \max_{\Omega} u$,那么必有 $\nabla u(A)$ 在 A 处与 $\partial \Omega$ 垂直且向外,于是 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \geqslant 0$,所以 $\max_{\Omega} u \leqslant 0$;同理, $\min_{\Omega} u \geqslant 0$,于是 $\max_{\Omega} u = \min_{\Omega} u = 0$. 所以 $u|_{\Omega} = 0$.

15.11 中国科学技术大学 2013-2014 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第四次测验

1 论述:

(1) 有限闭区间 [a,b] 上的可积且平方可积的函数一定是绝对可积的,这个命题是否成立?如成立,请证明,否则给出反例。

解:成立。

由 Cauchy 不等式:

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(\xi_{k}\right) \Delta x_{k} \right| \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f\left(\xi_{k}\right) \right| \Delta x_{k} \leqslant \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f^{2}\left(\xi_{k}\right) \Delta x_{k}} \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \Delta x_{k}} = \sqrt{b-a} \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f^{2}\left(\xi_{k}\right) \Delta x_{k}}$$

又因为:

$$\sup_{x',x''\in[x_{k-1},x_k]}||f(x')|-|f(x'')||\leqslant \sup_{x',x''\in[x_{k-1},x_k]}|f(x')-f(x'')|$$

所以 f 在 [a,b] 绝对可积。

(2) 把函数 $f(x) = x^3$ 在区间 [1,2] 上按周期 1 进行 Fourier 展开,那么得到的 Fourier 级数收敛域是什么? 在这个收敛域上级数是否一致收敛? 这个级数在 x = 0 处的值是多少?

解:由 Dirichlet 收敛定理, $f(1)=1\neq f(2)=8$,所以 f 的 Fourier 级数收敛域是 \mathbb{R} ,不一致收敛,在 x=0 处值为 $\frac{1+8}{2}=\frac{9}{2}$.

- (1) 把 f 延拓到整个直线上,成为周期为 2π 的函数,写出延拓后函数的定义。

解:

$$f(x) = 2\pi \left\{ \frac{x+\pi}{2\pi} \right\} - \pi, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(2) 计算出 f(x) 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上展开得到的 Fourier 级数。

解:由于f是偶函数,所以 $b_n=0$.

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \pi, & n = 0 \\ \frac{2(-1)^n - 2}{\pi n^2}, & n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \pi, & n = 0 \\ 0, & n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \\ -\frac{4}{\pi (2k - 1)^2}, & n = 2k - 1.k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{cases}$$
$$\implies f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n - 1)x}{(2n - 1)^2}$$

(3) 上述 Fourier 级数是否收敛? 若收敛, 极限是什么?说明理由。

解:因为 f(x) 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 连续,且 $f(-\pi)=f(\pi)$,所以收敛,在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛到 $2\pi\left\{\frac{x+\pi}{2\pi}\right\}-\pi$.

3 设 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可导,f' 可积且平方可积,如果 $f(-\pi)=f(\pi)$,证明:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} na_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} nb_n = 0$$

其中 a_n 和 b_n 为 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的 Fourier 系数。

证明:因为 f' 可积且平方可积,考虑 f' 的 Fourier 级数:

$$f'(x) \sim \frac{a'_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a'_n \cos nx + b'_n \sin nx)$$

由 Parseval 等式:

$$\frac{a_0'^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n'^2 + b_n'^2 \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'^2(x) dx$$

所以必有:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a'_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} b'_n = 0$$

又因为当 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 时:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) d\sin nx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} f(x) \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{b'_n}{n}$$

同理:

$$b_n = \frac{a'_n}{n}$$

所以:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} na_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} nb_n = 0$$

4 考虑函数族:
$$N_1(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}, N_m(x) = \int_0^1 N_{m-1}(x-t) dt, m \geqslant 2.$$

(1) 证明:
$$N_m(x) = \underbrace{N_1(x) * N_1(x) * \cdots * N_1(x)}_{m_{\overline{\eta}}}$$
, 其中 * 表示卷积运算。

证明:因为:

$$N_m(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_{m-1}(x-t)N_1(t)dt = N_{m-1}(x) * N_1(x)$$

所以:
$$N_m(x) = \underbrace{N_1(x) * N_1(x) * \cdots * N_1(x)}_{m_{\bar{m}}}$$
.

(2) 给出 $N_m(x)$ 的 Fourier 变换 $F[N_m](\lambda)$.

证明:因为函数卷积的 Fourier 变换等于函数 Fourier 变换的乘积,也即有:

$$F[N_m](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_m(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_{m-1}(x-t) N_1(t) dt \right) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_1(t) dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_{m-1}(x-t) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_1(t) dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_{m-1}(u) e^{-i\lambda(t+u)} du$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_1(t) e^{-i\lambda t} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N_{m-1}(u) e^{-i\lambda u} du$$

$$= F[N_1](\lambda) F[N_{m-1}](\lambda)$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= F[N_1]^m(\lambda)$$

$$= \left(\int_0^1 e^{-i\lambda t} dt\right)^m$$

$$= \left(e^{-\lambda i} - 1\right)^m \frac{i^m}{\lambda^m}$$

(3) 当 $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 时, $F[N_m](\lambda)$ 经 Fourier 逆变换的结果是什么?请说明理由。解:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F[N_m](\lambda) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{i^m}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(e^{-i\lambda} - 1 \right)^m \frac{e^{i\lambda x}}{\lambda^m} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{i^m}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\cos \lambda - 1 - i \sin \lambda \right)^m \frac{e^{i\lambda x}}{\lambda^m} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(e^{i\frac{\lambda}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{2}} \right)^m e^{i\left(\frac{m}{2} + x\right)\lambda}}{\lambda^m} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\left(e^{i\frac{\lambda}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{2}} \right)^m \left(e^{i\left(\frac{m}{2} + x\right)\lambda} + e^{-i\left(\frac{m}{2} + x\right)\lambda} \right)}{\lambda^m} \right) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{(-2)^m}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^m \frac{\lambda}{2} \cos \frac{(2x + m)\lambda}{2}}{\lambda^m} d\lambda$$

- 5 考虑函数 $f(x) = e^{-\beta x}$, 其中 $\beta > 0, x > 0$.
- (1) 计算出 f(x) 的 Fourier 正弦变换的表达式; 解:

$$G_O[f](\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\beta x} \sin \lambda x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\beta x} \frac{e^{i\lambda x} - e^{-i\lambda x}}{i} dx$$

$$= -i \int_0^{+\infty} \left(e^{(i\lambda - \beta)x} - e^{(-i\lambda - \beta)x} \right) dx$$

$$= -i \left(\frac{1}{-i\lambda - \beta} - \frac{1}{i\lambda - \beta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda - i\beta} + \frac{1}{\lambda + i\beta}$$

$$= \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda^2 + \beta^2}$$

(2) 利用上述结果,证明: 当 $\alpha, \beta > 0$ 时:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \beta x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\alpha \beta}$$

证明: 因为由逆变换公式,有:

$$\mathrm{e}^{-\beta x} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} G_O[f](\lambda) \sin \lambda x \mathrm{d}\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\lambda \sin \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + \beta^2} \mathrm{d}\lambda$$

所以, 当 $\alpha, \beta > 0$ 时:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \beta x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\alpha \beta}$$

15.12 中国科学技术大学 2013-2014 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 期 末测验

- 1 简述下列各题:
- (1) 计算 \mathbb{R}^3 上的向量场 $V = (x^2 + 2y, z^3 2x, y^2 + z)$ 的旋度和散度。

解:

$$\operatorname{rot} \boldsymbol{V} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 + 2y & z^3 - 2x & y^2 + z \end{vmatrix} = (2y - 3z^2) \boldsymbol{i} - (2x + 2y) \boldsymbol{k}$$

(2) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx dy$,其中 D 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 4(x, y > 0)$, $x^2 + y^2 = 1(x, y > 0)$ 与直线 y = x 和 x = 0 所围成的区域。

解:

$$\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_1^2 r \mathrm{d}r \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta \mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3\pi^3}{32} = \frac{9\pi^2}{64}$$

- 2 己知螺旋面 S 的方程 $\begin{cases} x=u\cos v\\ y=u\sin v & (0\leqslant u\leqslant 5, 0\leqslant v\leqslant 2\pi), \ \ \text{试求:}\\ z=v \end{cases}$
- (1) 过 S 上一点 $M\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 的切平面方程。

解: 因为 $r(u,v) = u \cos v i + u \sin v j + v k$, 所以过 r(u,v) 的切平面的一个法向量为:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \cos v & \sin v & 0 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \sin v \mathbf{i} - \cos v \mathbf{j} + u \mathbf{k}$$

因此过 $\mathbf{r}(u_0, v_0)$ 的切平面为:

$$\sin v_0(x - u_0 \cos v_0) - \cos v_0(y - u_0 \sin v_0) + u_0(z - v_0) = 0$$

因此,过 $r(1,\frac{\pi}{3})$ 的切平面为:

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + z - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0$$

$$\iff \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y + z = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(2) 计算曲线积分 $\int_{L} \frac{z^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{2}} dl$, 其中 $L \in S$ 上对应参数 u=5 的曲线。

解:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2} dl = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{v^2}{25} \sqrt{25 + 1} dv$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{26}}{50} \int_0^{2\pi} v^2 dv$$
$$= \frac{4\sqrt{26}}{75} \pi^3$$

3 试将函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{2} < |x| \leqslant \pi \end{cases}$ 展开成 Fourier 级数,并求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$.

解:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \times \pi = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nx dx = \frac{2\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n\pi} = \frac{i^{n-1}(1-(-1)^n)}{n\pi} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{n\pi}, & n = 4k+1\\ 0, & n = 4k+2\\ \frac{-2}{n\pi}, & n = 4k+3\\ 0, & n = 4k+4 \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$b_n = 0$$

$$\implies f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cos(2n-1)x}{2n-1}$$

由 Dirichlet 收敛定理:

$$1 = f(0) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

4

(1) 计算积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-bx^2}}{x^2} dx$, 其中常数 b > a > 0.

解:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-bx^2}}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b e^{-tx^2} dt$$

因为: $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} dx$ 对于 $t \in (0, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛,所以可以交换积分次序:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^{2}} - e^{-bx^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{b} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-tx^{2}} dt = \sqrt{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \sqrt{b\pi} - \sqrt{a\pi}$$

(2) 利用 Euler 积分计算 $\int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx$.

解.

$$\int_0^2 x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^1 8t\sqrt{1-t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$= 8 \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= 8B \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$= 8\frac{\Gamma^2 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(3)}$$

$$= \Gamma^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \pi$$

5 给定 \mathbb{R}^3 中 n 个固定点 M_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,n$,考察向量函数

$$F(x, y, z) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{grad}\left(-\frac{\gamma_i}{4\pi r_i}\right)$$

其中 $\gamma_i > 0$ 为正的常数,而 r_i 为点 M(x,y,z) 到固定点 M_i 的距离。现在,已知光滑封闭曲面 S 所围成的区域的内部包含了这 n 个固定点。试求**:** F 穿过曲面 S 的流量。

解:由 Stokes 公式:

$$Q = \iint_{S} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) dS$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{n} \iint_{S} \nabla \cdot \nabla \frac{\gamma_{i}}{4\pi r_{i}} dS$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\gamma_{i}}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \Delta \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_{i})^{2} + (y - y_{i})^{2} + (z - z_{i})^{2}}} dS$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\gamma_{i}}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x - x_{i}}{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} (x - x_{i})^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dS$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\gamma_{i}}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{\sum_{\text{cyc}} (x - x_{i})^{2} - 3(x - x_{i})^{2}}{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} (x - x_{i})^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}} dS$$

$$= 0$$

15.13 中国科学技术大学 2015-2016 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第 三次测验

1 计算题:

(1) 求第二型曲线积分 $\oint_{L^+} y dx + |y-x| dy + z dz$,其中 L^+ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z$ 的交线,其方向为与 z 轴正向满足右手法则。

解:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{4} \\ z = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

令:
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta \end{cases}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$
是正向参数。于是:

$$\oint_{L^{+}} y dx + |y - x| dy + z dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} -\frac{3}{4} \sin^{2}\theta d\theta + \frac{3}{4} |\sin \theta - \cos \theta| \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} |\sin \theta - \cos \theta| \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(2) 利用第二型曲线积分计算心脏线 $x = a(2\cos t - \cos 2t), y = a(2\sin t - \sin 2t)$ 所围成的平面图形的面积。

解:

$$\begin{split} S &= \oint_{L^+} x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(2\cos t - \cos 2t \right) \mathrm{d}(2\sin t - \sin 2t) \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(2\cos t - \cos 2t \right) (2\cos t - 2\cos 2t) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(4\cos^2 t + 2\cos^2 2t - 6\cos t\cos 2t \right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(4\cos^2 t + 2\cos^2 2t - 3\cos 3t - 3\cos t \right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 6\pi a^2 \end{split}$$

(3) 求第二型曲面积分

$$\iint_{S^+} (f(x, y, z) + x) \, dy dz + (2f(x, y, z) + y + 1) \, dz dx + (f(x, y, z) + z) \, dx dy$$

其中 f(x,y,z) 为连续函数, S^+ 是平面 x-y+z=1 在第四象限部分的上侧。

 $\mathfrak{M}:\ \diamondsuit:\ z=y-x+1, (x,y)\in (0,+\infty)\times (0,-\infty).$

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{S^+} \left(f(x,y,z) + x \right) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \left(2f(x,y,z) + y + 1 \right) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + \left(f(x,y,z) + z \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_{S^+} \left(f(x,y,z) + x, 2f(x,y,z) + y + 1, f(x,y,z) + z \right) \cdot \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{S} \\ &= \iint_{S^+} \left(f(x,y,z) + x, 2f(x,y,z) + y + 1, f(x,y,z) + z \right) \cdot (1,-1,1) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_{S^+} (x - y + z - 1) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

(4) 求第二型曲面积分 $\iint_{S^+} (x+y^2) \, dy dz + (y+z^2) \, dz dx + (z+x^2) \, dx dy$,其中 S^+ 为柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 被平面 z=0 和 z=3 所截部分的外侧。

解: 设 $(x,y,z)=(\cos\theta,\sin\theta,z), (\theta,z)\in[0,2\pi]\times[0,3]$,且 (θ,z) 为正向参数。于是:

$$\iint_{S^+} (x+y^2) dydz + (y+z^2) dzdx + (z+x^2) dxdy$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \left(\cos\theta + \sin^2\theta, \sin\theta + z^2, z + \cos^2\theta\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} d\theta dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \left(\cos\theta + \sin^2\theta, \sin\theta + z^2, z + \cos^2\theta\right) \cdot \left(\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0\right) d\theta dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \left(1 + \cos\theta - \cos^3\theta + z^2\sin\theta\right) d\theta dz \\ &= \int_0^3 2\pi dz \\ &= 6\pi \end{split}$$

(5) 求第二型曲面积分 $\iint_{S^+} \frac{x \mathrm{d} y \mathrm{d} z + y \mathrm{d} z \mathrm{d} x + z \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 其中 S^+ 是有界光滑闭曲面的外侧,并且原点不在 S^+ 上。

解:设V为S的内侧区域,易见:

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$$

(1) 若原点在 S 外侧,那么:

$$\iint_{S^{+}} \frac{xi + yj + zk}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot S = \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \frac{xi + yj + zk}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dV = 0$$

(2) 若原点在 S 内侧, 那么取 $\delta > 0$ 足够小, 使得 $B(O, \delta) \subset V$, 则有:

$$\iint_{S^{+}} \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{\partial(V \setminus B(O,\delta))} \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_{\partial B(O,\delta)} \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iiint_{V \setminus B(O,\delta)} \nabla \cdot \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dV + \iint_{\partial B(O,\delta)} \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin\theta\cos\varphi\mathbf{i} + \sin\theta\sin\varphi\mathbf{j} + \cos\theta\mathbf{k}}{\delta^{2}} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \delta\cos\theta\cos\varphi & \delta\cos\theta\sin\varphi & -\delta\sin\theta \\ -\delta\sin\theta\sin\varphi & \delta\sin\theta\cos\varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix} d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\sin\theta\cos\varphi\mathbf{i} + \sin\theta\sin\varphi\mathbf{j} + \cos\theta\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\sin^{2}\theta\cos\varphi\mathbf{i} + \sin^{2}\theta\sin\varphi\mathbf{j} + \sin\theta\cos\theta\mathbf{k}) d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\sin^{3}\theta + \sin\theta\cos^{2}\theta) d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin\theta d\varphi$$

$$= 0$$

综上所述,
$$\iint_{S^+} \frac{x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + y\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + z\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0.$$

2 已知 a, b 是常向量,且 $a \times b = (1, 1, 1), r = (x, y, z)$. 求向量场 $A = (a \cdot r)b$ 沿闭曲线 L^+ 的环量,其中 L_+ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与平面 x + y + z = 0 的交线,其方向为与 z 轴正向满足右手法则。

解: 设
$$\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3).$$

$$\oint_{L^+} (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}) \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{r}$$

$$= \iint_{S} \nabla \times ((\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{r})\boldsymbol{b}) \cdot dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \nabla \times (b_{1}(a_{1}x + a_{2}y + a_{3}z), b_{2}(a_{1}x + a_{2}y + a_{3}z), b_{3}(a_{1}x + a_{2}y + a_{3}z)) \cdot dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} a \times b \cdot dS$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \iint_{S} dS$$

$$= \sqrt{3}\pi$$

3 设 f,g 为有连续导数的函数, f(0)=g(0)=1,且向量场 F(x,y,z)=(yf(x),f(x)+zg(y),g(y)) 是保守场,求出 f,g 以及向量场 F(x,y,z) 的势函数。

解:

$$\mathbf{0} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yf(x) & f(x) + zg(y) & g(y) \end{vmatrix} = (g'(y) - g(y))\mathbf{i} + (f'(x) - f(x))\mathbf{k}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} f'(x) = f(x) \\ g'(x) = g(x) \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} f(x) = e^x \\ g(x) = e^x \end{cases} \implies \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (ye^x, e^x + ze^y, e^y)$$

所以, F(x,y,z) 的势函数为

$$\phi(x, y, z) = \int_0^y e^x dt + \int_0^z e^y dt + C$$
$$= ye^x + ze^y + C$$

4 设函数 $\varphi(x)$ 有连续的导数,在围绕原点的任意逐段光滑的简单闭曲线 C 上,曲线积分

$$\oint_{L^+} \frac{2xy dx + \varphi(x) dy}{x^4 + y^2}$$

的值为常数。

(1) 设 L^+ 为正向闭曲线 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$,在不求出 $\varphi(x)$ 的情况下,求 $\oint_{L^+} \frac{2xy dx + \varphi(x) dy}{x^4 + y^2}$.

解:设 L_1, L_2 分别是L在第一、第四象限的部分,于是:

$$\begin{split} \oint_{L^{+}} \frac{2xy \mathrm{d}x + \varphi(x) \mathrm{d}y}{x^{4} + y^{2}} &= \left(\int_{L_{1}} + \int_{L_{2}} \right) \frac{2xy \mathrm{d}x + \varphi(x) \mathrm{d}y}{x^{4} + y^{2}} \\ &= \int_{L_{1}} \left(\frac{2xy \mathrm{d}x + \varphi(x) \mathrm{d}y}{x^{4} + y^{2}} + \frac{-2xy \mathrm{d}x + \varphi(x) \mathrm{d}(-y)}{x^{4} + y^{2}} \right) \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

(2) 求函数 $\varphi(x)$.

解:因为对于任意曲线积分都是常数,所以是 $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ 的保守场。因此:

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^4 + y^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{2xy}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{(\varphi'(x) - 2x)(x^4 + y^2) - 4x^3\varphi(x) + 4xy^2}{(x^4 + y^2)^2}$$
$$\implies \varphi'(x) - \frac{4x^3}{x^4 + y^2} \varphi(x) + \frac{4xy^2}{x^4 + y^2} - 2x = 0$$

(3) 设 C^+ 是围绕原点的正向光滑简单闭曲线,求 $\oint_{C^+} \frac{2xy\mathrm{d}x + \varphi(x)\mathrm{d}y}{x^4 + y^2}$

15.14 中国科学技术大学 2015-2016 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 第四次测验

1 判断下列积分是否收敛:

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: 因为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} \sim x^{-\frac{3}{2}} (x \to +\infty)$,所以绝对收敛。

$$(2) \quad \int_1^{+\infty} (\ln x)^2 \, \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: 设 $f(x) = \frac{\ln^2 x}{x}$, $f'(x) = \frac{\ln x(2-\ln x)}{x^2}$, 于是 $x \ge e^2$ 时 f(x) 单调递减,又因为 $\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} \to 0$ $(x \to +\infty)$, 且 $\left| \int_1^A \sin x dx \right| < 2$, 所以由 Dirichlet 判别法知,积分收敛。

2 证明:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\cos(6k+1)x}{6k+1} - \frac{\cos(6k+5)x}{6k+5} \right) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}, & x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}, & x = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 0, & x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ -\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}, & x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}, & x \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi\right] \end{cases}$$

证明: 考虑
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, & x \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi\right] \\ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}, & x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}, & x = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 0, & x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \text{ in Fourier } 余弦级数: } \\ -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}, & x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, & x \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi\right] \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6}}{\sqrt{3}\pi n} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, & n = 6k + 1\\ 0, & n = 6k + 2\\ 0, & n = 6k + 3, k \in \mathbb{N}\\ 0, & n = 6k + 4\\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, & n = 6k + 5 \end{cases}$$

由 Dirichlet 收敛定理:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\cos(6k+1)x}{6k+1} - \frac{\cos(6k+5)x}{6k+5} \right) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}, & x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}, & x = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 0, & x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ -\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}, & x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}, & x \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi\right] \end{cases}$$

3 判断下列积分是否关于 u > 0 一致收敛: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(ux)}{x} dx$.

解: 当 u > 0 时,易知: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(ux)}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(ux)}{ux} d(ux) = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 因为 $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = 1$,所以:

$$\sup_{u>0} \left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(ux)}{x} \mathrm{d}x \right| = \sup_{u>0} \left| \int_{uA}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x \right| \geqslant \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x \right| = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0, \ \forall A > 0$$

所以,不一致收敛。

4 计算:

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{x} \cos x dx.$$

解: 我们使用积分因子法,设 $a \ge 0$,考虑积分:

$$I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{x} \cos x e^{-ax} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-(a+1)x}}{x} \cos x dx$$

因为:

$$\left| \int_0^A (1 - e^{-x}) \cos x dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| (2 - e^{-A}) \sin A + e^{-A} \cos A - 1 \right|$$

对于 $\forall A>0$ 一致有界,且: $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-ax}}{x}$ 对于 $a\geqslant 0$ 单调递减一致趋于 0,所以由 Dirichlet 判别法知 I(a) 在 $a\geqslant 0$ 一致收敛,于是连续。又因为:

$$I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-(a+1)x}}{x} \cos x dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^{a+1} e^{-tx} \cos x dt$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法,易知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-tx} \cos x \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $t \ge \delta > 0$ 时一致收敛,也即在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛,所以当 a > 0 时:

$$I(a) = \int_{a}^{a+1} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-tx} \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{a+1} \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{a+1} \frac{d(t^2)}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^{(a+1)^2} \frac{dt}{t + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\ln((a+1)^2 + 1) - \ln(a^2 + 1)}{2}$$

$$\implies \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{x} \cos x dx = I(0) = \lim_{a \to 0^{+}} I(a) = \lim_{a \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln\left((a+1)^{2} + 1\right) - \ln\left(a^{2} + 1\right)}{2} = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^2x^2) - \ln(1+b^2x^2)}{x^2} dx.$$

解:设 $a \in [0, A]$,设积分:

$$I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + a^2 x^2)}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^a \frac{2t}{1 + x^2 t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{a^2} \frac{dt}{1 + x^2 t} dt$$

一方面: $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+a^2x^2)}{x^2} = a^2$; 另一方面: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 单调递减对于 a 一致趋于 0,且 $\exists C(A)$,使得:

$$\left| \int_{1}^{B} \frac{\ln\left(1 + a^{2}x^{2}\right)}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \right| \leqslant \left| \int_{1}^{B} \frac{\ln\left(1 + A^{2}x^{2}\right)}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \right| < C(A)$$

因此由 Dirichlet 判别法知 I(a) 在 $a \in [0,A]$ 上一致收敛,因此连续。于是,J(a,b) = I(a) - I(b) 连续。不妨设 $a \ge b > 0$,则:

$$J(a,b) = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{b^2}^{a^2} \frac{dt}{1 + x^2 t}$$

因为当 $b^2 \leqslant t \leqslant a^2$ 时, $\int_0^D \left| \frac{1}{1+x^2t} \right| \mathrm{d}t \leqslant \int_0^D \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+\delta x^2} = \frac{\arctan(bD)}{b} < \frac{\pi}{2b}$,所以在 $\left[b^2, a^2 \right]$ 一致收敛,可以交换积分次序,于是:

$$J(a,b) = \int_{b^2}^{a^2} dt \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^2 t} = \int_{b^2}^{a^2} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \pi(a - b)$$

由连续性:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^{2}x^{2}) - \ln(1+b^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}} dx = \pi(|a| - |b|)$$

5

(1) 证明:
$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 u}{u^2} \cos(2ux) du = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

证明: 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2}x, & x \in [0,2] \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$, 对其做偶延拓,于是:

$$F_{e}[f](u) = 2\int_{0}^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \cos ux dx = \frac{2 - 2\cos 2u}{2u^{2}} = \frac{2\sin^{2} u}{u^{2}}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\sin^{2} u}{u^{2}} \cos(ux) du = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2}x, & x \in [0, 2] \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} u}{u^{2}} \cos(2ux) du = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

证明:因为 $\int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin^2 u}{u^2} \cos(2ux) \right| du < \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{du}{u^2} = 1$,且 $\lim_{u \to 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 u}{u^2} = 1$, $|\cos(2ux)| \le 1$,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知原含参反常积分对于 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 一致收敛,于是连续。又因为当 $x \ge 0$ 时:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2u^2} \cos(2ux) \mathrm{d}u \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\cos 2ux - 1) \sin(2ux)}{u} \mathrm{d}u \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(2u(x+1))}{u} \mathrm{d}u + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(2u(x-1))}{u} \mathrm{d}u - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(2ux)}{u} \mathrm{d}u \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(2u(x-1))}{u} \mathrm{d}u - \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{sgn}(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \begin{cases} -1, & x \in [0,1) \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

且当 x=0 时,原式等于 1,所以:

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 u}{u^2} \cos(2ux) du = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \Box$$

(2) 计算:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} dx.$$

解: 注意到: $\sin 3x = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$,所以 $\sin^3 x = \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{4}$.

$$\begin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} \mathrm{d}x &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{x^3} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\sin 3x - 3 \sin x \right) \mathrm{d}\frac{1}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{\sin 3x - 3 \sin x}{4x^2} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\cos 3x - 3 \cos x \right) \mathrm{d}\frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{3 \cos 3x - 3 \cos x}{4x} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{9}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3 \sin 3x - \sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{9\pi}{4} \end{split}$$

6 计算极坐标下曲线 $r^4 = \sin^5 \theta \cos^3 \theta$ 所围成的区域的面积。

解: 易知, $\theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right]$, 由 Green 公式以及对称性:

$$\begin{split} S &= \iint_{S} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L^{+}} -y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L^{+}} (-y, x) \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{r} \\ &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta \right) \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{r} \\ &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\sin \frac{9}{4} \theta, \cos \frac{7}{4} \theta \right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{4} \sin \frac{1}{4} \theta \cos \frac{11}{4} \theta - \frac{7}{4} \sin \frac{9}{4} \theta \cos \frac{3}{4} \theta, \frac{9}{4} \sin \frac{5}{4} \theta \cos \frac{7}{4} \theta - \frac{3}{4} \sin \frac{13}{4} \theta \cos ^{-\frac{1}{4}} \theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(7 \sin \frac{9}{2} \theta \cos \frac{3}{4} \theta - 5 \sin \frac{5}{2} \theta \cos \frac{11}{4} \theta + 9 \sin \frac{5}{4} \theta \cos \frac{7}{2} \theta - 3 \sin \frac{13}{4} \theta \cos \frac{3}{2} \theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{7B \left(\frac{11}{4}, \frac{7}{8} \right) - 5B \left(\frac{7}{4}, \frac{15}{8} \right) + 9B \left(\frac{9}{8}, \frac{9}{4} \right) - 3B \left(\frac{17}{8}, \frac{5}{4} \right)}{8} \end{split}$$

7 计算 e^{-x^2} 的 Fourier 变换。

解:

$$F[f](\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos \lambda x dx \triangleq I(\lambda)$$

因为 $I(a) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos ax dx < \sqrt{\pi}$, 所以一致收敛, 所以连续。考虑积分:

$$2\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} e^{-x^2} \cos ax dx = -2\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} \sin ax dx$$

因为
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left| x e^{-x^2} \sin ax \right| dx < \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$
,所以由 Weierstrass 判别法知 $I'(a)$ 一致收敛,于是:

$$I(a) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos ax dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} e^{-x^2} \sin ax \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{4}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} \sin ax dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} \sin ax dx$$

$$\implies I'(a) + \frac{a}{2} I(a) = 0, I(0) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\implies I(a) = \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4}}$$

$$\iff F[f](\lambda) = \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}$$

15.15 中国科学技术大学 2016-2017 学年第二学期 数学分析 (B2) 期 末测验

1

解: 利用 Jacobi 矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}e^{v} & 4\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}v + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}ue^{v} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 求方程组 $x = \cos v + u \sin v, y = \sin v - u \cos v$ 所确定的反函数组的偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$. 解:

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

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} \sin v - \sin v + u \cos v \\ -\cos v \cos v + u \sin v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{u} \begin{pmatrix} \cos v + u \sin v & \sin v - u \cos v \\ \cos v & \sin v \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 用 Lagrange 乘数法求函数 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k x_k^2$ 在条件 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k = 1$ 之下的极值。

解:因为 $f(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n) \ge 0$,所以易知,只存在极小值。

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k x_k = 1\\ 2b_1 x_1 = \lambda a_1\\ 2b_2 x_2 = \lambda a_2 \end{cases} \implies \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \ x_k = \frac{\lambda a_k}{2b_k}, \lambda > 0\\ \vdots\\ 2b_n x_n = \lambda a_n \end{cases}$$

代入 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_k x_k = 1$ 得:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{a_k^2}{b_k} = \frac{2}{\lambda} \iff \lambda = \frac{2}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{a_k^2}{b_k}}$$

于是,取极值时,有:

$$x_k = \frac{a_k}{b_k \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k^2}{b_k}}$$

此时,极值为:

$$f_{\min}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \frac{a_k^2}{b_k^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{b_i}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{b_i}}$$

(2) 由 (1) 的结论证明不等式 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i x_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{a_i^2}{b_i} \geqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i\right)^2$.

证明: 令 $y_k = \frac{x_k}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i}$, 于是 $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} a_k y_k = 1$. 由 (1) 知:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k y_k^2 \geqslant \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{a_k^2}{b_k}}$$

$$\iff \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{a_k^2}{b_k} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{x_k^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i\right)^2} \geqslant 1$$

$$\iff \sum_{k=1}^{n} b_i x_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{a_i^2}{b_i} \geqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i\right)^2$$

3 设 f(x) 有连续的导函数,f(0)=0,且曲线积分 $\oint_C (\mathrm{e}^x+f(x))\,y\mathrm{d}x+f(x)\mathrm{d}y$ 与路径 C 无关。求 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} \left(\mathrm{e}^x+f(x)\right)y\mathrm{d}x+f(x)\mathrm{d}y.$

解: 由题意得常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} f'(x) = e^x + f(x) \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases} \implies f(x) = xe^x$$

于是:

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} \left(\mathbf{e}^x + f(x) \right) y \mathrm{d}x + f(x) \mathrm{d}y = \left(\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,0)} + \int_{(1,0)}^{(1,1)} \right) \left(\mathbf{e}^x + x \mathbf{e}^x \right) y \mathrm{d}x + x \mathbf{e}^x \mathrm{d}y = \mathbf{e}$$

4 设 a,b,c>0,求第二型曲面积分 $\iint_S \left(by^2+cz^2\right) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \left(cz^2+ax^2\right) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + \left(ax^2+by^2\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$,其中 S 是上半球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1 (z\geqslant 0)$ 的上侧。

解:由 Gauss 公式:

$$\iint_{S} (by^{2} + cz^{2}) \, dy dz + (cz^{2} + ax^{2}) \, dz dx + (ax^{2} + by^{2}) \, dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{B(O,1) \cap \{z \ge 0\}} \nabla \cdot (by^{2} + cz^{2}, cz^{2} + ax^{2}, ax^{2} + by^{2}) \, dV + \iint_{\{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1, z = 0\}} (ax^{2} + by^{2}) \, dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{0}^{2\pi} (ar^{2} \cos^{2} \theta + br^{2} \sin^{2} \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a \cos^{2} \theta + b \sin^{2} \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{(a + b)\pi}{4}$$

5 设 a,b,c 不全为零,L 是球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2(R > 0)$ 与平面 $\Sigma: ax + by + cz = 0$ 的交线,其方向这样来定: 质点在 L 上运动的正方向与平面 Σ 的法向 (a,b,c) 成右手系。计算第二型曲线积分 $\oint_L (bz+c) \mathrm{d}x + (cx+a) \mathrm{d}y + (ay+b) \mathrm{d}z$.

解:由 Stokes 公式:

$$\oint_{L} (bz + c) dx + (cx + a) dy + (ay + b) dz$$

$$= \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ bz + c & cx + a & ay + b \end{vmatrix} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{S} (a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= 0$$

6

(1) 求周期为
$$2\pi$$
 的函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi \end{cases}$ 的 Fourier 级数。

解:因为f(x)是奇函数,所以:

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{2(1 - (-1)^2)}{n\pi} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n\pi}, & n = 2k - 1\\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$\implies f(x) \sim \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n - 1)x}{2n - 1}$$

(2) 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ 的和。

解:因为 Fourier 级数可以逐项积分,所以,设 $x \in [0, \pi]$,于是:

$$x = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2n-1)t}{2n-1} dt = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

所以:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \iff \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$$

(3) 由 (1) 的结论求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$ $(0 \le x \le \pi)$ 的和。

解:因为:

$$x = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

所以, 当 $x \in [0,\pi]$ 时:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}x$$

7 证明: 含参变量的广义积分 $F(t)=\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \ln(1+tx) dx$ 定义的函数 F(t) 是 $[0,+\infty)$ 上的可导函数。

证明: 我们只需证明积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \ln (1+tx) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $t \in [0,+\infty)$ 一致收敛即可。因为:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \ln (1 + tx) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(1 + tx)} \mathrm{d}x$$

因为由 Dirichlet 积分, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$,对 t 一致收敛,又 $\frac{1}{1+tx}$ 单调递减对 t 一致有界,所以由 Abel 判别法,一致收敛。于是:

$$F'(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(1+tx)} dx$$

在 $t \in [0, +\infty)$ 一致收敛。所以 F(t) 在 $t \ge 0$ 可导。

8 设 D 是由光滑封闭曲线 L 所围成的区域,函数 f(x,y) 在 \overline{D} 上有二阶连续偏导数,且满足: $\mathrm{e}^y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \mathrm{e}^x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$,并且 f 在 L 上恒为零。

(1) 求证:存在有连续偏导数的函数 P(x,y),Q(x,y) 使得

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^y \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + e^x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2, (x, y) \in D$$

证明: 取 $P(x,y) = -e^x f(x,y) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, Q(x,y) = e^y f(x,y) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$,于是:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -e^x f(x, y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - e^x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2, \ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^y f(x, y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + e^y \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^y f(x, y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + e^y \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + e^x f(x, y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + e^x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 = e^y \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + e^x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

$$\implies \text{B.E.F.E.}$$

(2) 证明: f 在 D 上恒为零。

证明:由 Green 公式:

$$0 \leqslant \iint_{D} \left(e^{y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + e^{x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$
$$= \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \oint_{L} -e^{x} f \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dx + e^{y} f \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dy$$

$$= 0$$

因为 f,P,Q 有连续的偏导数,所以取等当且仅当 $\forall (x,y) \in \overline{D}, \nabla f = 0$,因此, $\forall (x,y) \in \overline{D}, f(x,y) = f|_L = 0$.

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若 f 在 $U = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \}$ 上有二阶连续偏导数,且满足: $\Delta f = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,求积分: $\iiint_U \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z.$

- (1) 对于正交方阵 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$,若 \mathbb{R}^2 上有:u=ax+by, v=cx+dy,求证:对于 \mathbb{R}^2 上的任意有连续的 二阶偏导数的函数 f,则 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}=\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}+\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}$.
- (2) 对于 \mathbb{R}^2 上的有二阶连续偏导数的函数 u=u(x,y), v=v(x,y), $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$ 是雅可比矩阵,且对于 \mathbb{R}^2 上的任意具有二阶连续偏导数的函数 f 有: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}$. 求证: $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$ 是常正交方阵。

第十六章 外校试题

16.1 2019-2020 春季学期清华大学微积分 (A2) 期末试题

1 已知 y=y(x), z=z(x) 是方程组 $\begin{cases} x^3+y^3-z^3=10\\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$ 在点 (1,1,-2) 附近确定的隐函数,求 y=y(x), z=z(x) 在 $x_0=1$ 点处的导数 y'(1),z'(1).

解:因为(1,1,-2)处,上方程组中每个方程中x的偏导非零,所以有隐函数。对x求微分:

$$\begin{cases} 3 + 3y'(1) - 12z'(1) = 0 \\ 1 + y'(1) + z'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} y'(1) = -1 \\ z'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

2 设 $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), z = f(x^2 + xy + y^2)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 在点 (1,1) 处的值.

解: 记 $u(x,y,z) = x^2 + xy + y^2$, 则 z = f(u(x,y,z)).

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'\left(x^2 + zy + y^2\right)(x + 2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f'(u(x,y,z)) \left(x + 2y \right) \right) = (x + 2y) f''(x^2 + xy + y^2) (2x + y) + f'(x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

因此:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,1)} = 3f'(3), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(1,1)} = 9f''(3) + f'(3)$$

3 求 $u=(\sin x)(\sin y)(\sin z)$ 在约束条件 $x+y+z=\frac{\pi}{2}$ (x>0,y>0,z>0) 下的极值,并说明所求的是极值是极大值还是极小值.

解:使用 Lagrange 乘数法:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x \sin y \sin z = \lambda \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \cos y \sin x \sin z = \lambda \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \cos z \sin x \sin y = \lambda \\ x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x > 0, y > 0, z > 0 \end{cases}$$

因为 x, y, z > 0,所以将 (1)(2)(3) 式互相相除,得: $\tan x = \tan y = \tan z$,所以极值点为: $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$. 因为 u(x, y, z) 有下确界 0,无最小值,所以所求只可能是极大值,下面进行验证:

当满足限制条件 $x+y+z=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $u(x,y,z)=\sin x\sin y\cos(x+y)\triangleq \varphi(x,y).$

$$\varphi(x,y) = \frac{\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)}{2}\cos(x+y) \leqslant \frac{1 - \cos(x+y)}{2}\cos(x+y) \leqslant \frac{1}{8}$$

当且仅当 $x=y=\frac{\pi}{6}$ 时取等。因此是极大值.

 $\mathbf{4} \quad \text{计算} \ \iint\limits_{D} \left|\frac{y}{x}\right| \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y, \ \ \mathbb{H} \ \mathrm{t} D = \left\{(x,y) \left|1 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 2x\right.\right\}.$

解:

$$\iint_{D} \left| \frac{y}{x} \right| dxdy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{1}^{2\cos\theta} \left| \frac{r\sin\theta}{r\cos\theta} \right| rdr$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan\theta d\theta \int_{1}^{2\cos\theta} rdr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan\theta \left(4\cos^{2}\theta - 1 \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(2\sin 2\theta - \tan\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + \ln\cos\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$

5 设 $D = \{(x,y)|x>0\}$

(1) 若 $A,B \in D$, L 为 D 内连接 A,B 两点的逐段光滑曲线,问 $\int_{L(A)}^{L(B)} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$ 是否与路径 L 有关? 说明理由.

解: 因为 $\mathbf{v}(x,y) = \frac{y\mathbf{i} - x\mathbf{j}}{x^2 + 2y^2} = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j}$ 在 D 中均有定义,D 曲面单连通,且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + 2y^2)^2} + \frac{2y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + 2y^2)^2} = 0$,因此 \mathbf{v} 是保守场,积分与路径无关.

(2) 是否存在二元函数 z = z(x,y) 使得 $dz = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$? 若存在,求 z(x,y); 若不存在,说明理由.

解:因为v是保守场,所以存在势函数z(x,y)。设z(1,0)=C,那么:

$$z(x,y) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{0 \mathrm{d}t}{t^2 + 0} - \int_{0}^{y} \frac{x \mathrm{d}t}{x^2 + 2t^2} + C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}y}{x} + C$$

因此,对于 $\forall C \in \mathbb{R}, z(x,y) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan\frac{\sqrt{2}y}{x} + C$ 均是符合要求的函数.

6 求 ∭
$$\sqrt{1-(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz$$
, 其中 $\Omega = \{(x,y,z) | x^2+y^2+z^2 \leqslant 1\}$.

解:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 r^2 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - r^3} \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^3} r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r} dr$$

$$=\frac{8}{9}\pi$$

7 设 a>1,有向曲线 $L^+: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=2ax \\ x^2+y^2=2x \end{cases}$ $(z\geqslant 0)$,从 z 轴正向看去,为逆时针方向,求 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \left(y^2+z^2\right) \mathrm{d}x + \left(z^2+x^2\right) \mathrm{d}y + \left(x^2+y^2\right) \mathrm{d}z.$

解: 设 $L_1 = L^+ \cap \{(x, y, z) | y \leq 0\}, L_2 = L^+ \cap \{(x, y, z) | y \geq 0\}, L_1, L_2 与 L$ 定向相同。因为 L^+ 关于 xOz 平面对称,所以:

$$\int_{L^{+}} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dx = \int_{L_{1}} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dx + \int_{L_{2}} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dx = \left(\int_{L_{1}} - \int_{L_{1}} \right) (y^{2} + z^{2}) dx = 0$$

同理, $\int_{L^+} (z^2 + x^2) dy = \int_{L^+} (x^2 + y^2) dz = 0$, 于是 $\int_{L^+} (y^2 + z^2) dx + (z^2 + x^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz = 0$.

8 设
$$2\pi$$
 周期函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ x, & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$

(1) 求 f(x) 的 Fourier 级数.

解:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{nx \sin nx + \cos nx}{\pi n^2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2}, \ n \in \mathbb{N}_+$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \frac{\sin nx - nx \cos nx}{\pi n^2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2} \cos nx - \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

(2) 利用 (1) 的结论求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ 的和.

解:因为 f(x) 在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 连续,所以 Fourier 级数在 x=0 处收敛到 f(0)=0,也即:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi(2n-1)^2} = 0 \iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

9 设 $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 是包含原点的有界开区域,其边界 $\partial \Omega$ 是 C^1 类光滑正则曲面,记 $r=(x,y,z), r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$. 求证:

$$\frac{1}{2} \iint_{\partial \Omega} \cos \langle \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n} \rangle dS = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy dz}{r}$$

其中 $\Omega_{\varepsilon} = \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \Omega \, \middle| \, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \geqslant \varepsilon \right\}$, $\langle \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n} \rangle$ 表示 \boldsymbol{r} 与 $\partial \Omega$ 的单位外法向量 \boldsymbol{n} 的夹角。证明:

$$\frac{1}{2} \iint_{\partial \Omega} \cos \langle \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n} \rangle dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Gauss}} \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \nabla \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} dV + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\partial B(O, \varepsilon)} \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S}$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{2} \iiint\limits_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \nabla \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} \mathrm{d}V + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \varepsilon \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iiint\limits_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \nabla \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} \mathrm{d}V + 2\pi\varepsilon \\ &= \iiint\limits_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{r} + 2\pi\varepsilon \end{split}$$

因为:

$$\iiint_{B(Q,\varepsilon)} \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{r} = \int_0^\varepsilon r \mathrm{d}r \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^\pi \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = 2\pi\varepsilon^2$$

所以 (0,0,0) 不是瑕点,因此可以取 $\varepsilon \to 0^+$,即得:

$$\frac{1}{2} \iint\limits_{\partial \Omega} \cos \langle \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n} \rangle \mathrm{d}S = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \iint\limits_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{r}$$

- **10** 设 $a_n \ge 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$, 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n n!$ 收敛, 记 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$. 求证:
- (1) 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径 $R = +\infty$.

证明: 因为幂级数 $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty}a_{n}n!y^{n}$ 在 y=1 处收敛,所以 $\forall y:|y|<1$,均收敛。反设收敛半径 $R\in\mathbb{R}$,那么: 任取 $x_{0}>R$,则 $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty}a_{n}x_{0}^{n}=+\infty$. 任取 $y_{0}\in(0,1)$,因为 $x_{0}^{n}=o(n!)$,所以 $\exists N\in\mathbb{N}, \forall n>N, n!y_{0}^{n}\geqslant x_{0}^{n}$,那么 $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty}a_{n}n!y_{0}^{n}=+\infty$,矛盾! 因此收敛半径 $R=+\infty$.

(2) 反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} f(x) dx$ 收敛,且 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} f(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n n!$. (提示: 考虑 \mathbb{N}_+ 上的 Gamma 函数)

证明:因为 $R = +\infty$,所以有限区间积分与级数求和可以交换顺序:

$$\forall M > 0, \int_0^M e^{-x} f(x) dx = \int_0^M e^{-x} \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n \int_0^M e^{-x} x^n dx$$

因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x} x^n \mathrm{d}x = \Gamma(n+1) = n!$,所以 $\forall M > 0$, $\int_0^M \mathrm{e}^{-x} f(x) \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n n!$,因为正项级数 $\sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n n!$ 收敛,所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x} f(x) \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,且收敛到 $\sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n n!$.

附加题 设 0

(1) 证明函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n^p}$ 关于 x 在区间 $[0,2\pi]$ 上收敛,但不一致收敛。

证明: 当 $x \in [a,b] \subset (0,\pi) \cup (\pi,2\pi)$ 时, $\left|\sum_{k=1}^{N} \sin(kx)\right| = \left|\frac{\cos\frac{x}{2} - \cos\frac{2N+1}{2}x}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}}\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{\sin\frac{x}{2}} \leqslant M_{a,b}$,又 $\frac{1}{n^p}$ 对于 x 单调递减一致趋于 0,由 Dirichlet 判别法,在 [a,b] 一致收敛。由 $[a,b] \subset (0,\pi) \cup (\pi,2\pi)$,知在 $(0,\pi) \cup (\pi,2\pi)$ 收敛。又 $x=0,\pi,2\pi$ 时级数为 0,所以在 $[0,2\pi]$ 收敛。

又因为 $p\leqslant \frac{1}{2}$,任取 $N\in\mathbb{N}_+$ 足够大,取 $m>2N, n=\left[\frac{m}{2}+1\right]\leqslant \frac{3m}{4}$,取 $x=\frac{\pi}{2m}$,所以 $\forall k=n,n+1,\cdots,m,\,nx\in\left(\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$,于是:

$$\sum_{k=n}^{m} \frac{\sin(kx)}{k^{p}} \geqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{k=n}^{m} \frac{1}{k^{p}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{n+1}^{m} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}} \geqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\frac{3m}{4}}^{m} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}} = \frac{m^{1-p} \left(1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{1-p}\right)}{\sqrt{2}(1-p)}$$

因为 1-p>0,所以 $\lim_{m\to +\infty}\sum\limits_{k=n}^{m}\frac{\sin\left(k\frac{\pi}{2m}\right)}{k^{p}}=+\infty$,由 Cauchy 收敛准则知不一致收敛.

(2) 判断函数项级数 $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} rac{\sin(nx)}{n^p}$ 是否为某个连续地 2π 周期函数的 Fourier 级数? 说明理由。

解: 假设是的,由 Parseval 等式知: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2p}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$,收敛。但是 $2p \leqslant 1$,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2p}} = +\infty$,矛盾! 因此不是。