

$$\vec{A} = (P, Q, R)$$

斯托克斯公式:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{A} \cdot (dydz, dzdx, dx dy)$$

方向

$$\Gamma, \Sigma \text{ 满足右手定则} = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS$$

$$dydz = \cos \alpha dS$$

$$dzdx = \cos \beta dS$$

$$dxdy = \cos \gamma dS$$

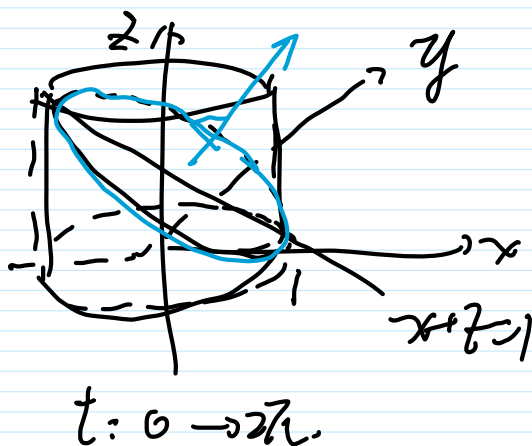
$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Sigma: x + z = 1$$

$$\vec{n} = (1, 0, 1)$$

参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \\ z = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$$



$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \quad \text{条件收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \quad |q| < 1 \text{ 收敛}; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \quad p > 1 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^p}, \quad p > 1 \text{ 收敛}; \quad \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n - \ln n)^p}, \quad p > 1 \text{ 收敛 (积分法)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{n^p} \quad \text{当 } r=1 \text{ 时} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \quad \begin{cases} p > 0 \\ 0 < p \leq 1 \text{ 条件收敛} \\ p > 1 \text{ 绝对收敛} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$$

$$\text{当 } r=1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p}$$

$p > 1$  绝对收敛  
 $p \leq 0$  发散

一般  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| \text{ (正项)}$$

收敛

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  绝对收敛

$p > 1$   
比值/根值  $\downarrow$  发散

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{发散}$$

$$\text{收} + \text{发} \Rightarrow \text{发}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散

(4)

新级数  $\xrightarrow{\text{去符号}}$  原级数  
收敛  $\rightarrow$  收敛  
发散  $\rightarrow$  发散

例  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^p}$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  同敛散

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n$  发散

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{发散}$$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} \text{ 或 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} \quad \rho < 1 \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

3.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(-2)^n + 3^n}$  的  $R =$

解:

求和收敛  $\rightarrow$  求导  $\sum \frac{1}{n} x^n$   $\rightarrow$  求收敛域  $\rightarrow$  后积  $\rightarrow$  展开式  
后积  $\rightarrow$  后导  $\rightarrow$  展开式  
展开:  $e^x, \sin x, \cos x$   
后积  $\rightarrow$  后导  $\rightarrow$  展开式  
后积  $\rightarrow$  后导  $\rightarrow$  展开式  
后积  $\rightarrow$  后导  $\rightarrow$  展开式

展开:  $e^x, \sin x, \cos x$   
后积  $\rightarrow$  后导  $\rightarrow$  展开式

收敛域  $\rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\rho}$  其中  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$  或  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$  ( $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ )

Abel定理

傅里叶级数: 求  $a_n, b_n$ .  $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l})$

$$l = \frac{T}{2}. \quad a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 或 } [a, b]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx. \quad \text{且 } x \text{ 为间断点}$$

$$(2) \quad S(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \text{ 连续} \\ \frac{f(x^-) + f(x^+)}{2}, & x \text{ 间断} \end{cases}$$

$$S(x) = S(x+T)$$

画图  $\rightarrow$  确定  $T$ , 间断点

4.  $z = e^{\frac{x}{y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \underline{-4e}.$

解:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \right)$$

$$= e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot x \cdot (-2) y^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} + e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot (-2) \cdot y^{-3} \Big|_{(1,1)}$$

$$= -4e$$

例  $f(x, y, z) = e^y \cdot \cos z, y+z, x - \sin z$

5.  $x^2 + y^3 + z^3 + 3xyz + 7 = 0$  则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \underline{-\frac{1}{4}}.$

解:

直接法:

$$x^2 + y^3 + z^3 + 3xyz + 7 = 0 \quad \text{关于 } y \text{ 偏导}$$

例1 ①直接法:  $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3xyz + 1 = 0$  关于  $y$  恒等于 0 关于  $x, y$  的函数  $x$  常数

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

代入  $x=0, y=1$  方程, 得  $z=-2$ .

代入  $x=0, y=1, z=-2$  上式.

$$3 + 12 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,1)} + 0 + 0 = 0$$

②公式法:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = - \frac{F_y}{F_z} = - \frac{y^2 + xz}{z^2 + xy}$

③求偏导  $F = F(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3xyz + 1$

$F_y$  关于  $z$  常数:  $0 + 3y^2 + 0 + 3xz + 0$

$F_z$  关于  $x, y$  常数:  $0 + 0 + 3z^2 + 3xy + 0$

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = - \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_v \\ G_y & G_v \end{vmatrix} \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}$$

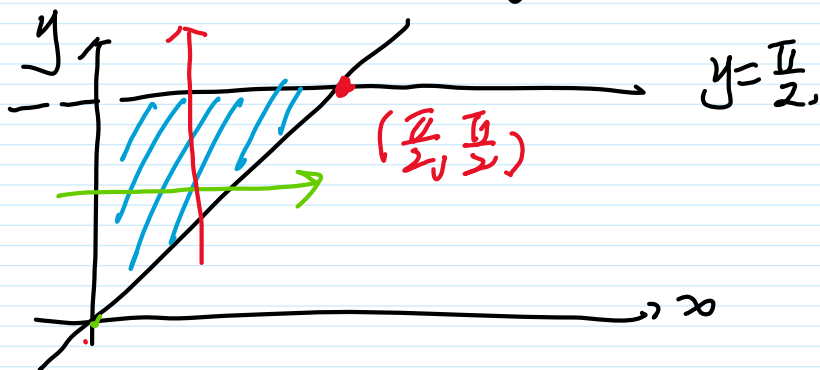
6.  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} du \int_0^y \cos x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\pi - 2x} dy = \dots$

$$6. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy \int_0^y \frac{\cos x}{\pi - 2x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\pi - 2x} dy = \dots$$

$x=y$

解: 交换次序

Y-型  $\rightarrow$  X-型



$$\int dx \int dy \int f dz$$

三次积分

$z \rightarrow y \rightarrow x$

$y \rightarrow z \rightarrow x$

$$= \int dx \int dz \int f dy$$

$y \rightarrow x \rightarrow z$

7.  $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv =$   $\Omega$ :  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ,  $z=0$  到  $z=1$  所围成

解:

$$I = \int_0^1 z^2 \cdot \sigma(z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 z^2 \pi \cdot 1^2 dz$$



$\Omega_1$ :  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与  $z=1$  所围成

$$I_{\Omega_1} = \int_0^1 z^2 \cdot \pi z \cdot dz$$

8.  $\oint_{\Gamma} y dx - x dy + z dz =$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 t - (\cos^2 t + 1 \cdot \frac{dz}{dt} \cdot 0)) dt$$

$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$  逆时针

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^2 t - \cos^2 t + 1 \cdot 0) dt$$

$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$$

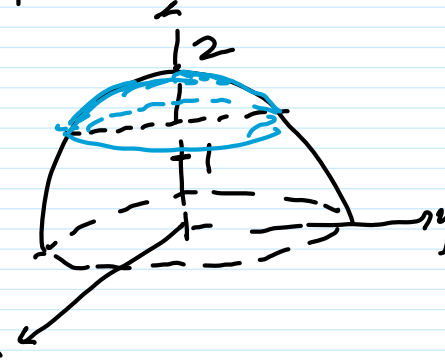
9.  $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS =$                      

$\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$   $z \geq 0$  我求上半部分  $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS$

解:  $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$

$\Sigma$  在  $xy$  平面上的投影  $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$

$z_x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$   $z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$



$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left( \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} \right) \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} 2 dx dy = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2$$

$(x, y, z) \xrightarrow{\text{梯度}} (-x, -y, z)$

10  $\vec{A} = (xyz - x^2, xyz - y^2, xyz - z^2)$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = yz - 2x + xz - 2y + xy - 2z$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ p & q & r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (xz - xy, -(yz - xy), yz - xz)$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot} \vec{A}) = z - y - (z - x) + y - x = 0$$