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习题 16

求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 位于锥面 $z \tan \alpha = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 内的部分的质心坐标.

$$\iint_S dS = \iint_S \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \alpha} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} dr = 2\pi(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\iint_S x dS = \iint_S \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \alpha} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} dr = 0$$

$$\iint_S y dS = \iint_S \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \alpha} \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} dr = 0$$

$$\iint_S z dS = \iint_S \frac{z}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \alpha} r dr = \pi \sin^2 \alpha$$

从而,

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left(\frac{\iint_S x dS}{\iint_S dS}, \frac{\iint_S y dS}{\iint_S dS}, \frac{\iint_S z dS}{\iint_S dS} \right) = \left(0, 0, \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2} \right)$$

习题 33 (6)

证明下列第二型曲线积分与路径无关, 并求值

$$\int_{(1,0,\frac{\pi}{2})}^{(2,\pi,\frac{3}{2}\pi)} \cos y \sin z dx - x \sin y \sin z dy + x \cos y \cos z dz$$

Answer:

注意到 $d(x \cos y \sin z) = \cos y \sin z dx - x \sin y \sin z dy + x \cos y \cos z dz$, 因此该积分与路径

无关, 且对于参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + t, \\ y = \pi t, \\ z = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi t \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } t \in [0, 1], \text{ 有}$$

$$I = \int_{(1, 0, \frac{\pi}{2})}^{(2, \pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)} du = u(t) \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

习题 34 (2)

求下列微分的原函数:

$$du = (\sin yz + yz \cos xz + yz \cos xy) dx + (\sin xz + xz \cos yz + xz \cos xy) dy + (\sin xy + xy \cos yz + xy \cos xz) dz.$$

Answer:

$$u(x, y, z) = x \sin yz + y \sin xz + z \sin xy + C$$

习题 44

设 $f(x, y, z)$ 为一数量场, $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ 为一向量场, 求:

- (1) $\operatorname{div}(\nabla f)$;
- (2) $\nabla(\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F})$;
- (3) $\operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} f)$;
- (4) $\operatorname{div}(f \mathbf{F})$.

Answer:

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

$$(2) I = \nabla \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x \partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial z \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial z \partial y} \right)$$

$$(3) I = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(4) I = \frac{\partial(fF_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(fF_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(fF_3)}{\partial z}$$

习题 47

设向量函数 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = f(r)(x, y, z)$, f 可微, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 求证:

(1) 若 $r \neq 0$, 则 $\text{rot} \mathbf{F} = 0$

Answer:

实际上,

$$\text{rot} \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f(r)x & f(r)y & f(r)z \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial r} (yz - yz - xz + xz + xy - yx) = 0$$

(2) 若 $\text{div} \mathbf{F} = 0$, 则 $f(r) = cr^{-3}$, 其中 c 为常数

Answer:

由

$$0 = \text{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial(xf(r))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(yf(r))}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(zf(r))}{\partial z} = 3f(r) + rf'(r)$$

可知

$$(r^3 f(r))' = r^2(3f(r) + rf'(r)) = 0$$

因此 $r^3 f(r) = c$, 也即 $f(r) = cr^{-3}$

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习题 4(1)

求下列极限： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{e^x} \frac{\cos xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}} dy$

Answer:

$$I = \int_0^1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

习题 7(2)

求下列函数的导数： $F(x) = \int_x^{x^2} dt \int_t^{\sin x} f(t, s) ds$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \int_x^{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\int_t^{\sin x} f(t, s) ds \right) dt + 2x \int_{x^2}^{\sin x} f(x^2, s) ds - \int_x^{\sin x} f(x, s) ds \\ &= \int_x^{x^2} f(t, \sin x) \cos x dy + 2x \int_{x^2}^{\sin x} f(x^2, s) ds - \int_x^{\sin x} f(x, s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

习题 13

设函数 $f(x, y) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sin(x+yt)}{t} dt - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$, 证明或否定：存在 $x = 0$ 的某个邻域上的连续函数 $y = g(x)$, 使得 $g(0) = 1, f(x, g(x)) = 0$.

Answer:

$f(0, 1) = 0$, $f, f'_y = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \cos(x + yt) dt$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 的某个邻域上连续, $f'_y(0, 1) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \cos t dt \neq 0$, 由隐函数存在定理, 知满足要求的函数存在.

习题 14

利用 $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos \theta + r^2} d\theta = 1 \ (0 < r < 1)$,

求 $I(r) = \int_0^{2\pi} \ln(1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2) d\theta \ (0 < r < 1)$.

Answer:

由于

$$I'(r) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-2 \cos \theta + 2r}{1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2} d\theta = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - r^2}{1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2} \right) d\theta = 0$$

知 $I(r)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上为常数, 因此 $I(r) = I(0) = 0$

习题 15(3)(4)

求证下列含参变量积分在指定集合上一致收敛:

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^2 y \ln(1+y)}{x^2+y^2} dy (x \geq a > 0)$$

Answer:

注意到 $\left| \frac{\sin x^2 y \ln(1+y)}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \frac{\ln(1+y)}{a^2+y^2}$, 又由比较判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{a^2+y^2} dy$ 收敛, 于是由 weiersrass 判别法知原式在 $[a, \infty)$ 上一致收敛

$$(4) \int_0^1 \frac{\sin \sqrt{xy}}{x+y^{\frac{1}{4}}} dy (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

Answer:

在 $[0, 1]^2$ 上恒有 $0 \leq \frac{\sin \sqrt{xy}}{x+y^{\frac{1}{4}}} \leq y^{\frac{1}{4}}$, 而 $\int_0^1 y^{\frac{1}{4}} dy$ 收敛, 于是由 weiersrass 判别法知原式在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛

习题 16(3)

讨论下列含参变量积分的一致收敛性:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy, \text{ 其中 (a) } x \leq a; (b) x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Answer:

(a) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上没有瑕点, 故其收敛性与 $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy$ 的相同. 在 $(-\infty, a] \times [a, +\infty)$ 上恒有 $0 < e^{-(x-y)^2} \leq e^{-(y-a)^2}$, 而 $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-(y-a)^2} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$ 收敛, 由魏尔斯特拉斯定理, 知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2+y^2} dy$ 在 $(-\infty, a]$ 上一致收敛.

(b) 取 $\varepsilon = e^{-1}$, 对 $\forall A_0 > 0$, 取 $A = n > A_0$, $A' = n + 1$, $x = n > 0$, 则 $\int_A^{A'} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy \geq e^{-1} = \varepsilon$, 由柯西收敛准则, 知 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上不一致收敛.