2020 ~ 2021 学年第 2 学期数学分析B2期末参考答案

一、(本题 6 分)

由于被积函数 e^{x^2-xu} 对u有连续偏导数, 积分限 $\sin u$, $\cos u$ 有连续导数, 则有

$$I'(u) = -\int_{\sin u}^{\cos u} x e^{x^2 - xu} dx - \sin u e^{\cos^2 u - u \cos u} - \cos u e^{\sin^2 u - u \sin u}.$$

每个求导部分各2分.

- 二、(本题 12 分: 每小题各 4 分)
- (1) 计算rotv = (0,0,0), 其定义域是曲面单连通的, 所以v是有势场.———(4分)

(2)
$$Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \left(\frac{y}{z} - \frac{1}{y}\right)dx + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}\right)dy + \left(1 - \frac{xy}{z^2}\right)dz$$
$$= \left(\frac{y}{z}dx + \frac{x}{z}dy - \frac{xy}{z^2}dz\right) + \left(\frac{x}{y^2}dy - \frac{1}{y}dx\right) + dz = d\left(\frac{xy}{z} - \frac{x}{y} + z\right) - - - - (7\%)$$

所以势函数为 $\frac{xy}{z} - \frac{x}{y} + z + C$, C为任意实数.————(8分)

(3)
$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(1,2,3)} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(1,2,3)} d \left(\frac{xy}{z} - \frac{x}{y} + z \right) - - - - - - - - (10\%)$$
$$= \left(\frac{xy}{z} - \frac{x}{y} + z \right) \Big|_{(1,1,1)}^{(1,2,3)} = \frac{13}{6} \cdot - - - - - - - - (12\%)$$

- 三、(本题共 20 分, 每小题各 10分)
- (1) 由题意知, L由x轴上的直线段 \overline{OA} , 圆周上的弧段 \widehat{AB} 及y = x上的直线段 \overline{OB} 组成.

$$I = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right) dxdy = \iint_D \sin(x^2 + y^2) dxdy - - - - - - - (7\%)$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} r \sin r^2 dr = 2\pi \cdot - - - - - - - - (10\%)$$

四、(本题 10 分)

$$\iint_{S} 2(1+x) dy dz + yz dx dy = \left(\iint_{S \cup \Sigma} - \iint_{\Sigma} \right) 2(1+x) dy dz + yz dx dy - - - - - - (4\cancel{\pi})$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} (2+y) dV - \iint_{\Sigma} 4 dy dz - - - - - - (8\cancel{\pi})$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \iint_{y^{2}+z^{2} \le x} dy dz - 4\pi = -3\pi \cdot - - - - - - (10\cancel{\pi})$$

五、(本题共 12分)

$$I = -\iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x-2}{2} & \frac{y}{2} & \frac{z}{2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^{2} + z^{2} & z^{2} + x^{2} & x^{2} + y^{2} \end{vmatrix} dS = -2\iint_{S} (z-y)dS - - - - - - (6\%)$$

$$= -2\iint_{S} zdS = -2\iint_{D} \sqrt{4x - x^{2} - y^{2}} \sqrt{1 + z_{x}'^{2} + z_{y}'^{2}} dxdy - - - - - - - (10\%)$$

$$= -4\iint_{D} dxdy = -4\pi. - - - - - - - (12\%)$$

另解: 参数法: $x = 1 + \cos t$, $y = \sin t$, $z = \sqrt{2 + 2\cos t}$, $(2\pi \ge t \ge 0)$

六、(本题共16分:每小题各8分)

(1) 根据Fourier系数的展开公式得

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) dx = 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n^2}, \quad b_n = 0, - - - - - - - (4\%)$$

f(x)的余弦级数为 $\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$. (6分)

由Dirichet收敛定理, 其余弦级数收敛到f(x)自身, 即

$$\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - x, \quad x \in [0,\pi]. ----(8\%)$$

(2) 令x = 0, 得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}. -----(10\%)$$

Parseval 等式:
$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$$
 (12分) 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96} \Longrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$. (16分)

七、(本题共16分: 第1小题 4分; 第2, 3小题各 6 分)

$$\begin{split} &(1)\; \varphi(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ & x \to 0^+ \mathrm{fl}, \; \frac{x^\alpha}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x \sim x^\alpha, \; \mathrm{fl} \, \mathrm{J} \, \mathrm{fl} - \mathrm{fl} + \mathrm{fl} \, \mathrm{f$$

(3) 対 $0 < \alpha_0 < 1$, 当 $\alpha \in [-\alpha_0, \alpha_0], 0 < x \le 1$ 时

$$\frac{x^{\alpha}}{1+x^2} \le x^{-\alpha_0} = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}}$$

 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛, 故由Weierstrass判别法, $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{\alpha}}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在区间 $[-\alpha_0,\alpha_0]$ 上一致收敛.(13分) 当 $\alpha \in [-\alpha_0,\alpha_0]$, x > 1时

$$\frac{x^{\alpha}}{1+x^2} \le \frac{x^{\alpha_0}}{1+x^2} < \frac{1}{x^{2-\alpha_0}}$$

 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2-\alpha_0}} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,故由Weierstrass判别法, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在区间[$-\alpha_0, \alpha_0$]上一致收敛。

八、(本题 8 分)

证明:设上半圆周L的直径为AB, $L \cup AB$ 封闭曲线取逆时针,所围区域为D

$$\int_{L\cup AB} P(x,y)\mathrm{d}x + Q(x,y)\mathrm{d}y = (\int_{L} + \int_{AB})P(x,y)\mathrm{d}x + Q(x,y)\mathrm{d}y = \int_{AB} P(x,y)\mathrm{d}x + Q(x,y)\mathrm{d}y,$$

应用Green公式,及二重积分的积分中值定理,得

$$\int_{L\cup AB} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)_{M} \frac{\pi}{2} r^{2} - - - - (2 \mathcal{T})$$

其中点 $M \in D$. 再由一元函数的积分中值定理, 得

$$\int_{AB} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{x_0-r}^{x_0+r} P(x,y_0) dx = 2rP(\xi,y_0), \quad \xi \in (x_0-r,x_0+r).$$

所以有

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)_{M} \frac{\pi}{2} r^{2} = 2rP(\xi, y_{0}) \Longrightarrow \pi \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)_{M} r = 4P(\xi, y_{0}) - - - - - - - - (4\%)$$

当 $r \to 0$ 时, $M|to(x_0, y_0)$,上式两边取极限得 $P(x_0, y_0) = 0$,由 (x_0, y_0) 的任意性,

有
$$P(x,y) = 0$$
. (6分)

再由上式
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}|_{M}=0$$
,

$$\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}|_{M} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = 0,$$

由 (x_0, y_0) 的任意性,有 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0.$ (8分)