13. 多元函数的极限和连续

习题 13.1 证明 \mathbb{R}^n 中两点间的距离满足三角不等式: 对 $\forall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 成立

$$|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}| \le |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}| + |\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{z}|.$$

分析 本题考察两点间的距离的定义式.

证明 设 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, ..., y_n)$, $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, z_2, ..., z_n)$, 并令 $a_i = x_i - y_i$, $b_i = y_i - z_i$, $i \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$, 则

$$|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}| \le |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}| + |\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{z}|$$

$$\iff \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(a_i + b_i\right)^2} \le \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i^2}$$

$$\iff \sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i + b_i)^2 \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i^2 + b_i^2) + 2\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \le \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2} ,$$

由柯西一施瓦茨不等式知最后一式成立,于是命题成立.证毕.

习题 13.2 若 $\lim_{k\to\infty} |\mathbf{x}_k| = +\infty$,则 \mathbb{R}^n 中的点列 $\{\mathbf{x}_k\}$ 趋于 ∞ . 现在设点列 $\{\mathbf{x}_k = \left(x_1^k, x_2^k, ..., x_n^k\right)\}$ 趋于 ∞ ,试判断下列命题是否正确:

- (1) 对 $\forall i \in \{1,2,...,n\}$, 序列 $\{x_i^k\}$ 趋于 ∞ ;
- (2) $\exists i_0 \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$,使得序列 $\{x_{i_0}^k\}$ 趋于 ∞ .

分析 考察满足下述要求的点列 $\left\{\mathbf{x}_{k} = \left(x_{1}^{k}, x_{2}^{k}, ..., x_{n}^{k}\right)\right\}: x_{i}^{k} = \begin{cases} k, & k \equiv i \pmod{n}, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$

解答 结论均是否定的.

习题 13.3 求下列集合的聚点集:

(1)
$$E = \left\{ \left(\frac{q}{p}, \frac{q}{p}, 1 \right) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \middle| p, q \in \mathbb{N}, (p, q) = 1, q$$

(2)
$$E = \left\{ \left(\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k, \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \middle| k \in \mathbb{N} \right\};$$

(3)
$$E = \left\{ \left(r \cos \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{2} r \right), r \sin \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{2} r \right) \right) \middle| r \in [0, 1) \right\}.$$

分析 本题考察成为聚点的充要条件.

证明 (1)
$$E' = \{(x, x, 1) | x \in [0, 1]\}$$
;

(2)
$$E' = \{(1,-1),(1,0),(1,1)\};$$

(3)
$$E' = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$
.

习题 13.4 求下列集合的内部、外部、边界及闭包:

(1)
$$E = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x, y > 0, z = 1\};$$

(2)
$$E = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x > 0, x^2 + y^2 - 2x > 1 \}$$
.

分析 本题考察集合的内部、外部、边界和闭包.

证明 (1)
$$E^{\circ} = \emptyset$$
, $\left(E^{c}\right)^{\circ} = \mathbb{R}^{3} \setminus \left\{\left(x, y, 1\right) \middle| x, y \geq 0\right\}$, $\partial E = \overline{E} = \left\{\left(x, y, 1\right) \middle| x, y \geq 0\right\}$;

(2)
$$E^{\circ} = E$$
, $(E^{c})^{\circ} = \mathbb{R}^{3} \setminus \{(x, y) | x \ge 0, x^{2} + y^{2} - 2x \ge 1\}$,

$$\partial E = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x = 0, y^2 \ge 1 \right\} \cup \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x > 0, x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 1 \right\}, \quad \overline{E} = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x \ge 0, x^2 + y^2 - 2x \ge 1 \right\}.$$

评注 本题的结论具有鲜明的几何意义: (1)的图像是空间直角坐标系中平面 z=1上在第一卦限的部分,(2)的图像是平面直角坐标系中 y 轴以右的部分挖去以点(1,0) 为圆心、 $\sqrt{2}$ 为半径的圆.

习题 13.5 设 $\{(x_k, y_k)\}$ $\subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是一个点列,判断如下命题是否为真:点列 $\{(x_k, y_k)\}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 中有聚点的充分必要条件是 $\{x_k y_k\}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 中有聚点.

分析 必要性的反例如 $\left\{\left(0,\frac{1}{k}\right)\middle|k\in\mathbb{N}\right\}$, 点列有聚点 $\left(0,0\right)$, 而单元集 $\left\{0\right\}$ 没有聚点; 充

分性的反例如
$$\left\{\left(k+1,\frac{1}{k}\right)\middle|k\in\mathbb{N}\right\}$$
,点列没有聚点,而 $\left\{\frac{k+1}{k}\right\}$ 有聚点 1.

解答 结论是否定的.

习题 13.6 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, 求证:

(1)
$$\overline{E} = E^{\circ} \bigcup \partial E$$
;

(2)
$$E' = \overline{E}'$$
.

分析 根据集合的内部、边界、闭包和导集的定义验证即可.

证明 (1) 由
$$\left(\overline{E}\right)^c = \left(E^c\right)^\circ = \left(E^\circ \cup \partial E\right)^c$$
,知 $\overline{E} = E^\circ \cup \partial E$. 证毕.

(2) 由 $\overline{E}' = (E \cup E')' = E' \cup (E')'$,知只需证 $(E')' \subseteq E'$. 事实上,对 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in (E')'$, $\delta > 0$,有 $U_0 \left(\mathbf{x}, \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \cap E' \neq \emptyset$,而对 $\forall \mathbf{x}' \in E', \delta > 0$,有 $U_0 \left(\mathbf{x}', \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \cap E \neq \emptyset$,利用习题 13.1 的结论即得,对 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in (E')'$, $\delta > 0$,有 $U_0 \left(\mathbf{x}, \delta\right) \cap E \neq \emptyset$,故 $\mathbf{x} \in E'$. 证毕.

评注 (1) 在某些教科书中,集合的边界 ∂E 就定义为 $\overline{E} \setminus E^{\circ}$.

(2) 集合的导集的导集仍包含于集合的导集,这是基本的结论.

习题 13.7 设 $\{A_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda\in\Lambda}$ 为 \mathbb{R}^{n} 的一族集合,求证:

(1) 当
$$\Lambda$$
 为有限指标集时,成立 $\overline{\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}} \subseteq \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}$, $\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda} \circ \subseteq \left(\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}\right) \circ$;

(2) 对任意的指标集,成立
$$\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda} \circ \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}\right) \circ$$
, $\overline{\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}} \subseteq \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}$.

分析 对两道题,均只需要证其中的一半.以(1)题为例,若 $\overline{\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}} \subseteq \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}$ 成立,分别对 A_{λ} 取补集,得 $\overline{\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}^{c}} \subseteq \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}^{c}}$,再对两边取补集,由德·摩根公式,有

$$\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left(A_{\lambda} \right)^{\circ} = \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left(\overline{A_{\lambda}^{c}} \right)^{c} = \left(\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}^{c}} \right)^{c} \subseteq \left(\overline{\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}^{c}} \right)^{c} = \left(\left(\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}^{c} \right)^{c} \right)^{\circ} = \left(\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda} \right)^{\circ},$$

即 $\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}$ ° $\subseteq \left(\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}\right)$ °. (2)题的思路是类似的.

证明 (1) $\overline{A_{\lambda}}$ 是闭集, Λ 有限,故 $\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}$ 也是闭集,从而 $\overline{\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_{\lambda}} \subseteq \overline{\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}$. 证毕.

(2)
$$\overline{A_{\lambda}}$$
 是闭集,故 $\bigcap_{1 \le \lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}$ 也是闭集,从而 $\overline{\bigcap_{1 \le \lambda} A_{\lambda}} \subseteq \overline{\bigcap_{1 \le \lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}} = \bigcap_{1 \le \lambda} \overline{A_{\lambda}}$. 证毕.

评注 事实上,(1)题的结论可以加强为等号必然成立,(2)题却容易找到不取等的例子. 习题 13.8 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,求证:

- (1) E'是闭集;
- (2) ∂E 是闭集.

分析 根据闭集的定义或成为闭集的等价命题 $E = \overline{E}$ 验证即可.

证明 (1) 由习题 13.6 的评注, $(E')' \subseteq E'$,知 $E' = E' \cup (E')' = \overline{E'}$,故E'是闭集.证毕.

(2) 由 E° , $(E^{c})^{\circ}$ 是开集,知 $E^{\circ} \cup (E^{c})^{\circ}$ 是开集,故 $\partial E = (E^{\circ} \cup (E^{c})^{\circ})^{c}$ 是闭集. 证毕. 评注 我们又得到一个基本结论:集合的边界的导集仍包含于集合的边界.

习题 13.9 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$,记 $E_1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | \exists (x,y) \in E\}$, $E_2 = \{y \in \mathbb{R} | \exists (x,y) \in E\}$,判断下列命题是否为真:

- (1) E为 \mathbb{R}^2 中的开(闭)集时, E_1 和 E_2 均为 \mathbb{R} 中的开(闭)集;
- (2) E_1 和 E_2 均为 \mathbb{R} 中的开(闭)集时,E为 \mathbb{R}^2 中的开(闭)集.

分析 (1) 考虑 \mathbb{R}^2 中的闭集 $E = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{k}, k \right) \middle| k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$, $E_1 = \left\{ \frac{1}{k} \middle| k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ 为 \mathbb{R} 中的开集. 对开集,对 $\forall \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in E = E^c$, $\exists \delta > 0$,使得 $N(\mathbf{x}, \delta) \subset E$,故对 $\forall x_i \in E_i$,有 $N(x_i, \delta) \subset E_i$, i = 1, 2,故 E_1, E_2 均为 \mathbb{R} 中的开集.

(2) 考虑 $E = \{(x,y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$, $E_1 = E_2 = (-2,2)$ 均为 \mathbb{R} 中的开集,而 E 不为 \mathbb{R}^2 中的开集,再考虑 $E = \{(x,y) | 1 < x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$, $E_1 = E_2 = [-2,2]$ 均为 \mathbb{R} 中的闭集,而 E 不为 \mathbb{R}^2 中的闭集。

解答 (1) 对开集,结论是肯定的;对闭集,结论是否定的.

(2) 结论是否定的.

评注 其中的真命题可以推广为: 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为开集,则 $E_i = \{x_i \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) \in E\}$,i = 1, 2, ..., n 均为 \mathbb{R} 中的开集.

习题 13.10 构造 \mathbb{R}^2 中的单位圆盘 $\Delta = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$ 上的一个点列 $\{(x_k,y_k)\}$,使得它的点构成的集合的聚点集恰为单位圆周 $\partial \Delta$.

分析 考虑极坐标形式的点列 $\{(r_k \cos \theta_k, r_k \sin \theta_k)\}(r_k \in [0,1), \theta_k \in [0,2\pi)\}$,其聚点集 $\partial \Delta = \{(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)\}$,即 $\lim_{k \to \infty} r_k = 1$ 且 $\{\theta_k\}$ 有收敛于 $[0,2\pi)$ 中任意实数的子列. 注意两者的收敛是独立的过程,因此可以很方便地构造出很多满足要求的点列.

解答 答案不唯一,如
$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \pi, \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi \right), \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi, \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\pi \right), \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right), \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \right), \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos 2\pi, \frac{2}{3} \sin 2\pi \right), \dots, \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cos \frac{1}{n+1} 2\pi, \frac{n}{n+1} \sin \frac{1}{n+1} 2\pi \right), \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cos \frac{2}{n+1} 2\pi, \frac{n}{n+1} \sin \frac{2}{n+1} 2\pi \right), \dots, \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cos 2\pi, \frac{n}{n+1} \sin 2\pi \right), \dots \right\}.$$

评注 也可以参考习题 13.3.3 的结论.

习题 13.11 设 $E_1, E_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为两个非空集合,定义 E_1, E_2 间的距离如下:

$$d(E_1, E_2) = \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in E_1, \mathbf{y} \in E_2} |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|.$$

- (1) 举例说明存在开集 E_1, E_2 , 使得 $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$, 但 $d(E_1, E_2) = 0$;
- (2) 举例说明存在闭集 E_1, E_2 , 使得 $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$, 但 $d(E_1, E_2) = 0$;
- (3) 求证: 若紧集 E_1, E_2 满足 $d(E_1, E_2) = 0$, 则必有 $E_1 \cap E_2 \neq \emptyset$.

分析 (3) 根据成为紧集的等价命题验证即可.

解答 (1) 答案不唯一, 如 $E_1 = (-1,0), E_2 = (0,1) \subset \mathbb{R}$.

- (2) 答案不唯一,如 $E_1 = \{(x,0) | x \in \mathbb{R}\}, E_2 = \{(x,e^x) | x \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.
- (3) 由 $d(E_1, E_2) = 0$,知 $\exists \{\mathbf{x}_k\} \subseteq E_1, \{\mathbf{y}_k\} \subseteq E_2$,使得 $\{|\mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{y}_k|\}$ 收敛于 0,即 $\{\mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{y}_k\}$ 收敛于 0.由 E_1 有界,知 $\{\mathbf{x}_k\}$ 是有界点列.又由波尔查诺—魏尔斯特拉斯定理,知其存在收敛子列 $\{\mathbf{x}_{k_j}\}$. $\{\mathbf{x}_{k_j} \mathbf{y}_{k_j}\}$ 显然收敛,故 $\{\mathbf{y}_{k_j}\}$ 也收敛.由 E_1 是闭集,知 $\{\mathbf{x}_{k_j}\}$ 的极限 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in E_1$,同理 $\{\mathbf{y}_{k_j}\}$ 的极限 $\mathbf{y}_0 \in E_2$.又由 $\mathbf{x}_0 \mathbf{y}_0 = \mathbf{0}$,知 $\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{y}_0 \in E_1 \cap E_2$,故 $E_1 \cap E_2 \neq \emptyset$.证毕.

习题 13.12 设 $F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是紧集, $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是开集,且 $F \subset E$,求证:存在开集O,使得 $F \subset O \subset \overline{O} \subset E$.

分析 利用有限覆盖定理.

解答 对 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in F \subset E$, $\exists \delta_{\mathbf{x}} > 0$, 使得 $U(\mathbf{x}, \delta_{\mathbf{x}}) \subset E$. 而 $\bigcup_{\mathbf{x} \in F} U\left(\mathbf{x}, \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{x}}}{2}\right)$ 是 F 的一个开覆 盖, 必存在一个有限子覆盖 $O = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{x}_i}}{2}\right)$, 满足 $F \subset O \subset E$. 再设 $O_1 = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \delta_{\mathbf{x}_i}\right)$,则有 $O \subset \overline{O} \subset O_1 \subset E$, 故 $F \subset O \subset \overline{O} \subset E$. 证毕.

习题 13.13 求下列函数的定义域:

(1)
$$f(x, y, z) = \ln(y - x^2 - z^2)$$
;

(2)
$$f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}$$
;

(3)
$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{\ln(x^2 + y^2 - z)}{\sqrt{z}}$$
.

分析 本题考查多元函数的定义域的概念.

解答 (1)
$$\{(x, y, z) | y - x^2 - z^2 > 0 \}$$
.

(2)
$$\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \ge 0 \}$$
.

(3)
$$\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 > z > 0\}$$
.

习题 13.14 确定下列函数极限是否存在,若存在则求出极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\in E\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^3+y^3)}{x^2+y}$$
, $\sharp = \{(x,y)|y>x^2\}$;

(2)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} x \ln(x^2 + y^2);$$

(3)
$$\lim_{|(x,y)|\to+\infty} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(|x|+|y|)}$$
;

(4)
$$\lim_{|(x,y)|\to+\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{|x|+|y|}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{|x|+|y|}};$$

(5)
$$\lim_{(x,y,z)\to(0,0,0)} \left(\frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2}\right)^{x+y}$$
;

(6)
$$\lim_{(x,y,z)\in E\to(0,0,0)} x^{yz}$$
, $\sharp = \{(x,y,z)|x,y,z>0\}$;

(7)
$$\lim_{(x,y,z)\to(0,1,0)} \frac{\sin xyz}{x^2+z^2}$$
;

(8)
$$\lim_{(x,y,z)\to(0,0,0)} \frac{\sin xyz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}};$$

(9)
$$\lim_{\mathbf{x}\to\mathbf{0}} \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2}{\left|\mathbf{x}\right|^2}.$$

分析 (1)

$$\left| \frac{\sin\left(x^{3} + y^{3}\right)}{x^{2} + y} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^{3} + y^{3}}{x^{2} + y} \right| = \left| y^{2} - x^{2}y + x^{4} + \frac{x^{3}\left(1 - x^{3}\right)}{x^{2} + y} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| y^{2} - x^{2}y + x^{4} \right| + \left| \frac{x^{3}\left(1 - x^{3}\right)}{x^{2} + y} \right| < \left| y^{2} - x^{2}y + x^{4} \right| + \left| \frac{x^{3}\left(1 - x^{3}\right)}{x^{2} + x^{2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| y^{2} - x^{2}y + x^{4} \right| + \left| \frac{x\left(1 - x^{3}\right)}{2} \right| \to 0\left((x, y) \to (0, 0)\right).$$

(2) 不妨设 $x^2 + y^2 < 1$,则

$$\left| x \ln \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) \right| = \left| 4x \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x^2 + y^2}} \right| < \left| \frac{4x}{\sqrt[4]{x^2 + y^2}} \right| < \left| \frac{4x}{\sqrt{|x|}} \right| < 4\sqrt{|x|} \to 0 \left((x, y) \to (0, 0) \right).$$

(3) 不妨设 $x^2 + y^2 > 1$,则

$$\begin{split} \left| \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) e^{-(|x| + |y|)} \right| &= \left| e^{\ln \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) - \left(|x| + |y| \right)} \right| < \left| e^{4 \ln \sqrt[4]{x^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| < \left| e^{4 \sqrt[4]{x^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \\ &= \left| e^{4 - \left(\sqrt[4]{x^2 + y^2} - 2 \right)^2} \right| \to 0 \left(\left| \left(x, y \right) \right| \to + \infty \right). \end{split}$$

(4) 考虑点列
$$\{(0,k)\}$$
和 $\{(k,0)\}$, $\lim_{k\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{k}\right)^0 = 1 \neq e = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{k}\right)^k$.

(5) 考虑点列
$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k} \right) \right\}$$
 和 $\left\{ \left(0, \frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k} \right) \right\}$, $\lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3k} \right)^{\frac{2}{k}} = 1 \neq 0 = \lim_{k \to \infty} 0^{\frac{1}{k}}$.

(6) 考虑点列
$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right) \right\}$$
 和 $\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{k!}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right) \right\}$, $\lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = 1 \neq 0 = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k!} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}}$.

(7) 考虑点列
$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{k}, 1, \frac{1}{k} \right) \right\}$$
 和 $\left\{ \left(0, 1, \frac{1}{k} \right) \right\}$, $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{k^2}}{\frac{2}{k^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{0}{\frac{1}{k^2}}$.

(8)
$$\left| \frac{\sin xyz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right| \le \left| \frac{xyz}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt[3]{xyz}} \right| = \frac{\left| xyz \right|^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}} \to O\left(\left(x, y, z\right) \to \left(0, 0, 0\right)\right).$$

(9) 考虑点列
$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{k}, 0, 0, ..., 0 \right) \right\}$$
 和 $\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{k}, -\frac{1}{k}, 0, 0, ..., 0 \right) \right\}$, $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{k^2}}{\frac{1}{k^2}} = 1 \neq 0 = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{0}{\frac{2}{k^2}}$.

解答 (1) 存在,
$$\lim_{(x,y)\in E\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^3+y^3)}{x^2+y} = 0$$
.

(2) 存在,
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} x \ln(x^2 + y^2) = 0$$
.

(3) 存在,
$$\lim_{|(x,y)|\to+\infty} (x^2+y^2)e^{-(|x|+|y|)}=0$$
.

(4)(5)(6)(7) 不存在.

(8) 存在,
$$\lim_{(x,y,z)\to(0,0,0)} \frac{\sin xyz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} = 0$$
.

(9) 不存在.

习题 13.15 试给出三元函数 f(x, y, z)的累次极限 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \lim_{y \to y_0} \lim_{z \to z_0} f(x, y, z)$ 的定义, 并构造一个三元函数 f(x, y, z),使得它满足: $\lim_{(x, y, z) \to (0,0,0)} f(x, y, z)$ 存在,但 $\lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{z \to 0} f(x, y, z)$ 不存在.

分析 考虑二元函数 f(x,y)的累次极限 $\lim_{x\to x_0} \lim_{y\to y_0} f(x,y)$ 的定义: 设 f(x,y)在 $E\subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上有定义,且 $N_0((x_0,y_0),\delta_0)\subset E(\delta_0>0)$.若在 $N_0((x_0,y_0),\delta_0)$ 上,对每个固定的 $x\neq x_0$, $\lim_{y\to y_0} f(x,y)=\varphi(x)$ 存在,且 $\lim_{x\to x_0} \varphi(x)=A$,则记 $\lim_{x\to x_0} \lim_{y\to y_0} f(x,y)=A$.

考虑 13.2.3 正文中对二元函数的情形的构造: 设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y}, & xy \neq 0, \\ 0, & xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

则有 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$,而对 $\forall x \neq 0, \frac{1}{k\pi} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$, $\lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y)$ 不存在,故 $\lim_{x\to 0} \lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

解答 三元函数 f(x,y,z) 的累次极限 $\lim_{x\to x_0}\lim_{y\to y_0}\lim_{z\to z_0}f(x,y,z)$ 的定义: 设 f(x,y,z) 在 $E\subset\mathbb{R}^3$ 上有定义,且 $N_0\left((x_0,y_0,z_0),\delta_0\right)\subset E(\delta_0>0)$.若在 $N_0\left((x_0,y_0,z_0),\delta_0\right)$ 上,对每个固定的 $x\neq x_0$, $\lim_{y\to y_0}\lim_{z\to z_0}f(x,y,z)=\varphi(x)$ 存在,且 $\lim_{x\to x_0}\varphi(x)=A$,则记 $\lim_{x\to x_0}\lim_{y\to y_0}\lim_{z\to z_0}f(x,y,z)=A$.

考虑
$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} (x + y + z)\sin{\frac{1}{x}}\sin{\frac{1}{y}}\sin{\frac{1}{z}}, & xyz \neq 0, \\ 0, & xyz = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 则有 $\lim_{(x,y,z)\to(0,0,0)} f(x,y,z) = 0$, 而

习题 13.16 设 y = f(x) 在 $U_0(0, \delta_0) \subset \mathbb{R}$ 中有定义,满足 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$,且对 $\forall x \in U_0(0, \delta_0)$,有 $f(x) \neq 0$.记 $E = \{(x, y) | xy \neq 0\}$,求证:

(1)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\in E\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x)f(y)}{f^2(x)+f^2(y)}$$
 不存在;

(2)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\in E\to(0,0)} \frac{yf^2(x)}{f^4(x)+y^2}$$
不存在.

分析 类似于习题 13.14,总的想法还是让(x,y)以两种不同的特殊方式趋于(0,0),证明在这两种方式下的极限不相等,从而原极限不存在.

证明 (1) 任取 $x_1 \in U_0(0, \delta_0)$,由 $f(x_1) \neq 0$ 及 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$,知 $\exists x_2 \in U_0\left(0, \frac{|x_1|}{2}\right)$,使得 $f(x_2) \in U_0\left(0, \frac{|f(x_1)|}{2}\right)$.同理,假设 x_{n-1} 已被取出,则 $\exists x_n \in U_0\left(0, \frac{|x_{n-1}|}{2}\right)$,使得 $f(x_n) \in U_0\left(0, \frac{|f(x_{n-1})|}{n}\right)$.重复上述操作,得到无穷小量 $\{x_n\}$ 和 $\left\{\frac{f(x_{n+1})}{f(x_n)}\right\}$. 考虑趋于 (0,0) 的点列 $\{(x_k, x_k)\}$ 和 $\{(x_k, x_{k+1})\}$, 有 $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{f(x_k) f(x_k)}{f^2(x_k) + f^2(x_k)} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{f(x_k) f(x_{k+1})}{f^2(x_k) + f^2(x_{k+1})}$,故 $\lim_{(x,y) \in E \to (0,0)} \frac{f(x) f(y)}{f^2(x) + f^2(y)}$ 不存在.证毕.

(2) 考虑 (x,y) 分别沿曲线 $y = f^2(x)$ 和 $y = \frac{1}{2} f^2(x)$ 趋于 (0,0) ,有 $\lim_{y \to 0+0} \frac{yy}{y^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{2}{5} = \lim_{y \to 0+0} \frac{y \cdot 2y}{(2y)^2 + y^2}$,故 $\lim_{(x,y) \in E \to (0,0)} \frac{yf^2(x)}{f^4(x) + y^2}$ 不存在。证毕。

习题 13.17 试构造二元函数 $f(x,y)((x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2)$,使得对 k = 1,2,...,K,有 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x,x^k)$ = 0,但 $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

分析 本题以构造性的角度验证了这一事实:即使 f(x,y)在(x,y)以相当多种不同的特殊方式趋于(0,0)时能得到相等极限, $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$ 仍有可能不存在.

解答 答案不唯一,如 $f(x,y) = \frac{x^{K+1}}{x^{K+1} + y}$, 对 k = 1, 2, ..., K , 有 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x, x^k) = 0$, 而 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x, x^{K+1}) = \frac{1}{2}$,故 $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

习题 13.18 设函数 f(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上除直线 x = a 与 y = b 外处处有定义,并且满足:

(a) $\lim_{y\to b} f(x,y) = g(x)$ 存在; (b) $\lim_{x\to a} f(x,y) = h(y)$ 一致存在.

求证: 存在 $c \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得有:

- (1) $\lim_{x \to a} \lim_{y \to b} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = c;$
- (2) $\lim_{y \to b} \lim_{x \to a} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \to b} h(y) = c$;
- (3) $\lim_{(x,y)\in E\to(a,b)} f(x,y) = c, \quad \sharp \mapsto E = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x = a \not \equiv y = b \right\}.$

分析 注意 "存在"与"一致存在"的区别: 在 ε - δ 语言下, "存在"的 δ 依赖于 ε 和x,而 "一致存在"的 δ 仅依赖于 ε . 这使得(1)题可迅速获证,而(2)题需要借助于(1)题的结果.

证明 (1) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in U_0(a, \delta), y \neq b$, 有 $\left| f(x_1, y) - h(y) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, $\left| f(x_2, y) - h(y) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, 使得 $\left| f(x_1, y_0) - g(x_1) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, $\left| f(x_2, y_0) - g(x_2) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$. 故 $\left| g(x_1) - g(x_2) \right| \le \left| f(x_1, y_0) - h(y_0) \right| + \left| f(x_2, y_0) - h(y_0) \right| + \left| f(x_1, y_0) - g(x_1) \right| + \left| f(x_2, y_0) - g(x_2) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} = \varepsilon$. 由柯西收敛准则,知 $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ 存在,记其为 c . 证毕.

(2) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_0 > 0$, 使得对 $\forall x \in U_0(a, \delta_0), y \neq b$, 有 $\Big| f(x, y) - h(y) \Big| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$; 由(1)题, $\exists x_0 \in U_0(a, \delta_0), \text{ 使得} \Big| g(x_0) - c \Big| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}; \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 使得对 } \forall y \in U_0(b, \delta), \text{ 有} \Big| f(x_0, y) - g(x_0) \Big| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}. \text{ 故}$ $\Big| h(y) - c \Big| \le \Big| f(x_0, y) - h(y) \Big| + \Big| g(x_0) - c \Big| + \Big| f(x_0, y) - g(x_0) \Big| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon$,从而 $\lim_{y \to b} h(y) = c$.证 毕.

(3) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, 使得对 $\forall x \in U_0(a, \delta_1), y \neq b$, 有 $\left| f(x, y) - h(y) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$; 由(1)题, $\exists \delta_2 > 0$, 使得对 $\forall y \in U_0(b, \delta_2)$, 有 $\left| h(y) - c \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 故 $\left| f(x, y) - c \right| \le \left| f(x, y) - h(y) \right| + \left| h(y) - c \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$, 从而 $\lim_{(x, y) \in E \to (a, b)} f(x, y) = c$. 证毕.

习题 13.19 设函数 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,函数 g(x) 在 [0,1] 上有唯一的第一类间断点 $y_0 = \frac{1}{2}.$ 试求函数 F(x,y) = f(x)g(y) 在 $D = [0,1] \times [0,1]$ 上的全体间断点.

分析 F(x,y)在 $\left\{(x,y)\middle|0\le x,y\le 1,y\ne \frac{1}{2}\right\}$ 上连续,故我们只需讨论其在 $\left\{\left(x,\frac{1}{2}\right)\middle|0\le x\le 1\right\}$ 上的连续性.

解答 一方面,对 $\forall x_0 \in \{x | 0 \le x \le 1, f(x) \ne 0\}$,若 F(x,y)在 $\left(x_0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 处连续,则 $g(y) = \frac{F(x,y)}{f(x)}$ 在 $y_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ 处连续,矛盾,故 $\left\{\left(x, \frac{1}{2}\right) \middle| 0 \le x \le 1, f(x) \ne 0\right\}$ 中的点都是 F(x,y) 的间断点.另一方面,对 $\forall x_0 \in \{x | 0 \le x \le 1, f(x) = 0\}$,由连续性容易验证 $\lim_{(x,y) \to \left(x_0, \frac{1}{2}\right)} F(x,y) = F\left(x_0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$,故 F(x,y)在 $\left(x_0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 处连续.于是 F(x,y)在D上的间断点集为 $\left\{\left(x, \frac{1}{2}\right) \middle| 0 \le x \le 1, f(x) \ne 0\right\}$.

习题 13.20 设函数 f(x,y)在 $D = [0,1] \times [0,1]$ 上有定义,且对固定的 x , f(x,y)是 y 的连续函数,对固定的 y , f(x,y)是 x 的连续函数.求证:若 f(x,y)满足下列条件之一:

- (1) 对固定的x, f(x,y)是y的单调上升函数;
- (2) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $y_1, y_2 \in [0,1]$ 且 $|y_1 y_2| < \delta$ 时, $|f(x, y_1) f(x, y_2)| < \varepsilon$ 对 $\forall x \in [0,1]$ 成立,

则 f(x,y) 在 D 上连续.

分析 方便起见, 补充定义
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(0,y), & x < 0, 0 \le y \le 1, \\ f(1,y), & x > 1, 0 \le y \le 1, \\ f(x,0), & y < 0, \\ f(x,1), & y > 1. \end{cases}$$
 容易验证, $f(x,y)$ 在 ∂D 上

的点处的连续性只取决于 f(x,y) 在 D 上的性质,这样 ∂D 上的点的邻域就都有定义了. 我们只需证明: 若 f(x,y) 满足: 对固定的 y_0 ,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$,使得当 $|y-y_0| < \delta$ 时, $|f(x,y)-f(x,y_0)| < \varepsilon$ 对 $\forall x \in [0,1]$ 成立,则 f(x,y) 在 D 上连续. 事实上,它是(2)的必要条件. 对 (1),考虑某个固定的 x,由介值定理, $\exists \delta_x > 0$,使得 $f(x,y_0+\delta_x)-\varepsilon < f(x,y_0) < f(x,y_0+\delta_x)$, $f(x,y_0-\delta_x) < f(x,y_0-\delta_x) + \varepsilon$, 故当 $|y-y_0| < \delta_x$ 时, 有 $|f(x,y)-f(x,y_0)| < \varepsilon$. 取 $\delta = \min_{x \in [0,1]} \{\delta_x\} > 0$,则当 $|y-y_0| < \delta$ 时, $|f(x,y)-f(x,y_0)| < \varepsilon$ 对 $\forall x \in [0,1]$ 成立,这说明它也是 (1)的必要条件.

证明 考察 D 上的任一点 (x_0, y_0) ,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, 当 $x \in N(x_0, \delta_1)$ 时 , 有 $|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}; \ \exists \delta_2 > 0 \ , \ \exists x \in [0,1], y \in N(x_0, \delta_2)$ 时, 有 $|f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} > 0 \ , \ \text{则当}(x, y) \in N((x_0, y_0), \delta)$ 时, 有 $|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \le |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)|$ + $|f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$,故 f(x, y) 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续,从而 f(x, y) 在 D 上连续. 证毕.

习题 13.21 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,求证:向量函数 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$: $E \to \mathbb{R}^m$ 在 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in E$ 处连续的充分必要条件是对任何在 $U(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0), \delta)(\delta > 0)$ 上连续的函数 $h(\mathbf{y})$, $h(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处连续.

分析 根据向量函数的连续的定义验证即可.

证明 必要性: 由多元复合向量函数的连续性定理知其成立.

充分性: 反设 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处不连续,则 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 的某一分量在 \mathbf{x}_0 处不连续,不妨设其为 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 的 第 $i(1 \le i \le m)$ 分量. 令 $h(\mathbf{y}) = y_i$,其中 y_i 为 \mathbf{y} 的第 i 分量,则 $h(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处不连续,矛盾. 故 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处连续. 证毕.

习题 13.22 设 $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是一个非空开集,求证:向量函数 $\mathbf{f}: U \to \mathbb{R}^m$ 在U 上连续的充分必要条件是开集的原像是开集.

分析 根据向量函数的连续的定义验证即可.

证明 必要性: 反设开集 $U_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ 的原像 $\mathbf{f}^{-1}(U_1)$ 中存在孤立点 \mathbf{x}_0 ,由 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0)$ 是 U_1 的聚点,知 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$,使得 $U(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0), \varepsilon) \subset U_1$. 由 \mathbf{f} 的连续性,知 $\exists \delta > 0$,使得 $\mathbf{f}(U(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta)) \subset U(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0), \varepsilon)$,故 $U(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta) \subset \mathbf{f}^{-1}(U_1)$,这与 \mathbf{x}_0 是 $\mathbf{f}^{-1}(U_1)$ 中的孤立点矛盾. 故 $\mathbf{f}^{-1}(U_1)$ 是开集,即开集的原像是开集.

充分性:反设**f** 在 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in U$ 处不连续,则 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$,使得对 $\forall \delta > 0$, $\exists \mathbf{x}_1 \in U_0(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta)$,使得 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_1) \notin U(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0), \varepsilon)$,则开集 $U(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0), \varepsilon)$ 的原像 $\mathbf{f}^{-1}(U(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0), \varepsilon))$ 有孤立点 \mathbf{x}_0 ,这与开集的原像是开集矛盾,故**f** 在U 上连续. 证毕.

习题 13.23 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是一个有界区域,z = f(x, y) 是 \overline{D} 上的连续函数,且对 $\forall (x, y) \in D$,有 f(x, y) > 0. 再设 z = g(x, y) 在 \overline{D} 上有定义,且存在 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$,使得 $g(x_0, y_0) > 0$,以及 对 $\forall (x, y) \in \overline{D} \setminus \{(x_0, y_0)\}$,有 f(x, y) = g(x, y). 问:

- (1) 当 $g(x_0, y_0)$ 满足什么条件时, $\{(x, y, z) | (x, y) \in D, 0 < z < g(x, y) \}$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中的开集?
- (2) 当 $g(x_0,y_0)$ 满足什么条件时, $\{(x,y,z)|(x,y)\in\overline{D},0\leq z\leq g(x,y)\}$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中的闭集?

分析 显然当 $g(x_0,y_0)=f(x_0,y_0)$ 时,两问的要求都得到了满足.在此基础上,增大或减小 $g(x_0,y_0)$,相当于延长或缩短直线 $\begin{cases} x=x_0,\\y=y_0 \end{cases}$ 上的"线段".对(1)题,当给定集合是开集时,

缩短"线段"相当于使其补集并上了一个闭集,故得到的集合仍为开集;延长"线段"会使其出现孤立点,得到的集合就不是开集.对(2)题,当给定集合是闭集时,延长"线段"相当于使其并上了一个闭集,故得到的集合仍为闭集;缩短"线段"会使其补集出现孤立点,得到的集合就不是闭集.

解答 (1) $g(x_0, y_0) \le f(x_0, y_0)$.

(2) $g(x_0, y_0) \ge f(x_0, y_0)$.

习题 13.24 设 $E = \{(x, y) | x, y \in \mathbb{Q} \}$, 求证:

- (1) E是可数集;
- (2) $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$ 是连通集.

分析 根据可数集和连通集的定义验证即可.

证明 (1) 已知 \mathbb{Q} 为可数集,故可将 \mathbb{Q} 中所有的元素排成序列 $\{a_n\}$. 利用对角线排法把E排成序列 $\{b_n\}$,即 $b_{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}+i}=(a_{n+1-i},a_i)(n=1,2,...,1\leq i\leq n)$,这说明E是可数集. 证毕.

(2) 从 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$ 中的任一点引出的射线都是不可数的,由(1)题结论,必有无穷多条射线包含 于 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$,故 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$ 中的任两点都存在一条道路,从而 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$ 是连通集. 证毕.

评注 (1)的结论可以推广为:有限个可数集的笛卡尔积仍为可数集.

习题 13.25 设函数 f(x,y)在 $D=[0,1]\times[0,1]$ 上连续,它的最大值为 M ,最小值为 m .求证:对 $\forall c\in(m,M)$,存在无限多个 $(\xi,\eta)\in D$,使得 $f(\xi,\eta)=c$.

分析 注意到 D 是一个闭区域, 任两点都存在无穷多条两两交集仅有端点的道路.

证明 当M=m时,结论平凡. 当M>m时,设 $f(x_1,y_1)=M$, $f(x_2,y_2)=m$,则 (x_1,y_1) 和 (x_2,y_2) 是不同的两个点,它们存在无穷多条两两交集仅有端点的道路. 对每一条道路用介值定理,都 $\exists (\xi,\eta)\in D$,使得 $f(\xi,\eta)=c$,故结论成立. 证毕.

习题 13.26 设**A** 是 $n \times n (n \ge 2)$ 非退化矩阵,求证: $\exists \lambda > 0$,对 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,有 $|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}| \ge \lambda |\mathbf{x}|$. 分析 利用紧集上的连续函数的最值定理.

证明 当 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 时,显然 $|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}| \ge \lambda |\mathbf{x}|$ 对 $\forall \lambda > 0$ 成立. 当 $\mathbf{x} \ne \mathbf{0}$ 时, $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}|}$ 为单位向量,设 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{x}$

 $\left\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n} \left\|\mathbf{x}\right\| = 1\right\}$ 上连续,故 $\exists \lambda > 0$,使得 $f\left(\hat{\mathbf{x}}\right) \ge \lambda$ 恒成立,即 $\left|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\right| \ge \lambda \left|\mathbf{x}\right|$ 恒成立.证毕.

习题 13.27 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,求证:函数 $f(\mathbf{x}) = \inf_{\mathbf{y} \in E} |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上一致连续.

分析 根据一致连续的定义验证即可.

证明 由习题 13.1 的结论,对 $\forall \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{y} \in E$,有 $|\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{y}| \le |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}| + |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2|$,故 $f(\mathbf{x}_2) = \inf_{\mathbf{y} \in E} |\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{y}| \le |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}| + |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2|$,即 $|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}| \ge f(\mathbf{x}_2) - |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2|$,故 $f(\mathbf{x}_1) = \inf_{\mathbf{y} \in E} |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}| \ge f(\mathbf{x}_2) - |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2|$,即 $f(\mathbf{x}_2) \le f(\mathbf{x}_1) + |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2|$,同理有 $f(\mathbf{x}_2) \ge f(\mathbf{x}_1) - |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2|$,故 $|f(\mathbf{x}_1) - f(\mathbf{x}_2)| \le |\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2|$,从而 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(\mathbf{x}_1) - f(\mathbf{x}_2)| < \delta = \varepsilon$,进而 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上一致连续. 证毕.

习题 13.28 求证:函数 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{xy}$ 在闭区域 $D = \{(x,y) | x, y \ge 0\}$ 上不一致连续.

分析 利用不一致连续的等价命题.

证明 考虑点列
$$\left\{ \left(k, \frac{1}{k} \right) \right\}$$
 和 $\left\{ \left(k, 0 \right) \right\}$, $\lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \left(k, \frac{1}{k} \right) - \left(k, 0 \right) \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{k} = 0$, 而
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \left| f\left(k, \frac{1}{k} \right) - f\left(k, 0 \right) \right| = 1 \neq 0$$
 ,

故f(x,y)在D上不一致连续. 证毕.

习题 13.29 试用有限覆盖定理与聚点定理分别证明 ℝ"中紧集上的连续函数一致连续.

分析 利用一致连续的定义和不一致连续的等价命题.

证明 (1) 考虑紧集 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上的连续函数 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\mathbf{x} \in D$, $\exists \delta_{\mathbf{x}} > 0$,使得对 $\forall \mathbf{y} \in U(\mathbf{x}, \delta_{\mathbf{x}}) \cap D$, $\mathbf{f} | \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}) | < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 注意到 $\left\{ U\left(\mathbf{x}, \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{x}}}{2}\right) \right\}_{\mathbf{x} \in D}$ 是 D 的一个开覆盖, 故其存在有限 子覆盖 $\left\{ U\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{x}_i}}{2}\right) \right\}_{i=1}^n$. 取 $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{x}_i}}{2} \right\}_{i=1}^n$,则 $\exists i \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$,使得 $\mathbf{x} \in U\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{x}_i}}{2}\right) \subset U\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \delta_{\mathbf{x}_i}\right)$, 故对 $\forall \mathbf{y} \in U\left(\mathbf{x}, \delta\right)$,有 $\mathbf{y} \in U\left(\mathbf{x}_i, \delta_{\mathbf{x}_i}\right)$,从而 $|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y})| \leq |\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_i)| + |\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_i)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$, 进而 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 在 D 上一致连续. 证毕.

(2) 反设考虑紧集 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上的连续函数 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 不一致连续,则 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \{\mathbf{x}_k\}, \{\mathbf{y}_k\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,使得对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$,有 $|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{y}_k| < \frac{1}{k}$, $|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_k) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}_k)| \ge \varepsilon$. 先后取出 $\{\mathbf{x}_k\}, \{\mathbf{y}_k\}$ 的收敛子列后,其极限点 $\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0$ 必然相等,而 $|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}_0)| \ge \varepsilon$,矛盾,故 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ 在 D 上一致连续. 证毕.

习题 13.30 求证:函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $U(\mathbf{0},1)$ $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上一致连续的充分必要条件是存在 $U(\mathbf{0},1)$ 上的连续函数 $g(\mathbf{x})$,使得在 $U(\mathbf{0},1)$ 上处处成立 $g(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x})$.

分析 充分性由习题 13.29 的结论立得,下证必要性.

证明 由 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $U(\mathbf{0},1)$ 上一致连续,知对任意单位向量 \mathbf{x} ,司 $\{\mathbf{x}_k\}$ $\subset U(\mathbf{0},1)$,使得 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{x}$ 且 $\lim_{k\to\infty} f(\mathbf{x}_k)$ 收敛,并记 $g(\mathbf{x}) = \lim_{k\to\infty} f(\mathbf{x}_k)$.任取满足 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \mathbf{x}_k' = \mathbf{x}$ 的点列 $\{\mathbf{x}_k'\} \subset U(\mathbf{0},1)$,由 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $U(\mathbf{0},1)$ 上一致连续,知

 $\left| \lim_{k \to \infty} f(\mathbf{x}_{k}) - \lim_{k \to \infty} f(\mathbf{x}_{k}') \right| = \left| \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(f(\mathbf{x}_{k}) - f(\mathbf{x}_{k}') \right) \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| f(\mathbf{x}_{k}) - f(\mathbf{x}_{k}') \right| \le K \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \mathbf{x}_{k} - \mathbf{x}_{k}' \right| = 0,$ 其中 K > 0 为仅依赖于 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 的常数,故 $\lim_{k \to \infty} f(\mathbf{x}_{k}') = \lim_{k \to \infty} f(\mathbf{x}_{k}) = g(\mathbf{x})$. 补充定义 $g(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x})$, $\mathbf{x} \in U(\mathbf{0}, 1)$,则 $g(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $\overline{U(\mathbf{0}, 1)}$ 上连续. 证毕.

习题 13.31 求证: ℝ"中任何开集都是可数个分支的并.

分析 由习题 13.24 的评注, ℝ"中的有理点是可数的.

证明 对于任一区域,任取其上一点,其任一邻域都包含至少一个有理点,故任一区域都包含至少一个有理点,从而 R"中任一开集包含的有理点到其所属分支的映射是满射,进而 R"中任一开集的分支是可数的. 证毕.

习题 13.32 试构造 $\Delta = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$ 到 \mathbb{R}^2 的一个同胚映射.

分析 本题考察同胚映射的定义.

解答 答案不唯一,如
$$\sigma: \Delta \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
 $(x,y) \mapsto \left(\frac{x}{1-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{y}{1-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)$.

14. 多元微分学

习题 14.1 设函数 $u = f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $U(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta_0) \subset \mathbb{R}^n(\delta_0 > 0)$ 上存在各个偏导数,并且所有的偏导数在该邻域上有界,证明 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处连续;举例说明存在函数 $u = g(\mathbf{x})$,它在 \mathbf{x}_0 的某个邻域上存在无界的各个偏导数,但它在 \mathbf{x}_0 处连续.

分析 利用拉格朗日微分中值定理.

解答 设
$$\mathbf{x}_0 = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$$
, 对 $\forall \Delta x_i \in U(x_i, \delta_0)$, $\exists \theta_i \in (0,1)$, $i = 1, 2, ..., n$, 使得
$$f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = f(x_1, ..., x_n) + \Delta x_1 f'_{x_1}(x_1 + \theta_1 \Delta x_1, x_2, ..., x_n),$$

$$f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, x_2 + \Delta x_2, x_3, ..., x_n) = f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) + \Delta x_2 f'_{x_2}(x_1 + \Delta x_1, x_2 + \theta_2 \Delta x_2, x_3, ..., x_n),$$
 ...
$$f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, ..., x_n + \Delta x_n) = f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, ..., x_{n-1} + \Delta x_{n-1}, x_n) + \Delta x_n f'_{x_n}(x_1 + \Delta x_1, ..., x_{n-1} + \Delta x_{n-1}, x_n + \theta_n \Delta x_n).$$

再设 $\exists M>0$, 使得对 $\forall \mathbf{x}\in U\left(\mathbf{x}_{0},\delta_{0}\right)$, 有 $\left|f'_{x_{i}}\left(\mathbf{x}\right)\right|\leq M$, i=1,2,...,n, 则

$$\left| f\left(x_1 + \Delta x_1, ..., x_n + \Delta x_n\right) - f\left(x_1, ..., x_n\right) \right| \le M\left(\left|\Delta x_1\right| + ... + \left|\Delta x_n\right|\right) \to 0\left(\left(\Delta x_1, ..., \Delta x_n\right) \to \mathbf{0}\right),$$
故 $\lim_{\mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{x}_n} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = f\left(\mathbf{x}_0\right)$, 即 $f\left(\mathbf{x}\right)$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处连续. 证毕.

$$g(\mathbf{x})$$
的构造不唯一,如例 14.1.5 给出的函数 $g(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$.

习题 14.2 举例说明在 \mathbb{R}^2 上存在函数 z = f(x, y),使得 f(x, y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上处处不连续,但它在原点处存在两个偏导数.

分析 可以考虑由狄利克雷函数改造.

解答 答案不唯一, 如
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q}$$
或 $y \in \mathbb{Q}$, $0, & x,y \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$.

习题 14.3 求下列函数在指定点处的偏导数:

(1)
$$f(x,y) = xy \ln(x^2 + \sin xy^2 + \sin xy)$$
, $\Re f'_x(1,-1), f'_y(1,-1)$;

(2)
$$f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2)\cos\frac{xz}{x+y}$$
, $\Re f'_x(1, 0, \pi)$.

分析 本题考查多元函数的偏导数.

解答 (1)
$$f'_x(1,-1) = \frac{d(f(x,-1))}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1} = \frac{d(-x \ln x^2)}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1} = -2$$

$$f'_{y}(1,-1) = \frac{d(f(1,y))}{dy}\bigg|_{y=-1} = \frac{d(y\ln(1+\sin y^{2}+\sin y))}{dy}\bigg|_{y=-1} = \cos 1.$$

(2)
$$f'_x(1,0,\pi) = \frac{d(f(x,0,\pi))}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1} = \frac{d(-x^2)}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1} = -2$$
.

习题 14.4 求下列函数的各个偏导数:

(1)
$$z = \frac{x}{2x^2 + y^3 + xy}$$
;

(2)
$$z = x\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$$
;

(3)
$$z = \tan(x^2 + 2y^3)$$
;

(4)
$$u = (x + y + z)e^{xyz}$$
;

(5)
$$u = \sin y e^{xz}$$
;

(6)
$$u = \ln(xy + x^4 + z^2)$$
;

(7)
$$u = \sqrt[3]{1 - z \sin^2(x + y)}$$
;

(8)
$$u = \frac{\sin xz}{\cos x^2 + y};$$

(9)
$$u = \ln\left(\sec\sqrt{x+y-z}\right)$$
;

(10)
$$u = e^{-xz} \tan y$$
;

(11)
$$u = e^{z} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2});$$

(12)
$$u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z$$
;

(13)
$$u = \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}\right);$$

(14)
$$u = x_1 x_2 ... x_n + (x_1 + x_2 + ... + x_n)^n$$
.

分析 本题考查多元函数的偏导数.

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

(2)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x^2 - y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}.$$

(3)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \sec^2(x^2 + 2y^3)$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6y^2 \sec^2(x^2 + 2y^3)$.

$$(4) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(1 + yz\left(x + y + z\right)\right)e^{xyz}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \left(1 + xz\left(x + y + z\right)\right)e^{xyz}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(1 + xy\left(x + y + z\right)\right)e^{xyz}.$$

(5)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yze^{xz}\cos ye^{xz}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{xz}\cos ye^{xz}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xye^{xz}\cos ye^{xz}$.

(6)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y + 4x^3}{xy + x^4 + z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{xy + x^4 + z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{xy + x^4 + z^2}.$$

(7)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{z \sin 2(x+y)}{3(1-z \sin^2(x+y))^{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{\sin(x+y)^2}{3(1-z \sin^2(x+y))^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

(8)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z(\cos x^2 + y)\cos xz + 2x\sin x^2\sin xz}{(\cos x^2 + y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\sin xz}{(\cos x^2 + y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{x\cos xz}{\cos x^2 + y}.$$

(9)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\sec\sqrt{x+y-z}}{2\sqrt{x+y-z}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{\sec\sqrt{x+y-z}}{2\sqrt{x+y-z}}.$$

(10)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -ze^{-xz} \tan y$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-xz} \sec^2 y$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -xe^{-xz} \tan y$.

(11)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xe^z$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2ye^z$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2z)$.

(12)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^z$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{z}{y} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^z$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y}$.

$$(13) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \frac{x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}.$$

(14)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \prod_{1 \le k \le n} x_k + n(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^{n-1}.$$

习题 14.5 证明下列函数
$$u(x,y)$$
与 $v(x,y)$ 成立 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$:

(1)
$$u(x, y) = e^x \cos y$$
, $v(x, y) = e^x \sin y$;

(2) $u(x, y) = \cos x \cosh y + \sin x \sinh y$, $v(x, y) = \cos x \cosh y - \sin x \sinh y$.

分析 本题考查多元函数的偏导数.

证明 (1)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$. 证毕.

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x \sinh y - \sin x \cosh y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \cos x \sinh y + \sin x \cosh y = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$. $\mathbb{H}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

习题 14.6 根据方向导数的定义,求 $f(x,y)=x^2\sin y$ 在 (1,0) 处分别沿方向 $\mathbf{i},-\mathbf{j}$ 以及 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j})$ 的方向导数.

分析 本题考查多元函数的方向导数.

解答
$$\frac{\partial f(1,0)}{\partial \mathbf{i}} = \lim_{t \to 0+0} \frac{f(1+t,0)-f(1,0)}{t} = 0$$
,

$$\frac{\partial f\left(1,0\right)}{\partial\left(-\mathbf{j}\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0+0} \frac{f\left(1,-t\right) - f\left(1,0\right)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0+0} \frac{\sin\left(-t\right)}{t} = -1,$$

$$\frac{\partial f\left(1,0\right)}{\partial \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}\right)\right)} = \lim_{t \to 0+0} \frac{f\left(1+\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - f\left(1,0\right)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0+0} \frac{\left(1+\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \sin\left(-\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{t} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

评注 如果不囿于方向导数的定义,我们可以用方向导数与偏导数的关系来求解:

$$\frac{\partial f(1,0)}{\partial \mathbf{i}} = \frac{\partial f(1,0)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f(1,0)}{\partial (-\mathbf{j})} = -\frac{\partial f(1,0)}{\partial y} = -\cos y\Big|_{y=0} = -1,$$

$$\frac{\partial f\left(1,0\right)}{\partial \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}\right)\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial f\left(1,0\right)}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial f\left(1,0\right)}{\partial y} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

习题 14.7 设函数 $f(x,y,z) = x^2 - xy + y^2 + z^2$,求它在(1,1,1)处的沿各个方向的方向导数,并求出方向导数的最大值、最小值以及方向导数为零的所有方向.

分析 本题考查多元函数的方向导数.

解答 设单位向量 $\mathbf{v} = (\cos \theta_1, \cos \theta_2, \cos \theta_3)$,则

$$\frac{\partial f(1,1,1)}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\partial f(1,1,1)}{\partial x} \cos \theta_1 + \frac{\partial f(1,1,1)}{\partial y} \cos \theta_2 + \frac{\partial f(1,1,1)}{\partial z} \cos \theta_3$$
$$= (2x-1)\Big|_{x=1} \cos \theta_1 + (2y-1)\Big|_{y=1} \cos \theta_2 + 2z\Big|_{z=1} \cos \theta_3$$
$$= \cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2 + 2\cos \theta_3.$$

由柯西不等式,知 $\left|\cos\theta_1+\cos\theta_2+2\cos\theta_3\right| \leq \sqrt{\left(1^2+1^2+2^2\right)\left(\cos^2\theta_1+\cos^2\theta_2+\cos^2\theta_3\right)} = \sqrt{6}$,

故
$$f(x, y, z)$$
在 $(1,1,1)$ 处的方向导数的最大值 $\max \left\{ \frac{\partial f(1,1,1)}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \right\} = \frac{\partial f(1,1,1)}{\partial \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)} = \sqrt{6}$,最小

值
$$\min \left\{ \frac{\partial f(1,1,1)}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \right\} = \frac{\partial f(1,1,1)}{\partial \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)} = -\sqrt{6}$$
. 为求方向导数为零的所有方向,记 $t = -\sqrt{6}$.

$$\cos\theta_{3}\,,\ \, \mathbb{M}\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos^{2}\theta_{1} + \cos^{2}\theta_{2} + t^{2} &= 1,\\ \cos\theta_{1} + \cos\theta_{2} + 2t &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.,\ \, \mathbb{A} \notin \mathbf{v} \in \left\{ \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-3t^{2}}{2}} - t, \mp\sqrt{\frac{1-3t^{2}}{2}} - t, t \right\} \left(\left| t \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right).$$

评注 事实上,由梯度的意义,知
$$\max \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \right\} = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial \left(\frac{\mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x}_0)}{|\mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x}_0)|} \right)} = |\mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x}_0)|,$$

$$\min \left\{ \frac{\partial f\left(\mathbf{x}_{0}\right)}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \right\} = \frac{\partial f\left(\mathbf{x}_{0}\right)}{\partial \left(-\frac{\mathbf{grad}f\left(\mathbf{x}_{0}\right)}{\left|\mathbf{grad}f\left(\mathbf{x}_{0}\right)\right|}\right)} = -\left|\mathbf{grad}f\left(\mathbf{x}_{0}\right)\right|.$$

习题 14.8 设函数 z = u(x, y) 在 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ 上可微,令 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$,在 Oxy 平面上作单位向量 \mathbf{e}_r , \mathbf{e}_θ ,其中 \mathbf{e}_r 表示 θ 固定时沿 r 增加的方向, \mathbf{e}_θ 表示 r 固定时沿 θ 增加的方向。求证: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{e}_x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$.

分析 本题考查多元函数的方向导数与链锁法则:

证明 由
$$\mathbf{e}_r = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$
, $\mathbf{e}_{\theta} = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}(\cos \theta)}{\mathrm{d}\theta}, \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin \theta)}{\mathrm{d}\theta}\right) = (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$, 知
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{e}_r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{e}_{\theta}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (-\sin \theta) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

证毕.

习题 14.9 试举出一个函数 $u = f(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$, 使得它同时满足下述条件:

- (1) $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处各个方向导数都存在;
- (2) $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处各个偏导数都存在;
- (3) $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处连续但不可微.

分析 注意到(1)蕴含(2),关键是避免满足可微性. 一种想法是先让 $f(\mathbf{x}) \equiv 0$,再微调某些点的函数值,这样在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处各个方向导数仍然是 0,但 $\lim_{\mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{0}} \frac{f(\mathbf{x})}{|\mathbf{x}|}$ 不存在.

解答 答案不唯一, 如
$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x_n}, & x_n = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + ... + x_{n-1}^2, \\ 0, & x_n \neq x_1^2 + x_2^2 + ... + x_{n-1}^2. \end{cases}$$

习题 14.10 设定义在
$$\mathbb{R}^n$$
 上的函数 $f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} |\mathbf{x}|^2 \sin \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|^2}, & |\mathbf{x}| \neq 0, \\ 0, & |\mathbf{x}| = 0 \end{cases}$, 求证: 对 $\forall i = 1, 2, ..., n$,

 $\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i}$ 在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处不连续,但 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上处处可微.

分析 本题考察多元函数的全微分.

证明 由
$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i \left(\sin \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} - \frac{x_i^2}{|\mathbf{x}|^4} \cos \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} \right)$$
, 知 $\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{0})}{\partial x_i}$ 不存在,故 $\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i}$ 在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处不

连续,而在 $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ 上连续,从而 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ 上可微.而 $f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{x}|^2 \sin \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} = o(|\mathbf{x}|)(|\mathbf{x}| \to 0)$,

故 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处也可微. 证毕.

习题 14.11 试求下列函数在指定点处的微分:

(1)
$$f(x,y) = 3x^2 - xy^2 + y^2$$
, 在(1,2)处;

(2)
$$f(x,y) = xe^{y} + x^{y}$$
, 在(1,0)处.

分析 本题考察多元函数的全微分.

解答 (1)
$$df(1,2) = \frac{\partial f(1,2)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(1,2)}{\partial y} dy = \frac{d(3x^2 - 4x + 4)}{dx} \left| dx + \frac{d(3)}{dy} \right|_{y=2} dy = 2dx$$
.

(2)
$$df(1,0) = \frac{\partial f(1,0)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(1,0)}{\partial y} dy = \frac{d(x+1)}{dx} \bigg|_{x=1} dx + \frac{d(e^{y}+1)}{dy} \bigg|_{y=0} dy = dx + dy.$$

习题 14.12 求下列函数的微分:

(1)
$$f(x, y) = y^2 \sin x + 2x^2 y$$
;

(2)
$$f(x, y) = xe^{-2y} + 3y^4$$
;

(3)
$$f(x, y, z) = y^2 \ln(x^2 + 2)(z^2 + 1)$$
;

(4)
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{x}|, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\};$$

(5)
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \ln |\mathbf{x}|, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$$
.

分析 本题考察多元函数的全微分.

解答 (1)
$$df(x,y) = (y^2 \cos x + 4xy) dx + (2y \sin x + 2x^2) dy$$
.

(2)
$$df(x, y) = e^{-2y} dx + (-2xe^{-2y} + 12y^3) dy$$
.

(3)
$$df(x, y, z) = y^2 \ln(x^2 + 2)(z^2 + 1) = \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + 2} dx + (2y \ln(x^2 + 2)(z^2 + 1)) dy + \frac{2zy^2}{z^2 + 2} dz$$
.

(4)
$$\mathrm{d}f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_i}{|\mathbf{x}|} \mathrm{d}x_i, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \left\{\mathbf{0}\right\}.$$

(5)
$$\mathrm{d}f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_i}{\left|\mathbf{x}\right|^2} \mathrm{d}x_i, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \left\{\mathbf{0}\right\}.$$

习题 14.13 设函数 $f(x,y) = x^2y - 3y$,求 f(x,y)的微分,并求 f(5.12,6.85)的近似值.

分析 本题考察多元函数的全微分.

解答
$$df(x,y) = 2xydx + (x^2 - 3)dy$$
, $f(5.12,6.85) \approx f(5,7) + 2 \times 5 \times 7 \times 0.12 + (5^2 - 3) \times (-0.15) = 159.1$.

习题 14.14 利用函数的微分求近似值:

(1)
$$\sqrt{1.02^2 + 2.03^2 + 3.02^2}$$
;

 $(2) 3.01^{0.99}$.

分析 本题考察多元函数的全微分.

解答 (1)
$$d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
, $\sqrt{1.02^2 + 2.03^2 + 3.02^2} \approx \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} + 2.03 \approx \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}$

$$\frac{1 \times 0.02 + 2 \times 0.03 + 3 \times 0.02}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}} = 1.01\sqrt{14} \approx 3.78.$$

(2)
$$d(x^y) = yx^{y-1}dx + (x^y \ln x)dy$$
, $3.01^{0.99} \approx 3^1 + 1 \times 3^0 \times 0.01 + 3^1 \times \ln 3 \times (-0.01) \approx 2.98$.

习题 14.15 设函数 $u = f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n (n \ge 2)$ 的邻域 $U(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta_0)(\delta_0 > 0)$ 上存在 n 个偏导数,且有 n-1 个偏导数在该邻域上都连续. 求证: $u = f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处可微.

分析 利用拉格朗日微分中值定理.

证明 设
$$\mathbf{x}_0 = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$$
, 其中 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, ..., \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n-1}}$ 在 $U(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta_0)$ 上都连续,则对 $\forall \Delta x_i \in$

$$U(x_i, \delta_0)$$
, $i = 1, 2, ..., n$, $\exists \theta_i \in (0, 1)$, $i = 1, 2, ..., n - 1$, 使得

$$\begin{split} &f\left(x_{1}+\Delta x_{1},...,x_{n}+\Delta x_{n}\right)-f\left(x_{1},...,x_{n}\right)\\ &=f_{x_{1}}'\left(x_{1}+\theta_{1}\Delta x_{1},x_{2}+\Delta x_{2},...,x_{n}+\Delta x_{n}\right)\Delta x_{1}+f\left(x_{1},x_{2}+\Delta x_{2},...,x_{n}+\Delta x_{n}\right)-f\left(x_{1},...,x_{n}\right)\\ &=f_{x_{1}}'\left(x_{1}+\theta_{1}\Delta x_{1},x_{2}+\Delta x_{2},...,x_{n}+\Delta x_{n}\right)\Delta x_{1}+f_{x_{2}}'\left(x_{1},x_{2}+\theta_{2}\Delta x_{2},x_{3}+\Delta x_{3},...,x_{n}+\Delta x_{n}\right)\Delta x_{2}\\ &+f\left(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}+\Delta x_{3},...,x_{n}+\Delta x_{n}\right)-f\left(x_{1},...,x_{n}\right) \end{split}$$

 $= f'_{x_1} \left(x_1 + \theta_1 \Delta x_1, x_2 + \Delta x_2, ..., x_n + \Delta x_n \right) \Delta x_1 + f'_{x_2} \left(x_1, x_2 + \theta_2 \Delta x_2, x_3 + \Delta x_3, ..., x_n + \Delta x_n \right) \Delta x_2 + ... + f'_{x_{n-1}} \left(x_1, ..., x_{n-2}, x_{n-1} + \theta_{n-1} \Delta x_{n-1}, x_n + \Delta x_n \right) \Delta x_{n-1} + f'_{x_n} \left(x_1, ..., x_n \right) \Delta x_n + o\left(\Delta x_n \right) \left(\Delta x_n \to 0 \right).$

由
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}$,..., $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n-1}}$ 在的连续性,知

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x_1 \to 0 \\ \Delta x_2 \to 0 \\ \dots \\ \Delta x_n \to 0}} f'_{x_1} \left(x_1 + \theta_1 \Delta x_1, x_2 + \Delta x_2, \dots, x_n + \Delta x_n \right) = f'_{x_1} \left(x_1, \dots, x_n \right),$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x_{2} \to 0 \\ \Delta x_{3} \to 0 \\ \Delta x_{n} \to 0}} f'_{x_{2}} \left(x_{1}, x_{2} + \theta_{2} \Delta x_{2}, x_{3} + \Delta x_{3}, ..., x_{n} + \Delta x_{n} \right) = f'_{x_{2}} \left(x_{1}, ..., x_{n} \right),$$

...

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x_{n-1} \to 0 \\ \Delta x_n \to 0}} f'_{x_{n-1}} \left(x_1, ..., x_{n-2}, x_{n-1} + \theta_{n-1} \Delta x_{n-1}, x_n + \Delta x_n \right) = f'_{x_{n-1}} \left(x_1, ..., x_n \right),$$

代入已证的式子,得

$$f(x_{1} + \Delta x_{1}, ..., x_{n} + \Delta x_{n}) - f(x_{1}, ..., x_{n})$$

$$= f'_{x_{1}}(x_{1}, ..., x_{n}) \Delta x_{1} + o(\sqrt{\Delta x_{1}^{2} + ... + \Delta x_{n}^{2}}) + f'_{x_{2}}(x_{1}, ..., x_{n}) \Delta x_{2} + o(\sqrt{\Delta x_{2}^{2} + ... + \Delta x_{n}^{2}})$$

$$+ ... + f'_{x_{n-1}}(x_{1}, ..., x_{n}) \Delta x_{n-1} + o(\sqrt{\Delta x_{n-1}^{2} + \Delta x_{n}^{2}}) + f'_{x_{n}}(x_{1}, ..., x_{n}) \Delta x_{n} + o(\Delta x_{n}),$$

$$= f'_{x_{1}}(x_{1}, ..., x_{n}) \Delta x_{1} + ... + f'_{x_{n}}(x_{1}, ..., x_{n}) \Delta x_{n} + o(\sqrt{\Delta x_{1}^{2} + ... + \Delta x_{n}^{2}}) (\sqrt{\Delta x_{1}^{2} + ... + \Delta x_{n}^{2}} \rightarrow 0).$$

故 $u = f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处可微. 证毕.

评注 从证明过程看出,条件可以减弱为"有n-1个偏导数在 \mathbf{x}_0 处连续".

习题 14.16 求下列函数的梯度:

(1)
$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 \sin yz + y^2 e^{xz} + z^2$$
;

(2)
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{x}|e^{-|\mathbf{x}|}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\} (n \ge 2).$$

分析 本题考察多元函数的梯度.

解答 (1) **grad**
$$f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial z}\right) =$$

 $(2x\sin yz + y^2ze^{xz}, x^2z\cos yz + 2ye^{xz}, x^2y\cos yz + xy^2e^{xz} + 2z).$

(2)
$$\operatorname{\mathbf{grad}} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f\left(\mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial x_{1}}, \frac{\partial f\left(\mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial x_{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f\left(\mathbf{x}\right)}{\partial x_{n}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|} - 1\right) e^{-|\mathbf{x}|} \left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}\right).$$

习题 14.17 求函数 $f(x,y,z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 中各点处的梯度,并求点 (x,y,z),使得该点的梯度分别垂直于 z 轴、平行于 z 轴以及梯度为零.

分析 本题考察多元函数的梯度.

解答 **grad**
$$f(x, y, z) = (3x^2 - 3yz, 3y^2 - 3xz, 3z^2 - 3xy)$$
,

$$\mathbf{grad} f(x, y, z) \perp (0, 0, 1) \Leftrightarrow 3z^2 - 3xy = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y, z) = (a, b, \pm \sqrt{ab}),$$

grad
$$f(x, y, z) // (0,0,1) \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 3yz = 3y^2 - 3xz = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y, z) = (0,0,a) \implies (a,a,a)$$

grad
$$f(x, y, z) = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 3yz = 3y^2 - 3xz = 3z^2 - 3xy = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y, z) = (a, a, a).$$

习题 14.18 设函数 z = f(x, y) 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微,且沿方向 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 的方向导数为

 $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$,而沿 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 的方向导数为 $1+\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 试求它在 $\left(x_0,y_0\right)$ 处沿方向 \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{j} 的方向导数及梯度.

分析 利用可微函数的一个基本结论: $\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{v}(|\mathbf{v}| = 1)$.

解答 解向量方程
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{grad} f\left(x_0, y_0\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\ \mathbf{grad} f\left(x_0, y_0\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \end{cases}$$
 得

$$\mathbf{grad} f\left(x_0, y_0\right) = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2} - 1}{2}, \frac{-3\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{2} + 7}{2}\right),$$

习题 14.19 求函数 $f(x,y,z) = 2x^3y - 3y^2z$ 在(1,2,-1)处所有的方向导数构成的集合.

分析 设 $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 是单位向量,则映射 $\sigma : \mathbf{v} \mapsto \mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x})| \cos \langle \mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{v} \rangle$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 上的所有单位向量构成的集合到实数集 $\left[-|\mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x})|, |\mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x})| \right]$ 的一个满射. 由习题 14.18 的分析中的基本结论,所求集合就是 $\left[-|\mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x})|, |\mathbf{grad} f(\mathbf{x})| \right]$.

解答 $|\mathbf{grad}f(1,2,-1)| = |(12,14,-12)| = 22$,故所求集合为[-22,22].

习题 14.20 设 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n (n \ge 2)$, 试求下列向量(或多元)函数的导数:

$$(1) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}|;$$

(2)
$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}|} (|\mathbf{x}| \neq 0);$$

(3) 设A为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, $f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}) \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})$.

分析 本题考察向量函数的导数.

解答 (1)
$$\mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}) = \left(\frac{\partial |\mathbf{x}| x_i}{\partial x_j}\right)_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{x}| + \frac{x_1^2}{|\mathbf{x}|} & \frac{x_1 x_2}{|\mathbf{x}|} & \cdots & \frac{x_1 x_n}{|\mathbf{x}|} \\ \frac{x_2 x_1}{|\mathbf{x}|} & |\mathbf{x}| + \frac{x_2^2}{|\mathbf{x}|} & \cdots & \frac{x_2 x_n}{|\mathbf{x}|} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{x_n x_1}{|\mathbf{x}|} & \frac{x_n x_2}{|\mathbf{x}|} & \cdots & |\mathbf{x}| + \frac{x_n^2}{|\mathbf{x}|} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \mathbf{f'}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|} - \frac{x_1^2}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} & -\frac{x_1 x_2}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} & \cdots & -\frac{x_1 x_n}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} \\ -\frac{x_2 x_1}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} & \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|} - \frac{x_2^2}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} & \cdots & -\frac{x_2 x_n}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{x_n x_1}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} & -\frac{x_n x_2}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} & \cdots & \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|} - \frac{x_n^2}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(3)
$$f'(\mathbf{x}) = 2\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$$
.

习题 14.21 设函数 $f(\mathbf{u}) = f(u_1, u_2, ..., u_m)$ 在区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ 上有定义,并且在 $\mathbf{u}_0 = (u_1^0, u_2^0, ..., u_m^0) \in \Omega$ 处可微. 设向量函数 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{u}_1(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{u}_2(\mathbf{x}), ..., \mathbf{u}_m(\mathbf{x}))$ 在区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上有定义,在 $\mathbf{x}_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, ..., x_n^0) \in D$ 处可偏导,并且 $\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)$.求证:对 $\forall i \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$, $f(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}))$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处关于 x_i 可偏导,并且 $\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0))}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{u}_0)}{\partial u_j} \cdot \frac{\partial u_j(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial x_i}$.

分析 利用类似于定理 14.2.2 的方法.

证明 由 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处 可偏导,对 $\forall i \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$,有 $\Delta \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0 + \Delta x_i \mathbf{\epsilon}_i) - \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} \Delta x_i + \alpha(\Delta x_i)$,其中 $\alpha(\Delta x_i)$ 依赖于 Δx_i ,且满足 $\frac{\alpha(\Delta x_i)}{\Delta x_i} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}(\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0)$.再由 $f(\mathbf{u})$ 在 \mathbf{u}_0 处 可微,有 $\Delta f(\mathbf{u}_0) = f(\mathbf{u}_0 + \Delta \mathbf{u}) - f(\mathbf{u}_0) = f'(\mathbf{u}_0) \Delta \mathbf{u} + \beta(|\Delta \mathbf{u}|)$,其中 $\beta(|\Delta \mathbf{u}|)$ 依赖于 $\Delta \mathbf{u}$,且满足 $\frac{\beta(|\Delta \mathbf{u}|)}{\Delta \mathbf{u}} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}(|\Delta \mathbf{u}| \rightarrow 0)$. 规定 $\beta(0) = 0$,则 $\beta(|\Delta \mathbf{u}|)$ 在 $\Delta \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$ 处连续. 对 $\forall i \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$,有 $\Delta f(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)) = f(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0 + \Delta x_i \mathbf{\epsilon}_i)) - f(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0))$ $= f'(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)) \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} \Delta x_i + \alpha(\Delta x_i)\right) + \beta(\Delta \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0))$ $= f'(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)) \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} \Delta x_i + f'(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)) \alpha(\Delta x_i) + \beta(\Delta \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0))$ $\triangleq f'(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)) \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} \Delta x_i + \gamma(\Delta x_i).$

下证 $\frac{\gamma(\Delta x_i)}{\Delta x_i} \rightarrow 0(\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0)$. 事实上, $\lim_{\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f'(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0))\alpha(\Delta x_i)}{\Delta x_i} \right| \leq |f'(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0))| \lim_{\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\alpha(\Delta x_i)}{\Delta x_i} \right| = 0$. 由

$$\left|\frac{\beta\left(\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right)}{\Delta x_{i}}\right| = \begin{cases} \frac{\left|\beta\left(\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right)\right|}{\left|\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right|} \cdot \frac{\left|\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right|}{\left|\Delta x_{i}\right|}, & \left|\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right| \neq 0, \\ 0, & \left|\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right| = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \not\exists t \ \frac{\left|\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right|}{\left|\Delta x_{i}\right|} = \frac{\left|\frac{\partial\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})}{\partial x_{i}}\Delta x_{i} + \alpha\left(\Delta x_{i}\right)\right|}{\left|\Delta x_{i}\right|} \leq \frac{\left|\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right|}{\left|\Delta x_{i}\right|} = \frac{\left|\Delta\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})\right|}{\left|$$

$$\frac{\left|\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})}{\partial x_{i}}\Delta x_{i}\right|+\left|\alpha(\Delta x_{i})\right|}{\left|\Delta x_{i}\right|}=\left|\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0})}{\partial x_{i}}\right|+\frac{\left|\alpha(\Delta x_{i})\right|}{\left|\Delta x_{i}\right|}, \quad \text{in } \lim_{\Delta x_{i}\to 0}\left|\frac{\beta(\Delta \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0}))}{\Delta x_{i}}\right|=0. \quad \text{k m t film, } \text{$llip} \frac{\gamma(\Delta x_{i})}{\Delta x_{i}}$$

$$\rightarrow 0(\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0).$$
故对 $\forall i \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$,有 $\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0))}{\partial x_i} = f'(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)) \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{u}_0)}{\partial u_j} \cdot \frac{\partial u_j(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial x_i}.$ 证

毕.

习题 14.22 求下列复合函数的偏导数,其中 f 是可微函数:

(1)
$$z = f(xe^y, xe^{-y});$$

(2)
$$u = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2, \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2, x_3, ..., x_n\right).$$

分析 利用链锁法则.

解答 (1)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \left(xe^{y}\right)}{\partial x}f_{1}' + \frac{\partial \left(xe^{-y}\right)}{\partial x}f_{2}' = e^{y}f_{1}' + e^{-y}f_{2}',$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \left(x e^{y}\right)}{\partial y} f_{1}' + \frac{\partial \left(x e^{-y}\right)}{\partial y} f_{2}' = x e^{y} f_{1}' - x e^{-y} f_{2}'.$$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = f_1' \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + f_2' \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + f_i' \sum_{i=3}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 \left(f_1' + f_2' \prod_{i=2}^n x_i^2 \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = f_1' \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + f_2' \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + f_i' \sum_{i=3}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 \left(f_1' + f_2' \prod_{1 \le i \le n, i \ne 2} x_i^2 \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = f_1' \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + f_2' \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + f_i' \sum_{i=3}^n \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_k} = 2x_k \left(f_1' + f_2' \prod_{1 \le i \le n, i \ne k} x_i^2 \right) + f_k' \left(k = 3, 4, ..., n \right).$$

习题 14.23 设函数 $u = f(\mathbf{x})$ 在区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上存在 n 个连续偏导数,并且各个偏导数都有界. 求证:

- (1) 当D是凸域时, $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在D上一致连续;
- (2) 当D不是凸域时, $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在D上有可能不一致连续.

分析 利用拉格朗日微分中值定理.

证明 (1) 由 D 是凸域,知对 $\forall (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n), (x_1, ..., x_k, y_{k+1}, ..., y_n) \in D, \eta_i \in (x_i, y_i)(x_i < y_i),$ i = k+1, ..., n , 有 $(x_1, ..., x_k, \eta_{k+1}, x_{k+2}, ..., x_n), ..., (x_1, ..., x_k, y_{k+1}, ..., y_{n-1}, \eta_n) \in D$, 故 $\exists M > 0, \xi_i \in (x_i, y_i), i = k+1, ..., n$, 使得

$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}) - f(x_{1}, ..., x_{k}, y_{k+1}, ..., y_{n}) = (f(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}) - f(x_{1}, ..., x_{k}, y_{k+1}, x_{k+2}, ..., x_{n})) + ... + (f(x_{1}, ..., x_{k}, y_{k+1}, ..., y_{n-1}, x_{n}) - f(x_{1}, ..., x_{k}, y_{k+1}, ..., y_{n}))$$

$$= f'_{k+1}(x_{1}, ..., x_{k}, \eta_{k+1}, x_{k+2}, ..., x_{n})(x_{k+1} - y_{k+1}) + ... + f'_{n}(x_{1}, ..., x_{k}, y_{k+1}, ..., y_{n-1}, \eta_{n})(x_{n} - y_{n})$$

$$\leq M \sum_{i=k+1}^{n} (x_{i} - y_{i}).$$

故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n), \mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, ..., y_n) \in D$, $\exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{Mn} > 0$, $\dot{\exists} |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{y})| \leq |M \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - y_i)| \leq M \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i - y_i| \right| \leq Mn |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}| < \varepsilon ,$

故 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在D上一致连续. 证毕.

(2) 考虑定义在区域 $D = N(\mathbf{0}, 1) \setminus \{(x_1, ..., x_{n-1}, 0) | 0 \le x_1, ..., x_{n-1} < 1\}$ 上的函数

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & x_1, x_2, ..., x_n > 0, \\ x_n^2, & \not \exists : \dot{\succeq}. \end{cases}$$

容易验证 $u = f(\mathbf{x})$ 在D上存在n个连续偏导数,并且各个偏导数都有界,但 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在D上不一致连续. 证毕.

习题 14.24 设函数 z = f(x, y) 在区域 D 上处处存在两个偏导数,求证:

- (1) 若D是凸域,且对 $\forall (x,y) \in D$,有 $f_x'(x,y) = 0$,则存在函数h(y),使得在D上,有 $f(x,y) \equiv h(y);$
 - (2) 若对 $\forall (x,y) \in D$, $f_x'(x,y) = f_y'(x,y) = 0$, 则存在常数 C, 使得在 D 上, 有 $f(x,y) \equiv C$;
 - (3) 当 D 不是凸域时, (1) 题结论可能不真.

分析 利用拉格朗日微分中值定理.

证明 (1) 由 D 是凸域,知对 $\forall (x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in D, y \in (y_1, y_2)(y_1 < y_2)$,有 $(x, y) \in D$,故 $\exists y_0 \in (y_1, y_2)$,使得 $f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2) = f'_x(x, y_0)(y_1 - y_2) = 0$,即 $f(x, y_1) = f(x, y_2)$,从而存 在函数 h(y),使得在 D 上,有 $f(x, y) \equiv h(y)$.证毕.

- (2) 由D是区域,知D上任意两点都存在道路,故可用以道路上各点为心的邻域覆盖,从而存在有限开覆盖,进而存在以其为端点的折线段,每条折线都平行于某条坐标轴. 类似于(1)题,反复利用拉格朗日微分中值定理,则D上任意两点的函数值都相等,即存在常数C,使得在D上,有 $f(x,y) \equiv C$. 证毕.
- (3) 考虑定义在区域 $D = N(\mathbf{0}, 1) \setminus \{(x, 0) | 0 \le x < 1\}$ 上的函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x, y > 0, \\ y^2, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$ 容易验证 z = f(x, y) 在 D 上处处存在两个偏导数,且对 $\forall (x, y) \in D$,有 $f_x'(x, y) = 0$,但不存在函数 h(y),使得在 D 上,有 $f(x, y) \equiv h(y)$. 证毕.

习题 14.25 设K次齐次函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在D上具有各个 $k(1 \le k \le K)$ 阶连续偏导数,求证:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{k} f(\mathbf{x}) = K(K-1)...(K-k+1) f(\mathbf{x}).$$

分析 根据齐次函数的定义验证即可.

证明 由 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 是 K 次齐次函数,知对 $\forall t > 0$,有 $f(t\mathbf{x}) = t^K f(\mathbf{x})$,故

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{k}}{\mathrm{d}t^{k}}f\left(t\mathbf{x}\right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}^{k}}{\mathrm{d}t^{k}}t^{K}f\left(\mathbf{x}\right),$$

即
$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{k} f(t\mathbf{x}) = K(K-1)...(K-k+1)t^{K-k} f(\mathbf{x}).$$
 令 $t=1$,得

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{k} f(\mathbf{x}) = K(K-1)...(K-k+1) f(\mathbf{x}).$$

证毕.

习题 14.26 设函数
$$z = e^{xy^2}$$
, 其中 $x = t \cos t$, $y = t \sin t$, 试求 $\frac{dz}{dt}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}$.

分析 利用链锁法则.

解答
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x,y)=\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x,y)=\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \times \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 0 \times 1 = -\frac{\pi^3}{8}.$$

习题 14.27 设函数
$$u=z\sin\frac{y}{x}$$
, 其中 $x=3r^2+2s$, $y=4r-2s^3$, $z=2r^2-3s^2$, 试求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$

及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}$.

分析 利用链锁法则.

解答
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = -\frac{6yzr}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{4z}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} + 4r \sin \frac{y}{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = -\frac{2yz}{x^2}\cos\frac{y}{x} - \frac{6zs^2}{x}\cos\frac{y}{x} - 6s\sin\frac{y}{z}.$$

习题 14.28 设函数 $x = r\cos\alpha - t\sin\alpha$, $y = r\sin\alpha + t\cos\alpha$, 其中 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 为常数, 求证:

对任意可微函数
$$f(x,y)$$
, 成立 $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right)^2$.

分析 利用链锁法则.

证明

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\sin\alpha\right)^{2} + \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\sin\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\cos\alpha\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^{2}.$$

证毕.

习题 14.29 设函数
$$\mathbf{f}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} u(x,y) \\ v(x,y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \\ -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求证: $\mathbf{f}(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ 到自身

的 C^1 同胚映射,并求 $\mathbf{f}(x,y)$ 在 $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ 处的雅可比行列式.

分析 根据 C^1 同胚映射的定义验证即可.

解答 由
$$\left(\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} & -\frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} & \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{知 } \mathbf{f}(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \perp \mathbb{E}$$

$$C^{1}$$
的,故 $\mathbf{f}^{-1}(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} x(u,v) \\ y(u,v) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{u}{u^{2}+v^{2}} \\ -\frac{v}{u^{2}+v^{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^{2} \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ 上也是 C^{1} 的.显然 \mathbf{f} 是 $\mathbb{R}^{2} \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ 到

自身的双射,故 $\mathbf{f} \in C^1$ 同胚映射.证毕.

$$\left|\mathbf{f}'(x,y)\right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{y^2 - x^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} & -\frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} & \frac{y^2 - x^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}.$$

习题 14.30 求下列函数的高阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}m_i}f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1^{m_1}\partial x_2^{m_2}...\partial x_n^{m_n}}$:

(1)
$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = e^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}$$
;

(2)
$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \right)$$
, 其中 $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ 为常数.

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

解答 (1)
$$\frac{\partial^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i} f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1^{m_1} \partial x_2^{m_2} ... \partial x_n^{m_n}} = e^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i} f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1^{m_1} \partial x_2^{m_2} ... \partial x_n^{m_n}} = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i - 1 \right)! \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} a_i^{m_i} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i \right)^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i}.$$

习题 14.31 求下列函数的二阶偏导数,其中函数 f 具有二阶连续导数:

(1)
$$z = f(x^2 + y^2, xy)$$
;

(2)
$$z = f(x_1 + x_2 + ... + x_n)$$
.

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

解答 (1)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \left(2xf_1' + yf_2'\right)}{\partial x} = 2f_1' + 2x\left(2xf_{11}'' + yf_{21}''\right) + y\left(2xf_{12}'' + yf_{22}''\right)$$
$$= 4x^2f_{11}'' + 4xyf_{12}'' + y^2f_{22}'' + 2f_1',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial \left(2xf_1' + yf_2'\right)}{\partial y} = 2x\left(2yf_{11}'' + xf_{21}''\right) + f_2' + y\left(2yf_{12}'' + xf_{22}''\right)$$
$$= 4xyf_{11}'' + \left(2x^2 + 2y^2\right)f_{12}'' + xyf_{22}'' + f_2',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial \left(2yf_1' + xf_2'\right)}{\partial y} = 2f_1' + 2y\left(2yf_{11}'' + xf_{21}''\right) + x\left(2yf_{12}'' + xf_{22}''\right)$$
$$= 4y^2 f_{11}'' + 4xyf_{12}'' + x^2 f_{22}'' + 2f_1'.$$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial f'}{\partial x_i} = f''.$$

习题 14.32 验证下列函数满足拉普拉斯方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$:

(1)
$$z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
;

(2)
$$z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

证明 (1)
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2} - \frac{2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2} = 0$$
. 证毕.

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2} = 0. \quad \text{if } \stackrel{\text{le}}{=} .$$

习题 14.33 验证函数 $u = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)^{-1}$ 满足拉普拉斯方程 $\sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = 0$.

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

$$\text{iff} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \left(-\frac{2x_{i}}{\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right)^{2}} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{8x_{i}^{2} - 2\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right)}{\left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{3}^{2} + x_{4}^{2}\right)^{3}} = 0. \quad \text{iff}.$$

习题 14.34 设f(x)是一个二次可微函数,求证: $F(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x-ct) + f(x+ct))$ 满足

偏微分方程 $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}$, 其中c为常数.

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

$$\text{iff} \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\left(-c\right)^2 f''(x-ct)}{2} + \frac{c^2 f''(x+ct)}{2} = c^2 \left(\frac{f''(x-ct)}{2} + \frac{f''(x+ct)}{2}\right) = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}. \quad \text{iff} \quad .$$

习题 14.35 求证: 在极坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 下,拉普拉斯方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 的形式为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0.$$

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

证明

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta \right) + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r \cos \theta \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta \right) + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta \right) + \\ &\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} r^2 \sin^2 \theta - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} 2 r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} r^2 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} r \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r \sin \theta \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0. \end{split}$$

证毕.

习题 14.36 设函数 $u(x,y,z) = \frac{x-y+z}{x+y-z}$, 求证:

(1)
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$$
;

(2)
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2xz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + 2yz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = 0$$
.

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

证明 (1)
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2x(y-z)}{(x+y-z)^2} - \frac{2xy}{(x+y-z)^2} + \frac{2xz}{(x+y-z)^2} = 0$$
. 证毕.

(2)

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + z^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2xz \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial z} + 2yz \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial z}$$

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

$$2xy \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{2x}{(x+y-z)^{2}} \right) + 2xz \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{2x}{(x+y-z)^{2}} \right) + 2yz \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{2x}{(x+y-z)^{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4x^{2} (-y+z)}{(x+y-z)^{3}} + \frac{4xy^{2}}{(x+y-z)^{3}} + \frac{4xy(x-y+z)}{(x+y-z)^{3}} - \frac{4xz(x-y+z)}{(x+y-z)^{3}} - \frac{4xyz}{(x+y-z)^{3}} = 0.$$

证毕.

习题 14.37 设
$$x = 2r - s$$
, $y = r + 2s$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 f(x,y)}{\partial r \partial s}$, 其中函数 $f(x,y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导

数.

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

解答
$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x,y)}{\partial r \partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(-f'_x + 2f'_y \right) = -\left(2f''_{xx} + f''_{xy} \right) + 2\left(2f''_{xy} + f''_{yy} \right) = -2f''_{xx} + 3f''_{xy} + 2f''_{yy}.$$

习题 14.38 试将函数 $f(x,y) = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2$ 写成函数 F(x-1,y-1) 的形式.

分析 不一定要囿于对泰勒公式的应用,直接作变量替换即可.

解答

$$F(x-1, y-1) = a(x-1+1)^{2} + 2b(x-1+1)(y-1+1) + c(y-1+1)^{2}$$

$$= a(x-1)^{2} + 2b(x-1)(y-1) + c(y-1)^{2} + (2a+2b)(x-1)$$

$$+ (2b+2c)(y-1) + (a+2b+c).$$

习题 14.39 求 e^{x+y} 在 (0,0) 处的泰勒公式,并证明 $e^{x+y} = e^x \cdot e^y$.

分析 由 e^x 的幂级数展开 $e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$,可以直接获得 e^{x+y} 在 (0,0) 处的泰勒公式.

解答
$$e^{x+y} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(x+y)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{K} \frac{(x+y)^k}{k!} + o\left(\left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)^K\right) \left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \to 0\right).$$

$$e^{x} \cdot e^{y} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{k}}{k!}\right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{y^{k}}{k!}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sum_{l=0}^{k} C_{k}^{l} x^{l} y^{k-l}}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(x+y\right)^{k}}{k!} = e^{x+y}. \quad \text{if } \stackrel{\text{left}}{=} .$$

习题 14.40 将下列函数在原点处展成泰勒公式 (到四次项):

(1)
$$\frac{1+x+y+2xy}{1+x^2+y^2}$$
;

(2)
$$\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{1 - (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)}.$$

分析 求高阶偏导数的计算量太大,因此我们可以考虑一些"旁门左道":

方法一: 利用一元函数的泰勒公式. 以(1)题为例, 我们有

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} = 1 - \left(x^2+y^2\right) + \left(x^2+y^2\right)^2 + o\left(\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2\right) \left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \to 0\right),$$

故

$$\frac{1+x+y+2xy}{1+x^2+y^2} = (1+x+y+2xy)\left(1-\left(x^2+y^2\right)+\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2\right)+o\left(\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2\right)$$

$$= (1+x+y+2xy)\left(1-\left(x^2+y^2\right)\right)+\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2+o\left(\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2\right)$$

$$= 1+x+y-x^2+2xy-y^2-x^3-x^2y-xy^2-y^3+x^4-2x^3y+2x^2y^2-2xy^3+y^4+o\left(\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2\right)\left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)\to 0\right).$$

方法二:按升幂顺序做多项式除法,直到余式的次数大于 4. 仍以(1)题为例,我们有 1+x+y+2xy = $\left(1+x^2+y^2\right)\left(1+x+y-x^2+2xy-y^2-x^3-x^2y-xy^2-y^3+x^4-2x^3y+2x^2y^2-2xy^3+y^4\right)$ + $o\left(\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2\right)\left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\to 0\right)$.

由泰勒公式的唯一性,所得商式就是 $\frac{1+x+y+2xy}{1+x^2+y^2}$ 在原点处的泰勒公式.

$$2x^2y^2 - 2xy^3 + y^4 + o((x^2 + y^2)^2)(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \to 0).$$

$$+o\left(\left(x_1^2+x_2^2+...+x_n^2\right)^2\right)\left(\sqrt{x_1^2+x_2^2+...+x_n^2}\to 0\right).$$

习题 14.41 勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$ 由下式定义: $f(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x)t^n$. 验证:

- (1) $P_n(1) = 1$;
- (2) $P_n(-1) = (-1)^n$;

(3)
$$P_0(x) = 1$$
, $P_1(x) = x$, $P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$.

分析 由泰勒公式, 知 $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\partial^n f(x,0)}{\partial t^n}$, 再代入验证即可.

证明 记
$$f^{(n)} = \frac{\partial^n f(x,t)}{\partial t^n}$$
, 则 $f' = \frac{x-t}{\left(1-2xt+t^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 故 $(t-x)f + \left(1-2xt+t^2\right)f' = 0$. 由莱

布尼茨公式,知 $(1-2xt+t^2)f^{(n+1)}+(2n+1)(t-x)f^{(n)}+n^2f^{(n-1)}=0$. 令 t=0,得 $(n+1)P_{n+1}(x)-(2n+1)xP_n(x)+nP_{n-1}(x)=0$. 初值条件 $P_0(x)=1$, $P_1(x)=x$.

(1) 令 x = 1,得 $(n+1)(P_{n+1}(1) - P_n(1)) = n(P_n(1) - P_{n-1}(1))$,故 $\{n(P_n(1) - P_{n-1}(1))\}$ 为常序列,即 $n(P_n(1) - P_{n-1}(1)) = P_1(1) - P_0(1) = 1 - 1 = 0$,从而 $P_n(1) = P_{n-1}(1)$,进而 $\{P_{n-1}(1)\}$ 为常序列,即 $P_{n-1}(1) = P_0(1) = 1$.证毕.

(2) 令 x = -1 , 得 $(-1)^{n+1}(n+1)(P_{n+1}(-1)-P_n(-1))=(-1)^n n(P_n(-1)-P_{n-1}(-1))$, 故 $\left\{(-1)^n n(P_n(1)-P_{n-1}(1))\right\}$ 为常序列,即 $\left\{(-1)^n n(P_n(1)+P_{n-1}(1))\right\}=-(P_1(1)+P_0(1))=1-1=0$,从 而 $P_n(1)=-P_{n-1}(1)$,进而 $\left\{(-1)^{n-1}P_{n-1}(1)\right\}$ 为常序列,即 $P_n(-1)=(-1)^n P_n(-1)=(-1)^n$ 证毕.

(3) 令
$$n=1$$
, 得 $2P_2(x)-3xP_1(x)+P_0(x)=0$, 故 $P_2(x)=\frac{1}{2}(3x^2-1)$. 证毕.

习题 14.42 设函数 $f(x,y) = e^{xy}$,对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$,求 f(x,y)在(0,0)处的所有 k 阶偏导数. 分析 利用泰勒公式的唯一性.

解答 由
$$e^{xy} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(xy)^k}{k!}$$
,知 $\frac{1}{(2k)!} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{2k} f(0,0) = \frac{(xy)^k}{k!}$.比较系数,得
$$\frac{\partial^k f(0,0)}{\partial x^i \partial y^{k-i}} = \begin{cases} k!, & k=2i, \\ 0, & k \neq 2i. \end{cases}$$

习题 14.43 举例说明存在原点某个邻域 $U((0,0),\delta_0)(\delta_0>0)$ 上的连续函数 z=F(x,y),满足F(0,0)=0和下述条件之一:

- (1) $F'_{v}(0,0)$ 不存在;
- (2) $F_{\nu}'(0,0)$ 存在,且 $F_{\nu}'(0,0)=0$,

但 F(x,y) = 0 在 $U((0,0), \delta_0)$ 上唯一确定一个连续的隐函数 $y = f(x)(-\delta_0 < x < \delta_0)$,使得 f(0) = 0,并且当 $x \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$ 时, F(x, f(x)) = 0.

分析 考虑不依赖于 x 的函数 z = F(x,y) = G(y), 其满足 G'(0) 不存在或 G'(0) = 0, 但 G(0) = 0 在 $U((0,0),\delta_0)$ 上唯一确定一个连续的隐函数 $y = f(x) = 0(-\delta_0 < x < \delta_0)$, 显然此时 有 f(0) = 0, 并且当 $x \in (-\delta_0,\delta_0)$ 时, F(x,f(x)) = F(x,0) = G(0) = 0.

解答 (1) 答案不唯一,如F(x,y)=|y|.

(2) 答案不唯一, 如 $F(x, y) = y^3$.

评注 本题事实上说明了隐函数存在定理的条件并不是必要的.

习题 14.44 证明方程 $x^2 - 2xy + z + xe^z = 0$ 在点 (1,1,0) 的某个邻域上唯一确定隐函数 z = f(x,y),并求 f(x,y)在(1,1)处的泰勒公式(到二次项).

分析 利用隐函数存在定理与泰勒公式的唯一性.

解答 设 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 - 2xy + z + xe^z$,则 F(1,1,0) = 0, F(x,y,z)和 $F'_z(x,y,z) = e^z + 1$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上连续, $F'_z(1,1,0) = 2 \neq 0$, 故方程 $x^2 - 2xy + z + xe^z = 0$ 在 (1,1,0) 的某个邻域上唯一确定隐函数 z = f(x,y). 设 f(x,y) 在 (1,1) 处的泰勒公式为

$$f(x,y) = a_1(x-1) + a_2(y-1) + b_{11}(x-1)^2 + b_{12}(x-1)(y-1) + b_{22}(y-1)^2 + o((x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2) \left(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} \to 0\right),$$

则

$$F(x, y, f(x, y))$$

$$= x^{2} - 2xy + f(x, y) + xe^{f(x, y)}$$

$$= x^{2} - 2xy + f(x, y) + (x - 1 + 1)\left(1 + f(x, y) + \frac{f^{2}(x, y)}{2} + o(f^{2}(x, y))\right)$$

$$= (x - 1)^{2} - 2(x - 1)(y - 1) - 2(y - 1) - 1 + f(x, y) + (x - 1)(1 + a_{1}(x - 1) + a_{2}(y - 1))$$

$$+ \left(1 + f(x, y) + \frac{(a_{1}(x - 1) + a_{2}(y - 1))^{2}}{2}\right) + o((x - 1)^{2} + (y - 1)^{2})$$

$$= (2a_{1} + 1)(x - 1) + (2a_{2} - 2)(y - 1) + \left(\frac{a_{1}^{2}}{2} + a_{1} + 2b_{11} + 1\right)(x - 1)^{2}$$

$$+ (a_{1}a_{2} + a_{2} + 2b_{12} - 2)(x - 1)(y - 1) + \left(\frac{a_{2}^{2}}{2} + 2b_{22}\right)(y - 1)^{2} + o((x - 1)^{2} + (y - 1)^{2}).$$

由 F(x, y, f(x, y)) = 0 在 (1,1,0) 的某个邻域上成立,知 $a_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $a_2 = 1$, $b_{11} = -\frac{5}{16}$, $b_{12} = \frac{3}{4}$,

 $b_{22} = -\frac{1}{4}$, 故 f(x,y)在(1,1)处的泰勒公式为

$$f(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + (y-1) - \frac{5}{16}(x-1)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(x-1)(y-1) - \frac{1}{4}(y-1)^2 + o((x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2)(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} \to 0).$$

习题 14.45 证明方程 $x+x^2+y^2+\left(x^2+y^2\right)z^2+\sin z=0$ 在 (0,0,0) 的某个邻域上唯一确定隐函数 $z=f\left(x,y\right)$,并求 $f\left(x,y\right)$ 在 (0,0)处的所有三阶偏导数.

分析 利用隐函数存在定理与泰勒公式的唯一性.

解答 设 $F(x,y,z)=x+x^2+y^2+(x^2+y^2)z^2+\sin z$,则 F(0,0,0)=0, F(x,y,z)和 $F_z'(x,y,z)=2\big(x^2+y^2\big)z+\cos z$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上 连 续 , $F_z'(0,0,0)=1\neq 0$, 故 方 程 $x+x^2+y^2+\big(x^2+y^2\big)z^2+\sin z=0$ 在 (0,0,0) 的某个邻域上唯一确定隐函数 z=f(x,y) . 设 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处的泰勒公式为

$$f(x,y) = a_1 x + a_2 y + b_{11} x^2 + b_{12} xy + b_{22} y^2 + c_{111} x^3 + c_{112} x^2 y$$
$$+ c_{122} xy^2 + c_{222} y^3 + o\left(\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \to 0\right),$$

则

$$F(x, y, f(x, y))$$

$$= x + x^{2} + y^{2} + (x^{2} + y^{2}) f^{2}(x, y) + \sin f(x, y)$$

$$= x + x^{2} + y^{2} + (x^{2} + y^{2}) f^{2}(x, y) + \left(f(x, y) - \frac{f^{3}(x, y)}{6} + o(f^{3}(x, y)) \right)$$

$$= (a_{1} + 1) x + a_{2} y + (b_{11} + 1) x^{2} + b_{12} xy + (b_{22} + 1) y^{2} + \left(c_{111} - \frac{a_{1}^{3}}{6} \right) x^{3}$$

$$+ \left(c_{112} - \frac{a_{1}^{2} a_{2}}{2} \right) x^{2} y + \left(c_{122} - \frac{a_{1} a_{2}^{2}}{2} \right) xy^{2} + \left(c_{222} - \frac{a_{3}^{3}}{6} \right) y^{3} + o\left((x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right).$$

由 F(x,y,f(x,y)) = 0 在 (0,0,0) 的某个邻域上成立,知 $c_{111} = -\frac{1}{6}$, $c_{112} = c_{122} = c_{222} = 0$,故

$$\frac{\partial^{3} f(x,y)}{\partial x^{3}} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^{3} f(x,y)}{\partial x^{2} \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{3} f(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{3} f(x,y)}{\partial y^{3}} = 0.$$

习题 14.46 设函数 z = F(x,y) 在区域 D 上具有连续偏导数,且处处成立 $F'_x(x,y) \neq 0$, $F'_y(x,y) \neq 0$. 求证: 对 $\forall (x_0,y_0) \in D$,方程 $F(x,y) = F(x_0,y_0)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 的某个邻域上确定的隐函数 y = f(x) 及 x = g(y) 互为反函数.

分析 利用隐函数存在定理.

证明 考虑 $G(x,y) = F(x,y) - F(x_0,y_0)$,有 $G(x_0,y_0) = 0$, G(x,y), $G'_y(x,y)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 的 某个邻域上连续, $G'_y(x_0,y_0) = F'_y(x_0,y_0) \neq 0$, 故方程 G(x,y) = 0, 即 $F(x,y) = F(x_0,y_0)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 的某个邻域上确定的隐函数 y = f(x) 存在且唯一. 同理, $F(x,y) = F(x_0,y_0)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 的某个邻域上确定的隐函数 x = g(y) 存在且唯一. 注意到 y = f(x) 在 x_0 的某个邻域上的导数不变号,故其在该邻域上存在反函数. 由唯一性, y = f(x) 和 x = g(y) 互为反函数. 证毕.

习题 14.47 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数 z = f(x, y) 的偏导数:

(1)
$$F(x+y+z, xyz) = 0$$
;

(2)
$$F(x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$$
.

分析 本题考察隐函数求导法.

解答 (1) 由
$$\frac{\partial F(x+y+z,xyz)}{\partial x} = \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)F_1' + \left(yz + xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)F_2' = 0$$
, 知 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_1' + yzF_2'}{F_1' + xyF_2'}$.

$$\pm \frac{\partial F\left(x^2+y^2,x^2+y^2+z^2\right)}{\partial y} = 2yF_1' + \left(2y+2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)F_2' = 0, \quad \pm \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y\left(F_1'+F_2'\right)}{zF_2'}.$$

习题 14.48 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的偏导数(或导数):

(1)
$$x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$$
, $\Re \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$;

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

分析 本题考察隐函数求导法.

解答 (1) 两边对 x 求导,得 $3x^2 + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$,即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - x^2}{v^2 - x}$,故

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{y - x^{2}}{y^{2} - x} \right) = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dx} - 2x \right) \left(y^{2} - x \right) - \left(y - x^{2} \right) \left(2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 1 \right)}{\left(y^{2} - x \right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{y - x^{2}}{y^{2} - x} - 2x \right) \left(y^{2} - x \right) - \left(y - x^{2} \right) \left(2y \cdot \frac{y - x^{2}}{y^{2} - x} - 1 \right)}{\left(y^{2} - x \right)^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{2xy \left(x^{3} + y^{3} - 3xy + 1 \right)}{\left(y^{2} - x \right)^{3}} = -\frac{2xy}{\left(y^{2} - x \right)^{3}}.$$

(2) 两边对x求偏导,得 $1+ye^{yz}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=0$,即 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=-\frac{1}{ye^{yz}+2z}$,故

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\left(y^2 e^{yz} + 2\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{\left(y e^{yz} + 2z\right)^2} = -\frac{y^2 e^{yz} + 2}{\left(y e^{yz} + 2z\right)^3}.$$

两边对 y 求偏导,得 $e^{yz}\left(z+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)+2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=0$,即 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=-\frac{ze^{yz}}{ye^{yz}+2z}$,故

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = -\frac{\left(e^{yz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + ze^{yz} \left(z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)\right) \left(ye^{yz} + 2z\right) - ze^{yz} \left(\left(e^{yz} + ye^{yz} \left(z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)\right) + 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)}{\left(ye^{yz} + 2z\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(ze^{2yz} - 2z^{3}e^{yz}\right) \left(ye^{yz} + 2z\right) + ze^{yz} \left(ye^{2yz} + 2yz^{2}e^{yz}\right)}{\left(ye^{yz} + 2z\right)^{3}} = \frac{2z^{2}e^{yz} \left(e^{yz} - 2z^{2}\right)}{\left(ye^{yz} + 2z\right)^{3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{ze^{yz}}{ye^{yz} + 2z}\right) = -\frac{yze^{yz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(ye^{yz} + 2z\right) - ze^{yz} \left(y^{2}e^{yz} + 2\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{\left(ye^{yz} + 2z\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{yze^{yz} - \frac{ze^{yz} \left(y^{2}e^{yz} + 2\right)}{ye^{yz} + 2z}} = \frac{2ze^{yz} \left(yz - 1\right)}{\left(ye^{yz} + 2z\right)^{3}}.$$

习题 14.49 设函数 u = u(x,y) 是由 u = f(x,y,z,t), g(y,z,t) = 0, h(z,t) = 0所确定,

求
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

分析 本题考察隐函数求导法.

解答
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x, y, z, t)}{\partial x} = f_1' + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} f_3' + \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} f_4', \\ \frac{\partial g(y, z, t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} g_2' + \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} g_3' = 0, \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1', \\ \frac{\partial h(z, t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} h_1' + \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} h_2' = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f\left(x, y, z, t\right)}{\partial y} = f_2' + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} f_3' + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} f_4', \\ \frac{\partial g\left(y, z, t\right)}{\partial y} = g_1' + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} g_2' + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} g_3' = 0, \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_2' + \frac{f_3' g_1' h_2'}{g_3' h_1' - g_2' h_2'} + \frac{f_4' g_1' h_1'}{g_2' h_2' - g_3' h_1'}. \\ \frac{\partial h\left(z, t\right)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} h_1' + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} h_2' = 0 \end{cases}$$

习题 14.50 通过自变量变换 $\begin{cases} u = x - 2\sqrt{y}, \\ v = x + 2\sqrt{y} \end{cases}$ 化简偏微分方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 (y > 0).$

分析 本题考察多元函数的高阶偏导数.

解答
$$4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$$
.

习题 14.51 设变换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}, \ \ \dot{x}\frac{\partial(r,\theta)}{\partial(x,y)}.$$

分析 利用
$$\frac{\partial(r,\theta)}{\partial(x,y)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = 1$$
.

解答 由
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$
,知 $\frac{\partial(r,\theta)}{\partial(x,y)} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$.

习题 14.52 设变换
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u^2 - v^2}{2}, \\ y = uv, \\ z = z \end{cases}, \quad \dot{x} \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, z)}.$$

分析 本题考察雅可比行列式的计算.

解答
$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} u & -v & 0 \\ v & u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = u^2 + v^2.$$

评注 该变换事实上没有作用于 z 分量,故有 $\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,z)} = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}$.

习题 14.53 设椭圆球坐标变换为
$$\begin{cases} x = ar \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \\ y = br \sin \varphi \sin \theta, , \ \ \dot{x} \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)}. \end{cases}$$

分析 本题考察雅可比行列式的计算.

解答

$$\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a\sin\varphi\cos\theta & ar\cos\varphi\cos\theta & -ar\sin\varphi\sin\theta \\ b\sin\varphi\sin\theta & br\cos\varphi\sin\theta & br\sin\varphi\cos\theta \\ c\cos\varphi & cr\sin\varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix} = abcr^2\sin\varphi.$$

评注 当a=b=c时,有 $\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(r,\varphi,\theta)}=r^2\sin\varphi$,这就是例 14.1.8 的结论.

习题 14.54 求证:不存在 \mathbb{R}^n 到 \mathbb{R}^m (m < n) 的 C_1 同胚映射.

利用秩不等式 $rank(\mathbf{AB}) \leq min\{rank(\mathbf{A}), rank(\mathbf{B})\}$. 分析

反设存在 \mathbb{R}^n 到 \mathbb{R}^m 的 C_1 同胚映射 $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, f_2, ..., f_m)$, $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, ..., y_m)$, 记其逆映射为 $\mathbf{f}^{-1} = (f_1^{-1}, f_2^{-1}, ..., f_n^{-1})$, 则恒同映射 $\mathbf{f}^{-1}\mathbf{f}$ 在点 \mathbf{x} 处的导数为

其不可能为恒同映射,矛盾. 故不存在 \mathbb{R}^n 到 \mathbb{R}^m 的 C_1 同胚映射. 证毕.

习题 14.55 求下列函数的极值点:

(1)
$$f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3x - 12y + 1$$
;

(2)
$$f(x, y) = xy \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$
.

分析 本题考察多元函数的通常极值问题.

解答 (1) 解方程组 $\begin{cases} \frac{cJ}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3y^2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$, 得驻点(1,2),(1,-2),(-1,2),(-1,-2). 考虑海色矩

阵
$$\mathbf{H}_{f} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 0 \\ 0 & 6y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H}_{f}(1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是正定的, $\mathbf{H}_{f}(-1,-2) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$ 是页定的, $\mathbf{H}_{f}(1,-2) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{H}_{f}(-1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$ 是不定的, 故 $f(x,y)$ 有唯一极小值点

(1,2)和唯一极大值点(-1,-2).

(2) 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y \left(\ln \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + \frac{2x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \left(\ln \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + \frac{2y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 得驻点 (0,\pm 1), (\pm 1,0), \pm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}} \right),$$

$$\pm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right)$$
. 考虑海色矩阵

$$\mathbf{H}_{f} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2xy\left(x^{2} + 3y^{2}\right)}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{2}} & \ln\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right) + \frac{2x^{4} + 8x^{2}y^{2} + 2y^{4}}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{2}} \\ \ln\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right) + \frac{2x^{4} + 8x^{2}y^{2} + 2y^{4}}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{2}} & \frac{2xy\left(3x^{2} + y^{2}\right)}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{2}} \end{pmatrix},$$

 $\mathbf{H}_f(0,\pm 1) = \mathbf{H}_f(\pm 1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 是不定的,故它们都不是 f(x,y)的极值点. 注意到 $|f(x,y)| = \mathbf{H}_f(0,\pm 1) = \mathbf{H}_f(\pm 1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

 $|xy\ln(x^2+y^2)| \le \frac{1}{2}|(x^2+y^2)\ln(x^2+y^2)|$, 考察函数 $g(z) = \frac{1}{2}|z\ln z|$, 其有唯一极小值点 z = 1,

故
$$f(x,y)$$
 有极小值点 $\pm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right)$ 和极大值点 $\pm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right)$.

评注 (2)题中的 $\mathbf{H}_f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right)$ 等矩阵不满秩,故必须用其他方法考察其是否为极值点.

习题 14.56 求证:

- (1) (0,0) 是函数 $f(x,y) = (y-x^2)(y-3x^2)$ 的鞍点;
- (2) 当函数 f(x,y) 的定义域限制在过(0,0) 的任一条直线上时,它在(0,0) 处取极小值.

分析 (2) 利用多元函数的方向导数.

证明 (1) 对
$$\forall \delta \in (0,1)$$
, $\exists \left(\frac{\delta}{2}, \frac{\delta^2}{2}\right), \left(\frac{\delta}{2}, 0\right) \in U\left(\mathbf{0}, \delta\right)$, 使得 $f\left(\frac{\delta}{2}, \frac{\delta^2}{2}\right) < 0 < f\left(\frac{\delta}{2}, 0\right)$. 而

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} = 0, \ \text{故}(0,0) \, \text{是} \, f(x,y) \, \text{的鞍点.} \ \text{证毕.}$$

(2) 由
$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)} = ((-8xy + 12x^3)\cos \theta + (2y - 4x^2)\sin \theta)\Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$$
 , $\frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)^2} = ((-8y + 36x^2)\cos^2 \theta - 16x\cos \theta \sin \theta + 2\sin^2 \theta)\Big|_{(0,0)} = 2\sin^2 \theta > 0$, 知 $f(x,y)$ 在过点 $(0,0)$ 的任一条直线上在 $(0,0)$ 处取极小值. 证毕.

习题 14.57 设方程 F(x,u,v)=0 与 G(x,u,v)=0 确定可微函数组 $\begin{cases} u=u(x), \\ v=v(x) \end{cases}$,求 u=u(x) 的驻点所满足的条件.

分析 根据驻点的定义验证即可.

解答 即关于
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
 的方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = F_1' + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} F_2' + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} F_3' = 0, \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = G_1' + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} G_2' + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} G_3' = 0 \end{cases}$$
 仅有零解,故 $F_1'G_3' = F_3'G_1'$.

习题 14.58 分别求 $ℝ^2$ 中单位圆内接三角形和内接长方形的最大面积.

分析 本题考察多元函数的通常极值问题.

证明 设三角形的三个顶点坐标分别为(1,0), $(\cos x,\sin x)$, $(\cos y,\sin y)$ $(0 < x < y < 2\pi)$,

则三角形的面积 $f(x,y) = \frac{\sin x - \sin y + \sin(y-x)}{2}$. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos x - \cos(y - x)}{2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-\cos y + \cos(y - x)}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$, 其海色矩阵

$$\mathbf{H}_{f}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \end{pmatrix}_{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sin x + \sin\left(y - x\right)}{2} & \frac{\sin\left(y - x\right)}{2} \\ \frac{\sin\left(y - x\right)}{2} & \frac{\sin y - \sin\left(y - x\right)}{2} \end{pmatrix}_{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3} \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

为负定矩阵,故f(x,y)有唯一极大值点 $\left(\frac{2\pi}{3},\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$,即其最大值点,从而 \mathbb{R}^2 中单位圆内接三

角形的最大面积为 $f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

设长方形的四个顶点坐标分别为 $\pm(\cos x,\sin x)$, $\pm(\cos x,-\sin x)$ $\left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,则长方形的面积 $g(x) = 2\sin 2x$,故 \mathbb{R}^2 中单位圆内接长方形的最大面积为 $g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2$.

习题 14.59 设函数 u = u(x, y) 在单位圆盘 $\Delta = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$ 的闭包上具有二阶连续偏导数,在 Δ 上满足 $u(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ 并且在 $\partial \Delta \perp u(x, y) \equiv 0$. 求证: 在 $\overline{\Delta}$ 上, $u(x, y) \equiv 0$.

分析 由u(x,y)的连续性,知u(x,y)在 $\overline{\Delta}$ 上有最值点,故结论的反面就是u(x,y)在 $\overline{\Delta}$ 上的最小值小于 0 或最大值大于 0.

证明 反设 $\exists (x_0, y_0) \in \Delta$,使得 $u(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$,则 u(x, y) 在 $\overline{\Delta}$ 上的最小值小于 0 或最大值大于 0. 不妨设 (x_0, y_0) 就是 u(x, y) 在 $\overline{\Delta}$ 上的最小值点,则 $\frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y^2} = u(x_0, y_0)$ <0,故必有 $\frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x^2} < 0$ 或 $\frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y^2} < 0$. 不妨设 $\frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x^2} < 0$,由 (x_0, y_0) 为极小值点,

知 $\frac{\partial u\left(x_0,y_0\right)}{\partial x} = 0$,这与 $u\left(x,y\right)$ 在 $\left(x_0,y_0\right)$ 处在x方向上的极小值性矛盾,故 $u\left(x,y\right) \equiv 0$. 证毕.

习题 14.60 某工厂要生产一批容积为 1m³的铁皮圆桶,供装汽油用,试问:什么样的尺寸可使用料最省?

分析 本题考察多元函数的条件极值问题.

解答 设圆筒的底面半径为x m,高为y m,则用料面积 $f(x,y)=2\pi x(x+y)$,约束条件为 $\varphi(x,y)=\pi x^2y-1=0$. 由拉格朗日乘数法,作函数 $F(x,y,\lambda)=f(x,y)+\lambda\varphi(x,y)$,解方程

组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2\pi (2x + y + \lambda xy) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \pi x (2 + \lambda x) = 0, \quad ,$$
 得驻点 $(0,0)$,
$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \left(\frac{4}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right).$$
 由实际问题的意义,舍去 $(0,0)$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = \pi x^2 y - 1 = 0$$

一解,故 $\left(\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}},\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)$ 必为最小值点,即底面半径为 $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ m、高为 $\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ m时用料最省.

习题 14.61 求点 $\mathbf{x}_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, ..., x_n^0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 到平面 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0$ 的距离,其中 $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ 为常数.

分析 本题考察多元函数的条件极值问题.

解答 点
$$\mathbf{x}_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, ..., x_n^0)$$
 到点 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ 的距离 $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_i^0)^2}$, 约束条件

 $\varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = 0$. 由拉格朗日乘数法,作函数 $F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \varphi(\mathbf{x})$,解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{x_i - x_i^0}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_i - x_i^0\right)^2}} + \lambda a_i = 0, (i = 1, 2, ..., n) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0 \end{cases},$$

得唯一驻点
$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \left(x_1^0 - \frac{a_1 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i^0}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}, x_2^0 - \frac{a_2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i^0}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}, ..., x_n^0 - \frac{a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i^0}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}\right)$$
,其海色矩阵

$$\mathbf{H}_{F}(\mathbf{x}_{1})$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{n}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{n}} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{n}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x_{n}^{2}} \end{pmatrix}_{\mathbf{x}_{1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_{i} - x_{i}^{0}\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, i \neq 1} \left(x_{i} - x_{i}^{0}\right)^{2} & -\left(x_{1} - x_{1}^{0}\right)\left(x_{2} - x_{2}^{0}\right) & \cdots & -\left(x_{1} - x_{1}^{0}\right)\left(x_{n} - x_{n}^{0}\right) \\ -\left(x_{1} - x_{1}^{0}\right)\left(x_{2} - x_{2}^{0}\right) & \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, i \neq 2} \left(x_{i} - x_{i}^{0}\right)^{2} & \cdots & -\left(x_{2} - x_{2}^{0}\right)\left(x_{n} - x_{n}^{0}\right) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\left(x_{1} - x_{1}^{0}\right)\left(x_{n} - x_{n}^{0}\right) & -\left(x_{2} - x_{2}^{0}\right)\left(x_{n} - x_{n}^{0}\right) & \cdots & \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, i \neq n} \left(x_{i} - x_{i}^{0}\right)^{2} \\ |_{\mathbf{x}_{1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}x_{i}^{0}\right)\!\!\left(\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}^{2}\right)^{\!\frac{1}{2}}}\!\!\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \sum\limits_{1\leq i\leq n,i\neq 1}a_{i}^{2} & -a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots & -a_{1}a_{n} \\ -a_{1}a_{2} & \sum\limits_{1\leq i\leq n,i\neq 2}a_{i}^{2} & \cdots & -a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1}a_{n} & -a_{2}a_{n} & \cdots & \sum\limits_{1\leq i\leq n,i\neq n}a_{i}^{2} \end{array}\right)$$

为正定矩阵,故 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 有唯一极小值点 \mathbf{x}_1 ,即其最小值点,从而点 \mathbf{x}_0 到平面 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0$ 的距离

习题 14.62 求原点到椭圆 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2, \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 的最小与最大距离.

分析 本题考察多元函数的条件极值问题.

解答 设(x,y,z)为椭圆上一点,其到原点的距离 $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,约束条件为 $\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x,y,z) = z - x^2 - y^2 = 0, \\ \varphi_2(x,y,z) = x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 由拉格朗日乘数法,作函数

$$F(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda_1 \varphi_1(x, y, z) + \lambda_2 \varphi_2(x, y, z),$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} - 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} - 2\lambda_1 y + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0, \quad , \quad$$
 得驻点
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda_1} = z - x^2 - y^2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda_2} = x + y + z - 1 = 0 \\ \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}, 2 - \sqrt{3} \right), \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}, 2 + \sqrt{3} \right). \end{cases}$$

考虑海色矩阵

$$\mathbf{H}_{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial y^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x \partial z} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial y \partial z} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial z^{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{y^{2} + z^{2}}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - 2\lambda_{1} & -\frac{xy}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & -\frac{xz}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ -\frac{xy}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & \frac{x^{2} + z^{2}}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - 2\lambda_{1} & -\frac{yz}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ -\frac{xz}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & -\frac{yz}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{F} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} - 1}{2}, \sqrt{3} - 1 & -\sqrt{3} \\ -1 & 14\sqrt{3} - 23 & 1 - \sqrt{3} \\ 1 - \sqrt{3} & 1 - \sqrt{3} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \not \in \mathbb{E} \dot{\mathbb{E}} \dot{\mathbb{D}} \dot{\mathbb{D}},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{F}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2},2+\sqrt{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} 14\sqrt{3}+23 & 1 & -1-\sqrt{3} \\ 1 & 14\sqrt{3}+23 & -1-\sqrt{3} \\ -1-\sqrt{3} & -1-\sqrt{3} & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
是负定的,

故 f(x,y,z) 有唯一极小值点 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2},2-\sqrt{3}\right)$, 即其最小值点,有唯一极大值点

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3}\right)$$
,即其最大值点,从而原点到椭圆 $\begin{cases} z=x^2+y^2, \\ x+y+z=1 \end{cases}$ 的最小距离为

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3}\right) = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$$
,

最大距离为
$$f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3}\right) = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$$
.

习题 14.63 求函数 $f(x,y,z) = 4x^2 + y^2 + 5z^2$ 在平面 2x + 3y + 4z = 12 上的最小值点.

分析 本题考察多元函数的条件极值问题.

解答 由拉格朗日乘数法,作函数 $F(x,y,z,\lambda)=f(x,y,z)+\lambda\varphi(x,y,z)$,其中 $\varphi(x,y,z)=$

$$2x+3y+4z-12, 解方程组 \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 8x+2\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y+3\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 10z+4\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 2x+3y+4z-12 = 0 \end{cases}, 得驻点 \left(\frac{5}{11}, \frac{30}{11}, \frac{8}{11}\right), 其海色矩阵$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{F}\left(\frac{5}{11},\frac{30}{11},\frac{8}{11}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x\partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x\partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial y^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial y\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x\partial z} & \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial y\partial z} & \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial z^{2}} \end{pmatrix}_{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{11},\frac{30}{11},\frac{8}{11} \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$
为正定矩阵,故 $f(x,y,z)$ 有唯一

极小值点 $\left(\frac{5}{11},\frac{30}{11},\frac{8}{11}\right)$,即其最小值点.

习题 14.64 求原点到曲线 $\begin{cases} xyz = 1, \\ y = 2x \end{cases}$ 的最小距离.

分析 可从一元函数的观点解题,从而规避求多元函数的高阶导数的繁琐.

解答 曲线
$$\begin{cases} xyz = 1, \\ y = 2x \end{cases}$$
 的点可以表示为 $\left(x, 2x, \frac{1}{2x^2}\right)$, 其到原点的距离 $f(x) = \sqrt{5x^2 + \frac{1}{4x^4}}$,

可求得其最小值为 $f\left(10^{\frac{-1}{6}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt[3]{10}}{2}$.

习题 14.65 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x - y + 4z = 1, \\ 2x^2 + 4y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$ 上最高点与最低点的高度.

分析 本题考察多元函数的条件极值问题.

解答 设 $f(x,y)=z=\frac{-x+y+1}{4}$,约束条件为 $\varphi(x,y)=2x^2+4y^2-3=0$.由拉格朗日乘

数法,作函数 $F(x,y,\lambda) = f(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y)$,解方程组 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{4} + 4\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4} + 8\lambda y = 0, , \text{ 得驻点} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 2x^2 + 4y^2 - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\pm \left(1, -\frac{1}{2}\right).$$
 考虑海色矩阵 $\mathbf{H}_F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4x} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4y} \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{H}_F \left(1, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$ 是正定的,

$$\mathbf{H}_{F}\left(-1,\frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$
是负定的,故 $f(x,y)$ 有唯一极小值点 $\left(1,-\frac{1}{2}\right)$,即其最小值点,唯一

极大值点 $\left(-1,\frac{1}{2}\right)$,即其最大值点,从而曲线 $\begin{cases} x-y+4z=1,\\ 2x^2+4y^2=3 \end{cases}$ 上最高点的高度为 $f\left(-1,\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{5}{8}$,

最低点的高度为 $f(1,-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{8}$.

习题 14.66 (1) 求函数 $f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ 在球面 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + ... + x_n^2 = 1$ 上的最大值.

(2) 求证:
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \le \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
.

分析 本题考察多元函数的条件极值问题.

解答 (1) 记 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$,由拉格朗日乘数法,作函数 $F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \varphi(\mathbf{x})$,其

中
$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - 1$$
,解方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 1 + 2\lambda x_i = 0, (i = 1, 2, ..., n) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
,得驻点± $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, ..., \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. 考

虑海色矩阵
$$\mathbf{H}_F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_2^2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_2 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_2 \partial x_n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_n^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{x_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{x_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\frac{1}{x_n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{F}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \dots, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \sqrt{n}\mathbf{I}$$

是正定的, $\mathbf{H}_F\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}},...,\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = -\sqrt{n}\mathbf{I}$ 是负定的,故 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 有唯一极大值点 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}},...,\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$,

即其最大值点, 从而 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 的最大值为 $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \sqrt{n}$.

(2) 由齐次性,不妨设 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + ... + x_n^2 = 1$, 再由(1)题结论立得. 证毕.

评注 (2)题的结论就是平方一算术平均不等式,其另一证明可参考例 5.4.10.

习题 14.67 设函数 y = f(x) 在区间 [0,1] 上可积,求关于 (a,b,c) 的函数

$$g(a,b,c) = \int_0^1 (f(x) - ax^2 - bx - c)^2 dx ((a,b,c) \in \mathbb{R}^3)$$

的最小值点.

分析 本题考察多元函数的通常极值问题.

解答 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial a} = \frac{2}{5}a + \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{2}{3}c - \int_0^1 2x^2 f(x) dx = 0, \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{2}{3}b + c - \int_0^1 2x f(x) dx = 0, , \text{ 得驻点} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial c} = \frac{2}{3}a + b + 2c - \int_0^1 2f(x) dx = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(a_0, b_0, c_0) = \left(\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx, \int_0^1 x f(x) dx, \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right) \begin{pmatrix} 180 & -180 & 30 \\ -180 & 192 & -36 \\ 30 & -36 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由海色矩阵
$$\mathbf{H}_{g} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial a^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial a\partial b} & \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial a\partial c} \\ \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial a\partial b} & \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial b^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial b\partial c} \\ \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial a\partial c} & \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial b\partial c} & \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial c^{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 恒为正定矩阵,故 $g(a,b,c)$ 有唯一极小

值点 (a_0,b_0,c_0) , 即其最小值点.

习题 14.68 (1) 求函数 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^{\kappa} + y^{\kappa})$ 在约束条件 x + y = c(c > 0) 下的极值.

(2) 求证: 对
$$\forall a,b \geq 0, K \in \mathbb{N}$$
, 有 $\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^K \leq \frac{a^K + b^K}{2}$.

分析 本题考察多元函数的条件极值问题.

解答 (1) 记z=f(x,y), 约束条件为 $\varphi(x,y)=x+y-c=0$. 由拉格朗日乘数法,作函

数
$$F(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)$$
,解方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{Kx^{K-1}}{2} + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{Ky^{K-1}}{2} + \lambda = 0, \end{cases}$$
 得唯一驻点 $\left(\frac{c}{2}, \frac{c}{2}\right)$,其海
$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = x + y - c = 0\right)$$

色矩阵
$$\mathbf{H}_{F}\left(\frac{c}{2},\frac{c}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial x\partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2}F}{\partial y^{2}} \end{pmatrix}_{\left(\frac{c}{2},\frac{c}{2}\right)} = \frac{K(K-1)}{2}\begin{pmatrix} x^{K-2} & 0 \\ 0 & y^{K-2} \end{pmatrix}_{\left(\frac{c}{2},\frac{c}{2}\right)} = \frac{K(K-1)c^{K-2}}{2^{K-1}}\mathbf{I}$$
 是正定

的,故
$$f(x,y)$$
有唯一极小值点 $\left(\frac{c}{2},\frac{c}{2}\right)$,极小值 $f\left(\frac{c}{2},\frac{c}{2}\right) = \frac{c^K}{2^K}$.

(2) 由齐次性,不妨设a+b=c,再由(1)题结论立得.证毕.

评注 可参考习题 14.66 的评注.

习题 14.69 椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{5} + \frac{z^2}{25} = 1$ 与平面 x + y - z = 0 的交线为一椭圆,求该椭圆在该平面上所围区域的面积.

分析 本题考察多元函数的条件极值问题.

解答 设(x,y,z)为椭圆上一点,其到椭圆中心即原点的距离 $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

约束条件为 $\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{5} + \frac{z^2}{25} - 1 = 0, \\ \varphi_2(x,y,z) = x + y - z = 0 \end{cases}$. 由拉格朗日乘数法,作函数 $F(x,y,z,\lambda_1,\lambda_2) = \varphi_2(x,y,z) = x + y - z = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{\lambda_1 x}{2} + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{2\lambda_1 y}{5} + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{2\lambda_1 z}{25} - \lambda_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{2\lambda_1 z}{25} - \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda_1} = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{5} + \frac{z^2}{25} - 1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda_2} = x + y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\pm \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}}, \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}}, \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}}\right)$$
, $\pm \left(\frac{40}{\sqrt{646}}, -\frac{35}{\sqrt{646}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{646}}\right)$. 考虑海色矩阵

$$\mathbf{H}_{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial y^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial x \partial z} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial y \partial z} & \frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial z^{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{y^2 + z^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} & -\frac{xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & -\frac{xz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ -\frac{xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & \frac{x^2 + z^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{2\lambda_1}{5} & -\frac{yz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ -\frac{xz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & -\frac{yz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{2\lambda_1}{25} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{F}\left(\pm\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}},\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}},\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}}\right)\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{129}{38\sqrt{10}} & -\frac{3}{19\sqrt{10}} & -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{19\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{3}{19\sqrt{10}} & \frac{21\sqrt{5}}{38\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{38\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{19\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{38\sqrt{2}} & \frac{141}{190\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix} \not\equiv \mathbb{E}\vec{E}\vec{D},$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{F}\left(\pm\left(\frac{40}{\sqrt{646}},-\frac{35}{\sqrt{646}},\frac{5}{\sqrt{646}}\right)\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{515}{228\sqrt{51}} & \frac{28\sqrt{17}}{285\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{285\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{28\sqrt{17}}{285\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{121}{114\sqrt{51}} & \frac{7\sqrt{17}}{570\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{285\sqrt{3}} & \frac{7\sqrt{17}}{570\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1579}{570\sqrt{51}} \end{pmatrix}$$
是负定的,

故 f(x,y,z) 有极小值点 $\pm \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}},\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}},\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}}\right)$ 和极大值点 $\pm \left(\frac{40}{\sqrt{646}},-\frac{35}{\sqrt{646}},\frac{5}{\sqrt{646}}\right)$, 从而该椭

圆的半长轴长
$$a=f\left(\frac{40}{\sqrt{646}},-\frac{35}{\sqrt{646}},\frac{5}{\sqrt{646}}\right)=\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{17}}$$
,半短轴长 $b=f\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}},\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}},\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{19}}\right)=\sqrt{10}$,

在该平面上所围区域的面积 $S = \pi ab = \frac{5\sqrt{510}}{17}\pi$.

评注 事实上,我们不需要借助海色矩阵的正定性来判断驻点是否为极值点,因为关于原点对称的两组驻点中,必有一组为长轴顶点,而另一组为短轴顶点.

习题 14.70 设可微函数 x = f(u,v), y = g(u,v), z = h(u,v)满足 F(x,y,z) = 0, 其中

$$F(x,y,z)$$
是 C^1 函数, 求证: $\frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)}dx + \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)}dy + \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}dz = 0$.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

证明 由 F(x, y, z) = 0 在 (x, y, z) 处的法向量为 $\left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}\right)$ 立得结论. 证毕.

习题 14.71 求曲线 $\begin{cases} 3x^2y + y^2z + 2 = 0, \\ 2xz - x^2y - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 (1,-1,1) 处的切线方程与法平面方程.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

解答 令
$$F(x, y, z) = 3x^2y + y^2z + 2$$
, $G(x, y, z) = 2xz - x^2y - 3$, 则 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 6xy$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 2xy - 3$

$$2yz , \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = y^2 , \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = 2z - 2xy , \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = -x^2 , \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} = 2x , \frac{\partial G}{\partial (y,z)}\Big|_{(1-1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 ,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(z,x)} \right|_{(t-1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 16$$
, $\left. \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} \right|_{(t-1)} = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$,从而所求切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{16} = \frac{y+1}{16}$

$$\frac{z-1}{2}$$
, 法平面方程为3 $(x-1)+16(y+1)+2(z-1)=0$, 即 $3x+16y+2z+11=0$.

习题 14.72 求下列曲面的切平面方程与法线方程:

(1)
$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 4 = 0$$
, 在(2,1,1)处;

(2)
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

解答 (1) 令
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 4$$
,则 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -2z$, 故所求切

平面的方程为4(x-2)+2(y-1)-2(z-1)=0,即2x+y-z-4=0,所求法线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{4}=0$

$$\frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$$
, $\mathbb{R} \frac{x-2}{2} = y-1 = -z+1$.

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$$
, $\lim \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{a^2}$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{b^2}$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{c^2}$, $\lim \overline{a} = \overline{a}$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$
处的切平面方程为 $\frac{2x_0}{a_0^2}(x-x_0) + \frac{2y_0}{b_0^2}(y-y_0) + \frac{2z_0}{c_0^2}(z-z_0) = 0$,即

$$\frac{x_0}{a_0^2}(x-x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b_0^2}(y-y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c_0^2}(z-z_0) = 0,$$

法线方程为
$$\frac{x-x_0}{\frac{2x_0}{a_0^2}} = \frac{y-y_0}{\frac{2y_0}{b_0^2}} = \frac{z-z_0}{c_0^2}$$
,即 $\frac{a_0^2(x-x_0)}{x_0} = \frac{b_0^2(y-y_0)}{y_0} = \frac{c_0^2(z-z_0)}{z_0}$.

习题 14.73 在曲面 $z = x^2 - 2xy - y^2 - 8x + 4y$ 上找出所有的点(x, y, z),使得在这些点处曲面的切平面是水平的.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

解答
$$\diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = z - x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 8x - 4y$$
, 则 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -2x + 2y + 8$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2x + 2y - 4$,

 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$ = 1, 故该曲面在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面方程为

$$(-2x_0 + 2y_0 + 8)(x - x_0) + (2x_0 + 2y_0 - 4)(y - y_0) + (z - z_0) = 0.$$

令
$$\begin{cases} -2x_0 + 2y_0 + 8 = 0, \\ 2x_0 + 2y_0 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}, \ \ \$$
 得
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 3, \\ y_0 = -1 \end{cases}, \ \$$
 从而所求点为(3,-1,-14).

习题 14.74 设 \mathbb{R}^3 中的曲面在柱面坐标 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, \text{下的方程为} F(r,\theta,z) = 0, \text{ 其中} F \notin z = z \end{cases}$

可微函数. 试求 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 所对应曲面上的点处的切平面方程与法线方程.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

解答 该坐标变换可改写为
$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \\ \theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}, \text{ if } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = F_r' \cos \theta - \frac{F_\theta' \sin \theta}{r}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = F_r' \sin \theta + z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{F'_{\theta}\cos\theta}{r}$$
, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = F'_{z}$, 知该曲面在 (x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}) 处的切平面方程为

$$\left(F_r'\cos\theta - \frac{F_\theta'\sin\theta}{r}\right)\left(x - r_0\cos\theta_0\right) + \left(F_r'\sin\theta + \frac{F_\theta'\cos\theta}{r}\right)\left(y - r_0\sin\theta_0\right) + F_z'\left(z - z_0\right) = 0,$$

法线方程为
$$\frac{x-r_0\cos\theta_0}{F_r'\cos\theta-\frac{F_\theta'\sin\theta}{r}}+\frac{y-r_0\sin\theta_0}{F_r'\sin\theta+\frac{F_\theta'\cos\theta}{r}}+\frac{z-z_0}{F_z'}=0.$$

习题 14.75 设曲面 S 由方程 F(x,y,z)=0 给出,其中 F(x,y,z) 是区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上的 C_1 函数,并且在 $(x_0,y_0,z_0) \in D$ 处满足 $F'(x_0,y_0,z_0) \neq \mathbf{0}$. 求证:该曲面在 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 处的切平面上过点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 的任何一条直线都是曲面上过该点的某光滑曲线的切线.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

证明 记
$$X = \frac{\partial F(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\partial x}$$
, $Y = \frac{\partial F(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\partial y}$, $Z = \frac{\partial F(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\partial z}$, 则该曲面在 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

处的切平面方程为 $X(x-x_0)+Y(y-y_0)+Z(z-z_0)=0$. 考虑过 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 且与该切平面垂直的任一平面 $A(x-x_0)+B(y-y_0)+C(z-z_0)=0$,则在该切平面上过 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 的直线方程为

$$\begin{cases} X(x-x_0) + Y(y-y_0) + Z(z-z_0) = 0, \\ A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 它正是曲线
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0, \\ A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 点处的切线. 证毕.

习题 14.76 求证: 圆柱螺旋线 $\begin{cases} x = a\cos t, \\ y = a\sin t, \text{ 上任一点处的切线与 } z \text{ 轴的夹角为常数.} \\ z = bt \end{cases}$

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

证明 由 $x'(t) = -a \sin t$, $y'(t) = a \cos t$, z'(t) = b , 知该曲线在 $\left(a \cos t_0, a \sin t_0, b t_0\right)$ 处的 切线平行于向量 $\left(-a \sin t_0, a \cos t_0, b\right)$,其与 z 轴的夹角 $\theta = \arccos \frac{b}{\sqrt{\left(-a \sin t_0\right)^2 + \left(a \cos t_0\right)^2 + b^2}} =$

 $\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$ 为常数. 证毕.

习题 14.77 (1) 求曲面 $z = xe^{\frac{x}{y}}$ 上每一点处的切平面方程.

(2) 求证: 曲面 $z = xe^{\frac{z}{y}}$ 上任何两点处的切平面均相交.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

解答 (1) 令 $F(x,y,z) = z - xe^{\frac{x}{y}}$,则 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)e^{\frac{x}{y}}$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{y^2}e^{\frac{x}{y}}$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$, 故该曲面 $E\left(x_0, y_0, x_0 e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}\right)$ 处的切平面方程为 $-\left(1 + \frac{x_0}{y_0}\right)e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{x_0^2}{y_0^2}e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \left(z - x_0 e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}\right) = 0$,即 $z = e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}\left(\left(1 + \frac{x_0}{y_0}\right)x - \frac{x_0^2}{y_0^2}y\right).$

(2) 由(1)题,曲面 $z = xe^{\frac{x}{y}}$ 上每一点处的切平面均过原点,故任何两点处的切平面均相交. 证毕.

习题 14.78 求圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 与曲面 z = xy 的夹角.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

解答 考察两个曲面的交点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) ,圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在该点处的法线显然平行于向量 $(x_0, y_0, 0)$.令 F(x, y, z) = z - xy,则 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -y$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -x$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$,故曲面 z = xy 在该点处的法线平行于 $(-y_0, -x_0, 1)$.从而两个曲面在该点处的夹角 $\theta = \arccos \frac{|-2x_0y_0|}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 + y_0^2)(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 1)}} = \arccos |\sqrt{2}x_0y_0| = \arccos |\sqrt{2}z_0|$.

习题 14.79 求证: 曲面 F(x-az,y-bz)=0 $(a,b\in\mathbb{R})$ 上任一点处的法线与一条固定直线垂直.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

证明 由 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = F_1'$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = F_2'$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -aF_1' - bF_2'$,知该曲线在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的法线平行于向量 $(F_1', F_2', -aF_1' - bF_2')$,故其垂直于向量(a, b, 1).证毕.

习题 14.80 求证: 曲面 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}(a > 0)$ 上任一点处的切平面与三个坐标轴的交点到原点的距离之和为常数.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

曲面在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面方程为 $\frac{x-x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y-y_0}{2\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z-z_0}{2\sqrt{z_0}} = 0$,从而该平面与三个坐标轴的交

点到原点的距离之和

$$\left(x_0 + 2\sqrt{x_0} \left(\frac{y_0}{2\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z_0}{2\sqrt{z_0}} \right) \right) + \left(y_0 + 2\sqrt{y_0} \left(\frac{z_0}{2\sqrt{z_0}} + \frac{x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0}} \right) \right) + \left(z_0 + 2\sqrt{z_0} \left(\frac{x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y_0}{2\sqrt{y_0}} \right) \right)$$

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

为常数. 证毕.

习题 14.81 求证: 曲面 xyz = a(a>0)上任一点处的切平面与三个坐标平面所围的体积为常数.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

证明 令
$$F(x, y, z) = xyz - a$$
,则 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy$, 故该曲面在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处

的切平面方程为 $y_0z_0(x-x_0)+x_0z_0(y-y_0)+x_0y_0(z-z_0)=0$,即 $\frac{x}{x_0}+\frac{y}{y_0}+\frac{z}{z_0}=3$,从而该平面

与三个坐标平面所围的体积 $\frac{1}{6}(3x_0)(3y_0)(3z_0) = \frac{9a}{2}$ 为常数. 证毕.

习题 14.82 求证: 曲面 $x^2 + 4y + z^2 = 0$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6z + 7 = 0$ 在 (0,-1,2)处相切.

分析 本题考察多元微积分的几何应用.

证明 令
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 4y + z^2$$
,则 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z$, 故曲面 $x^2 + 4y + z^2 = 0$

在(0,-1,2)处的切平面方程为4(y+1)+4(z-2)=0,即y+z-1=0. 令 $G(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2+z^2$

-6z+7,则 $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}=2x$, $\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}=2y$, $\frac{\partial G}{\partial z}=2z-6$, 故曲面 $x^2+y^2+z^2-6z+7=0$ 在 (0,-1,2) 处的切平面方程为 -2(y+1)-2(z-2)=0,即 y+z-1=0.从而曲面 $x^2+4y+z^2=0$ 与 $x^2+y^2+z^2-6z+7=0$ 在 (0,-1,2) 处相切.证毕.

15. 重积分

习题 15.1 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是可求面积的有界闭区域,函数 z = h(x, y) 在 Ω 上连续,且 h(x, y) ≥ 0 ,求证: $D = \{(x, y, z) | (x, y) \in \Omega, 0 \leq z \leq h(x, y) \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 可求体积.

分析 根据有界集合可求体积的等价命题验证即可.

证明 由 Ω 可求面积,知对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在长方形族 $\mathfrak{A}_{\Omega} = \{A_k\}_{k=1}^{K_1+K_2}$,其中 $\{A_k\}_{k=1}^{K_1} \subset \Omega$, $\{A_k\}_{k=K_1+1}^{K_2} \not\subset \Omega$, $\{A_k\}_{k=K_1+1}^{K_2} \cap \Omega \neq \emptyset$,使得 $\sigma(\{A_k\}_{k=K_1+1}^{K_2}) < \varepsilon$.考察长方体族 $\mathfrak{B}_{\Omega} = \{B_k\}_{k=1}^{K_1+K_2} \cup \{C_k\}_{k=1}^{K_1}$,并取任一 $\delta > 0$,其中

$$B_{k} = \begin{cases} \left\{ (x, y, z) \middle| (x, y) \in A_{k}, \min_{(x, y) \in A_{k}} \left\{ h(x, y) \right\} \le z \le \max_{(x, y) \in A_{k}} \left\{ h(x, y) \right\} \right\}, & k = 1, 2, ..., K_{1}, \\ \left\{ (x, y, z) \middle| (x, y) \in A_{k}, -\delta \le z \le \max_{(x, y) \in A_{k} \cap \Omega} \left\{ h(x, y) \right\} \right\}, & k = K_{1} + 1, K_{1} + 2, ..., K_{1} + K_{2}, \\ C_{k} = \left\{ (x, y, z) \middle| (x, y) \in A_{k}, -\delta \le z \le 0 \right\}, & k = 1, 2, ..., K_{1}, \end{cases}$$

并记 $\omega_k = \max_{(x,y)\in A_k} \{h(x,y)\} - \min_{(x,y)\in A_k} \{h(x,y)\}$, $k=1,2,...,K_1$, $M=\max_{(x,y)\in \Omega} \{h(x,y)\}$, 则

$$M\left(\mathfrak{B}_{\Omega}\right) = V\left(\mathfrak{B}_{\Omega}\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{K_{1}} \left(\omega_{k} + \delta\right) \sigma\left(A_{k}\right) + \sum_{k=K_{1}+1}^{K_{1}+K_{2}} \left(M + \delta\right) \sigma\left(A_{k}\right) < \left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq K_{1}} \left\{\omega_{k}\right\} + \delta\right) V + \left(M + \delta\right) \varepsilon.$$

由 z = h(x,y) 在 Ω 上的一致连续性,知充分细分 \mathfrak{A}_{Ω} 后 $\max_{1 \le k \le K_1} \{\omega_k\}$ 正向趋于 0,而 $\varepsilon, \delta > 0$ 均是任意的,也令其正向趋于 0,就有 $V(\partial D) < M(\mathfrak{B}_{\Omega}) \to 0$,故 D 可求体积. 证毕.

习题 15.2 设 $E = \{(x,y) | x, y \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, $D = [0,1] \times [0,1]$, 求证: $D \cap E$ 不可求面积.

分析 根据有界集合可求面积的等价命题验证即可.

证明 由 $\sigma(\partial(D\cap E)) = \sigma(D) = 1 \neq 0$,知 $D\cap E$ 不可求面积.证毕.

习题 15.3 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是可求面积的有界区域,函数f(x,y)在 \overline{D} 上有界并且在D上连续. 求证: f(x,y)在 \overline{D} 上可积.

分析 利用多元函数的达布定理.

证明 由 f(x,y)在 \overline{D} 上有界,知 $\exists M>0$,使得 $|f(x,y)| \leq M$ 在 \overline{D} 上恒成立。由D可求面积,知 $\sigma(\partial D)=0$,故对 $\forall \varepsilon>0$,存在简单集合 $E=\left\{\Delta E_1,\Delta E_2,...,\Delta E_{\kappa_1}\right\}\subset\mathbb{R}^2$,使得 $\partial D\subset E^\circ$,

且
$$\sigma(E^{\circ}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4M}$$
,从而存在 $\overline{D} \cap E^{\circ}$ 的分割 $\left\{ \Delta D_{1}, \Delta D_{2}, ..., \Delta D_{K_{1}} \right\}$,使得 $\sum_{k=1}^{K_{1}} \omega_{k} \Delta \sigma_{k} \leq 2M \sum_{k=1}^{K_{1}} \omega_{k} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.由

 $\overline{D}\setminus E^{\circ}$ 的紧性,知 f(x,y) 在 $\overline{D}\setminus E^{\circ}$ 上一致连续,故存在 $\overline{D}\setminus E^{\circ}$ 的分割 $\left\{\Delta D_{K_1+1}, \Delta D_{K_1+2}, ..., \Delta D_{K_1+K_2}\right\}$,使得 $\sum_{k=K_1+1}^{K_1+K_2} \omega_k \Delta \sigma_k < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,从而 \overline{D} 的分割 $\left\{\Delta D_1, \Delta D_2, ..., \Delta D_{K_1+K_2}\right\}$ 满足 $\sum_{k=1}^{K_1+K_2} \omega_k \Delta \sigma_k < \varepsilon$,其中 ω_k 为 ΔD_k 在 f(x,y) 上的振幅, $\Delta \sigma_k$ 为 ΔD_k 的面积,进而 f(x,y) 在 \overline{D} 上可积. 证毕.

习题 15.4 设函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在可求体积的有界闭区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上可积,向量函数 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u})$ 是可求体积的有界闭区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 到可求体积的有界闭区域 $\mathbf{x}(D) \subset \Omega$ 的 C_1 同胚映射. 求证: $f(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}))$ 在 D 上可积.

分析 利用习题 13.29 的结论.

证明 由 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 Ω 上可积,知 $\sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k \Delta V_k$ 可以取到充分小的正数,其中 ω_k 为 $\Delta \Omega_k$ 在 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 上的振幅, ΔV_k 为 $\Delta \Omega_k$ 的体积, $\{\Delta \Omega_1, \Delta \Omega_2, ..., \Delta \Omega_K\}$ 是 $\mathbf{x}(D)$ 的一个分割。由同胚映射的一致连续性,知 $\sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k' \Delta V_k'$ 可以取到充分小的正数,其中 ω_k' 为 ΔD_k = $\mathbf{x}^{-1}(\Delta \Omega_k)$ 在 $f(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}))$ 上的振幅, $\Delta V_k'$ 为 ΔD_k 的体积, $\{\Delta D_1, \Delta D_2, ..., \Delta D_K\}$ 是 D 的一个分割,故 $f(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}))$ 在 D 上可积。证毕。

习题 15.5 设函数 f(x,y), g(x,y) 在可求面积的有界闭区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上连续,且对 $\forall (x,y)$ $\in D$,有 $g(x,y) \geq 0$.求证:存在无穷多个 $(\xi,\eta) \in D^\circ$,使得

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) g(x, y) dxdy = f(\xi, \eta) \iint_{D} g(x, y) dxdy.$$

分析 利用重积分第一中值定理.

证明 由最值定理,记 f(x,y)在 D上的最小值为m、最大值为M. 若 $\iint_D g(x,y) dxdy = 0$, $0 = m \iint_D g(x,y) dxdy \le \iint_D f(x,y) g(x,y) dxdy \le M \iint_D g(x,y) dxdy = 0$, 故对 $\forall (\xi,\eta) \in D$, 有 $\iint_D f(x,y) g(x,y) dxdy = 0 = f(\xi,\eta) \iint_D g(x,y) dxdy$, 结论成立。 否则存在有界闭区域 $D_1 \subset \{(x,y) \in D^{\circ} | g(x,y) > 0\}$, $\exists (\xi,\eta) \in D_1$, 使得 $\iint_{D_1} f(x,y) g(x,y) dxdy = f(\xi,\eta) \iint_{D_1} g(x,y) dxdy$.

若 m = M ,则结论显然成立,否则设 $f(x_1, y_1) = m < M = f(x_2, y_2)$,则 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ 是不同的两点.若 $f(\xi, \eta) = m$ 或 $f(\xi, \eta) = M$,则 $\iint_{D_1} (f(x, y) - f(\xi, \eta)) g(x, y) dxdy = 0$,故 $\exists (\xi_1, \eta_1)$ $\in D_1$,使得 $g(\xi_1, \eta_1) \iint_{D_1} (f(x, y) - f(\xi, \eta)) dxdy = 0$,故 $\iint_{D_1} (f(x, y) - f(\xi, \eta)) dxdy = 0$,其中

 $f(x,y)-f(\xi,\eta)$ 在 D_1 上连续且不变号,从而对 $\forall (\xi_2,\eta_2)\in D_1$,有 $f(\xi_2,\eta_2)=f(\xi,\eta)$,结论成立。否则 $f(\xi,\eta)\in (m,M)$,则 $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2)$ 存在无穷多条道路,由介值定理,知存在无穷多个 $(\xi_2,\eta_2)\in D^\circ$,使得 $f(\xi_2,\eta_2)=f(\xi,\eta)$,结论成立。证毕。

习题 15.6 设 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $U(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta_0) \subset \mathbb{R}^n(\delta_0 > 0)$ 上连续,并记 V_δ 为 $U(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta)$ 的体积,求证:

$$\lim_{\mathcal{S}\rightarrow0}\frac{1}{V_{\mathcal{S}}}\iint...\int_{U\left(\mathbf{x}_{0},\mathcal{S}\right)}f\left(\mathbf{x}\right)\mathrm{d}V=f\left(\mathbf{x}_{0}\right).$$

分析 利用重积分第一中值定理与重积分的几何意义.

证明
$$\exists \mathbf{x}_1 \in U\left(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta_0\right)$$
,使得 $\frac{1}{V_{\delta_0}} \iiint ... \int_{U\left(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta_0\right)} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) \mathrm{d}V = \frac{f\left(\mathbf{x}_1\right)}{V_{\delta_0}} \iiint ... \int_{U\left(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta_0\right)} \mathrm{d}V = \frac{f\left(\mathbf{x}_1\right)}{V_{\delta_0}} V_{\delta_0}$

 $= f(\mathbf{x}_1)$. 由 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 的连续性,知令 $\delta_0 \to 0$,即有 $\lim_{\delta \to 0} \frac{1}{V_{\delta}} \iint ... \int_{U(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta)} f(\mathbf{x}) dV = f(\mathbf{x}_0)$. 证毕.

习题 15.7 证明或否定:

- (1) 若函数 f(x,y)在可求面积的有界闭区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上可积,则 F(x,y,z) = f(x,y) 在闭区域 $\Omega = \{(x,y,z) | (x,y) \in D, 1 \le z \le 2\}$ $\subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 上的三重积分存在.
- (2) 若函数 g(x,y,z) 在可求体积的有界闭区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 上可积,则 G(x,y) = g(x,y,0) 在可求面积的有界闭区域 $D = \{(x,y) | (x,y,z) \in \Omega, z = 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上的二重积分存在.

分析 (1) 利用多元函数的达布定理.

(2) 注意到g(x,y,z)在z=0上的函数值的改变不影响其在 Ω 上的可积性.

解答 (1) 结论是肯定的. 由 f(x,y)在 D上可积,知对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在 D 的分割 $\Delta = \{\Delta D_1, \Delta D_2, ..., \Delta D_K\}$,使得 $\sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k \Delta S_k < \varepsilon$,其中 ω_k 为 f(x,y)在 ΔD_k 上的振幅, ΔS_k 为 ΔD_k 的面积, 故对 Ω 的分割 $\Delta' = \{\Delta \Omega_1, \Delta \Omega_2, ..., \Delta \Omega_K\}$, $\Delta \Omega_k = \{(x,y,z) | (x,y) \in \Delta D_k, 1 \le z \le 2\}$,有 $\sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k' \Delta V_k < \varepsilon$,其中 $\omega_k' = \omega_k$ 为 f(x,y) 在 $\Delta \Omega_k$ 上的振幅, $\Delta V_k = \Delta S_k$ 为 $\Delta \Omega_k$ 的体积, k = 1, 2, ..., K,从而 F(x,y,z) 在 Ω 上可积. 证毕.

(2) 结论是否定的. 反例如: $g(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} G(x,y), & z = 0, \\ 0, & z \neq 0 \end{cases}$, 其中G(x,y)在D上不可积.

习题 15.8 设函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上有定义,且在任意可求体积的有界闭区域上可积,求证: $F(\mathbf{y}) = \iint ... \int_{U(\mathbf{y},\mathbf{l})} f(\mathbf{x}) dV \, \mathbb{R}^n \, \text{上连续}.$

分析 利用重积分对积分区域的可加性.

证明 对 $\forall \mathbf{y}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbf{y} \in U(\mathbf{y}_0, \delta)(\delta > 0)$,有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| F\left(\mathbf{y}\right) - F\left(\mathbf{y}_{0}\right) \right| &= \left| \iint ... \int_{U(\mathbf{y}, 1)} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) dV - \iint ... \int_{U(\mathbf{y}_{0}, 1)} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) dV \right| \\ &\leq \left| \iint ... \int_{\overline{U(\mathbf{y}, 1) \setminus U(\mathbf{y}_{0}, 1)}} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) dV - \iint ... \int_{\overline{U(\mathbf{y}_{0}, 1) \setminus U(\mathbf{y}, 1)}} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) dV \right| \\ &\leq \left| \iint ... \int_{\overline{U(\mathbf{y}, 1) \setminus U(\mathbf{y}_{0}, 1)}} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) dV \right| + \left| \iint ... \int_{\overline{U(\mathbf{y}_{0}, 1) \setminus U(\mathbf{y}, 1)}} f\left(\mathbf{x}\right) dV \right|. \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\overline{U(\mathbf{y},1)}\setminus U(\mathbf{y}_0,1)$, $\overline{U(\mathbf{y}_0,1)}\setminus U(\mathbf{y},1)$ 均为有界闭区域,且当 δ 充分小时,其体积均可达到任意小,故其重积分的绝对值也可以达到任意小,即 $|F(\mathbf{y})-F(\mathbf{y}_0)|\to 0(\delta\to 0)$.

习题 15.9 设函数 f(x)在区间 [a,b]上连续,且对 $\forall x \in [a,b]$,有 $f(x) \ge \alpha > 0$. 记 $D = [a,b] \times [a,b]$,求证: $\iint_D f(x) (f(y))^{-1} dxdy \ge (b-a)^2.$

分析 利用化重积分为累次积分.

证明 注意到

$$\iint_{D} f(x) (f(y))^{-1} dxdy = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{b} f(x) (f(y))^{-1} dy = \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_{a}^{b} (f(y))^{-1} dy \right)$$
$$= \left(\int_{a}^{b} (f(x))^{-1} dx \right) \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(y) dy \right) = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{b} (f(x))^{-1} f(y) dy$$
$$= \iint_{D} (f(x))^{-1} f(y) dxdy,$$

故
$$\iint_D f(x)(f(y))^{-1} dxdy = \iint_D \frac{f(x)(f(y))^{-1} + (f(x))^{-1} f(y)}{2} dxdy \ge \iint_D dxdy = (b-a)^2$$
. 证毕.

评注 另一种想法是利用习题 7.18 的结论,即柯西一施瓦茨不等式:

$$\iint_{D} f(x) (f(y))^{-1} dxdy = \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_{a}^{b} (f(y))^{-1} dy \right) = \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_{a}^{b} (f(x))^{-1} dx \right)$$
$$= \left(\int_{a}^{b} \left(\sqrt{f(x)} \right)^{2} dx \right) \left(\int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \right)^{2} dx \right) \ge \left(\int_{a}^{b} dx \right)^{2} = (b-a)^{2}.$$

习题 15.10 计算下列重积分或累次积分:

(1)
$$\iint_D x^2 |y|^3 dxdy$$
, $\sharp = D = [-2, 2] \times [-1, 1]$;

(2)
$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dx \int_0^1 \frac{8x}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + 1\right)^2} dy;$$

(3)
$$\iiint_D e^{x+y+z} dxdydz$$
, $\not\equiv D = [0, \ln 2] \times [0, \ln 3] \times [0, \ln 4]$.

分析 本题考察重积分的计算。

解答 (1)
$$\iint_D x^2 |y|^3 dxdy = \int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{-1}^1 x^2 |y|^3 dy = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3}.$$

(2)

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dx \int_0^1 \frac{8x}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + 1\right)^2} dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{8x}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + 1\right)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{4}{y^2 + 1} - \frac{4}{y^2 + 4}\right) dy = \pi - 2 \arctan \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3)
$$\iiint_D e^{x+y+z} dx dy dz = \int_0^{\ln 2} dx \int_0^{\ln 3} dy \int_0^{\ln 4} e^{x+y+z} dz = \int_0^{\ln 2} dx \int_0^{\ln 3} 3e^{x+y} dy = \int_0^{\ln 2} 6e^x dx = 6.$$

习题 15.11 对下列累次积分改变积分顺序:

(1)
$$\int_3^5 dx \int_{-x}^{x^2} f(x, y) dy$$
;

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y+1}}^{\sqrt{y+1}} f(x, y) dx$$
;

(3)
$$\int_0^6 dx \int_0^{6-x} dy \int_{x+y}^6 f(x, y, z) dz$$
;

(4)
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx$$
;

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y, z) dz;$$

(6)
$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x_1 \int_0^{1-x_1} \mathrm{d}x_2 \int_0^{1-x_1-x_2} \mathrm{d}x_3 \int_0^{1-x_1-x_2-x_3} f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mathrm{d}x_4;$$

(7)
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^y dz \int_{-\sqrt{y^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{y^2-z^2}} f(x, y, z) dx;$$

(8)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-2\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{0}^{x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4}} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

分析 本题考察累次积分换序.

解答 (1)
$$\int_{3}^{5} dx \int_{-x}^{x^{2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-5}^{-3} dy \int_{-y}^{5} f(x, y) dx + \int_{-3}^{9} dy \int_{3}^{5} f(x, y) dx + \int_{9}^{25} dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{5} f(x, y) dx.$$

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y+1}}^{\sqrt{y+1}} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}-1}^{0} f(x, y) dy.$$

(3)
$$\int_0^6 dx \int_0^{6-x} dy \int_{x+y}^6 f(x,y,z) dz = \int_0^6 dy \int_0^{6-y} dx \int_{x+y}^6 f(x,y,z) dz.$$

(4)
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy .$$

(5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

(6)

$$\begin{split} & \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x_1 \int_0^{1-x_1} \mathrm{d}x_2 \int_0^{1-x_1-x_2} \mathrm{d}x_3 \int_0^{1-x_1-x_2-x_3} f\left(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\right) \mathrm{d}x_4 \\ & = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x_4 \int_0^{1-x_4} \mathrm{d}x_3 \int_0^{1-x_3-x_4} \mathrm{d}x_2 \int_0^{1-x_2-x_3-x_4} f\left(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\right) \mathrm{d}x_1. \end{split}$$

(7)
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^y dz \int_{-\sqrt{y^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{y^2-z^2}} f(x,y,z) dx = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dz \int_{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}^1 f(x,y,z) dy.$$

(8)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-2\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{0}^{x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4}} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_{-2}^{2} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-\frac{y^2}{4}}}^{\sqrt{1-\frac{y^2}{4}}} dx \int_{0}^{x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4}} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

习题 15.12 计算下列重积分:

- (1) $\iint_D (x^2 + 2y) dxdy$, 其中D为由 $y = x^2, y = \sqrt{x}$ 所围的有界闭区域;
- (2) $\iint_D \sin y^3 dx dy$, 其中 D 为由 $y = \sqrt{x}$, y = 2, x = 0 所围的有界闭区域;
- (3) $\iint_D (x^2 + x^4 y) dxdy$, 其中 D 为闭区域 $1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$;
- (4) $\iint_D x^2 y^3 dxdy$, 其中 D 为由 $y^2 = 2x, x = \frac{1}{2}$ 所围的有界闭区域;
- (5) $\iint_D (x+y) dxdy$, 其中 D 为由 $y=e^x$, y=1, x=0, x=1 所围的有界闭区域;
- (6) $\iiint_D xyz dx dy dz$, 其中 D 为由 x = 0, x = 1, y = 0, y = 1, z = 2, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所围的有界闭区域;
 - (7) $\iiint_D x^2 y^4 \sin z dx dy dz$, 其中 D 为单位球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$;
 - (8) $\iiint_D \cos x \cos y \cos z dx dy dz$, 其中 D 为闭区域 $|x| + |y| + |z| \le 1$;
- (9) $\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$, 其中 D 为由 $z = 16(x^2 + y^2)$, $z = 4(x^2 + y^2)$, z = 64 所围的有界闭区域;

(10)
$$\iint ... \int_{D} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right)^{2} dx_{1} dx_{2} ... dx_{n} , \quad \sharp \oplus D = [0,1] \times [0,1] \times ... \times [0,1] .$$

分析 本题考察重积分的计算.

解答 (1)
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + 2y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} (x^{2} + 2y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} (-2x^{4} + x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x) dx = \frac{27}{70}.$$

(2)
$$\iint_{D} \sin y^{3} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} dy \int_{0}^{y^{2}} \sin y^{3} dx = \int_{0}^{2} y^{2} \sin y^{3} dy = \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos 8).$$

(3) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
, 由 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = r$, 知

$$\iint_{D} \left(x^{2} + x^{4}y\right) dxdy = \iint_{S} \left(r^{3}\cos^{2}\theta + r^{6}\cos^{4}\theta\sin\theta\right) drd\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} \left(r^{3}\cos^{2}\theta + r^{6}\cos^{4}\theta\sin\theta\right) drd\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{15}{4}\cos^{2}\theta + \frac{127}{7}\cos^{4}\theta\sin\theta\right) d\theta = \frac{15}{4}\pi.$$

(4) 注意到被积函数关于x为偶函数,关于y为奇函数,积分区域关于y轴对称,故

$$\iint_D x^2 y^3 dx dy = 0.$$

(5)
$$\iint_{D} (x+y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1}^{e^{x}} (x+y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x(e^{x}-1) + \frac{e^{2x}-1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{e^{2}-1}{4}.$$

(6)
$$\iiint_D xyz dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}^2 xyz dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{4xy - x^3y - xy^3}{2} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{7x - 2x^3}{8} dx = \frac{3}{8}.$$

- (7) 注意到被积函数关于x,y为偶函数,关于z为奇函数,积分区域关于z轴对称,故 $\iiint_D x^2 y^4 \sin z dx dy dz = 0.$
- (8) 注意到被积函数关于 x, y, z 均为偶函数,积分区域关于 x, y, z 均对称,故 $\iiint_{D} \cos x \cos y \cos z dx dy dz$ $= 8 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{1-x-y} \cos x \cos y \cos z dz = 8 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \cos x \cos y \sin (1-x-y) dy$ $= 8 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} (1-x) \cos x \sin (1-x) dx = 2 \sin 1 \cos 1.$

$$\iiint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} r^{3} drd\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{64} dz \int_{\frac{z}{16}}^{\sqrt{\frac{z}{4}}} r^{3} dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{64} \frac{15z^{2}}{2^{10}} dz = 2560\pi.$$

$$(10) \quad \text{id } J_n = \iint ... \int_D \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) dx_1 dx_2 ... dx_n , \quad \text{id } J_1 = \frac{1}{2} ,$$

$$J_n = \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 ... \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) dx_n = \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 ... \int_0^1 \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx_{n-1} = J_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} ,$$

故
$$J_n = \frac{n}{2}$$
. 论 $I_n = \iint ... \int_D \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 dx_1 dx_2 ... dx_n$,则 $I_1 = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\begin{split} I_n &= \int_0^1 \mathrm{d} x_1 \int_0^1 \mathrm{d} x_2 \dots \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \mathrm{d} x_n = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d} x_1 \int_0^1 \mathrm{d} x_2 \dots \int_0^1 \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i \right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i \right) + \frac{1}{3} \right) \mathrm{d} x_{n-1} = I_{n-1} + \frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \;, \\ & \text{EP} \; I_n - \left(\frac{n^2}{4} + \frac{n}{12} \right) = I_{n-1} - \left(\frac{(n-1)^2}{4} + \frac{n-1}{12} \right) \;, \; \text{iff} \; I_n - \left(\frac{n^2}{4} + \frac{n}{12} \right) = I_1 - \left(\frac{1^2}{4} + \frac{1}{12} \right) = 0 \;, \; \text{EP} \; I_n = \frac{n^2}{4} + \frac{n}{12} \;. \end{split}$$

习题 15.13 求由曲线 $y^2 = 4ax$ 与 $x^2 = \frac{a}{2}y(a>0)$ 所围的有界闭区域的面积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答
$$S = \iint_D dxdy = \int_0^a dx \int_{\frac{2x^2}{a}}^{2\sqrt{ax}} dy = \int_0^a \left(2\sqrt{ax} - \frac{2x^2}{a}\right) dx = \frac{2}{3}a^2$$
.

习题 15.14 求由曲面 $\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \frac{z^2}{2} = 1$ 与三个坐标平面所围立体在第一卦象的体积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}rs\sin\theta, \\ y = \sqrt{3}r(1-s)\sin\theta, , \quad \text{in } \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(r,s,\theta)} = 2\sqrt{3}r^2\sin\theta, \\ z = \sqrt{2}r\cos\theta \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_{D} dx dy dz = \iiint_{S} 2\sqrt{3}r^{2} \sin\theta dr ds d\theta = \int_{0}^{1} dr \int_{0}^{1} ds \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sqrt{3}r^{2} \sin\theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{1} 2\sqrt{3}r^{2} dr = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

习题 15.15 设函数 f(x,y) 在区域 D 内具有二阶连续偏导数,求证:

(1) 对
$$\forall \mathbf{x}_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in D$$
, 当 $\overline{N(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta)} \subset D(\delta > 0)$ 时, 有
$$\iint_{\overline{N(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta)}} f''_{xy}(x, y) dxdy = \iint_{\overline{N(\mathbf{x}_0, \delta)}} f''_{yx}(x, y) dxdy;$$

(2) 对
$$\forall (x,y) \in D$$
, 有 $f''_{xy}(x,y) = f''_{yx}(x,y)$.

分析 本题考察化重积分为累次积分.

证明 (1)

$$\begin{split} &\iint_{\overline{N(\mathbf{x}_0,\delta)}} f_{xy}''(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{y_0-\delta}^{y_0+\delta} \mathrm{d}y \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} f_{xy}''(x,y) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{y_0-\delta}^{y_0+\delta} \left(f_y'(x_0+\delta,y) - f_y'(x_0-\delta,y) \right) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \left(f\left(x_0+\delta,y_0+\delta \right) - f\left(x_0+\delta,y_0-\delta \right) \right) - \left(f\left(x_0-\delta,y_0+\delta \right) - f\left(x_0-\delta,y_0-\delta \right) \right) \\ &= \left(f\left(x_0+\delta,y_0+\delta \right) - f\left(x_0-\delta,y_0+\delta \right) \right) - \left(f\left(x_0+\delta,y_0-\delta \right) - f\left(x_0-\delta,y_0-\delta \right) \right) \\ &= \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} \left(f_x'(x_0,y+\delta) - f_x'(x_0,y-\delta) \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} \mathrm{d}x \int_{y_0-\delta}^{y_0+\delta} f_{yx}''(x,y) \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{\overline{N(\mathbf{x}_0,\delta)}} f_{yx}''(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y. \end{split}$$

证毕.

(2) 反设函数 $f''_{xy}(x,y) - f''_{yx}(x,y)$ 不恒为 0,由其连续性,知其在某个 $\overline{N(\mathbf{x}_0,\delta)} \subset D(\delta > 0)$ 上恒大于某个正常数或恒小于某个负常数,这与 $\iint_{\overline{N(\mathbf{x}_0,\delta)}} (f''_{xy}(x,y) - f''_{yx}(x,y)) dxdy = 0$ 矛盾,故 $f''_{xy}(x,y) \equiv f''_{yx}(x,y)$. 证毕.

习题 15.16 设函数 f(x)在 [a,b]上可积,求证: $\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right)^2 \le (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$.

分析 考虑重积分 $\iint_{[a,b]\times[a,b]} (f(x)-f(y))^2 dxdy.$

正明 一方面,化重积分 $\iint_{[a,b]\times[a,b]} (f(x)-f(y))^2 dxdy$ 为累次积分,得 $0 \le \iint_{[a,b]\times[a,b]} (f(x)-f(y))^2 dxdy = \int_a^b dx \int_a^b (f(x)-f(y))^2 dy$ $= \int_a^b (f^2(x)(b-a)-2f(x)\int_a^b f(y)dy + \int_a^b f^2(y)dy)dx$ $= (b-a)\int_a^b f^2(x)dx - 2\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b f(y)dy + (b-a)\int_a^b f^2(y)dy$ $= 2\Big[(b-a)\int_a^b f^2(x)dx - \Big(\int_a^b f(x)dx\Big)^2\Big],$

即 $\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right)^2 \le (b-a)\int_a^b f^2(x) dx$. 证毕.

评注 若不囿于重积分理论,利用习题 7.18 的结论及 $\int_a^b dx = b - a$ 立得结论.

习题 15.17 利用适当的变量替换计算下列二重积分:

- (1) $\iint_D y dx dy$, 其中 D 为由心脏线 $r = 2(1 + \cos \theta)$ 所围且落在 r = 2 外部的有界闭区域;
- (2) $\iint_{D} (4-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dxdy$, 其中D为闭单位圆盘 $x^2+y^2 \le 1$ 落在第一象限的部分;
- (3) $\iint_D xy dx dy$, 其中 D 为闭区域 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$ 落在第一象限的部分;
- (4) $\iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$, 其中 D 为由 $x^2 y^2 = 1$, $x^2 y^2 = 9$, xy = 2, xy = 4 所围的有界闭区域;
- (5) $\iint_D e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dxdy$, 其中D为由x=0, y=0, x+y=1所围的有界闭区域;
- (6) $\iint_{D} \cos \frac{x-y}{x+y} dxdy, \ \, 其中 D 与(5) 题中的 D 相同;$
- (7) $\iint_D \left(x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} \right) dxdy$, 其中 D 为由 xy = 1, xy = 2, y = 4x, y = 8x 所围的有界闭区域.

分析 本题考察重积分的变量替换公式与重积分的计算.

解答 (1) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
, 由 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = r$, 知

$$\iint_{D} y dx dy = \iint_{S} r^{2} \sin \theta dr d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2}^{2(1+\cos\theta)} r^{2} \sin \theta dr$$
$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8}{3} (3+3\cos\theta+\cos^{2}\theta)\cos\theta\sin\theta d\theta = 0.$$

(2) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
, 由 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = r$, 知

$$\iint_{D} \left(4 - x^{2} - y^{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dxdy = \iint_{S} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} drd\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2 - \sqrt{3} \right) d\theta = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \pi.$$

(3) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = ar\cos\theta, \\ y = br\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
, 由 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = abr$, 知

$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \iint_{S} a^{2}b^{2}r^{3} \cos \theta \sin \theta dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} a^{2}b^{2}r^{3} \cos \theta \sin \theta dr d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{4} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{8}.$$

(4) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} u = x^2 - y^2, & \text{由 } \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = 2(x^2 + y^2), & \text{知 } \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{1}{2(x^2 + y^2)}, & \text{故} \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_{S} \frac{1}{2} du dv = \int_{1}^{9} du \int_{2}^{4} \frac{1}{2} dv = \int_{1}^{9} du = 8.$$

(5) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} z = x + y, \\ y = y \end{cases}$$
, 即
$$\begin{cases} x = z - y, \\ y = y \end{cases}$$
, 由
$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(z, y)} = 1$$
, 知

$$\iint_{D} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dxdy = \iint_{S} e^{\frac{y}{z}} dzdy = \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{z} e^{\frac{y}{z}} dy = \int_{0}^{1} (e-1)zdz = \frac{e-1}{2}.$$

(6) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} u = x + y, \\ v = x - y \end{cases}$$
, 即
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u + v}{2}, \\ y = \frac{u - v}{2} \end{cases}$$
, 由 $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{2}$, 知

$$\iint_{D} \cos \frac{x - y}{x + y} dx dy = \iint_{S} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{v}{u} du dv = \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{-u}^{u} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{v}{u} dv = \int_{0}^{1} u \sin 1 du = \frac{\sin 1}{2}.$$

(7) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} u = xy, \\ v = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$
, 即
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}}, & \text{in } \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{2v}, & \text{in } \frac{\partial(x,$$

$$\iint_{D} \left(x^{2} + \frac{y^{2}}{4} \right) dxdy = \iint_{S} \frac{1}{2v} \left(\frac{u}{v} + \frac{uv}{4} \right) dudv = \int_{1}^{2} du \int_{4}^{8} \frac{1}{2v} \left(\frac{u}{v} + \frac{uv}{4} \right) dv = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{9}{16} u du = \frac{27}{32}.$$

习题 15.18 求由曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 所围有界闭区域的面积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答 将曲线方程化为极坐标形式 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ 后,知该曲线为双纽线.

$$S = \iint_D r \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{a\cos 2\theta}} r \mathrm{d}r = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cos 2\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = a^2.$$

习题 15.19 求在极坐标下表示的圆环 $1 \le r \le 2$ 被极轴 $\theta = 0$ 与螺旋线 $r\theta = 1$ 所分成的两个有界闭区域的面积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答
$$S_1 = \iint_{D_1} r dr d\theta = \int_1^2 dr \int_0^{\frac{1}{r}} r d\theta = \int_1^2 dr = 1$$

$$S_2 = \iint_{D_2} r dr d\theta = \int_1^2 dr \int_{\frac{1}{r}}^{2\pi} r d\theta = \int_1^2 (2\pi r - 1) dr = 3\pi - 1.$$

习题 15.20 求在第一卦限内由三个坐标平面与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 及平面 2x + y = 2 所围 立体的体积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答

$$V = \iiint_D dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2-2x} dy \int_0^{x^2 + y^2 + 1} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2-2x} (x^2 + y^2 + 1) dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{14}{3} x^3 + 10x^2 - 10x + \frac{14}{3} \right) dx = \frac{11}{6}.$$

习题 15.21 设平面物体 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是可求面积的有界闭区域,其密度函数 $\rho(x,y)$ 在 D 上连续,试用二重积分来表示 D 的关于 x 轴的转动惯量.

分析 本题考察转动惯量的定义.

解答
$$I = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x, y) dxdy$$
.

习题 15.22 设第一卦限内的某立体由 z=0,y=1,x=y,z=xy 所围,其密度函数 $\rho(x,y,z)$ = 1+2z, 求其质心坐标.

分析 本题考察质心的定义.

解答

$$m = \iiint_D \rho(x, y, z) dxdydz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{xy} (1 + 2z) dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (xy + x^2 y^2) dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^5\right) dx = \frac{13}{72},$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_{D} x \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{xy} x (1 + 2z) dz = \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} (x^{2}y + x^{3}y^{2}) dy$$
$$= \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{4} + \frac{1}{3}x^{6}\right) dx = \frac{372}{455},$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_{D} y \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{xy} y (1 + 2z) dz = \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} (xy^{2} + x^{2}y^{3}) dy$$
$$= \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{3}x^{4} + \frac{1}{4}x^{6}\right) dx = \frac{258}{455},$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_{D} z \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{xy} z (1 + 2z) dz = \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} + \frac{2}{3} x^{3} y^{3} \right) dy
= \frac{72}{13} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{6} x^{5} + \frac{1}{6} x^{7} \right) dx = \frac{7}{26},$$

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (\frac{372}{455}, \frac{258}{455}, \frac{7}{26}).$$

习题 15.23 求由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y^2 = x, x^2 + y^2 = 2x, z = 0$ 所围立体的体积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, , \ \ \text{th} \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(x, r, z)} = r, \ \ \text{知} \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_{D} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} r dr d\theta dz = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\cos \theta}^{2\cos \theta} dr \int_{0}^{r^{2}} r dz = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\cos \theta}^{2\cos \theta} r^{3} dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{15}{4} \cos^{4} \theta d\theta = \frac{45\pi}{32}.$$

习题 15.24 求下列三重积分或累次积分:

(1)
$$\iiint_D xyz dx dy dz$$
, 其中 D 为立体 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{z^2}{3} \le 1$ 在第一卦限的部分;

(2)
$$\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$$
, 其中 D 为由曲面 $z = 12 - 2x^2 - 2y^2$, $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围的有界闭区域;

(3)
$$\int_0^2 dz \int_0^{(2z-z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy \int_0^{(2z-z^2-y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx;$$

(4)
$$\iiint_{D}(x+y-z)(y+z-x)(z+x-y)dxdydz$$
, 其中

$$D = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \le x + y - z, y + z - x, z + x - y \le 1\};$$

- (5) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx dy dz$, 其中 D 为由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$, z = 0, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所 围的有界闭区域;
 - (6) $\iiint_D z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$, 其中 D 为球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2z$;

(7)
$$\int_{-3}^{3} dx \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} dz.$$

分析 本题考察重积分的计算.

解答 (1) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \\ y = \sqrt{2}r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, , \quad \text{in} \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = \sqrt{6}r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \text{知} \\ z = \sqrt{3}r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

 $\iiint_{D} xyz dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 6r^{5} \cos \varphi \sin^{3} \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta dr d\varphi d\theta$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} 6r^{5} \cos \varphi \sin^{3} \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin^{3} \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$ $= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi \sin^{3} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{8}.$

$$\iiint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} r^{3} drd\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} dr \int_{r^{2}}^{12-2r^{2}} r^{3} dz = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} (12-3r^{2}) r^{3} dr = 32\pi.$$

 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 2z$ 在第一卦限的部分. 作变量替换 $\begin{cases} x=r\sin\varphi\cos\theta,\\ y=r\sin\varphi\sin\theta,\\ z=r\cos\varphi+1 \end{cases} = \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(r,\varphi,\theta)} = r^2\sin\varphi,$ 知

$$\int_{0}^{2} dz \int_{0}^{(2z-z^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy \int_{0}^{(2z-z^{2}-y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{r^{2} \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{r^{2}+2r \cos \varphi+1}} dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} dr \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{r^{2} \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{r^{2}+2r \cos \varphi+1}} d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{1} 2r^{2} dr = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(4) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} u = x + y - z, \\ v = y + z - x, \\ w = z + x - y \end{cases} \quad \text{由} \left| \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} \right| = 4, \quad \text{知} \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \text{故}$$

$$\iiint_{D} (x+y-z)(y+z-x)(z+x-y) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{uvw}{4} du dv dw = \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{1} dv \int_{0}^{1} \frac{uvw}{4} dw$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{1} \frac{uv}{8} dv = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u}{16} du = \frac{1}{32}.$$

$$\iiint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} r^{2} drd\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{3}^{4} dr \int_{0}^{r} r^{2} dz = 2\pi \int_{3}^{4} r^{3} dr = \frac{175\pi}{2}.$$

(6) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, , & \text{id} \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, & \text{in} \\ z = r \cos \varphi + 1 & \text{id} \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, & \text{id} \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{D} z \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(r\cos\varphi + 1\right) \left(r^{2} + 2r\cos\varphi + 1\right) r^{2} \sin\varphi drd\varphi d\theta
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} dr \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(r\cos\varphi + 1\right) \left(r^{2} + 2r\cos\varphi + 1\right) r^{2} \sin\varphi d\varphi
= 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{10}{3}r^{4} + 2r^{2}\right) dr = \frac{8\pi}{3}.$$

(7)
$$\int_{-3}^{3} dx \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} dz = \iiint_{D} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy dz$$
,其中 D 为球体 x^2

$$+y^2+z^2 \le 9$$
. 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, , & \pm\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(r,\varphi,\theta)} = r^2\sin\varphi, & \pm r\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-3}^{3} dx \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} dz = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(r^2 + 2r\cos\varphi + 1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} r^2 \sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{3} dr \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(r^2 + 2r\cos\varphi + 1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} r^2 \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{3} \left(2r^5 + 4r^3 + \frac{2}{5}r\right) dr = \frac{3258\pi}{5}.$$

习题 15.25 求立体 $1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 夹在 $z = 12 - x^2 - y^2 = 5$ 之间部分的体积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, , \quad \pm \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)} = r, \quad \exists z = z \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_{D} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} r dr d\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} dr \int_{0}^{12-r^{2}} r dz = 2\pi \int_{1}^{2} (12r - r^{3}) dr = \frac{57\pi}{2}.$$

习题 15.26 设函数 f(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续,试求一个由光滑曲线所围的无界闭区域 D,使得 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$ 收敛.

分析 对有界函数,结论是显然的. 对无界函数,在 $D \cap N(\mathbf{0},x)$ 上也是有界的,因此可以构造D,使得 $D \setminus N(\mathbf{0},x)$ 的面积小到可以消除"无界"带来的影响.

解答 答案不唯一,如 $D = [1, +\infty) \times \left[0, \frac{M(0)}{M(x)} e^{-x}\right]$,其中 $M(x) = \max_{u \le x, v \le \min\{x, l\}} \left\{ \left| f(u, v) \right| \right\}$,此

时
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = \int_1^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{\frac{M(0)}{M(x)}e^{-x}} f(x,y) dy \le \int_1^{+\infty} M(0) e^{-x} dx = \frac{|f(0,0)|}{e}$$
, 故其收敛.

习题 15.27 计算下列广义重积分:

(1)
$$\iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dxdydz$$
;

(2)
$$\iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{\left(1+x^2+y^2+z^2\right)^2};$$

分析 本题考察重积分的计算.

解答 (1) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, , \ \text{id} \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)} = r, \ \text{知} \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} r e^{-(r^2+z^2)} dr d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz \int_0^{+\infty} r e^{-(r^2+z^2)} dr = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-z^2}}{2} dz = \pi^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

这里利用了例 15.5.5 的结论 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$.

(2) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, , & \pm \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)} = r, & \pm z \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{\left(1+x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{\left(1+r^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}z \int_{$$

(3) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, , & \text{id} \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2\sin\varphi, & \text{知} \\ z = r\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}} = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{r^{2} \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{r^{2} - r \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{4}}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\varphi \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}r \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{r^{2} \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{r^{2} - r \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{4}}} \mathrm{d}\varphi$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} 2r \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi.$$

习题 15.28 求第一卦限上由曲面 $z = \frac{1}{(1+x+3y)^3}$ 所围立体的体积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

$$\text{ M $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ } V = \iiint_D dx dy dz = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^{\frac{1}{(1+x+3y)^3}} dz = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{\left(1+x+3y\right)^3} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{6\left(1+x\right)^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

习题 15.29 讨论下列广义重积分的敛散性,其中 α , β , γ 均为常数:

(1)
$$\iiint_{D} \frac{dxdydz}{(1+|x|)^{\alpha} (1+|y|)^{\beta} (1+|z|)^{\gamma}}, \quad \sharp \vdash D = \{(x,y,z) | x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \ge 1\};$$

(2)
$$\iiint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{\left|x\right|^{\alpha} + \left|y\right|^{\alpha} + \left|z\right|^{\alpha}}, \ \ \mathrm{其中}D \mathrm{5}(1) 题中的 D 相同;$$

(3)
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{\left(1-x^2-y^2\right)^{\alpha}}, \ \ 其中 D 为单位圆盘 x^2+y^2 \leq 1;$$

(4)
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{|y-x|^{\alpha}}, \quad \sharp + D = [0,1] \times [0,1] \setminus \{(x,y) | y = x\};$$

(5)
$$\iiint_{D} \frac{\ln(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})}{(1 + x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\alpha}} dxdydz, \quad \sharp \oplus D = \mathbb{R}^{3} \setminus \{(0, 0, 0)\};$$

(6)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + 1} dx dy.$$

分析 本题考察广义重积分的敛散性判别.

解答 (1) 注意到被积函数在 D^c 上有界,且 D^c 的体积有限,故无妨将积分区域改为

$$\mathbb{R}^{3}. \quad \overrightarrow{\Pi} \iiint_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{\left(1+\left|x\right|\right)^{\alpha} \left(1+\left|y\right|\right)^{\beta} \left(1+\left|z\right|\right)^{\gamma}} = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\left(1+\left|x\right|\right)^{\alpha}} \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left(1+\left|y\right|\right)^{\beta}} \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\left(1+\left|z\right|\right)^{\gamma}} \right) \psi \otimes \mathbb{H} .$$

(2) 注意到被积函数关于 x, y, z 均为偶函数, 积分区域关于 x, y, z 均对称. 作变量替换

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, , \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \pm \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2 \sin \varphi.$$

$$\iiint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{\left|x\right|^{\alpha} + \left|y\right|^{\alpha} + \left|z\right|^{\alpha}} = 8 \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{r^{2} \sin \varphi}{r^{\alpha} \left(\sin^{\alpha} \varphi \left(\cos^{\alpha} \theta + \sin^{\alpha} \theta\right) + \cos^{\alpha} \varphi\right)} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\varphi \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$= 8 \left(\int_{1}^{+\infty} r^{2-\alpha} \mathrm{d}r \right) \left(\iint_{\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]} \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin^{\alpha} \varphi \left(\cos^{\alpha} \theta + \sin^{\alpha} \theta\right) + \cos^{\alpha} \varphi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \mathrm{d}\theta \right).$$

由比较判别法,知 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} r^{2-\alpha} dr$ 收敛当且仅当 $\alpha > 3$. 当 $\alpha > 3$ 时,

$$\begin{split} \iint_{\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\times\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]} \frac{\sin\varphi}{\sin^{\alpha}\varphi\left(\cos^{\alpha}\theta+\sin^{\alpha}\theta\right)+\cos^{\alpha}\varphi} d\varphi d\theta &\leq \iint_{\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\times\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]} \frac{d\varphi d\theta}{\left(\cos^{\alpha}\varphi+\sin^{\alpha}\varphi\right)\left(\cos^{\alpha}\theta+\sin^{\alpha}\theta\right)} \\ &\leq \iint_{\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\times\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]} 2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}-1} d\varphi d\theta &= 2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}-3}\pi^{2}. \end{split}$$

故 $\iiint_D \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z}{|x|^\alpha + |y|^\alpha + |z|^\alpha}$ 收敛当且仅当 $\alpha > 3$.

(3) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
, 由 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = r$, 知

$$\iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\left(1 - x^{2} - y^{2}\right)^{\alpha}} = \iint_{S} \frac{r}{\left(1 - r^{2}\right)^{\alpha}} \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{\left(1 - r^{2}\right)^{\alpha}} \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2\left(1 - r^{2}\right)^{\alpha}} \mathrm{d}\left(r^{2}\right).$$

由比较判别法,知 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\left(1-r^2\right)^\alpha} \mathrm{d}\left(r^2\right)$ 收敛当且仅当 $\alpha < 1$,故 $\iint_D \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{\left(1-x^2-y^2\right)^\alpha}$ 收敛当且仅当

 α < 1.

(4) 注意到被积函数关于y-x为偶函数,积分区域关于直线y=x中心对称,故

$$\iint_{D} \frac{dxdy}{|y-x|^{\alpha}} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} (x-y)^{-\alpha} dy.$$

当
$$\alpha = 1$$
时, $2\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x-y)^{-\alpha} dy = 2\int_0^1 \left(\ln x - \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+0} \ln \varepsilon\right) dx = -2 - 2\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+0} \ln \varepsilon = +\infty$,故 ∬ $\frac{dxdy}{|y-x|^{\alpha}}$ 发

散. 当
$$\alpha \neq 1$$
时, $2\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x-y)^{-\alpha} dy = 2\int_0^1 \frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} dx$,由比较判别法,知 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} dx$ 收敛当且仅当

 $\alpha < 1$. 综上所述, $\iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{|y-x|^{\alpha}}$ 收敛当且仅当 $\alpha < 1$.

(5) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, , & \pm\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} = r^2\sin\varphi, & \pm r\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

由比较判别法,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4r^2 \ln r}{\left(1+r^2\right)^{\alpha}} dr$ 收敛当且仅当 $\alpha > \frac{3}{2}$,故 $\iint_D \frac{\ln\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)}{\left(1+x^2+y^2+z^2\right)^{\alpha}} dx dy dz$ 收敛当且仅当 $\alpha > \frac{3}{2}$.

(6) 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
, 由
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = r$$
, 知

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + 1} dxdy = \iint_{S} \frac{r \cos r}{1 + r^2} drd\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r \cos r}{1 + r^2} dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{r \cos r}{1 + r^2} dr.$$

由
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{r \cos r}{1+r^2} dr$$
 发散,知 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x^2+y^2+1} dx dy$ 发散.

习题 15.30 设函数 z = f(x, y) 在 $\Omega = [0,1] \times [0,1]$ 上连续, 且对 $\forall (x, y) \in \Omega$, 有 f(x, y) > 0,

分析 利用连续函数的最值定理.

证明 当 α <1时, $f^{1-\alpha}(x,y)$ 在 Ω 上连续且恒正,故 $\exists M>0$,使得 $f^{1-\alpha}(x,y)\in(0,M]$ 在 Ω

上恒成立,从而
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z}{\left|z-f\left(x,y\right)\right|^{\alpha}} = \iint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \int_{0}^{f\left(x,y\right)} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\left(f\left(x,y\right)-z\right)^{\alpha}} = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{f^{1-\alpha}\left(x,y\right)}{1-\alpha} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \leq \frac{M}{1-\alpha}$$

进而
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z}{\left|z-f\left(x,y\right)\right|^{\alpha}}$$
 收敛. 证毕.

16. 曲线积分与曲面积分

习题 16.1 设 Γ 是空间 \mathbb{R}^3 中一条光滑的物质曲线,其密度函数 $\rho(x,y,z)$ 在 Γ 上连续,试求 Γ 的质心坐标.

分析 本题考察第一型曲线积分的物理意义.

解答
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left(\frac{\int_{\Gamma} x \rho(x, y, z) ds}{\int_{\Gamma} \rho(x, y, z) ds}, \frac{\int_{\Gamma} y \rho(x, y, z) ds}{\int_{\Gamma} \rho(x, y, z) ds}, \frac{\int_{\Gamma} z \rho(x, y, z) ds}{\int_{\Gamma} \rho(x, y, z) ds}\right).$$

习题 16.2 设曲线 Γ 是单位圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$,求下列第一型曲线积分:

- (1) $\int_{\Gamma} x ds$;
- (2) $\int_{\Gamma} xy ds$;
- (3) $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 ds$;
- (4) $\int_{\Gamma} |x| ds$.

分析 本题考察第一型曲线积分的计算公式.

解答 利用 Γ 的参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$, 有 $ds = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = dt$, 故

- $(1) \int_{\Gamma} x ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt = 0.$
- (2) $\int_{\Gamma} xy ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos t \sin t dt = 0.$
- (3) $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt = \pi$.
- (4) $\int_{\Gamma} |x| ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} |\cos t| dt = 4$.

习题 16.3 设曲线 Γ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 与平面 x+y+z=0 的交线,求下列第一型曲 线积分:

- (1) $\int_{\Gamma} x ds$;
- (2) $\int_{\Gamma} xy ds$;
- (3) $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 ds$.

分析 本题考察第一型曲线积分的计算公式.

解答 利用
$$\Gamma$$
 的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\cos t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin t, \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\cos t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin t, (0 \le t \le 2\pi), \ f \end{cases}$$
$$z = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\cos t$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\sin t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos t\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\sin t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos t\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\sin t\right)^{2}} dt = dt,$$

故

(1)
$$\int_{\Gamma} x ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \cos t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t \right) dt = 0$$
.

(2)
$$\int_{\Gamma} xy ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \cos t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \cos t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t \right) dt = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(3)
$$\int_{\Gamma} x^2 ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \cos t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t \right)^2 dt = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

习题 16.4 求下列第一型曲线积分:

(1)
$$\int_{\Gamma} xy(z+1) ds$$
, 其中 Γ 为以下曲线:

(a)
$$x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = 0 (t \in [0, 2\pi]);$$

(b)
$$x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t (t \in [0, 2\pi]).$$

(2)
$$\int_{\Gamma} \left(x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) ds$$
, 其中 Γ 为曲线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

(3)
$$\int_{\Gamma} xyz ds$$
, 其中 Γ 为曲线 $x = t$, $y = \frac{1}{2}t^2$, $z = 1(0 \le t \le 1)$.

(4)
$$\int_{\Gamma} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right) ds$$
, 其中 Γ 为 \mathbb{R}^{n} 中连接原点与点 $\left(1,1,...,1 \right)$ 的线段.

分析 本题考察第一型曲线积分的计算公式.

解答 (1)(a)
$$\int_{\Gamma} xy(z+1)ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos t \sin t dt = 0$$
.

(b)
$$\int_{\Gamma} xy(z+1) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} \cos t \sin t (t+1) dt = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$
.

(2) 利用
$$\Gamma$$
 的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t, \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi),$$
 有

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(3a\sin t \cos^2 t\right)^2 + \left(3a\sin^2 t \cos t\right)^2} dt = \left|3a\sin t \cos t\right| dt,$$

(3)
$$\int_{\Gamma} xyz ds = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} t^{3} \sqrt{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{15}.$$

(4) 利用 Γ 的参数方程 $x_1=x_2=...=x_n=t\left(0\leq t\leq 1\right)$,有 $ds=\sqrt{n}dt$,故

$$\int_{\Gamma} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right) ds = \int_{0}^{1} n^{\frac{3}{2}} t dt = \frac{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2}.$$

习题 16.5 设函数 f(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 的光滑曲线 L 上连续,定义 f(x,y) 在 L 上的平均值为

分析 本题考察第一型曲线积分的计算公式.

解答 利用
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
的参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$, 有 $ds = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = dt$,

故
$$f(x,y) = x^2 \pm x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
上的平均值 $\frac{\int_L x^2 ds}{\int_L ds} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt}{\int_0^{2\pi} dt} = \frac{1}{2}$.

习题 16.6 设函数 f(x,y,z)在可求长曲线 Γ 上连续,求证: $\exists (\xi,\eta,\zeta) \in \Gamma$,使得

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(x, y, z) ds = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) L,$$

其中L为 Γ 的弧长.

分析 本题考察第一型曲线积分的几何意义与计算公式.

证明 由

$$\frac{\int_{\Gamma} f(x, y, z) ds}{L} = \frac{\int_{\Gamma} f(x, y, z) ds}{\int_{\Gamma} ds} = \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \sqrt{(x'(t))^{2} + (y'(t))^{2} + (z'(t))^{2}} dt}{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x'(t))^{2} + (y'(t))^{2} + (z'(t))^{2}} dt}$$

及定积分第一中值定理,知 $\exists t_0 \in (\alpha, \beta)$,使得

$$\frac{\int_{\Gamma} f(x, y, z) ds}{L} = \frac{f(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0)) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt}{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt},$$

即 $\int_{\Gamma} f(x, y, z) ds = f(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0)) L$,再令 $\xi = x(t_0)$, $\eta = y(t_0)$, $\zeta = z(t_0)$ 即可. 证毕. 习题 16.7 计算下列第二型曲线积分:

- (1) $\int_{\Gamma} (3x^2 6yz) dx + (2y 3xz) dy + (1 4xyz^2) dz$, 其中 Γ 为以下曲线:
- (a) 从点(0,0,0)到点(1,1,1)的线段;
- (b) 从点(0,0,0)到点(0,0,1),然后从点(0,0,1)到点(0,1,1),最后从点(0,1,1)到点(1,1,1)的折线.
 - (2) $\int_{\Gamma} (y+z) dx + (x+z) dy + (x+y) dz$, 其中 Γ 为:
 - (a) 曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$, 从 z 轴正向看去取逆时针方向;
 - (b) 螺旋线 $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$, $z = t (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$.
 - (3) $\int_{\Gamma} e^{x}(y+z)dx+dy+dz$, 其中 Γ 为曲线 $\begin{cases} y=x^{2}, \\ z=x \end{cases}$ 从点 (0,0,0) 到点 (1,1,1) 的部分.
- (4) $\int_{\Gamma} (x+y) dx + (x-y) dy$, 其中 Γ 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a,b>0)$ 在第一象限的部分,取从点(a,0)到点(0,b)的方向.
- (5) $\int_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz$,其中 Γ 为曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z, \\ x + z = 1 \end{cases}$,从z轴正向看去取逆时针方向.

分析 本题考察第二型曲线积分的计算公式.

解答 (1)(a) 利用 Γ 的参数方程 $x = y = z = t(0 \le t \le 1)$,有

$$\int_{\Gamma} (3x^2 - 6yz) dx + (2y - 3xz) dy + (1 - 4xyz^2) dz = \int_{0}^{1} (-3t^2 + (2t - 3t^2) + (1 - 4t^4)) dt = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

(b) 利用
$$\Gamma$$
 的分段参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 0, (0 \le t \le 1), \\ z = t \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = t, (0 \le t \le 1), \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = 1, (0 \le t \le 1), \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\int_{\Gamma} (3x^2 - 6yz) dx + (2y - 3xz) dy + (1 - 4xyz^2) dz = \int_{0}^{1} ((3t^2 - 6) + 2t + 1) dt = -3.$$

(2) (a) 利用
$$\Gamma$$
 的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \sin t, (0 \le t \le 2\pi), \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} (y+z) dx + (x+z) dy + (x+y) dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (-\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt = 0.$$

(b)
$$\int_{\Gamma} (y+z) dx + (x+z) dy + (x+y) dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\left(\sin t + t\right) \sin t + \left(\cos t + t\right) \cos t + \left(\cos t + \sin t\right) \right) dt = 2\pi.$$

(3) 利用
$$\Gamma$$
的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = t^2, (0 \le t \le 1), \ f \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} e^{x} (y+z) dx + dy + dz = \int_{0}^{1} (e^{t} (t^{2}+t) + 2t + 1) dt = e+1.$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-(a\cos t + b\sin t)a\sin t + (a\cos t - b\sin t)b\cos t \right) dt = -\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}.$$

(5) 利用
$$\Gamma$$
 的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t, \\ y = \sin t, \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi), \ f \\ z = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin^{2} t + \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t \right) \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t \right) dt = -\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

习题 16.8 计算下列第二型曲线积分: (1) $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$; (2) $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy + y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 Γ 为

以下曲线: (a) $x^2 + y^2 = 1$; (b) $\partial N((0,0),1)$.

分析 本题考察第二型曲线积分的计算公式.

解答 (a) 利用
$$\Gamma$$
的参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi), 有$

(1)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt = 2\pi.$$

(2)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy + y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) dt = 0.$$

(b) 利用
$$\Gamma$$
 的分段参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = -t, \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$ $\left(-1 \le t \le 1 \right), \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = -t \end{cases} \left(-1 \le t \le 1 \right), \begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \left(-1 \le t \le 1 \right),$

$$\begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=t \end{cases} (-1 \le t \le 1), \ \ \vec{\uparrow}$$

(1)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{1 + 1 + 1 + 1}{t^2 + 1} \right) dt = 2\pi.$$

(2)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy + y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{-1 + 1 - 1 + 1}{t^2 + 1} \right) dt = 0.$$

评注 注意到(a)(b)所给曲线围成的单连通区域都包含原点. 关于积分 $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$ 与积分路径的关系,参见习题 16.35.

习题 16.9 计算第二型曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} e^{x+y} dx + e^{x-y} dy$,其中 Γ 是顶点为 (0,0),(0,1),(1,0) 的三角形,取逆时针方向.

分析 本题考察第二型曲线积分的计算公式.

解答 利用厂的分段参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = 0 \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 1), \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 - t, \\ y = t \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 1), \quad \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 1 - t \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 1),$$

有
$$\int_{\Gamma} e^{x+y} dx + e^{x-y} dy = \int_{0}^{1} (e^{t} - e + e^{1-2t} - e^{t-1}) dt = \frac{e}{2} + \frac{1}{2e} - 2.$$

习题 16.10 设函数 P(x,y,z), Q(x,y,z), R(x,y,z) 在光滑曲线 $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 上连续,记 $M = \max_{(x,y,z)\in\Gamma} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2}$, L 为 Γ 的弧长,求证: $\left|\int_{\Gamma} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y + R \mathrm{d}z\right| \leq ML$.

分析 本题考察第一型曲线积分的几何意义与第二型曲线积分的计算公式.

证明 设
$$\Gamma$$
的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = x(t), \\ y = y(t), (\alpha \le t \le \beta), \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$$

 $\left| \int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz \right| = \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t) \right) dt \right| \le \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left| Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t) \right| dt.$ 由柯西不等式,知

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left| Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t) \right| dt \le \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} M \sqrt{\left(x'(t)\right)^{2} + \left(y'(t)\right)^{2} + \left(z'(t)\right)^{2}} dt = ML.$$

$$| \iint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz | \le ML. \quad \text{if } \text{!`}.$$

习题 16.11 设曲线 Γ_R 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与平面 ax + by + cz + d = 0 的交线, 求极限

$$\lim_{R\to +\infty}\int_{\Gamma_R}\frac{z\mathrm{d}x+x\mathrm{d}y+y\mathrm{d}z}{\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,.$$

分析 利用习题 16.10 的结论.

解答 由
$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_R} \frac{z dx + x dy + y dz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| \leq 2\pi R \max_{(x,y,z) \in \Gamma} \sqrt{\frac{z^2 + x^2 + y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^3}} = \frac{2\pi}{R} \to 0 \left(R \to +\infty\right), \quad \text{知}$$

$$\lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{\Gamma_R} \frac{z dx + x dy + y dz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0.$$

习题 16.12 求下列曲面的面积:

- (1) 曲面 $z = 2 (x^2 + y^2)$ 在 Oxy 平面上方的部分;
- (2) 单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ 所截在柱面内的部分;
- (3) 锥面 $z^2 = 3(x^2 + y^2)$ 被平面 x + y + z = 2 所截下面的部分;
- (4) 柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $x^2 + z^2 = 1$, $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 所围的立体的表面;
- (5) 平面 ax + by + cz + d = 0 ($c \neq 0$) 落在圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 内的部分.

分析 本题考察曲面面积的计算公式.

解答 (1)
$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} \, dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \, dr = \frac{13}{3} \pi$$
.

(2) 由对称性,所求面积是曲面 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \le z \le 1$ 的面积的 2 倍,故

$$S = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} \, \mathrm{d}r = \left(4 - 2\sqrt{3}\right)\pi.$$

(3)
$$S = \iint_D 2 dx dy = \int_{-2\sqrt{2}-2}^{2\sqrt{2}-2} dx \int_{-\sqrt{-3}x^2 - 12x + 12 + x - 2}^{\sqrt{-3}x^2 - 12x + 12 + x - 2} 2 dy = 8\sqrt{3}$$
.

(4) 由对称性,所求面积是曲面 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, $0 \le y \le x \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 的面积的 48 倍,故

$$S = 48 \iint_D \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 48 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 48 - 24\sqrt{2}.$$

(5)
$$S = \iint_{D} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}{|c|} dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}{|c|} rdr = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}{|c|} \pi$$
.

习题 16.13 设圆锥的高为 1,底面半径为 1,求其表面积(不包括底面).

分析 即求曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z \le 1$ 的面积.

解答
$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} r dr = \sqrt{2}\pi$$
.

习题 16.14 求下列第一型曲面积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{S} z^{3} \mathrm{d}S$$
,其中 S 是单位球面的上半部分 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 1, z \geq 0$;

(2)
$$\iint_S x^2 y^2 dS$$
, 其中 S 是由柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 平面 $z = 0$ 与 $z = 1$ 所围立体的表面;

(3)
$$\iint_{S} x^2 y^2 dS$$
, 其中 S 是单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$;

(4)
$$\iint_S xyz dS$$
, 其中 S 是曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 位于平面 $z = 1$ 与 $z = 1 + h(h > 0)$ 之间的部分;

(5)
$$\iint_{S} z^{2} dS$$
, 其中 S 为螺旋面
$$\begin{cases} x = u \cos v, \\ y = u \sin v, (0 \le u \le 1, 0 \le v \le 2\pi). \\ z = v \end{cases}$$

分析 本题考察第一型曲面积分的计算公式.

解答 (1)
$$\iint_{S} z^{3} dS = \iint_{S} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r(1 - r^{2}) dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} x^{2} y^{2} dS = \iint_{S} \cos^{2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta d\theta dz = \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(3)
$$\iint_{S} x^{2} y^{2} dS = \iint_{S} \cos^{2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta \left| \sin \varphi \right|^{5} d\theta d\varphi = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta \left| \sin \varphi \right|^{5} d\varphi = \frac{4\pi}{15}.$$

(4)
$$\iint_S xyz dS = \iint_S \sqrt{2}xyr dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^{1+h} \sqrt{2}r^4 \cos\theta \sin\theta dr = 0.$$

(5)
$$\iint_{S} z^{2} dS = \iint_{S} v^{2} \sqrt{u^{2} + 1} du dv = \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{2\pi} v^{2} \sqrt{u^{2} + 1} dv = \frac{4\pi^{3} \left(\sqrt{2} + \ln\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)\right)}{3}.$$

习题 16.15 设物质曲面是 $S: z=x^2+y^2$ 位于平面 z=y下方的部分,其密度函数为 $\rho(x,y,z) = \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} \text{ , 试求其质量.}$

分析 本题考察第一型曲面积分的物理意义与计算公式.

解答
$$m = \iint_S \rho(x, y, z) dS = \iint_S (1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sin\theta} r(1 + 4r^2) dr = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$
.

习题 16.16 求曲面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 位于锥面 $z\tan\alpha=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\left(0<\alpha<\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内的部分的质心坐标.

分析 本题考察第一型曲面积分的物理意义与计算公式.

解答
$$\iint_{S} dS = \iint_{S} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sin\alpha} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} dr = 2\pi (1-\cos\alpha),$$

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

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

$$\iint_{S} z dS = \iint_{S} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sin \alpha} r dr = \pi \sin^{2} \alpha ,$$

$$\left(\overline{x}, \overline{y}, \overline{z}\right) = \left(\frac{\iint_{S} x dS}{\iint_{S} dS}, \frac{\iint_{S} y dS}{\iint_{S} dS}, \frac{\iint_{S} z dS}{\iint_{S} dS}\right) = \left(0, 0, \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}\right).$$

习题 16.17 求下列第二型曲面积分:

- (1) $\iint_{S} -y \, dy \, dz + x \, dz \, dx$,其中 S 在平面 z = 8x 4y 5 上,且它在 Oxy 平面上的投影是以(0,0),(0,1),(1,0)为顶点的三角形,取 S 的上侧;
 - (2) $\iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z^{2} dx dy, 其中 S 为 \partial N((0,0,0),1) 的外侧;$
- (3) $\iint_S xy dy dz + yz dz dx$, 其中 S 为曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 与平面 z = 0, z = 1 所围立体表面的外侧.

分析 本题考察第二型曲面积分的计算公式.

解答 (1)
$$\iint_{S} -y \, dy \, dz + x \, dz \, dx = \iint_{D} (8y + 4x) \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} (8y + 4x) \, dy = 2.$$

- (2) 利用例 16.4.1 的评注的结论,关于原点对称的封闭曲面上的偶函数的第二型曲面积 分为 0,即 $\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = 0$.
- (3) 记 S 落在曲面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 与平面 z=0,z=1上的部分分别为 S_1,S_2,S_3 ,则在 S_2,S_3 上有 dydz=dzdx=0,故 $\iint_{S_2} xydydz+yzdzdx=\iint_{S_3} xydydz+yzdzdx=0$,从而 $\iint_{S} xydydz+yzdzdx=\iint_{S_1} xydydz+yzdzdx .$

利用
$$S_1$$
 的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos u, \\ y = \sin u, (0 \le u \le 2\pi, 0 \le v \le 1), & \text{得}(A, B, C) = (\cos u, \sin u, 0), & \text{故} \\ z = v \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{S_1} xy dy dz + yz dz dx = \iint_{D_1} \left(\cos^2 u \sin u + v \sin^2 u \right) du dv$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} du \int_0^1 \left(\cos^2 u \sin u + v \sin^2 u \right) dv = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

习题 16.18 设S 为单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧,求下列第二型曲面积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy;$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} \frac{x \, dy \, dz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

分析 本题考察第二型曲面积分的计算公式.

解答 (1) 由对称性,有

$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy = 3 \iint_{S} z^{3} dx dy = 6 \iint_{D} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy$$
$$= 6 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r (1 - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dr = \frac{12\pi}{5}.$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} \frac{x \, dy \, dz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - y^2 - z^2} \, dy \, dz = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, dr = \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

习题 16.19 计算第一型曲线积分 $\oint_{\Gamma}\cos(\mathbf{v}_0,\mathbf{n})ds$,其中 $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是一条光滑约当曲线, \mathbf{v}_0 是某固定方向, \mathbf{n} 是 Γ 的单位外法向量.

分析 由格林公式,知常矢量的第二型曲线积分必为0.

解答 无妨设 \mathbf{v}_0 是单位向量,再设 \mathbf{v}_0 沿逆时针旋转 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 后的向量为 \mathbf{v}_1 , Γ 沿正向的单位 切向量为 \mathbf{s} . 则

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \cos(\mathbf{v}_{0}, \mathbf{n}) ds = \oint_{\Gamma} \cos(\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{s}) ds = \oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{v}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{s} ds = \oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{v}_{1} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0.$$

习题 16.20 利用格林公式计算下列第二型曲线积分:

- (1) $\oint_{\Gamma} 4x^2y dx + 2y dy$, 其中 Γ 是以(0,0),(1,2),(0,2)为顶点的三角形;
- (2) $\oint_{\Gamma} 2xy dx + y^2 dy$,其中 Γ 是由两条连接点(0,0),(4,2) 的曲线 $y = \frac{x}{2}$ 与 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 组成的封闭曲线;

(3)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} (x^2 + 4xy) dx + (2x^2 + 3y) dy$$
, 其中 Γ 是椭圆周 $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$;

(4)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} (x^3 - x^2 y) dx + xy^2 dy$$
, 其中 Γ 是 $D = \{(x, y) | 4 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 16\}$ 的边界;

(5)
$$\int_{\Gamma} (2x^2y - y^2\cos x) dx + (1 - 2y\sin x + 3x^2y^2) dy$$
, 其中 Γ 是 抛 物 线 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}y^2$ 从 点 $(0,0)$ 到点 $(\frac{\pi}{2},1)$ 的部分;

(6) $\int_{\Gamma} (e^x \sin y - x - y) dx + (e^x \cos y - x) dy$, 其中 Γ 是曲线 $y = \sin x$ 从点 (0,0) 到点 $(\pi,0)$ 的部分.

分析 本题考察格林公式.

解答 (1)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} 4x^2 y dx + 2y dy = \iint_{D} -4x^2 dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{2-2x} -4x^2 dy = -\frac{2}{3}$$
.

(2)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} 2xy dx + y^2 dy = \iint_{D} -2x dx dy = \int_{0}^{4} dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} -2x dy = -\frac{64}{15}$$
.

(3)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} (x^2 + 4xy) dx + (2x^2 + 3y) dy = \iint_{D} 0 dx dy = 0$$
.

(4)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} (x^3 - x^2 y) dx + xy^2 dy = \iint_{D} (y^2 + x^2) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{2}^{4} r^3 dr = 120\pi.$$

(5) 由
$$\Gamma$$
: $\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2}t^2, (0 \le t \le 1), \quad \mathbb{R}\Gamma_1 : \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2}t, (0 \le t \le 1), \quad \mathbb{M}\Gamma \cup \Gamma_1^- \end{pmatrix}$ 为约当曲线,记其 $y = t$

所围有界闭区域为D,则

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

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

$$+ \oint_{\Gamma \cup \Gamma_{1}^{-}} (2x^{2}y - y^{2}\cos x) dx + (1 - 2y\sin x + 3x^{2}y^{2}) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{2} t^{3} - t^{2}\cos \frac{\pi t}{2} \right) + \left(1 - 2t\sin \frac{\pi t}{2} + \frac{3\pi^{2}}{4} t^{4} \right) \right) dt - \iint_{D} (6xy^{2} - 2x^{2}) dxdy$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi^{3}}{16} + \frac{3\pi^{2}}{20} \right) - \int_{0}^{1} dt \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}t^{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}t} (6xt^{2} - 2x^{2}) dx = \frac{\pi^{3}}{14} + \frac{3\pi^{2}}{28}.$$

(6) 由
$$\Gamma$$
: $\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$ $(0 \le t \le \pi)$,取 Γ_1 : $\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ $(0 \le t \le 1)$,则 $\Gamma \cup \Gamma_1^-$ 为约当曲线,记其所

围有界闭区域为D,则

$$\int_{\Gamma} (e^x \sin y - x - y) dx + (e^x \cos y - x) dy$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma_1} (e^x \sin y - x - y) dx + (e^x \cos y - x) dy + \int_{\Gamma \cup \Gamma_1^-} (e^x \sin y - x - y) dx + (e^x \cos y - x) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} -t dt + \iint_D 0 dx dy = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

习题 16.21 设平面区域D由约当曲线所围成,已知D的面积为A,求第二型曲线积分 $\int_{\partial D} (a_1x+b_1y+c_1) \mathrm{d}x + (a_2x+b_2y+c_2) \mathrm{d}y \,.$

分析 本题考察格林公式.

解答
$$\int_{\partial D} (a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1) dx + (a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2) dy = \iint_D (a_2 - b_1) dx dy = (a_2 - b_1) A$$
.

习题 16.22 求第二型曲线积分 $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{(ax-by)dx+(bx+ay)dy}{x^2+y^2}$, 其中 Γ 是平面内一条光滑的约当曲线,且点 (0,0) 在 Γ 的内部.

分析 注意到原点在 Γ 的内部,故不能直接使用格林公式. 当R足够大时, Γ 与 Γ_R 围成不含原点的二连通区域 D_R . 故 $\int_{\partial D_R} \frac{(ax-by)\mathrm{d}x+(bx+ay)\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+y^2} = 0$.

解答

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{(ax - by) dx + (bx + ay) dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{\Gamma_R} \frac{(ax - by) dx + (bx + ay) dy}{x^2 + y^2}
= \frac{1}{R^2} \int_{\Gamma_R} (ax - by) dx + (bx + ay) dy = \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_{D_R} 2b dx dy = 2\pi b.$$

习题 16.23 利用格林公式证明约当曲线 Γ 所围有界闭区域在极坐标下的求面积公式A = $\frac{1}{2}\int_{\Gamma}r^2\mathrm{d}\theta$,并求 $r=3\sin2\theta$ 所围有界闭区域在第一象限部分的面积.

分析 本题考察格林公式.

解答
$$A = \iint_D dxdy = \iint_D rdrd\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} r^2 d\theta$$
. 证毕.

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3\sin 2\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{9\pi}{8}.$$

习题 16.24 求第二型曲线积分 $\oint_{\partial D} \left(\sin x^3 + y^3\right) dx + \left(2e^{y^2} - x^3\right) dy$, 其中 $D = \left\{\left(x,y\right) \middle| x^2 + y^2 < 1\right\}$ 为单位圆盘.

分析 本题考察格林公式.

解答

 $\oint_{\partial D} (\sin x^3 + y^3) dx + (2e^{y^2} - x^3) dy = \iint_{D} (-3x^2 - 3y^2) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (-3r^3) dr = -\frac{3\pi}{2}.$ 习题 16.25 求第二型曲线积分 $\oint_{\partial D} y \ln x dy$,其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 1 \le y \le 3, e^y \le x \le e^{y^2}\}.$ 分析 本题考察格林公式.

解答
$$\oint_{\partial D} y \ln x dy = \iint_{D} \frac{y}{x} dx dy = \int_{1}^{3} dy \int_{e^{y}}^{e^{y^{2}}} \frac{y}{x} dx = \frac{34}{3}.$$

习题 16.26 设 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 为单位闭圆盘, $a,b,\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 为任意常数,求证: $\oint_{\partial D} a \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\alpha} \mathrm{d}x + b \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\alpha} \mathrm{d}y = 0 \ .$

分析 本题考察格林公式.

证明

$$\oint_{\partial D} a \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\alpha} dx + b \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\alpha} dy = \iint_{D} 2\alpha \left(bx - ay\right) \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\alpha - 1} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} 2\alpha \left(b\sin\theta - a\cos\theta\right) r^{2\alpha} dr = 0.$$

证毕.

习题 16.27 求星形线 $\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t, \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases} (a > 0)$ 所围有界闭区域的面积.

分析 本题考察格林公式.

解答

$$S = \iint_{D} dxdy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial D} -y dx + x dy$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-a \sin^{3} t \cdot \left(-3a \cos^{2} t \sin t \right) + a \sin^{3} t \cdot 3a \cos t \sin^{2} t \right) dt = \frac{3\pi a^{2}}{8}.$

评注 当然也可以利用化重积分为累次积分 $\iint_D dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} dt \int_0^a 3r \cos^2 t \sin^2 t dr$ 计算. 习题 16.28 利用高斯公式计算下列第二型曲面积分:

- (1) $\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy, 其中 S 是单位正方体 <math>\{(x,y,z) | 0 \le x, y, z \le 1\}$ 的外侧;
- (2) $\iint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$, 其中 S 是曲面 $z = 4 (x^2 + y^2)$ 与平面 z = 0 所围立体的外侧;
- (3) $\iint_S x dy dz + (2y + \sin z) dz dx + (z + e^x \cos y) dx dy$,其中 S 是立体 $\{(x, y, z) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4\}$ 的外侧;

- (4) $\iint_{S} z^{3} dxdy$,其中 S 是单位球面 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 1$ 的外侧;
- (5) $\iint_S (z^3 x) dy dz xy dz dx + 3z dx dy$, 其中 S 是曲面 $z = 4 y^2$, 平面 x = 0, x = 3 与 Oxy 平面所围立体的外侧.

分析 本题考察高斯公式.

证明 (1)

$$\iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z^{2} dx dy = \iiint_{D} (2x + 2y + 2z) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} (2x + 2y + 2z) dz = 3.$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy = \iiint_{D} 3 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} dr \int_{0}^{4-r^{2}} 3r \, dz = 24\pi.$$

(3)

$$\iint_{S} x dy dz + (2y + \sin z) dz dx + (z + e^{x} \cos y) dx dy = \iiint_{D} 4 dx dy dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{1}^{2} 4r^{2} \sin \varphi dr = \frac{112\pi}{3}.$$

(4)
$$\iint_{S} z^{3} dxdy = \iiint_{D} 3z^{2} dxdydz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} 3r^{4} \cos^{2} \varphi \sin \varphi dr = \frac{4\pi}{5}.$$

(5)

$$\iint_{S} (z^{3} - x) dydz - xydzdx + 3zdxdy = \iiint_{D} (2 - x) dxdydz = \int_{0}^{3} dx \int_{-2}^{2} dy \int_{0}^{4 - y^{2}} (2 - x) dz = 16.$$

习题 16.29 设S是一个光滑封闭曲面, \mathbf{n} 为其单位外法向量, \mathbf{r}_0 为一固定方向,求证:

$$\iint_{S} \cos(\mathbf{r}_{0}, \mathbf{n}) dS = 0.$$

分析 由高斯公式,知常矢量的第二型曲面积分必为 0.

证明 无妨设 \mathbf{r}_0 是单位向量,则 $\iint_S \cos(\mathbf{r}_0, \mathbf{n}) dS = \iint_S \mathbf{r}_0 \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_S \mathbf{r}_0 \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$. 证毕.

习题 16.30 设函数 f(x,y,z) 在光滑封闭曲面 S 上具有二阶连续偏导数,求证:

$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = \iiint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dV,$$

其中D是S所围成的区域, \mathbf{n} 是S的单位外法向量.

分析 本题考察高斯公式.

证明
$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = \iint_{S} \mathbf{grad} f \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S} \mathbf{grad} f \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dV .$$
证毕.

习题 16.31 利用斯托克斯定理求下列第二型曲线积分:

(1) $\int_{\Gamma} 2y dx + z dy + 3y dz$, 其中 Γ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 8$ 与平面z = x + 2的交线, 从原

点看去取顺时针方向;

(2)
$$\iint_{S} \frac{\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \frac{\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x}{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}}, \quad \\ \downarrow_{x-z} x^{3} + yz - 3xy^{2}, \quad \\ \downarrow_{x-z} x^{3} +$$

取上侧;

- (3) $\int_{\Gamma} -3y dx + 3x dy + dz$,其中 Γ 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 与平面z = 2的交线,从原点看去取逆时针方向;
- (4) $\int_{\Gamma} (y^2 + z^2) dx + (z^2 + x^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$, 其中 Γ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rx$ 与柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2rx$ 的交线 (0 < r < R, z > 0),从点 (r, 0, 0) 看去取逆时针方向;
 - (5) $\oint_{\Gamma} (z-2) dx + (3x-4y) dy + (z+3y) dz$, 其中 Γ 是以下曲线:
 - (a) $\Gamma = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 2\}$;
 - (b) 连接点(1,0,0),(0,1,0)和(0,0,1)的三角形.

分析 本题考察斯托克斯定理.

解答 (1)
$$\int_{\Gamma} 2y dx + z dy + 3y dz = \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2y & z & 3y \end{vmatrix} dS = -2\sqrt{2}\iint_{S} dS = -12\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

(2) 利用
$$\partial S$$
 的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = 2\cos t, \\ y = 2\sin t, (0 \le t \le 2\pi), & \text{有} \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z & \mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x & \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x - z & x^{3} + yz & -3xy^{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \int_{\partial S} (x-z) dx + (x^3 + yz) dy - 3xy^2 dz = \int_0^{2\pi} (-4\cos t \sin t + 16\cos^4 t) dt = 12\pi.$$

(3)
$$\int_{\Gamma} -3y dx + 3x dy + dz = \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -3y & 3x & 1 \end{vmatrix} dS = -6 \iint_{S} dS = -6\pi.$$

(4) 设
$$S$$
 是 Γ 在球面上所围有界闭区域,利用 S 的参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = r + u \cos v \\ y = u \sin v, \\ z = \sqrt{2(R-r)(r + u \cos v)} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(0 \le u \le r, 0 \le v \le 2\pi\right), \quad \mathcal{F}\left(A, B, C\right) = \left(-u\sqrt{\frac{R-r}{2(r+u\cos v)}}, 0, u\right), \quad \text{故}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \left(y^2 + z^2\right) dx + \left(z^2 + x^2\right) dy + \left(x^2 + y^2\right) dz$$

$$= -2\iint_{S} \left(y - z\right) dy dz + \left(z - x\right) dz dx + \left(x - y\right) dx dy$$

$$= -2\iint_{D} \left(-u\sqrt{\frac{R-r}{2(r+u\cos v)}} \left(u\sin v - \sqrt{2(R-r)(r+u\cos v)}\right) + u\left(r+u\cos v - u\sin v\right)\right) du dv$$

$$= -2R\int_{0}^{2\pi} dv \int_{0}^{r} u du - 2\pi Rr^2.$$
(5) (a)

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (z-2) dx + (3x-4y) dy + (z+3y) dz = \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z-2 & 3x-4y & z+3y \end{vmatrix} dS = 3\iint_{S} dS = 3\pi.$$
(5) (b)

(5) (b)
$$\oint_{\Gamma} (z-2) dx + (3x-4y) dy + (z+3y) dz = \iint_{S} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z-2 & 3x-4y & z+3y \end{array} \right| dS = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3} \iint_{S} dS = \frac{7}{2}.$$

习题 16.32 设S 为光滑封闭曲面,函数P(x,y,z),Q(x,y,z),R(x,y,z)在S 上具有连续

偏导数,利用斯托克斯定理求第二型曲面积分
$$\iint_S \left| \begin{array}{lll} \mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z & \mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x & \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial y} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{array} \right|.$$

分析 本题考察斯托克斯定理.

解答
$$\iint_{S} \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \frac{\mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x}{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} \right| = \int_{\partial S} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y + R \mathrm{d}z = 0.$$

习题 16.33 证明下列第二型曲线积分与路径无关,并求值:

(1)
$$\int_{(1,-2)}^{(3,4)} \frac{y dx - x dy}{r^2}$$
, 积分曲线不经过 y 轴;

(2)
$$\int_{(0,1,0)}^{(\pi,0,1)} \sin x dx + y^2 dy + e^z dz;$$

(3)
$$\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} \left(4x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx + \left(3x^4y^2 - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy$$
;

(4)
$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,-1,3)} yz dx + xz dy + xy dz$$
;

(5)
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} \left(x^2 y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2 e^x \right) dx + \left(x^2 \sin x - 2y e^x \right) dy;$$

(6)
$$\int_{\left(1,0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}^{\left(2,\pi,\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)} \cos y \sin z dx - x \sin y \sin z dy + x \cos y \cos z dz.$$

分析 本题考察第二型曲线积分与路径的无关性.

解答 (1) 由
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{x^2} \right)$$
, 知该曲线积分与路径无关. 取路径 $\begin{cases} x = t+1, \\ y = 3t-2 \end{cases}$

$$(0 \le t \le 2), \ \ \text{fi} \int_{(1,-2)}^{(3,4)} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2} = \int_0^2 \frac{(3t-2) - 3(t+1)}{(t+1)^2} dt = -\frac{10}{3}.$$

(2) 由
$$\frac{\partial(e^z)}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial(y^2)}{\partial z}$$
, $\frac{\partial(\sin x)}{\partial z} = 0 = \frac{\partial(e^z)}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial(y^2)}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{\partial(\sin x)}{\partial y}$, 知该曲线积分与

路径无关. 取路径
$$\begin{cases} x = \pi t, \\ y = 1 - t, (0 \le t \le 1), \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{(0,1,0)}^{(\pi,0,1)} \sin x dx + y^2 dy + e^z dz = \int_0^1 \left(\pi \sin \pi t - \left(1 - t \right)^2 + e^t \right) dt = e + \frac{2}{3}.$$

(3) 由
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(3x^4y^2 - \frac{1}{y} \right) = 12x^3y^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(4x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$
, 知该曲线积分与路径无关. 取路径

$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1, \\ y = 2t + 1 \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 1), \ \ \vec{\uparrow}$$

$$\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} \left(4x^3 y^3 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx + \left(3x^4 y^2 - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\left(4(t+1)^3 (2t+1)^3 + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) + 2 \left(3(t+1)^4 (2t+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2t+1} \right) \right) dt = 431 + \ln \frac{2}{3}.$$

(4) 由
$$\frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial y} = x = \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial z}$$
, $\frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial z} = y = \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial x} = z = \frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial y}$, 知该曲线积分与路径

无关. 取路径
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + t, \\ y = 1 - 2t, (0 \le t \le 1), \\ z = 1 + 2t \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,-1,3)} yz dx + xz dy + xy dz = \int_0^1 ((1-2t)(1+2t)-2(1+t)(1+2t)+2(1+t)(1-2t)) dt = -7.$$

该曲线积分与路径无关. 取路径 $\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = t \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 1), 有$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} \left(x^2 y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2 e^x \right) dx + \left(x^2 \sin x - 2y e^x \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\left(t^3 \cos t + 2t^2 \sin t - t^2 e^t \right) + \left(t^2 \sin t - 2t e^t \right) \right) dt$$

$$= \sin 1 - e.$$

(6)
$$\pm \frac{\partial (x \cos y \cos z)}{\partial y} = -x \sin y \cos z = \frac{\partial (-x \sin y \sin z)}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial (\cos y \sin z)}{\partial z} = \cos y \cos z = \frac{\partial (-x \sin y \sin z)}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial (x\cos y\cos z)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial (-x\sin y\sin z)}{\partial x} = -\sin y\sin z = \frac{\partial (\cos y\sin z)}{\partial y}, \text{ 知该曲线积分与路径无}$$

关. 取路径
$$\begin{cases} x = t + 1, \\ y = \pi t, \quad (0 \le t \le 1), \quad \text{有} \end{cases}$$
$$z = \pi t + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

$$= 1.$$

习题 16.34 求下列微分的原函数:

(1)
$$du = (ye^{xy} + xy^2e^{xy} + y\cos x)dx + (xe^{xy} + x^2ye^{xy} + \sin x)dy$$
;

(2)

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

分析 利用不定积分法或曲线积分法.

解答 (1)
$$u(x,y) = xye^{xy} + y\sin x + C$$
, 其中 C 为任意常数.

(2) $u(x,y,z) = x \sin yz + y \sin xz + z \sin xy + C$, 其中 C 为任意常数.

习题 16.35 求证:

- (1) 曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在不含原点的单连通区域内与路径无关,但在 \mathbb{R}^2 上与路径有关;
- (2) 若 $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2(x_0, y_0 > 0)$, Γ_0 是连接点(1,0)与 (x_0, y_0) 的线段,则对任一连接点(1,0)与 (x_0, y_0) 的不过原点的光滑曲线 Γ , $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy y dx}{x^2 + y^2} \int_{\Gamma_0} \frac{x dy y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$ 是 2π 的整数倍.

分析 利用类似于习题 16.22 的方法.

证明 (1) 由 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$, 知该曲线积分在不含原点的单连通区域内与路径无关。考虑包含原点的单连通区域D, ∂D 由有限条分段光滑的约当曲线

组成,则当R足够大时, ∂D 与 Γ_R 围成不含原点的二连通区域 D_R ,故 $\int_{\partial D_R} \frac{x \mathrm{d} y - y \mathrm{d} x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$,从

而
$$\int_{\partial D} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y - y \mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{\Gamma_R} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y - y \mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{R^2} \int_{\Gamma_R} x \mathrm{d}y - y \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_{D_R} 2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 2\pi$$
. 而对不含原点的单连通区域 D ,有 $\int_{\partial D} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y - y \mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$,这就说明了该曲线积分在 \mathbb{R}^2 上与路径有关. 证毕.

- (2) 注意到 $\Gamma \cup \Gamma_0^-$ 所围单连通区域D的边界上不含原点,由(1)题的证明立得.证毕.
 - 习题 16.36 求下列微分形式的外积 $\omega \wedge \eta$,并将它们化成标准形式:
 - (1) $\omega = xdy yzdz$, $\eta = ydx + xydy zdz$;
 - (2) $\omega = a dx + b dy + c dz$, $\eta = A dy \wedge dz + B dz \wedge dx + C dx \wedge dy$.

分析 本题考察微分形式的外积的定义.

解答 (1)

 $\omega \wedge \eta = (xdy - yzdz) \wedge (ydx + xydy - zdz) = xydy \wedge dx - xzdy \wedge dz - y^2zdz \wedge dx - xy^2zdz \wedge dy$ $= -xydx \wedge dy + (xy^2z - xz)dy \wedge dz - y^2zdz \wedge dx.$

(2)

$$\omega \wedge \eta = (adx + bdy + cdz) \wedge (Ady \wedge dz + Bdz \wedge dx + Cdx \wedge dy)$$
$$= aAdx \wedge dy \wedge dz + bBdy \wedge dz \wedge dx + cCdz \wedge dx \wedge dy$$
$$= (aA + bB + cC) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz.$$

习题 16.37 设向量函数 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u})$ 是 \mathbb{R}^2 上区域 D 到 Ω 的 C_1 同胚映射,且 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u})$ 在 $\mathbf{u}_0 \in D$ 处保定向,求证: $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u})$ 在 D 上处处保定向.

分析 注意一个基本结论: $f \times D$ 上的雅可比行列式处处不为零.

证明 由 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u})$ 在 $\mathbf{u}_0 \in D$ 处保定向,知 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u}_0)}{\partial \mathbf{u}} > 0$. 对 $\forall \mathbf{u} \in D$,若 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u})}{\partial \mathbf{u}} < 0$,由介值性知 \mathbf{u}_0 , \mathbf{u} 的道路中必存在一点的雅可比行列式为零,这与 $\mathbf{f} \notin C_1$ 同胚映射矛盾. 故 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u})$ 在D

习题 16.38 求 $dx \wedge dy$ 在极坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 下的表示.

分析 本题考察微分形式的外积的定义.

解答

上处处保定向. 证毕.

$$dx \wedge dy = (\cos\theta dr - r\sin\theta d\theta) \wedge (\sin\theta dr + r\cos\theta d\theta)$$
$$= r\cos^2\theta dr \wedge d\theta - r\sin^2\theta d\theta \wedge dr = rdr \wedge d\theta.$$

评注 本题结论可推广为例 16.6.1 的结论: $dx \wedge dy = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} du \wedge dv$.

习题 16.39 求
$$dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$
 在球坐标变换
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{ 下的表示}. \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

分析 本题考察微分形式的外积的定义.

解答

$$dx \wedge dy \wedge dz = \left(\sin\varphi\cos\theta dr + r\cos\varphi\cos\theta d\varphi - r\sin\varphi\sin\theta d\theta\right)$$

$$\wedge \left(\sin\varphi\sin\theta dr + r\cos\varphi\sin\theta d\varphi + r\sin\varphi\cos\theta d\theta\right) \wedge \left(\cos\varphi dr - r\sin\varphi d\varphi\right)$$

$$= -r^2\sin^3\varphi\cos^2\theta dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\varphi + r^2\cos^2\varphi\sin\varphi\cos^2\theta d\varphi \wedge d\theta \wedge dr$$

$$+r^2\sin^3\varphi\sin^2\theta d\theta \wedge dr \wedge d\varphi - r^2\cos^2\varphi\sin\varphi\sin^2\theta d\theta \wedge d\varphi \wedge dr$$

$$= r^2\sin\varphi dr \wedge d\varphi \wedge d\theta.$$

评注 本题结论可推广为例 16.6.2 的结论: $dx \wedge dy \wedge dz = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} du \wedge dv \wedge dw$.

习题 16.40 求证:

- (1) 若 $\omega \in \Lambda^k$, $\eta \in \Lambda^l$, 则 $d(\omega \wedge \eta) = d\omega \wedge \eta + (-1)^k \omega \wedge d\eta$;
- (2) 若 ω 是 C^2 微分形式,则 $d^2\omega = 0$.

分析 本题考察微分形式的外微分的定义.

证明 (1) 读
$$\omega = \sum_{1 \le i_1 < ... < i_k \le n} a_{i_1 ... i_k}(\mathbf{x}) dx_{i_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{i_k}, \eta = \sum_{1 \le j_1 < ... < j_1 \le n} b_{j_1 ... j_1}(\mathbf{x}) dx_{j_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{j_k}, \psi$$

$$d(\omega \wedge \eta)$$

$$= d\left(\sum_{1 \le i_1 < ... < i_k \le n} a_{i_1 ... i_k}(\mathbf{x}) dx_{i_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{i_k}\right) \wedge \left(\sum_{1 \le j_1 < ... < j_1 \le n} b_{j_1 ... j_1}(\mathbf{x}) dx_{j_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{j_k}\right)$$

$$= d\left(\sum_{1 \le i_1 < ... < i_k \le n} \left(a_{i_1 ... i_k} b_{j_1 ... j_1}\right)(\mathbf{x}) dx_{i_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{i_k} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{j_1}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{1 \le i_1 < ... < j_1 \le n} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} \frac{\partial \left(a_{i_1 ... i_k} b_{j_1 ... j_1}\right)(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} dx_{i_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{i_k} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{j_1}$$

$$= \sum_{1 \le i_1 < ... < j_1 \le n} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} \left(b_{j_1 j_2 ... j_1}(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial a_{i_1 ... i_k}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} + a_{i_1 i_2 ... i_k}(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial b_{j_1 ... j_1}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i}\right) dx_{i_1}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{1 \le i_1 < ... < i_k \le n} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} \frac{\partial a_{i_1 ... i_k}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} dx_{i_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{i_k} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{j_1}\right)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{1 \le i_1 < ... < i_k \le n} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} \frac{\partial a_{i_1 ... i_k}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} dx_{i_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{i_k} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{i_k}\right) \wedge \left(\sum_{1 \le j_1 < ... < j_1 \le n} b_{j_1 ... j_1}(\mathbf{x}) dx_{j_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{j_1}\right)$$

$$+ (-1)^k \left(\sum_{1 \le i_1 < n, i_1 \le n} a_{i_1 ... i_k}(\mathbf{x}) dx_{i_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{i_k}\right) \wedge \left(\sum_{1 \le i_1 < n, i_1 \le n} \sum_{i \le n} \left(\sum_{i \le n} \frac{\partial b_{j_1 ... j_1}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} dx_{i_1} \wedge ... \wedge dx_{j_1}\right)$$

证毕.

 $= d\omega \wedge \eta + (-1)^k \omega \wedge d\eta$

$$(2) \stackrel{\text{\tiny id}}{\boxtimes} \omega = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \ldots < i_k \leq n} a_{i_1 \ldots i_k} \left(\mathbf{x} \right) \mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \ldots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_k} \left(a_{i_1 \ldots i_k} \left(\mathbf{x} \right) \in C^2 \left(D \right) \right), \quad \text{\tiny [M]}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{d}^{2}\omega &= \mathbf{d} \Bigg(\mathbf{d} \sum_{1 \leq i_{1} < \dots < i_{k} \leq n} a_{i_{1} \dots i_{k}} \left(\mathbf{x} \right) \mathbf{d} x_{i_{1}} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i_{k}} \Bigg) \\ &= \mathbf{d} \Bigg(\sum_{1 \leq i_{1} < \dots < i_{k} \leq n} \Bigg(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial a_{i_{1} \dots i_{k}} \left(\mathbf{x} \right)}{\partial x_{i}} \mathbf{d} x_{i} \Bigg) \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i_{1}} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i_{k}} \Bigg) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i_{1} < \dots < i_{k} \leq n} \Bigg(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} a_{i_{1} \dots i_{k}} \left(\mathbf{x} \right)}{\partial x_{j} \partial x_{i}} \mathbf{d} x_{j} \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i} \Bigg) \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i_{1}} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i_{k}} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i_{1} < \dots < i_{k} \leq n} \Bigg(\sum_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} \Bigg(\frac{\partial^{2} a_{i_{1} \dots i_{k}} \left(\mathbf{x} \right)}{\partial x_{j} \partial x_{i}} - \frac{\partial^{2} a_{i_{1} \dots i_{k}} \left(\mathbf{x} \right)}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} \Bigg) \mathbf{d} x_{j} \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i} \Bigg) \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i_{1}} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathbf{d} x_{i_{k}} = 0. \end{split}$$

证毕.

习题 16.41 计算下列微分形式的外微分 $d\omega$, 并将它们化成标准形式:

(1) $\omega = xz dy \wedge dx + xy dz \wedge dx + 2yz dy \wedge dz$;

(2)
$$\omega = e^{xy} dx - x^2 y dy$$
.

分析 本题考察微分形式的外微分的定义.

证明 (1) $d\omega = xdz \wedge dy \wedge dx + xdy \wedge dz \wedge dx = 0$.

(2)
$$d\omega = xe^{xy}dy \wedge dx - 2xydx \wedge dy = -x(e^{xy} + 2y)dx \wedge dy$$
.

习题 16.42 求下列数量场的梯度:

(1)
$$f(x, y) = xe^x \cos y$$
;

(2)
$$f(x, y, z) = \sin xyz$$
.

分析 本题考察梯度的定义.

解答 (1) **grad**
$$f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\left(x+1\right)e^x \cos y, -xe^x \sin y\right).$$

(2)
$$\operatorname{grad} f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) = \left(yz \cos xyz, xz \cos xyz, xy \cos xyz\right).$$

习题 16.43 求下列向量场的散度与旋度:

(1)
$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (e^x \cos y, e^x \sin y, z);$$

(2)
$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (yz, xz, xy)$$
.

分析 本题考察散度和旋度的定义.

解答 (1)
$$\operatorname{div}\mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \left(e^x \cos y\right)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \left(e^x \sin y\right)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 2e^x \cos y + 1$$

$$\mathbf{rotF} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ e^x \cos y & e^x \sin y & z \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 2e^x \sin y).$$

(2)
$$\operatorname{div}\mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial (yz)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (xz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial z} = 0$$
,

$$\mathbf{rotF} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & xz & xy \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{0}.$$

习题 16.44 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) rot(grad f);
- (4) $\operatorname{div}(f\mathbf{F})$.

分析 本题考察梯度、散度、旋度和哈密尔顿算子的定义.

解答 (1)
$$\operatorname{div}(\nabla f) = \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$
.

(2)

$$\nabla \left(\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \right) = \nabla \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \right)$$

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

(3)
$$\mathbf{rot}(\mathbf{grad}f) = \mathbf{rot}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{0}.$$

(4)
$$\operatorname{div}(f\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\partial (fF_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (fF_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (fF_3)}{\partial z}$$
.

评注 (3)题的结论可以表述为:保守场必为无旋场.

习题 16.45 设向量场 $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = (x^2, y^2, z^2)$, 求证: $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{rot}\mathbf{F}) = 0$.

分析 本题考察散度和旋度的定义.

证明
$$\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{rot}\mathbf{F}) = \operatorname{div} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix} = \operatorname{div} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = \operatorname{div}\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}.$$

习题 16.46 设函数 $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{r}$, 其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 求证: $\mathbf{rot}(\mathbf{grad}f) = \mathbf{0}$.

分析 本题考察梯度和旋度的定义.

证明 由习题 16.44.3 的结论立得. 证毕.

习题 16.47 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**rotF** = **0**;
- (2) 若 $\operatorname{div}\mathbf{F} = 0$,则 $f(r) = cr^{-3}$,其中 c 为常数.

分析 本题考察散度和旋度的定义.

证明 (1)
$$\mathbf{rotF} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f(r)x & f(r)y & f(r)z \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$
. 证毕.

(2)
$$\pm 0 = \operatorname{div}\mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial (xf(r))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (yf(r))}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (zf(r))}{\partial z} = 3f(r) + rf'(r)$$

知
$$(r^3f(r))'=r^2(3f(r)+rf'(r))=0$$
,故 $r^3f(r)=c$,即 $f(r)=cr^{-3}$,其中 c 为常数. 证毕.

习题 16.48 设函数 f,g 具有二阶连续偏导数,求证: $\Delta(fg) = f\Delta g + g\Delta f + 2\nabla f \cdot \nabla g$.

分析 本题考察哈密尔顿算子和拉普拉斯算子的定义.

证明

$$\begin{split} \Delta \left(fg \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} \left(fg \right)}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(f \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} + g \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_{i}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} f \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} g \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}}, ..., \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_{1}}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_{2}}, ..., \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_{n}} \right) \\ &= f \Delta g + g \Delta f + 2 \nabla f \cdot \nabla g. \end{split}$$

证毕.

17. 含参变量积分

习题 17.1 举例说明在 $D = [0,1] \times [0,1]$ 上存在函数 f(x,y), 满足:

- (1) f(x,y)的不连续点在D稠密;
- (2) $I(x) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy$ 在[0,1]上存在且连续.

分析 可以考虑由黎曼函数改造.

解答 答案不唯一,如 f(x,y) = x + R(y),其中 R 为黎曼函数. f(x,y)的不连续点为 $[0,1] \times ([0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q})$,在 D 稠密; $I(x) = \int_0^1 (x + R(y)) dy = x$ 在 [0,1] 上存在且连续.

评注 本题的构造事实上给出了含参变量定积分的连续性判定定理的逆命题的反例.

习题 17.2 设函数 f(x,y)在 $D = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上连续, 求证: $I(x,u) = \int_c^u f(x,y) dy$ 在 D上存在且连续.

分析 利用含参变量定积分的连续性判定定理.

证明 由 f(x,y)在 $D = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上连续,知对 $\forall u \in [c,d]$, f(x,y)在 $[a,b] \times [c,u]$ 上连续,故 $I_u(x) = \int_c^u f(x,y) dy$ 在 [a,b]上存在且连续,从而 $I(x,u) = I_u(x)$ 在 D 上存在. 对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [a,b], u_1, u_2 \in [c,d]$,有

$$I_{u_2}(x_2) - I_{u_1}(x_1) = \int_c^{u_2} f(x_2, y) dy - \int_c^{u_1} f(x_1, y) dy = \int_{u_1}^{u_2} f(x_2, y) dy + (I_{u_1}(x_2) - I_{u_1}(x_1)),$$

其中 $g_{x_2}(y) = f(x_2, y)$ 在 $[c, d]$ 上连续, $I_{u_1}(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续,故 $I(x, u)$ 在 D 上连续。证毕。

习题 17.3 设 $N(\mathbf{0},1)$ $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$, 函数 $f(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$ 在 $\overline{N(\mathbf{0},1)} \times \overline{N(\mathbf{0},1)}$ 上连续, 求证:

$$I(\mathbf{x}) = \iint ... \int_{\overline{N(\mathbf{0},1)}} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) dy_1 dy_2 ... dy_n$$

在 $\overline{N(0,1)}$ 上存在且连续.

分析 仿照含参变量定积分的连续性判定定理的证明.

证明 由 $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ 在 $\overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)} \times \overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)}$ 上连续,知对 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)}$, $g_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{y}) = f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ 在 $\overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)}$ 上连续,故 $I(\mathbf{x}) = \iint ... \int_{\overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)}} g_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{y}) dy_1 dy_2 ... dy_n$ 在 $\overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)}$ 上存在.对 $\forall \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in \overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)}$,有 $|I(\mathbf{x}_2) - I(\mathbf{x}_1)| = \iint ... \int_{\overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)}} |g_{\mathbf{x}_2}(\mathbf{y}) - g_{\mathbf{x}_1}(\mathbf{y})| dy_1 dy_2 ... dy_n \leq |g_{\mathbf{x}_2}(\mathbf{y}) - g_{\mathbf{x}_1}(\mathbf{y})| \to 0 (|\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1| \to 0)$,故 $I(\mathbf{x})$ 在 $\overline{N(\mathbf{0}, 1)}$ 上连续.证毕.

评注 本题的结论可以推广为积分区间为可求体积的有界闭区域 $D \times E$ 的情形.

习题 17.4 求下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \int_0^{e^x} \frac{\cos xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}} \, dy$$
;

(2)
$$\lim_{x\to 1}\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+xy^2}$$
.

分析 本题考察含参变量定积分的积分定理.

解答 (1) 由
$$f(x,y) = \frac{\cos xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}}$$
 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续,知 $I(x) = \int_0^{e^x} f(x,y) dy$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续,

(2) 由
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1+xy^2}$$
在 $[0,+\infty] \times [0,1]$ 上连续,知 $I(x) = \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy$ 在 $[0,+\infty]$ 上连续,

故
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+xy^2} = \lim_{x\to 1} I(x) = I(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

习题 17.5 计算无穷积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx (a > b > 0)$$
.

分析 本题考察含参变量定积分的积分定理.

解答

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy = \iint_{[0,+\infty)\times[a,b]} e^{-xy} dx dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx = \int_a^b \frac{dy}{y} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

习题 17.6 计算无穷积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-bx^2}}{x^2} dx (b > a > 0)$$
.

分析 本题考察含参变量定积分的积分定理.

解答

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-bx^2}}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b e^{-x^2y} dy = \iint_{[0,+\infty)\times[a,b]} e^{-x^2y} dx dy$$
$$= \int_a^b dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2y} dx = \int_a^b \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{y}} dy = \sqrt{b\pi} - \sqrt{a\pi}.$$

习题 17.7 求下列函数的导数:

(1)
$$F(x) = \int_{a+x}^{b+x} \frac{\sin xy}{y} dy$$
;

(2)
$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{x^{2}} dt \int_{t}^{\sin x} f(t, s) ds;$$

(3)
$$F(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dy$$
;

(4)
$$F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-xy} \cos xy dy$$
.

分析 本题考察含参变量定积分的导数定理的推论: 若函数 $f(x,y), f'_x(x,y)$ 在 [a,b]× [c,d]上连续,且 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)(x \in [a,b])$ 是满足 $c \leq \varphi(x), \psi(x) \leq d$ 的可微函数,则函数 $I(x) = \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x,y) dy$ 在 [a,b]上存在且可导,且

$$I'(x) = \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f_x'(x, y) dy + f(x, \psi(x)) \psi'(x) - f(x, \varphi(x)) \varphi'(x).$$

其证明是容易的,只需将积分改写为 $I(x) = \int_{c}^{\psi(x)} f(x,y) dy - \int_{c}^{\varphi(x)} f(x,y) dy$ 再利用含参变量定积分的导数定理.

解答 (1)

$$F'(x) = \int_{a+x}^{b+x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\sin xy}{y} \right) dy + \frac{\sin x(b+x)}{b+x} \cdot \frac{d(b+x)}{dx} - \frac{\sin x(a+x)}{a+x} \cdot \frac{d(a+x)}{dx}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin x(b+x)}{x} - \frac{\sin x(a+x)}{x} \right) + \frac{\sin x(b+x)}{b+x} - \frac{\sin x(a+x)}{a+x}$$

$$= \frac{(b+2x)\sin x(b+x)}{x(b+x)} - \frac{(a+2x)\sin x(a+x)}{x(a+x)}.$$

(2)

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

(3)

$$F'(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy = \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + x^2}}{|x|} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}.$$

(4)

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\partial \left(e^{-xy}\cos xy\right)}{\partial x} dy + e^{-x^2}\cos x^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -\int_0^x y e^{-xy} \left(\cos xy + \sin xy\right) dy + e^{-x^2}\cos x^2$$
$$= \frac{e^{-x^2}\cos 2x^2 + 1}{2x^2} + 2e^{-x^2}\cos x^2.$$

习题 17.8 设函数 f(x,y,z), $f'_x(x,y,z)$ 在可求体积的有界闭区域 $[a,b] \times D$ 上连续, 其中 D 是可求面积的有界闭区域,求证:函数 $F(x) = \iint_D f(x,y,z) dydz$ 在[a,b] 上存在且可导,且 $F'(x) = \iint_D f'_x(x,y,z) dydz$.

分析 利用含参变量定积分的积分定理的推广:设函数 $f(x,\mathbf{y})$ 在有界闭区域 $[a,b] \times D$ 上连续,其中 D 是可求面积的有界闭区域,则函数 $I_1(x) = \iint ... \int_D f(x,\mathbf{y}) dy_1 dy_2 ... dy_n$ 和 $I_2(\mathbf{y}) = \int_a^b f(x,\mathbf{y}) dx$ 分别在 [a,b] 和 D 上可积,且 $\int_a^b I_1(x) dx = \iint ... \int_D I_2(\mathbf{y}) dy_1 dy_2 ... dy_n$.

证明 由习题 17.3 的评注,知 $g(u) = \iint_D f'_u(u, y, z) dydz$ 在 [a,b] 上存在且连续. 对 $\forall x \in$ [a,b],对 $f'_u(u, y, z)$ 在 $[a,x] \times D$ 上用含参变量定积分的积分定理的推广,有

$$\int_{a}^{x} g(u) du = \int_{a}^{x} \left(\iint_{D} f'_{u}(u, y, z) dy dz \right) du = \iint_{D} \left(\int_{a}^{x} f'_{u}(u, y, z) du \right) dy dz$$
$$= \iint_{D} \left(f(x, y, z) - f(a, y, z) \right) dy dz = F(x) - F(a),$$

故 $F'(x) = g(x) = \iint_D f'_x(x, y, z) dydz$. 证毕.

习题 17.9 设函数 $f(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), g(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, 求证: 函数

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x+at) + f(x-at) \right) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(y) dy$$

在 $\mathbb{R} \times [0,+\infty)$ 上具有连续二阶偏导数,且满足:

(1)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2};$$

(2)
$$u(x,0) = f(x)$$
;

(3)
$$\frac{\partial u(x,0)}{\partial t} = g(x).$$

分析 $u_1(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+at) + f(x-at))$ 在 $\mathbb{R} \times [0,+\infty)$ 上具有连续二阶偏导数是显然

的,且
$$\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(f''(x+at) + f''(x-at) \right) = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2}$$
,故只需证 $u_2(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(y) dy$ 在

$$\mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty)$$
上具有连续二阶偏导数,(1)题只需证 $\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2}$.

证明 由含参变量定积分的导数定理的推论, $u_2(x,t)$ 在 $\mathbb{R} \times [0,+\infty)$ 上可导,且 $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} =$

$$\frac{1}{2}(g(x+at)+g(x-at)), \quad \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2a}(g(x+at)-g(x-at)), \quad 故其二阶偏导数连续.$$

(1)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a}{2} \left(g\left(x + at \right) - g\left(x - at \right) \right) = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2}. \quad \text{if } \stackrel{\text{le}}{=} .$$

(2)
$$u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x) + f(x)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x}^{x} g(y) dy = f(x)$$
. $\mathbb{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

$$\frac{a}{2}(f'(x)-f'(x))+\frac{1}{2}(g(x)+g(x))=g(x)$$
. 诞毕.

习题 17.10 设函数 $f(t) \in C[0,2\pi]$, 求函数

$$F(x_0, x_1, ..., x_n, y_1, ..., y_n) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(f(t) - \frac{x_0}{2} - \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k \cos kt + y_k \sin kt) \right)^2 dt$$

的最小值.

分析 利用傅里叶级数最佳逼近定理.

解答 将 f(t) 延拓为 \mathbb{R} 上以 2π 为周期的函数,则所求最小值为 $\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(t)-T_n(x))^2 dt$,其中 $T_n(x)$ 为 f(t) 的傅里叶级数前 n+1 项部分和.

习题 17.11 设函数
$$f(t) \in C(\mathbb{R})$$
, $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^x f(t) \sin \alpha (x-t) dt$.

- (1) $\Re \mathbb{H}$: $\varphi''(x) + \alpha^2 \varphi(x) = f(x)(\alpha \neq 0)$;
- (2) 求 $\varphi(0), \varphi'(0)$.

分析 利用含参变量定积分的导数定理.

解答 (1) 由 $\varphi'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)\cos\alpha(x-t)dt$,知 $\varphi''(x) = -\alpha \int_0^x f(t)\sin\alpha(x-t)dt + f(x)$ = $f(x) - \alpha^2 \varphi(x)$,即 $\varphi''(x) + \alpha^2 \varphi(x) = f(x)$. 证毕.

(2)
$$\varphi(0) = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^0 f(t) \sin \alpha t dt = 0$$
, $\varphi'(0) = \int_0^0 f(t) \cos \alpha t dt = 0$.

习题 17.12 设函数 $J_0(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta) d\theta$,求证: $x^2 J_0''(x) + x J_0'(x) + x^2 J_0(x) = 0$.

分析 利用含参变量定积分的导数定理.

证明 由
$$J_0'(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta \sin(x \sin\theta) d\theta$$
,知 $J_0''(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos(x \sin\theta) d\theta$,

故 $x^2 J_0''(x) + x J_0'(x) + x^2 J_0(x) = \frac{x}{\pi} \left(x \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta \cos(x \sin \theta) d\theta - \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \sin(x \sin \theta) d\theta \right) = 0.$ 证毕.

习题 17.13 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.

分析 利用含参变量定积分的导数定理.

解答 结论是肯定的. 可以验证 f(0,1)=0, f(x,y), $f'_y(x,y)=\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}\cos(x+yt)dt$ 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 17.14 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

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

分析 利用含参变量定积分的导数定理.

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

知 I(r) 在 (0,1) 上为常数. 由含参变量定积分的连续性判定定理,知 I(r) 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续,故 I(r) = I(0) = 0(0 < r < 1).

习题 17.15 求证:下列含参变量积分在指定集合上一致收敛:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{y}} dy (x \ge 0);$$

(2)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{2} y^{2}} dy \left(-M \le x \le M\right);$$

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

(4)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \sqrt{xy}}{x + y^{\frac{1}{4}}} dy \left(0 \le x \le 1 \right).$$

分析 利用含参变量积分一致收敛的判别法.

证明 (1) 对 $\forall A > 0$,有 $\left| \int_0^A \sin y dy \right| = |1 - \cos A| \le 2$,而 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \to 0$ $(y \to +\infty)$,由狄利克雷判别法,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{y}} dy$ 收敛,也在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛. 而 e^{-xy} 关于 y 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调且在 $(0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty)$ 上恒有 $\left| e^{-xy} \right| \le 1$,由阿贝尔判别法,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{y}} dy$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛. 证毕.

(2) 在[-M,M]× $[1,+\infty)$ 上恒有 $0 < \frac{x^2}{1+x^2y^2} < \frac{1}{y^2}$,而 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y^2}$ 收敛,由魏尔斯特拉斯定理,知 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2y^2} \mathrm{d}y$ 在[-M,M]上一致收敛. 证毕.

(3) 由 $\ln(1+y) = o(\sqrt{y})(y \to +\infty)$,知 $\frac{\ln(1+y)}{a^2+y^2} = o(y^{-\frac{3}{2}})(y \to +\infty)$.由比较判别法,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{a^2+y^2} dy$ 收敛.而在 $[a,+\infty) \times [0,+\infty)$ 上恒有 $\left| \frac{\sin x^2 y \ln(1+y)}{x^2+y^2} \right| \le \frac{\ln(1+y)}{a^2+y^2}$,由魏尔斯特拉斯定理,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^2 y \ln(1+y)}{x^2+y^2} dy$ 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛.证毕.

(4) 在[0,1]×[0,1]上恒有 $0 \le \frac{\sin\sqrt{xy}}{x+y^{\frac{1}{4}}} < y^{-\frac{1}{4}}$,而 $\int_0^1 y^{-\frac{1}{4}} dy$ 收敛,由魏尔斯特拉斯定理,知 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin\sqrt{xy}}{x+y^{\frac{1}{4}}} dy$ 在[0,1]上一致收敛.证毕.

习题 17.16 讨论下列含参变量积分的一致收敛性:

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left(xy + \frac{x}{y}\right)^2}$$
, 其中 (a) $x > a > 0$; (b) $x > 0$.

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2 + y^2} dy$$
, 其中 (a) $0 < a \le x \le b$; (b) $x \ge 0$.

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy$$
, $\sharp + (a)$ $x \le a$; (b) $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

分析 利用含参变量积分一致收敛的判别法和柯西收敛准则.

解答 (1) (a)
$$0 < \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left(xy + \frac{x}{y}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} < \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{4} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y^2}\right) = \frac{5}{4a^2}$$
,由单调

收敛原理,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left(xy + \frac{x}{y}\right)^2}$ 在 $\left(a, +\infty\right)$ 上一致收敛.

(b)
$$\mathbb{R} \ \varepsilon = 1$$
, $\mathbb{R} \ \forall A_0 > 0$, $\mathbb{R} \ A = n > A_0, A' = n + 1, x = \frac{1}{n+2} > 0$, $\mathbb{R} \ \int_A^{A'} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left(xy + \frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \ge 1$

$$(n+2)^2 \int_n^{n+1} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left(y+\frac{1}{y}\right)^2} \ge 1 = \varepsilon \text{,} \quad 曲柯西收敛准则,} \quad 知 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\left(xy+\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \, 在 \left(0,+\infty\right) 上不一致收敛.$$

(2) (a) 在
$$[a,b]$$
× $[0,+\infty)$ 上恒有 $0 \le \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2+y^2} < b^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{-\frac{3}{2}}$,而 $\int_1^{+\infty} b^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy$ 收敛,由魏尔斯特拉

斯定理,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2 + y^2} dy$ 在 [a,b] 上一致收敛.

(b)
$$\mathbb{R} \ \varepsilon = \frac{1}{5}$$
, $\mathbb{R} \ \forall A_0 \in (0,1)$, $\mathbb{R} \ A = \frac{1}{n} > 0, A' = \frac{2}{n} < A_0, x = \frac{1}{n} > 0$, $\mathbb{R} \ \int_A^{A'} \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2 + y^2} \mathrm{d}y \ge 0$

$$\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{4}{n^2}} \ge \frac{1}{5} = \varepsilon$$
,由柯西收敛准则,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x^2 + y^2} dy$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

(3) (a) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy$ 在 [0,a] 上没有瑕点,故其敛散性与 $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy$ 的相同. 在 $(-\infty,a] \times [a,+\infty)$ 上恒有 $0 < e^{-(x-y)^2} \le e^{-(y-a)^2}$,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 $\int_A^{A'} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy \ge e^{-1} = \varepsilon$,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.

习题 17.17 设函数 f(x,y)在 [a,b]× $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续, $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x,y)$ dy 在 (a,b)上一致收敛.

(1) 求证:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$$
 在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛;

(2) 讨论
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin x dx$$
 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上的一致收敛性.

分析 (1) 利用柯西收敛准则.

(2) 利用例 17.2.3 的结论.

解答 (1) 由 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy \, dx(a,b) \, dx = -2$ 收敛,知对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists A_0 > 0$, $\exists A' > A > A_0$ 时,对 $\forall x \in (a,b)$,有 $\left| \int_A^{A'} f(x,y) dy \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.由 $f(x,y) \, dx = [a,b] \times [A,A']$ 上连续,知 $\int_A^{A'} f(x,y) dy$ 在 [a,b] 上连续,故 $\exists x_0 \in (a,b)$, 使得 $\left| \int_A^{A'} f(a,y) dy - \int_A^{A'} f(x_0,y) dy \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,故 $\left| \int_A^{A'} f(a,y) dy \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,故 $\left| \int_A^{A'} f(a,y) dy \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$. 同理 $\left| \int_A^{A'} f(b,y) dy \right| < \varepsilon$,故 对 $\forall x \in [a,b]$,有 $\left| \int_A^{A'} f(x,y) dy \right| < \varepsilon$,从而 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy \, dx = [a,b]$ 上一致收敛.证毕.

(2) 由 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x dx$ 发散,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin x dx$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

习题 17.18 设函数
$$f(x) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos xy}{1+y^2} dy$$
,求 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$, $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)$.

分析 利用含参变量无穷积分的连续性判定定理.

解答 在 $\mathbb{R} \times [1,+\infty)$ 上恒有 $\left|\frac{\cos xy}{1+y^2}\right| < \frac{1}{y^2}$,而 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y^2}$ 收敛,由魏尔斯特拉斯定理,知f(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛,故f(x)在 \mathbb{R} 上连续,从而 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 由黎曼一勒贝格引理,知 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

习题 17.19 利用
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{x^2}} dx$$
, 求 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - x^{-2}} dx$.

分析 利用含参变量无穷积分的导数定理.

解答 由
$$F'(\alpha) = -2\alpha \int_0^{+\infty} x^{-2} e^{-x^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{x^2}} dx = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^2 - \alpha^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^{-2}} d\left(\frac{\alpha}{x}\right) = -2F(\alpha)$$
 及已知结论
$$F(0) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \quad \text{知 } F(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2e^{2\alpha}}, \quad \text{故 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - x^{-2}} dx = F(1) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2e^2}.$$

习题 17.20 求
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 xy}{y^2} dy.$$

分析 注意到
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 xy}{y^2} dy = |x| \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$$
, 故本题归结于习题 17.23.

解答
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 xy}{y^2} dy = \frac{\pi |x|}{2}.$$

习题 17.21 求
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} dx.$$

分析 注意到
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{(2x)^2} d(2x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$$
,故本题也归结于习题

17.23.

解答
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

习题 17.22 求 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} \cos xy dy$.

分析 利用分部积分法.

解答 设
$$I(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} \cos xy dy$$
, $J(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} \sin xy dy$,则 $I(x) = 1 - xJ(x)$, $J(x) = xI(x)$,联立得 $I(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$.

习题 17.23 求
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx.$$

分析 利用狄利克雷积分.

解答
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} d(2x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

习题 17.24 求 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin e^{xy} dy$.

分析 注意到该极限与黎曼—勒贝格引理的形式相近,故猜想 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin e^{xy} dy = 0$.

解答 由
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin e^{xy} dy = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin e^{xy} d(xy) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin e^{\ln z} d(\ln z) = \frac{1}{x} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz < \frac{\pi}{2x}$$
, 知 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin e^{xy} dy = 0$.

习题 17.25 求证:
$$F(x) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y^x} dy \in C^1(0, +\infty)$$
.

分析 利用含参变量无穷积分的导数定理.

证明 设
$$f(x,y) = \frac{\sin y}{y^x}$$
, $f'_x(x,y) = -\frac{\ln y \sin y}{y^x}$, 由狄利克雷判别法, 知 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln y}{y^x} \sin y dy$

在
$$(0,+\infty)$$
上一致收敛,而 $F(1) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} \, dy$ 收敛,故 $F'(x) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln y \sin y}{y^x} \, dy$. 由 $F'(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛,知 $F'(x) \in C(0,+\infty)$,即 $F(x) \in C^1(0,+\infty)$. 证毕.

习题 17.26 求
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin bx - \sin ax}{x} dx (\alpha > 0, b > a > 0).$$

分析 利用含参变量无穷积分的导数定理.

解答 设
$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx (\beta > 0)$$
, 则 $I'(\alpha) = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$,

而
$$I(+\infty) = 0$$
,故 $I(x) = \arctan \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$,从而 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin bx - \sin ax}{x} dx = \arctan \frac{b}{\alpha} - \arctan \frac{a}{\alpha}$.

习题 17.27 (1) 设 $f(x) \in C[0,+\infty)$, 且 $f(+\infty) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在, 求证:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(bx) - f(ax)}{x} dx = \left(f(+\infty) - f(0)\right) \ln \frac{b}{a}(a, b > 0).$$

(2)
$$\Re \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan bx - \arctan ax}{x} dx (a, b > 0)$$
.

分析 (1) 先对常义积分进行变形.

解答 (1) 设 $0 < X_1 < X_2$,则

$$\int_{X_{1}}^{X_{2}} \frac{f(bx) - f(ax)}{x} dx = \int_{X_{1}}^{X_{2}} \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx - \int_{X_{1}}^{X_{2}} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx = \int_{bX_{1}}^{bX_{2}} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{aX_{1}}^{aX_{2}} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx
= \int_{aX_{2}}^{bX_{2}} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{aX_{1}}^{bX_{1}} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(X_{2}x)}{x} dx - \int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(X_{1}x)}{x} dx
= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(X_{2}x) - f(X_{1}x)}{x} dx.$$

令
$$X_1 \to 0, X_2 \to +\infty$$
,则 $\int_{X_1}^{X_2} \frac{f(bx) - f(ax)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(+\infty) - f(0)}{x} dx = (f(+\infty) - f(0)) \ln \frac{b}{a}$. 证毕.

(2) 由(1)题结论,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan bx - \arctan ax}{x} dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0\right) \ln \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$
.

习题 17.28 设 $f(x) \in C[0,+\infty)$,且 $\int_0^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$ 和 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 收敛,求证:

$$I(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^t f(x) dx \in C^1(0,2).$$

分析 利用含参变量无穷积分的导数定理.

证明 设 $f(t,x) = x^t f(x)$, $f'_t(t,x) = tx^{t-1} f(x)$, 由阿贝尔判别法,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} tx^{t-1} f(x) dx$ $= \int_0^1 tx^t \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} tx^{t-2} (xf(x)) dx \, \text{在}(0,2) \, \text{上} - \text{致收敛}. \quad \text{而} I(1) = \int_0^{+\infty} xf(x) dx \, \text{收敛}, \quad \text{故} I'(t) = \int_1^{+\infty} tx^{t-1} f(x) dx \, . \, \text{由} I'(t) \, \text{在}(0,2) \, \text{上} - \text{致收敛}, \quad \text{知} I'(t) \in C(0,2), \quad \text{即} I(t) \in C^1(0,2).$ 证毕.

习题 17.29 求证:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x-y}{\left(x+y\right)^{3}} dy \neq \int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x-y}{\left(x+y\right)^{3}} dx.$$

分析 注意到
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3} dy = \int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{y-x}{(y+x)^3} dx = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3} dx$$
,故只

需证
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x-y}{\left(x+y\right)^3} \, \mathrm{d}y \neq 0$$
.

证明 由
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x-y}{\left(x+y\right)^{3}} dy = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\left(x+1\right)^{2}}\right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$
,知 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x-y}{\left(x+y\right)^{3}} dy \neq \int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x-y}{\left(x+y\right)^{3}} dx$.证毕.

评注 我们不加证明地给出如下定理: 若函数 f(x,y) 在 $[a,+\infty)\times[c,+\infty)$ 上连续, $I(x)=\int_{c}^{+\infty}f(x,y)\mathrm{d}y$ 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上内闭一致收敛, $J(y)=\int_{a}^{+\infty}f(x,y)\mathrm{d}x$ 在 $[c,+\infty)$ 上内闭一致收敛, 且 $\int_{a}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}x\int_{c}^{+\infty}\left|f(x,y)\right|\mathrm{d}y$ 收敛或 $\int_{c}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}y\int_{a}^{+\infty}\left|f(x,y)\right|\mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,则 $\int_{a}^{+\infty}I(x)\mathrm{d}x=\int_{c}^{+\infty}I(y)\mathrm{d}y$. 本题 事实上给出了说明(c)的必要性的反例.

习题 17.30 计算下列广义积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^4}$$
;

(2)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan x} dx;$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 \ln^n x dx;$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^p x dx (|p| < 1);$$

(5)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
;

(6)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta \cos^5 \theta d\theta;$$

(7)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}}$$
;

(8)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} 2^{-x} x dx$$
.

分析 利用 Γ 函数和B函数的性质.

解答 (1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left(x^4\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{d}\left(x^4\right)}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{B}\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}.$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}.$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 \ln^n x dx = \int_0^1 \ln^n \left(e^{-x} \right) d\left(e^{-x} \right) = \left(-1 \right)^n \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = \left(-1 \right)^n \Gamma\left(n+1 \right) = \left(-1 \right)^n n!.$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^p x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{-p} x \sin^p x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1-p}{2}, \frac{1+p}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2\sin\left(\frac{1-p}{2}\pi\right)} = \frac{\pi}{2\cos\frac{p\pi}{2}}.$$

(5)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{+\infty} (2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2x} d(2x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

(6)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta \cos^5 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{5}{2}, 3\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \Gamma(3)}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)} = \frac{2!}{2 \times \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{8}{315}.$$

(7)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1-x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \mathrm{d}\left(x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{B}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)} .$$

(8)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} 2^{-x} x dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x \ln 2} dx = \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2} \int_0^{+\infty} (x \ln 2) e^{-(x \ln 2)} d(x \ln 2) = \frac{\Gamma(2)}{(\ln 2)^2} = \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2}.$$

习题 17.31 求证:

(1)
$$B(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\beta-1}}{(1+x)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx$$
;

(2)
$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{\alpha-1} + x^{\beta-1}}{(1+x)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx$$
.

分析 (2) 由(1)题结论,知B
$$(\alpha,\beta)=\frac{1}{2}(B(\alpha,\beta)+B(\beta,\alpha))=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{x^{\alpha-1}+x^{\beta-1}}{\left(1+x\right)^{\alpha+\beta}}dx$$
.

证明 (1)

$$B(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx = \int_{+\infty}^0 \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)^{\alpha-1} \left(1-\frac{1}{1+x}\right)^{\beta-1} \left(-\frac{dx}{\left(1+x\right)^2}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\beta-1}}{\left(1+x\right)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx.$$

证毕.

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\beta-1}}{\left(1+x\right)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx , \text{ } \exists B\left(\alpha,\beta\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha-1} + x^{\beta-1}}{\left(1+x\right)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{\alpha-1} + x^{\beta-1}}{\left(1+x\right)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha-1} + x^{\beta-1}}{\left(1+x\right)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx\right) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{\alpha-1} + x^{\beta-1}}{\left(1+x\right)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx . \text{ } \exists E \in \mathcal{A}.$$

 $(1+x)^{\alpha+\beta}$ $\alpha x \cdot \alpha = -1$

习题 17.32 求曲线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$ 所围区域的面积.

分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答 作变量替换
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos^3\theta, \\ y = r\sin^3\theta \end{cases}, \quad \pm \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = 3r\cos^2\theta\sin^2\theta, \quad \pm \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = 3r\cos^2\theta\sin^2\theta, \quad \pm \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = 3r\cos^2\theta\sin^2\theta$$

$$S = \iint_{D} dxdy = \iint_{S} 3r \cos^{2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta drd\theta = \left(\int_{0}^{1} 3r dr\right) \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta d\theta\right) = 3B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$
$$= \frac{3\Gamma^{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(3)} = \frac{3\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\right)^{2}}{2!} = \frac{3}{8}\pi.$$

评注 利用格林公式的解法参见习题 16.27. 事实上,本题最早出现于习题 7.42.1.

习题 17.33 求曲面 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} + z^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} (a > 0)$ 与坐标平面在第一象限所围立体的体积. 分析 本题考察重积分的几何意义与重积分的计算.

解答 作变量替换 $\begin{cases} x = r \sin^4 \varphi \cos^4 \theta \\ y = r \sin^4 \varphi \sin^4 \theta \end{cases} = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} = 16r^2 \cos^3 \varphi \sin^7 \varphi \cos^3 \theta \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$ 知

$$V = \iint_{D} dx dy dz = \iint_{\Omega} 16r^{2} \cos^{3} \varphi \sin^{7} \varphi \cos^{3} \theta \sin^{3} \theta dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \left(\int_{0}^{a} 16r^{2} dr \right) \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3} \varphi \sin^{7} \varphi d\varphi \right) \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3} \theta \sin^{3} \theta d\theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{4a^{3}}{3} B(2,4) B(2,2) = \frac{4\Gamma^{3}(2)\Gamma(4)a^{3}}{3\Gamma(6)\Gamma(4)} = \frac{4a^{3}}{3 \times 5!} = \frac{a^{3}}{90}.$$

习题 17.34 求极限 $\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^{\alpha}} dx$.

分析 利用Γ函数的性质.

解答
$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^{\alpha}} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(x^{\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1} e^{-x^{\alpha}} d\left(x^{\alpha} \right) = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = \Gamma(1) = 1.$$

习题 17.35 求极限 $\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{\alpha}}$.

分析 利用 Γ 函数和B函数的性质.

解答

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(x^{\alpha}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \mathrm{d}\left(x^{\alpha}\right)}{1+x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha} \mathrm{B}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}, 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$$
$$= \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \Gamma\left(1\right) = 1.$$