

向量代数

1. 向量：既有方向，又有大小
2. 向量加法：三角形法则
3. 向量数乘： $|k\vec{a}| = |k||\vec{a}|$

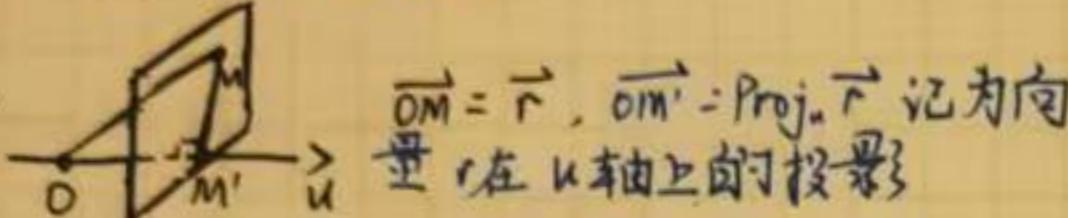
① 记为 $Oxyz$ 坐标系或 $[O, \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_3]$ 坐标系
 ② 向量 \vec{r} 的坐标分解式： $\vec{r} = x \cdot \vec{x}_1 + y \cdot \vec{x}_2 + z \cdot \vec{x}_3$
 (x, y, z) 称为点 M 的坐标， $\vec{r} = \vec{OM}$ 为 M 关于 O 的向径
 4. 向量的模： $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$, $|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

5. 方向角： \vec{r} 与三条坐标轴的夹角 α, β, γ 称为向量 \vec{r} 的方向角

$$(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) = \left(\frac{x}{|\vec{r}|}, \frac{y}{|\vec{r}|}, \frac{z}{|\vec{r}|} \right) = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} \vec{r}$$

称为向量 \vec{r} 的方向余弦

6. 投影：



$\vec{OM} = \vec{r}$, $\vec{OM}' = \text{Proj}_{\text{plane}} \vec{r}$ 记为向量 \vec{r} 在 u 轴上的投影

$$\begin{cases} \text{Proj}_{\text{plane}} \vec{a} = \vec{a} \cdot \cos\psi \quad (\text{方向在 } u \text{ 轴上}) \\ \text{Proj}_{\text{plane}} (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \text{Proj}_{\text{plane}} \vec{a} + \text{Proj}_{\text{plane}} \vec{b} \\ \text{Proj}_{\text{plane}} (\lambda \vec{a}) = \lambda \text{Proj}_{\text{plane}} \vec{a} \end{cases}$$

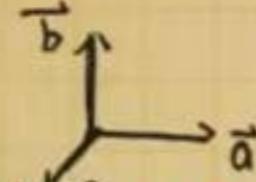
二. 数量积 向量积 混合积

1. 数量积（点乘）

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos\theta \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}$$

2. 向量积（叉乘）

$$\text{① } \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}, |\vec{c}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin\theta, \text{ 方向遵循右手定则} \quad \text{② 等于 } \vec{a}, \vec{b} \text{ 形成的平行四边形面积}$$



③ 向量 $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$ 的充要条件是 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = 0 \\ \vec{b} \times \vec{a} = -\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \\ (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \\ \lambda \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \\ \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} \end{cases} \quad / \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c}$$

④ 坐标表达式：

$$\vec{a} = a_1 \vec{x}_1 + a_2 \vec{x}_2 + a_3 \vec{x}_3, \vec{b} = b_1 \vec{x}_1 + b_2 \vec{x}_2 + b_3 \vec{x}_3$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{x}_2 & \vec{x}_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{行列式})$$

$$= (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \vec{x}_1 - (a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) \vec{x}_2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) \vec{x}_3$$

3. 混合积

$$\text{① } [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix}$$

② 几何意义： $[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]$ 的绝对值表示以向量 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 为棱的平行六面体的体积。

③ $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 共面的充要条件是 $[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = 0$

三. 平面及其方程

1. 平面的点法式方程

① 法线向量 $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$, 平面上一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$M(x, y, z)$ 为平面上一点,

$$\text{有 } \vec{n} \cdot \vec{M_0M} = 0 \Rightarrow A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

② 若知道三点 M_1, M_2, M_3 , 可以先用 $\vec{M_1M_2}, \vec{M_1M_3}$ 来计算

$$\vec{n} = \vec{M_1M_2} \times \vec{M_1M_3}$$

2. 平面的一般方程

$$\text{① } Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \quad (\vec{n} = (A, B, C))$$

② 平面的截距式方程:

$$P: (a, 0, 0), Q: (0, b, 0), R: (0, 0, c),$$

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

3. 平面的参数方程:

① $M_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$, \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2 在平面上,

$$\vec{u}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1), \vec{u}_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$(x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + a \vec{u}_1 + b \vec{u}_2, a, b \text{ 为参数}$$

② 参数方程转化成一般方程:

由向量共面条件,

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_0 & y - y_0 & z - z_0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax + By + Cz + D = 0,$$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & z_1 \\ y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix}, B = -\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix}, C = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}, D = \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

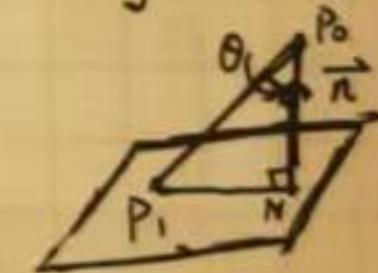
4. 两平面的夹角: 锐角/直角

$$\cos\theta = \frac{|A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2|}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$$

5. 点到平面距离: $P_0: (x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 平面: $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$

$$d = |\vec{P_0 P_1}| |\cos\theta| = \frac{|\vec{P_0 P_1} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$



6. 两平行平面距离: $Ax + By + Cz + D_1 = 0, Ax + By + Cz + D_2 = 0$

$$d = \frac{|D_1 - D_2|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

四. 空间直线及其方程

1. 一般方程: 看作两平面的交线, 是一个线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} A_1 x + B_1 y + C_1 z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2 x + B_2 y + C_2 z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 对称式方程 (点向式方程)

直线上一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 方向向量 $\vec{s} = (m, n, p)$,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x - x_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$$

$\hookrightarrow m, n, p$ 叫做方向数

3. 参数方程:

$$x = x_0 + mt, y = y_0 + nt, z = z_0 + pt$$

4. 两直线夹角，锐角，直角

L_1, L_2 的方向向量 $s_1 = (m_1, n_1, p_1)$, $s_2 = (m_2, n_2, p_2)$,

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{|m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2|}{\sqrt{m_1^2 + n_1^2 + p_1^2} \sqrt{m_2^2 + n_2^2 + p_2^2}}$$

5. 直线与平面的夹角 $0 \leq \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$

L_1 方向向量 $s_1 = (m, n, p)$, 平面法向量 $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{|Am + Bn + Cp|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}}$$

6. 直线与直线距离:

L_1, L_2 的方向向量为 \vec{s}_1, \vec{s}_2 , M_1, M_2 分别在 L_1, L_2 上.

$$d = \frac{|\vec{M_1 M_2} \cdot (\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2)|}{|\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2|}$$

五、平面束

直线 L : $\begin{cases} A_1 x + B_1 y + C_1 z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2 x + B_2 y + C_2 z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 x + B_1 y + C_1 z + D_1 + \lambda (A_2 x + B_2 y + C_2 z + D_2) = 0$$

表示通过直线 L 的平面.

平面束: 通过定直线的所有平面的全体.

向量函数

1. 向量函数 vector function

$$r(t) = \langle f(t), g(t), h(t) \rangle = f(t) \cdot i + g(t) \cdot j + h(t) \cdot k$$

2. 极限和连续性 limits and continuity

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} r(t) = \langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} g(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} h(t) \rangle$$

$r(t)$ 连续当且仅当 $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} r(t) = r(a)$

3. 空间曲线 space curves

$$C: (x, y, z)$$

$$\text{参数方程: } \begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = g(t) \\ z = h(t) \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 一个连续的 $r(t)$ 定义一个空间曲线 C .

4. 求导:

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = r'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{r(t+h) - r(t)}{h}$$

$\Rightarrow |r'(t)| = C$ (常量). 则 $r'(t)$ 与 $r(t)$ 垂直

$$r'(t) = \langle f'(t), g'(t), h'(t) \rangle = f'(t) \cdot i + g'(t) \cdot j + h'(t) \cdot k$$

$$\text{单位切向量: } T(t) = \frac{r'(t)}{|r'(t)|} \quad \Rightarrow y = r(t_0) + R \cdot r'(t_0)$$

算 t_0 处切线: 切线过点 $r(t_0)$, 方向为 $r'(t_0)$

$$\text{误差 } R(h) = r(t_0 + h) - r(t_0) - h \cdot r'(t_0)$$

5. 积分:

$$\int_a^b r(t) dt = (\int_a^b (f(t)) dt) i + (\int_a^b (g(t)) dt) j + (\int_a^b (h(t)) dt) k$$

6. 弧长: arc length

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt$$

$$= \int_a^b |r'(t)| dt$$

\Rightarrow 弧长方程: 有 $N(t) = f(t) \cdot i + g(t) \cdot j + h(t) \cdot k$, $a \leq t \leq b$,

$$\text{则 } s(t) = \int_a^t |r'(u)| du = \int_a^t \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} du \Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = |r'(t)|$$

\Rightarrow 常用弧长方程来刻画空间曲线

[eg.]. $\vec{r}(t) = \cos t \cdot i + \sin t \cdot j + t \cdot k$. 用从 $(1, 0, 0)$ 开始的弧长来改写.

$$s = |r'(t)| = \sqrt{2}, \quad s = s(t) = \int_0^t |r'(u)| du = \sqrt{2}t$$

$$\Rightarrow r(s) = (\cos \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}) i + (\sin \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}) j + \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot k$$

7. 曲率 curvature 描述曲线的弯曲程度

① $r(t)$ 被称为光滑的当 $r'(t)$ 连续且 $|r'(t)| \neq 0$

② 曲率: 定义为单位切向量相对于弧长变化率的大小.

$$K = \left| \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{\vec{T}'(t)}{|\vec{T}(t)|} \right| = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{若 } y = f(x), \text{ 则 } K = \frac{|f''(x)|}{(1 + f'(x)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{曲率半径 } \rho = \frac{1}{K}$$

8. 法向量和副法向量 the normal vector and binormal vector

① 对于单位切向量, 有 $T(t) \parallel \vec{T}(t)$ 且 $T(t) \cdot \vec{T}(t) = 0$

$$\text{定义单位法向量 } N(t) = \frac{\vec{T}(t)}{|\vec{T}(t)|}$$

$$\text{定义副法向量 } B(t) = T(t) \times N(t)$$

② TNB坐标系: $T(t), N(t), B(t)$ 互相垂直, 构成坐标系

[eg.]. $r(t) = \langle t, \sqrt{1+t}, \frac{1}{t} \rangle$, 在点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 处 $r(t)$ 的单位切向量 $T(t)$, 单位法向量 $N(t)$, 曲率, 副法向量 $B(t)$

$$r'(t) = \langle 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}, -\frac{1}{t^2} \rangle, \quad T(t) = \frac{\langle 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}, -\frac{1}{t^2} \rangle}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{t^4} + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \langle 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}, -1 \rangle$$

$$T(1) = \frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \langle 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}, -1 \rangle + \frac{1}{t^2+1} \langle 2t, \sqrt{1+t}, 0 \rangle$$

$$T(1) = \langle \frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2}, -1 \rangle, \quad T'(1) = \langle \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$N(1) = \frac{T'(1)}{|T'(1)|} = \langle \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rangle$$

$$B(1) = T(1) \times N(1) = \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

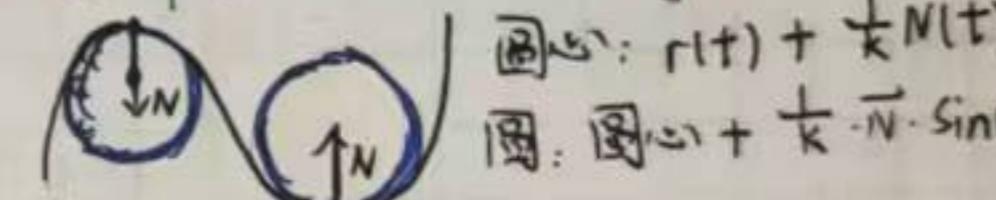
$$\text{曲率 } R(1) = \frac{|T'(1)|}{|r'(1)|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

③ normal plane: N 与 B 张成的平面, 法向量为 $r'(t)$ 或 $T(t)$
法向平面

osculating plane: T 与 N 张成的平面, 法向量为 $B(t)$
密切面 \hookrightarrow 若为平面曲线, 则为同一平面

曲率圆: 圆心在 N 上, 半径 $\rho = \frac{1}{K}$ 的圆

circle of curvature / osculating circle.



$$\text{圆心: } r(t) + \frac{1}{K} N(t)$$

$$\text{圆: } \text{圆心} + \frac{1}{K} \cdot \vec{N} \cdot \sin \theta + \frac{1}{K} \vec{T} \cdot \cos \theta$$

主要记忆的公式:

$$T(t) = \frac{r'(t)}{|r'(t)|}, \quad N(t) = \frac{T(t)}{|T(t)|}, \quad B(t) = T(t) \times N(t)$$

$$K = \left| \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{\vec{T}'(t)}{|\vec{T}(t)|} \right| = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^3}$$

9. 挠率 torsion τ 描述空间曲线的扭曲程度

$$\text{① } \frac{d\vec{B}}{ds} = -\tau \cdot N \Rightarrow \tau = -\frac{d\vec{B}}{ds} \cdot N$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau(t) = -\frac{B(t) \cdot N(t)}{|r'(t)|} = -\frac{[r'(t) \times r''(t)] \cdot r'''(t)}{|r'(t) \cdot r''(t)|^2}$$

10. 速度, 加速度, 速率

position vector: $r(t)$

$$\text{① velocity vector } v(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{r(t+h) - r(t)}{h} = r'(t)$$

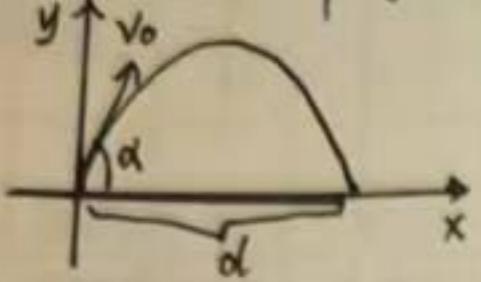
$$\text{② the speed } |v(t)| = |r'(t)| = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\text{③ acceleration vector } a(t) = v'(t) = r''(t)$$

由 $a(t) \rightarrow v(t)$, $v(t) \rightarrow r(t)$, 分别时注意加 C (初值如

$$\textcircled{4} \quad v(t) = v(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t a(u) du \quad r(t) = r(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t v(u) du$$

11. 物体运动 projectile motion



$$F = ma = -mg\vec{j}, \quad a = -g\vec{j}$$

$$\therefore v(t) = -gt\vec{j} + C, \quad r(t) = v(t) = -gt\vec{j} + v_0$$

$$r(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2\vec{j} + tv_0 + D$$

12. 切向加速度 / 法向加速度

tangential and normal components of acceleration

$$\textcircled{1} \quad T(t) = \frac{\dot{r}(t)}{|r(t)|} = \frac{\vec{v}}{|v|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = |v| \cdot T(t), \quad \text{两边求导}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = |v|' T + |v| \cdot T', \quad \text{又 } K = \frac{|T'|}{|v|} = \frac{|T'|}{|v|} \Rightarrow |T'| = K|v|$$

$$\Rightarrow T' = K|v| \cdot N$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = a_T \cdot T + a_N \cdot N \quad |a_T| = |v'|, \quad a_N = KN$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = |v| \cdot |v'| \Rightarrow |a_T| = |v'| = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a}}{|v|} = \frac{|\dot{r}(t) \cdot r''(t)|}{|r'(t)|}$$

$$|a_N| = KN = \frac{|\dot{r}(t) \times r''(t)|}{|r'(t)|}$$

13. Frenet-Serret Formulas *

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dt}{ds} = K N \\ \frac{dN}{ds} = -K T + T B \\ \frac{dB}{ds} = -T N \end{cases}$$

14. 开普勒三定律 (Kepler's laws)

$$\begin{cases} F = m\vec{a} \\ F = -\frac{GMm}{r^2}\vec{u} = -\frac{GMm}{r^3}\vec{r} \quad (\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|r|}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{r}, \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) = \vec{r}' \times \vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{v}'$$

$$= \vec{v} \times \vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{a}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r} \times \vec{v} = \vec{h} \quad (\text{constant vector})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{h} = \vec{r} \times \vec{v} = \vec{r}^2(\vec{u} \times \vec{u}')$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{r} = -GM[(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}')\vec{u} - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}')\vec{u}']$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \times \vec{h} = GM\vec{u} + C \quad (\text{constant vector})$$

多元函数

一、多元函数 functions of several variables

1. 两个变量 $z = f(x, y)$, $x, y \in D$

D : domain (定义域)

$\{f(x, y) | x, y \in D\}$: range (值域)

x, y : independent variable (自变量)

z : dependent variable (因变量)

并不是所有函数都有表达式!

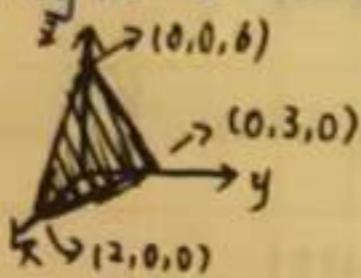
2. graph

对于 $z = f(x, y)$, graph 为 $f(x, y, z) | x, y \in D\}$ 构成的点集

[eg]. $z = ax + by + c$ linear function

\Rightarrow the graph is: $ax + by + c - z = 0$ (找三个点, 画图)

$\Rightarrow z = 6 - 3x - 2y \Rightarrow$



3. 水平曲线 (Level curves) 等高图 (contour maps)

① level curve: $f(x, y) = k$, k 为常数

② level curve 的堆积形成等高图

4. 多个变量:

① $Z = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

② $f(x) = C \cdot X$, $C = \langle c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n \rangle$; $X = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$

\Rightarrow 可以视为 $\begin{cases} n \text{ 个变量 } & x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \\ 1 \text{ 个点变量 } & \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle \\ 1 \text{ 个向量变量 } & \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle \end{cases}$

5. 平面点集

① R^2 中邻域: 设 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$, δ 为某一正数.

与点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 距离小于 δ 的 $P(x, y)$ 的全体称为 P_0 的 δ 邻域

记作 $U(P_0, \delta)$

去心 δ 邻域, 记作 $\tilde{U}(P_0, \delta) = \{P | 0 < |P - P_0| < \delta\}$.

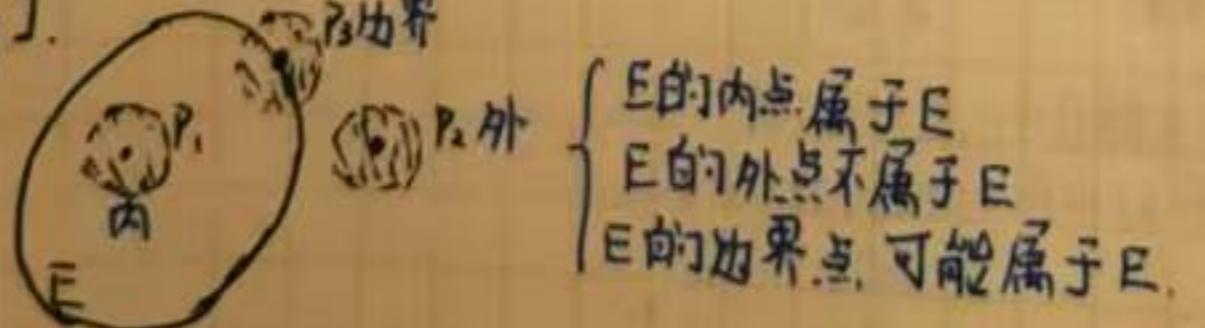
② 点与点集关系: 点 $P \in R^2$, 点集 $E \subset R^2$

内点: 存在邻域 $U(P) \subset E$

外点: 存在邻域 $U(P) \cap E = \emptyset$

边界点: 对任意邻域 $U(P)$ 有 E 中的点和 E 外的点.

[eg].



$\Rightarrow E$ 的边界点的全体称为 E 的边界, 记为 ∂E .

内点: interior point 外点: exterior point 边界点: boundary point

★聚点: 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\tilde{U}(P, \varepsilon)$ 内总有 E 的点, 称 P 是 E 的聚点
(accumulation point) \Rightarrow 等于 E 的内点 + 边界点

③ 点集: (点集 E)

开集: E 中的点都是内点

闭集: E 的边界 $\partial E \subset E$

连通集: E 中任何两点可用折线连接且折线上的点都属于 E .

区域(开区域): 连通的开集

闭区域: 开区域及其边界

有界集: 存在正数 r , $E \subset U(0, r)$

无界集: 不是有界集的点集

二、多元函数的连续与极限 limits and continuity

1. 二元函数的极限 $f(x, y)$, 定义域 D

① 写作: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = L$

② 定义: $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 是 D 的聚点, 若存在常数 A , 对 \forall 正数 ε ,

总存在正数 δ , 使 $P(x, y) \in D \cap \tilde{U}(P_0, \delta)$ 时,

$|f(P) - A| = |f(x, y) - A| < \varepsilon$, 则称 A 为 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ 的极限, 即 $\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(x, y) = A$.

(叫二重极限: ★指 $P(x, y)$ 以任何方式趋于 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 无限接近于 A , 所以不能用一种特殊方式来限定它)
若极限存在.

★但若 $P(x, y)$ 以不同的方式趋近时, $f(x, y)$ 趋于不同的值, 则极限不存在.)

[eg]. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x+y}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处极限?

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=kx}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{x+k^2x} = \frac{k}{1+k^2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{极限不存在}$$

[eg]. $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$, 证: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0$

定义域 $D = R^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$, $O(0, 0)$ 为聚点.

$$|f(x, y) - 0| = |(x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - 0| \leq x^2 + y^2,$$

取 $\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$, 当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$,

即 $P(x, y) \in D \cap \tilde{U}(0, \delta)$ 时, 总有

$$|f(x, y) - 0| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0$$

2. 极限运算

① 加减乘除: $\lim(a \pm b) = \lim a \pm \lim b$.

$$\lim(a \cdot b) = \lim a \cdot \lim b$$

$$\lim\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \frac{\lim a}{\lim b} (\lim b \neq 0)$$

② 无穷小替换: $x \rightarrow 0$, $\sin x = x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$$

④ 夹逼准则(一般夹为0)

卷面示例

2. 连续性 (continuity)

① 定义: $f(P) = f(x, y)$, 定义域 D , $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 为聚点, $P_0 \in D$,
若 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 连续.

② $\begin{cases} \text{多元连续函数的和、差、积仍为连续函数} \\ \text{连续函数的商在分母不为零处仍连续} \\ \text{多元连续函数的复合函数也是连续函数} \end{cases}$

③ 多元初等函数: 可用一个式子表示的多元函数.

-一切多元初等函数在其定义区域内是连续的
(定义域内的区域或闭区域)
有理函数: rational function

④ 有界性与最大值最小值定理: 在有界闭区域 D 上的多元连续函数必定在 D 上有界, 且能取得它的最大值和最小值.

⑤ 极值定理: 在有界闭区域 D 上的多元连续函数必取得介于最大值和最小值之间的任何值.

⑥ 一致连续性定理: 在有界闭区域 D 上的多元连续函数必定在 D 上一致连续.

三. 偏导数

1. 偏导数定义: $z=f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处对 x 的偏导数:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}, \text{ 记作 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_0, y=y_0}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{y=y_0} \text{ 或 } f_x(x_0, y_0)$$

偏导函数: $z=f(x, y)$ 对 x 的偏导函数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, f_x(x, y)$$

[eg.]: 求 $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 处偏导数

$$f_x(x, y) = 2x + 3y, f_x(1, 2) = 8$$

$$f_y(x, y) = 2y + 3x, f_y(1, 2) = 7$$

[eg.]: 求 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 的偏导数

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}, \text{ 由对称性.}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$

偏导数的记号是一个整体记号, 不能看成分子与分母之商.

2. 几何意义:

$f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 的几何意义是曲面被平面 $x=x_0$ 所截的曲线在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的切线 M_0T_y 对 y 轴的斜率.

$f_x(x_0, y_0)$ 的几何意义是曲面被平面 $y=y_0$ 所截的曲线在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的切线 M_0T_x 对 x 轴的斜率.

\Rightarrow 各偏导数在某点存在不能保证函数在该点连续.
(偏导数相当于沿坐标轴趋近)

3. 高阶偏导数 (higher derivatives)

[eg.]: $z=f(x, y)$ 的二阶偏导数

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y)$$

第二个, 第三个称为混合偏导数 (mixed partial derivatives)

二阶及二阶以上的偏导数统称为高阶偏导数

① 克莱蒙定理: 若函数 $z=f(x, y)$ 的两个二阶混合偏导数 f_{xy} 和 f_{yx} 在区域 D 中连续, 则在该区域中这两个二阶混合偏导数必相等.

\Rightarrow 高阶混合偏导数在偏导数连续的情况下与求导的顺序无关.

② 拉普拉斯方程 Laplace's equation

[eg.]: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 证明 $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 满足.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 称为拉普拉斯方程, 满足该方程的称为调和函数 (harmonic functions)
(更高阶: $\frac{\partial^4 z}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 z}{\partial y^4} + \frac{\partial^4 z}{\partial z^2} = 0$).

③ 波方程 wave equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} (u(x, t))$

[eg.]: $u(x, t) = \sin(x - ct)$

$$u_x = \cos(x - ct), u_{xx} = -\sin(x - ct)$$

$$u_t = -c \cos(x - ct), u_{tt} = -c^2 \sin(x - ct) \text{ 成立.}$$

四. 微分映射 differentiable map

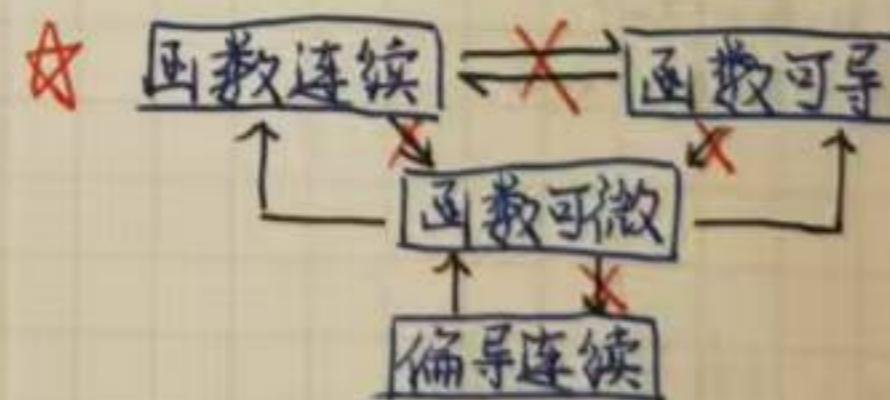
- 1. D° : 内点
- ∂D : 边界点
- \bar{D} : 极限点
- D' : 聚点

$$D' \subseteq D^\circ \subseteq \bar{D}, D^\circ \subseteq D' \subseteq \bar{D}, \bar{D} = D \cup D' = D \cup \partial D$$

2. 定义: $f: D \rightarrow R^n$ 是一种映射, 定义域 $D \subseteq R^m$, x_0 是 D 的内点.

f 可微分当存在线性映射 $L: R^m \rightarrow R^n$,

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + L(h) + o(h), h \rightarrow 0, \text{ 这叫做 } f \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处的微分, 记作 } df(x_0).$$



3.雅可比矩阵 jacob matrix

① 对于 $F: R^n \rightarrow R^m$, 由 m 个函数 $y_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, y_m(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 组成

雅可比矩阵:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 记作 } J_F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

② 当 x 接近于一点 P 时, 有

$$F(x) \approx F(p) + J_F(p)(x - p)$$

4. 方向导数和梯度

① 方向导数定义

$$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, x \in D, u \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

方向导数(在u方向上) $f_u(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+tu) - f(x)}{t}$

记作 $D_u f(x)$ 或 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x)$
 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta$ 为方向 u 的方向余弦
 \Rightarrow 当 $|u|$ 是 $|u|$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x)$ 是 slope (斜率)

② 方向导数是双向的!(与国内不同)

$$f_u(x) = \nabla f(x) \cdot u = |\nabla f(x)| |u| \cos \theta$$

$$f_u(x) = J_f(x) \cdot u = J_f(x)^T \cdot u = |\nabla f(x)| \cos \theta \cdot |u|$$

④ 梯度

$$\text{grad } f(x_0, y_0) = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0) \vec{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0) \vec{j}$$

(或: $\text{grad } f(x) = J_f(x)^T = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}(x), \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}(x) \right)^T$)

⑤ $\begin{cases} \text{梯度方向是最陡峭的增长最快, } |\nabla f(x)| = \text{slope} \\ \text{梯度垂直于等高线} \\ \text{垂直于梯度的方向变化率为0} \end{cases}$

5. 切空间 tangent spaces

① (微分的 graph) the graph G_f is called tangent space of G_f at x_0 .

② parametric form

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y_0 + A(x-x_0) \\ z_0 + B(x-x_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} I_n \\ A \\ B \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} I_n \\ A \\ B \end{pmatrix} h$$

($y_0 = f(x_0)$, $A = J_f(x_0)$, $\dim(G_f) = n$)

\Rightarrow 对于 $z = f(x, y)$, 在 (x_0, y_0, z) 处切空间:

$$z = z_0 + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0)$$

(对于该平面, 法向量 $\vec{n} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$)

补充: $\vec{n} = (J_f(x, y), -1)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{对于 } F(x, y, z) = 0: \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x-x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(y-y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(z-z_0) = 0,$$

[补充]: 法向量 $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$

$\begin{cases} dx: \text{identity map (恒等映射, 即 } f(a) = a) \\ dx_j: \text{坐标投影} \end{cases}$

$dz: z$ 上的 identity map

[补充]. conformal (保角性)

[eg]. $G(x, y) = (2x-x^2+y^2, 2y-2xy)$, 求在哪个点不具有 conformal. [eg]. 计算 $z = x^2y + y^2$ 的全微分

$$J_G(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2-2x & 2y \\ -2y & 2-2x \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$J_G(x, y)^T \cdot J_G(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2-2x & 2y \\ -2y & 2-2x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2-2x & -2y \\ 2y & 2-2x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-2x+4y^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (2-2x)^2+4y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow G$ is conformal when $(2-2x)^2+4y^2 \neq 0$, \therefore

在 $(1, 0)$ 处不具有 conformal, preserve the angle between any two smooth curves r_1, r_2 through x_0 .

$J_G(x, y) \cdot J_G(x, y)^T = \lambda I$, $\lambda \neq 0$ 要验证 I 为单位矩阵.

6. 链式法则 (the chain rule)

$$① z = f(x, y), x = g(s, t), y = h(s, t),$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot dy \quad (\text{两边同时除以 } dt \text{ 即可})$$

$$② z = f(x, y), x = g(s, t), y = h(s, t),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

③ general version:

$$d(gof)(x_0) = dg(y_0) \circ df(x_0) \quad \text{2阶导则}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{gof}(x_0) = J_g(y_0) \circ J_f(x_0) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial s^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \end{aligned}$$

7. 隐函数微分 (implicit differentiation)

① 对于 $F(x, y) = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

② 对于 $F(x, y, z) = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$$

五. 全微分:

1. 定义:

① $\{f(x+\Delta x, y) - f(x, y) \approx f_x(x, y) \Delta x\}$

$$\underbrace{f(x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y)}_{\text{偏增量}} \approx \underbrace{f_y(x, y) \Delta y}_{\text{偏微分}}$$

② $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U_{(P_0)}$ 上有定义, 则全增量 Δz

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= A \Delta x + B \Delta y + o(\rho),$$

其中 $A = f_x(x, y)$, $B = f_y(x, y)$, $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$. $o(\rho)$ 是较 ρ 高阶的无穷小量.

若可以写成这样的形式 ($\Delta z = A \Delta x + B \Delta y$), 则称函数可微.

2. 若函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点 (x, y) 连续, 则函数在该点可微分.

[eg]. 计算 $z = e^{xy}$ 在 $(1, 1)$ 处全微分.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot e^{xy}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot e^{xy}$$

$$\therefore dz \Big|_{x=1} = e^2 dx + 2e^2 dy$$

[eg]. 计算 $z = x^2y + y^2$ 的全微分

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$$

$$\therefore dz = 2xy dx + (x^2 + 2y) dy$$

[补充]. mean value theorem

1. $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 可微, $a, b \in D$, $[a, b] = f((1-t)a + tb; 0 \leq t \leq 1)$ 在 D 中, 则存在 $x \in [a, b]$,

$$f(b) - f(a) = df(x)(b-a) = \nabla f(x)(b-a)$$

2. $f(b) - f(a) = \int_a^b \nabla f(a+t(b-a)) dt$

$$3. df(x)(b-a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x)(b_1 - a_1) + \cdots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x)(b_n - a_n)$$

[补充]. 连通 path-connected.

A subset $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be path-connected if:
对于任意两点 $a, b \in D$, 有连续的曲线 $g: [0, 1] \rightarrow D$, 满足 $g(0)=a, g(1)=b$.

[补充]. 介值定理 intermediate value

对于函数 $f(x)$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, 若 $f(x)$ 连续且连通, 则 $\text{range } f(D)$ 是一个区间.

六. 误差估计 error propagation

$$1. \Delta y = f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n + \Delta x_n) - f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leftarrow \text{absolute error}$$

$$\approx \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \Delta x_j \quad (\Delta x_j \text{ 很小}) \Rightarrow \text{用 differentials.}$$

(或者, $\Delta y = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x + r\Delta x) / \Delta x_j$, 其中 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \dots, \Delta x_n)$, $r \in [0, 1]$) \hookrightarrow 用 mean value theorem

\Rightarrow 用于计算上界 upper bound: 已知 $|\Delta x_j| \leq \delta_j$

$$\text{则 } |\Delta y| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n M_j \delta_j, \text{ 其中 } M_j = \max_{x' \in U} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x') \right|, \text{ 其中}$$

$$U = \{x' | x' \in \mathbb{R}^n, |x'_j - x_j| \leq \delta_j \text{ 对于 } j \leq n\}.$$

2. 相对误差 relative error

$$\frac{\Delta y}{y} \approx \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \frac{\Delta x_j}{y} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j}{y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \frac{\Delta x_j}{x_j}$$

[eg.]. 一个盒子, 75cm, 60cm, 40cm, 每边误差在0.2cm



内

① 绝对误差: $V = f(x, y, z) = xyz$,

$$dV = df(x, y, z) = yzdx + xzdy + xydz$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V = dV(x, y, z) (\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z) = yz\Delta x + xz\Delta y + xy\Delta z$$

[用 differential]: $\Delta V = 60 \times 40 \times 0.2 + 75 \times 40 \times 0.2 + 75 \times 60 \times 0.2$

[用 mean value]: $\Delta V = 60.2 \times 40.2 \times 0.2 + 75.2 \times 40.2 \times 0.2 + 75.2 \times 60.2 \times 0.2$

② 相对误差,

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{\Delta x}{x} + \frac{\Delta y}{y} + \frac{\Delta z}{z} = \frac{1}{75}(\frac{1}{75} + \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{40}) = 0.011$$

七. 多元函数的极值及其求法

1. 极值必要条件: $z = f(x, y)$, 在 (x_0, y_0) 处有偏导数, 且有极值.

则: $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 拓展, $\nabla f(x_0) = 0$

critical point (stationary point)

驻点: $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$ 且 $f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$ 的点.

函数的驻点不一定是极值点.

2. 充分条件: $z = f(x, y)$, 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内连续且有一阶、二阶连续偏导数, 又 $f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 均为0,

令 $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) = A$, $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = B$, $f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = C$,

$$D = AC - B^2$$

$\begin{cases} AC - B^2 > 0: \text{具有极值}, A < 0 \text{ 为极大值}, A > 0 \text{ 为极小值} \\ AC - B^2 < 0: \text{无极值} \\ AC - B^2 = 0: \text{另作讨论} \end{cases}$

\Rightarrow 求 $z = f(x, y)$ 的极值,

① 解 $f_x(x, y) = 0, f_y(x, y) = 0$, 列出所有 (x, y) 解.

② 对所有解, 求出二阶偏导数矩阵

③ 代入 $AC - B^2$ 来判断.

* 考虑函数的极值问题时, 除了考虑函数的驻点外, 若有偏导数不存在的点, 也应当考虑.

3. 无条件极值: 除在定义域内无其他额外要求的求 unconstrained 极值.

optimization

条件极值: 有多项外条件

\Rightarrow 如何处理 $\begin{cases} ① \text{转化成无条件极值} \\ ② \text{拉格朗日乘数法} \end{cases}$

4. 拉格朗日乘数法

对于 $z = f(x, y)$, 有附加条件 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$,

先作拉格朗日函数: $L(x, y) = f(x, y) - \lambda \cdot \varphi(x, y)$, λ 为参数.,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_x(x, y) - \lambda \varphi_x(x, y) = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) - \lambda \varphi_y(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 解出可能极值点.}$$

feasible solution 适宜解 feasible region 可行域

[可推广]. 核心在于一阶偏导数等于0, 附加条件成立.
* 当 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 且 $\nabla \varphi(x, y) = 0$ 时, 不适用.

global maximum 最大值 local maximum 极大值.

5. 拓展 \Rightarrow 对于 $z = f(x, y)$, $H_f(z) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$, 算值即可

① $H_f(x_0) = (h_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $h_{ij} = f_{x_i x_j}(x_0)$

Hesse matrix 洪塞矩阵 \Rightarrow 是对称矩阵 (symmetric matrix)

\Rightarrow 有 $f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \nabla f(x_0)^T \cdot h + \frac{1}{2} h^T \cdot H_f(x_0) h + o(h^2)$ for $h \rightarrow 0$

$$q(h) = h^T \cdot H_f(x_0) \cdot h = \sum_{i,j=1}^n f_{x_i x_j}(x_0) \cdot h_i h_j$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} q(h) + o(h^2) \text{ for } h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{cases} q(h) > 0 \text{ for all } h \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, f \text{ 有极大值 } x_0 \\ q(h) < 0 \text{ for all } h \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, f \text{ 有极小值 } x_0 \end{cases}$$

② 鞍点 (saddle point): 那些是驻点但不是极值点的点.

③ 判断一个区域内的函数的极值 (最值).

先看函数内部, 算驻点, 再判断 $AC - B^2$
再看边界, 代入计算数值.

④ 对于定义域或无界的函数求极值, 只用考虑 critical point!

⑤ 拉格朗日乘数法拓展到 n 元:

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g = (g_1, \dots, g_m): D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, 有 $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, S = \{x \in D; g_i(x) = 0\}$
 $x^* \in S$. 假设:

f 在 x^* 有极值, $J_g(x^*)$ 满秩, 则存在 $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\nabla f(x^*) = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x^*)$$

内腔点

的求

6. 二元函数的泰勒公式

设 $z=f(x,y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域内连续且有 $(n+1)$ 阶连续偏导数。

$$f(x_0 + th, y_0 + tk) = f(x_0, y_0) + (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2!}(h \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + k \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2})^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(h \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} + k \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n})^n f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}(h \frac{\partial^{n+1}}{\partial x^{n+1}} + k \frac{\partial^{n+1}}{\partial y^{n+1}})^{n+1} R_n$$

$$f(x_0 + th, y_0 + tk), \quad 0 < t < 1$$

其中: $(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})f(x_0, y_0)$ 表示 $hf_x(x_0, y_0) + kf_y(x_0, y_0)$

$(h \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + k \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2})^2 f(x_0, y_0)$ 表示 $h^2 f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) + 2hk f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) + k^2 f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$

$(h \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} + k \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n})^n f(x_0, y_0)$ 表示 $\sum_{p=0}^m C_m^p h^p k^{m-p} \frac{\partial^m f}{\partial x^p \partial y^{m-p}}|_{x_0, y_0}$

余项 $R_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}(h \frac{\partial^{n+1}}{\partial x^{n+1}} + k \frac{\partial^{n+1}}{\partial y^{n+1}})^{n+1} f(x_0 + th, y_0 + tk)$

② 拉格朗日中值公式:

$$f(x_0 + th, y_0 + tk) = f(x_0, y_0) + hf_x(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k) + kf_y(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k)$$

八. 重积分

1. 二重积分概念与性质

① 定义: $f(x, y)$ 是有界闭区域 D 上的有界函数, 将 D 分成 n 个小区域 $\Delta \sigma_1, \dots, \Delta \sigma_n$, $\Delta \sigma_i$ 表示面积, 取 (ξ_i, η_i) , 若各小闭区域的直径最大值 $\rightarrow 0$ 时, $\sum f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 极限存在, 则记:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$

被积函数: $f(x, y)$, 被积表达式: $f(x, y) d\sigma$, 面积元素: $d\sigma$, 积分变量: x, y

积分区域: D 积分和: $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$

也可写成 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, $dx dy$ 为直角坐标系中的面积元素.

② 性质:

$$I. \iint_D [\alpha f(x, y) + \beta g(x, y)] d\sigma = \alpha \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma + \beta \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$

II. 将 D 分为区域 D_1 和 D_2

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

III. 若在 D 上, $f(x, y) = 1$, σ 为 D 的面积, 则

$$\sigma = \iint_D 1 d\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma. \Rightarrow \text{若积体积: } \Omega = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy dz$$

IV. 若在 D 上 $f(x, y) \leq g(x, y)$,

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$

V. 设 M, m 为 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的 max 和 min, 则

$$m\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma$$

(二重积分的中值定理):

$$m \leq \frac{1}{\sigma} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M \Rightarrow \text{在 } D \text{ 上存在一点 } (\xi, \eta),$$

使 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta)\sigma$ 成立.

* 几何意义: $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ 表示以 D 为底, 以 $z = f(x, y)$ 为顶的曲顶柱体.

2. 二重积分的计算

① 利用直角坐标, 分成两次定积分.

设 D 可以用不等式: $\psi_1(x) \leq y \leq \psi_2(x)$, $a \leq x \leq b$ 表示.

由几何意义:

在 $[a, b]$ 中取 x_0 , 令 $x = x_0$ 截面,

$$A(x_0) = \int_{\psi_1(x_0)}^{\psi_2(x_0)} f(x_0, y) dy, \text{ 一般的, 有}$$

$$A(x) = \int_{\psi_1(x)}^{\psi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy, \text{ 再对 } x \text{ 积分, 有}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\psi_1(x)}^{\psi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx, \text{ 是先对 } y \text{ 后对 } x \text{ 的二次积分}$$

类似的, 先对 x 再对 y 的二次积分:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_c^d \left[\int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

* 注意判断积分区域类型:

X型区域 D : 画与 y 轴平行的线, 相交最多 2 点, \Rightarrow 用 $\psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y)$

Y型区域 D : 画与 x 轴平行的线, 相交最多 2 点, \Rightarrow 用 $\psi_1(y) \leq y \leq \psi_2(y)$ (用画图理解).

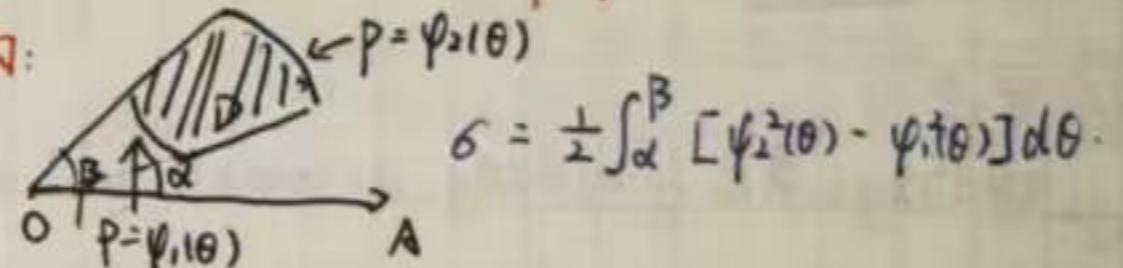
② 利用极坐标计算二重积分

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta \hookrightarrow \text{面积元素}$$

\Rightarrow 再变成两次定积分来做.

* 如果极点在 D 的内部, 有 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho(\theta)$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

特殊的:



$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\beta [\rho_2^2(\theta) - \rho_1^2(\theta)] d\theta.$$

③ 二重积分的换元法:

设 $f(x, y)$ 在 xOy 平面上的闭区域 D 上连续, 若变换

T: $x = x(u, v)$, $y = y(u, v)$

将 xOy 平面上的闭区域 D' 变为 xOy 上平面上的 D , 满足:

$\{x(u, v), y(u, v)\}$ 在 D' 上有一阶连续偏导数.

$$\left| J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0 \right.$$

| 变换 T: $D' \rightarrow D$ 是一一的

$$\text{则: } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f[x(u, v), y(u, v)] |J(u, v)| du dv.$$

3. 三重积分:

$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dv = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta V_i \text{ (与二重积分类似)}$$

计算方法: 分成三次积分

① 用直角坐标计算:

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | z_1(x, y) \leq z \leq z_2(x, y), (x, y) \in D_{xy}\}$$

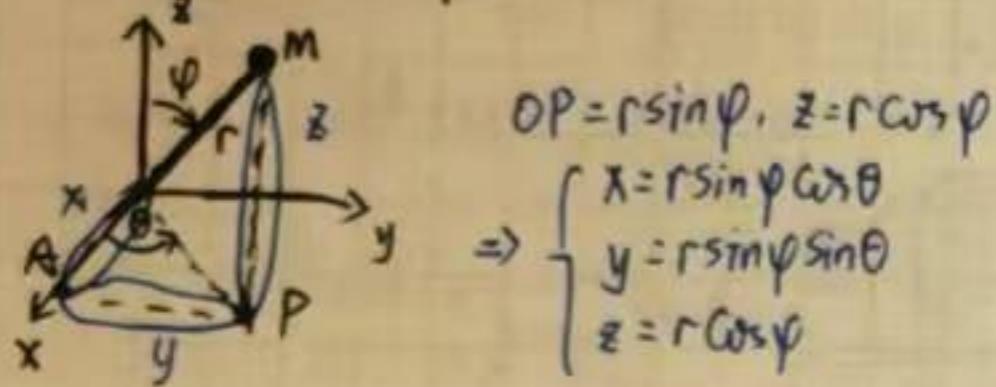
$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x), a \leq x \leq b\}$$

$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} dy \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz$$

② 利用柱面坐标计算: P, θ (xOy 上转化), z 保留.

$$\begin{cases} x = P \cos \theta \\ y = P \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_D f(P \cos \theta, P \sin \theta, z) P dP d\theta dz$$

③用球面坐标计算:



$$\iiint_D f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} f(r, \varphi, \theta) r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

4. 达布积分(单变量积分)

Darboux

① 达布下和:

有函数 $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $P_a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$, $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$m_i = \inf \{f(x); x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i\}, M_i = \sup \{f(x); x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i\}$$

$$\text{达布下和: } \underline{S}(P; f) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\text{达布上和: } \overline{S}(P; f) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

⇒ 性质: 若再往 $[a,b]$ 中加点分割(记为 Q). $\{P = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}, P$ 是 P 的子集, $P = \{p_1 \in \mathbb{R}\}$. $Q > P$ 时, $\underline{S}(P; f) \leq \underline{S}(Q; f) \leq \overline{S}(Q; f) \leq \overline{S}(P; f)$.

② 达布积分:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sup \{\underline{S}(P; f); P \in \mathcal{P}\}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \inf \{\overline{S}(P; f); P \in \mathcal{P}\}$$

⇒ 达布上积分和达布下积分相等则黎曼可积(或者说上和/下和 compact(紧致)集合上连续函数黎曼可积).

③ 黎曼积分的缺点:

黎曼可积函数较少, 无理论描述数列/级数.

5. 重积分补充

① $\int_{[0,1]^2} xy d^2(x,y)$ 表示 $\iint_D xy dx dy$, $D = \{(x,y), 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

$$(特别例: \int_{[0,1]^2} x^m y^n d^2(x,y) = \frac{1}{(m+1)(n+1)})$$

$$② \int_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f(x,y) d^2(x,y) = \int_a^b g(x) dx \int_c^d h(y) dy \Leftrightarrow f(x,y) = g(x) \cdot h(y)$$

③ 小 Fubini:

$$\int_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f(x,y) d^2(x,y) = \int_c^d \left[\int_a^b f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

④ 质心 (Centroid of D):

$$S = \frac{1}{\text{vol}(D)} (\iint_D x dx dy, \iint_D y dx dy), \text{ vol}(D) = \iint_D 1 dx dy$$

⑤ 特征函数与积分

特征函数: 对于子集 $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, 有 $\lambda_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$\lambda_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in A \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin A \end{cases}$$

⇒ 对于函数 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 有:

$$\int_A f(x) d^n(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \lambda_A(x) d^n(x)$$

⇒ 对于函数 $f: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($A \subseteq B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$), 平凡扩展!

$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \mapsto f(x)$ for $x \in B$ and $x \mapsto 0$ for $x \notin B$

后来: 有些子集特征函数是不可积的
但对于 well-defined (measurable) 可测的子集, 特征函数是可积的

九. 勒贝格积分 Lebesgue Integral

两种方法 | 测度论
L1-半范数

1. 阶梯函数 step function

① n -维 interval: $Q \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $Q = I_1 \times \dots \times I_n$ (笛卡尔积),
 I_i 是 $[a_i, b_i]$ 的形式(开区间也行) n -维区间

② step function $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 有: a_1, \dots, a_r 和常数 c_1, \dots, c_r 满足

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r c_i \lambda_{Q_i}(x) \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

(就是不同区间特征函数线性张成的函数)

③ n -维 interval 的体积:

对于 $Q = I_1 \times \dots \times I_n$, 体积 $\text{vol}(Q) = \prod_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)$
(若有 I_i 为 1 个点, 则 $\text{vol}(Q) = 0$)

④ step function 的积分: integral of step function (ISF)

对于 $\phi = \sum_{i=1}^r c_i \lambda_{Q_i}$, 有:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) d^n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r c_i \text{vol}(Q_i)$$

计算时一般只用 $\int \lambda_Q = \text{vol}(Q)$ 和 $\int (c_1 \phi_1 + c_2 \phi_2) = c_1 \int \phi_1 + c_2 \int \phi_2$

④ 性质:

每个 step function 可以表示为互不相交的子集特征函数之和.
对于一个 step function, 无论其表示方式如何, 体积一样.

⑤ 黎曼可积与 step function (与达)

$f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是黎曼可积的, iff 对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 step function ϕ, ψ 来让 $\phi(x) \leq f(x) \leq \psi(x)$ ($x \in [a,b]$); $\phi(x) = \psi(x) = 0$ ($x \notin [a,b]$); $\int (\psi - \phi) < \epsilon$

2. L1-半范数

① ordinate set of a function $f \geq 0$

对于二元函数, 指的是函数 graph 在 xy 平面上 bounded 的子集

$O_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; 0 \leq x_{n+1} \leq f(x_1, \dots, x_n)\}$ of a function $f \geq 0$

② 几个定义:

$$+\infty + a = +\infty \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$$

$$-\infty + a = -\infty \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$$

$$+\infty \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$+\infty \cdot a = \begin{cases} +\infty & a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{+\infty\} \\ -\infty & a \in \mathbb{R}^- \cup \{-\infty\} \end{cases}$$

$$(-\infty) \cdot (-\infty) = +\infty \quad R = RV\{ \pm \infty \}$$

③ 包络级数 enveloping series

对于级数 $\phi = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i \lambda_{Q_i}$, 被认为 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 如果:

每个 Q_i 都是开区间, $c_i \geq 0$
 $f(x) \leq \phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i \lambda_{Q_i}(x), x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\int(\phi) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i \text{vol}(Q_i) \in [0, \infty]$$

⇒ step function 是有限个特征函数相加, 而 enveloping series 是无穷个特征函数相加.

⇒ step function 是阶梯状的, 而 enveloping series 是以光滑的.

⇒ enveloping series 是针对 1 个而言的, 要始终大于 f

④ L^1 -seminorm (L^1 -半范数)

$\|f\|_1 = \inf \{ \|f\|; f \text{ is an enveloping series for } |f| \}$.

inf: 最小上界

* 可以直观地看成函数的距离

[补充]: 函数 f 作为一个 vector space V 中的 vector, 自然有内积和范数(距离)

$\Rightarrow f = [x_n]$ 视为 ∞ 维向量 (即 $f(n) = x_n$, n 为自然数)

普通向量的内积: $x \cdot y = [x_1] [y_1] \cdots [x_n] [y_n] = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k$

函数内积: $f \cdot g = [x_n] [y_n] = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}$)
 $= \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$

普通向量的 L^p 范数:

$$\|x\|_p = \sqrt[p]{|x_1|^p + \cdots + |x_n|^p} = \sqrt[p]{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p}$$

函数的 L^p 范数:

$$\|f\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx} = \sqrt[p]{\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx} = \left(\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

因 $\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx$ 不一定在 f 为 0 时为 0,
所以 $\|f\|_p$ 为 L^p 半范数.

⑤ well-defined: D 是连通集且在 D 上的某段曲线积分与路径无关

completeness of the real numbers

巴格级数在 \mathbb{R} 上能等于 $+\infty$, 即 f 的上界存在.
(最小上界公理: 一个非空子集有上界, 则必有最小上界)

⑥ 勒贝格可积: (Lebesgue integrable)

存在 sequence (ϕ_k) of step functions 满足

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\phi_k - f\| = 0$, 则:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) d^n x = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_k(x) d^n x$$

⑦ 柯西收敛法:

所有柯西数列收敛

柯西数列: 满足对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 有 $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$ 当 $m, n > N$ 时,

⑧ 性质:

I. f is integrable iff $|f|$ is integrable.

即 $\int |f| \leq \int |f| = \|f\|_1$.

II. f_1, f_2 可积, 则 (c_1, c_2) 为实数

$$\int (c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2) = c_1 \int f_1 + c_2 \int f_2$$

III. $f_1 \leq f_2$, 则 $\int f_1 \leq \int f_2$

IV. f_1, f_2 可积, f_1, f_2 其中 1 个有界, 则 f_1, f_2 有界

V. f_1, f_2 可积, 则 $\max(f_1, f_2), \min(f_1, f_2)$ 可积

VI. 反常积分绝对收敛则勒贝格可积

VII. 累乘积分都勒贝格可积且积分值相同.

⑧ 勒贝格测度: Lebesgue measurable

\Rightarrow 长度 / 面积 / 体积 ...

可测度: the characteristic function λ_A 可积,

$$\Rightarrow \text{vol}(A) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \lambda_A(x) d^n x = \int |d^n x|$$

性质:

I. 可测集的交集可测

II. 可测集的并集可测 (不为 ∞)

III. 有界闭集 (compact) 可测

IV. 有界开集可测 (但存在有界集不可测)

V. 可数集测度为 0

判断测度为 0: iff 对所有 $\varepsilon > 0$ 有 sequence Q_1, Q_2, \dots intervals,

$N \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} Q_k$ and $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \text{vol}(Q_k) < \varepsilon$, 则 N 测度为 0.

3. 单调收敛定理: monotone convergence theorem

$$\begin{cases} f_k \text{ 单调递增} \\ f_k \text{ 可积} \\ f_k \text{ 有界} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x) \\ \int f(x) dx = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k(x) dx \\ (\text{积分符号与极限符号互换}) \end{cases}$$

4. 有界收敛定理: bounded convergence theorem

$$\begin{cases} \text{存在函数 } f(x) \text{ 有 } f(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x) \\ |\int f_k(x) dx| \leq \phi(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x) dx = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k(x) dx$$

5. 含参数分:

$$F(x) = \int_Y f(x, y) dy \quad (y \text{ 为参数})$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y) \text{ 连续} \\ |f(x, y)| \leq \phi(y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow F(x) \text{ 连续}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ 连续, 存在} \\ \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| \leq \phi(y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x) = \int_Y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dy$$

十. 重积分补充

1. 换元重积分:

① 极坐标: $(x, y) \rightarrow (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

② 球坐标: $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi)$

$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_D f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 dr d\theta d\varphi$$

③ 一般形式: $R^n \rightarrow R^n$ 的函数 $F(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \rightarrow (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$.

$$\int_D F(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \int_D \int_{y_1}^{x_1} \int_{y_2}^{x_2} \cdots \int_{y_n}^{x_n} F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \prod_{i=1}^n dx_i \quad (x_i = \int_{y_i}^{x_i} f_i(y_i) dy_i)$$

④ 旋转不变函数: rotation-invariant functions

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 是 rotation-invariant 的, 若存在 $g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,
 $I \subseteq [0, +\infty)$ 有 $f(x) = g(|x|) = g(\sqrt{x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2})$

2. 应用:

① 曲面的面积: $z = f(x, y)$, 则:

$$A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2} dx dy, D \text{ 为在 } xOy \text{ 平面上的投影}$$

② 一般求表面积对应对称性, 再转化成曲面面积即可.

\Rightarrow 曲面的参数方程:

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E = x_u^2 + y_u^2 + z_u^2 \\ F = x_u x_v + y_u y_v + z_u z_v \\ G = x_v^2 + y_v^2 + z_v^2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \iint_D \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv.$$

③ 质心

平面: 面密度 $m(x, y)$, 有: $M = \iint_D m(x, y) dx dy$,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \iint_D x m(x, y) dx dy, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \iint_D y m(x, y) dx dy$$

空间: 密度 $p(x, y, z)$, 有: $M = \iiint_D p(x, y, z) dx dy dz$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \iiint_D x p(x, y, z) dx dy dz, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \iiint_D y p(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \iiint_D z p(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

③ 转动惯量:

平面, 面密度 $\mu(x,y)$: $I_x = \iint_D y^2 \mu(x,y) dx dy$, $I_y = \iint_D x^2 \mu(x,y) dx dy$

空间, 密度 $\rho(x,y,z)$: $I_x = \iiint_D (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x,y,z) dx dy dz$,

$$I_y = \iiint_D (x^2 + z^2) \rho(x,y,z) dx dy dz,$$

$$I_z = \iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$

④ 引力:

$$\mathbf{F} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$$

$$= \left(\iiint_D \frac{G \rho(x,y,z)(x-x_0)}{r^3} dv, \iiint_D \frac{G \rho(x,y,z)(y-y_0)}{r^3} dv, \iiint_D \frac{G \rho(x,y,z)(z-z_0)}{r^3} dv \right)$$

点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 距离为 r

十一. 曲线, 曲面积分

1. 第一类曲线积分 / 对弧长的曲线积分

① 设 $f(x,y)$ 在曲线 $\gamma \cap L$ 上有定义且连续, L 的参数方程,

$$\begin{cases} x = \psi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \quad (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta), \quad \psi(t), \psi'(t) \text{ 在 } [\alpha, \beta] \text{ 上有一阶连续导数且}$$

$\psi(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2 \neq 0$, 则曲线积分 $\int_L f(x,y) ds$ 存在, 且

$$\int_L f(x,y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\psi(t), \psi'(t)] \sqrt{\psi'(t)^2 + \psi''(t)^2} dt \quad (\alpha < \beta)$$

$$\text{② } y = \psi(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_L f(x,y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[x, \psi(x)] \sqrt{1 + \psi'(x)^2} dx$$

③ 性质:

$$\text{I. } \int_L [\alpha f(x,y) + \beta g(x,y)] ds = \alpha \int_L f(x,y) ds + \beta \int_L g(x,y) ds$$

$$\text{II. } \int_L f(x,y) ds = \int_{L_1} f(x,y) ds + \int_{L_2} f(x,y) ds$$

III. 在 L 上有 $f(x,y) \leq g(x,y)$, 则

$$\int_L f(x,y) ds \leq \int_L g(x,y) ds$$

2. 第二类曲线积分 / 对坐标的曲线积分

① $\mathbf{F}(x,y) = P(x,y) \cdot \vec{i} + Q(x,y) \cdot \vec{j}$ 为向量值函数, $d\mathbf{r} = dx \vec{i} + dy \vec{j}$

$$\text{② } \begin{cases} x = \psi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, \quad \int_L P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{P[\psi(t), \psi'(t)] \psi'(t) + Q[\psi(t), \psi'(t)] \psi'(t)\} dt$$

注意积分弧段的方向.

在这里, 下限 α 对应 L 的起点, 上限 β 对应于 L 的终点, α 不一定小于 β .

③ 两种曲线积分间的联系:

$$\int_L P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{P[\psi(t), \psi'(t)] \psi'(t) + Q[\psi(t), \psi'(t)] \psi'(t)\} dt$$

$\vec{r} = \psi(t) \vec{i} + \psi'(t) \vec{j}$ 称为有向曲线弧的切向量.

$$\text{方向余弦 } \cos \alpha = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\sqrt{\psi'(t)^2 + \psi''(t)^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\sqrt{\psi'(t)^2 + \psi''(t)^2}}$$

计算 $\int_L [P(x,y) \cos \alpha + Q(x,y) \cos \beta] ds$ 可得对弧长的曲线积分

$$\text{即 } \int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_L [P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta] ds$$

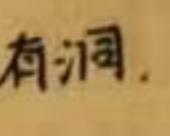
$$\text{或 } \int_L A \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_L A \cdot \vec{r} ds,$$

$$A = (P, Q, R) \quad \vec{r} = (x, y, z)$$

3. 格林公式, Green:

在平面闭区域 D 上的二重积分可以通过沿闭区域 D 的边界区域 D 的边界曲线上上的曲线积分来表达.

① 平面单连通区域:  D 区域中不含洞的区域

平面复连通区域:  D 区域中有洞.

正向: 沿 L 走时, D 总在他的左边

② 函数 $P(x,y), Q(x,y)$, L 是 D 区域的取正向的边界曲线

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_L P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

对于复连通区域, 应包括内部的边界.

③ 平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件:

对于 $\int_L P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$, 充分必要条件为 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

(单连通域, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续)

\Rightarrow 奇点:

破坏函数 P, Q 及 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续性的点.

④ 二元函数的全微分求积:

对于 $P(x,y), Q(x,y)$, $P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$ 在单连通域 G 内为某一函数 $u(x,y)$ 的全微分的充要条件:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}. \quad (\text{与 ① 条件联系} \checkmark)$$

\Rightarrow 求解:

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(s,t) ds + Q(s,t) dt \quad (\text{区别变量, 函数没变})$$

$$\text{便于计算: } u(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y) dy$$

(平行于坐标轴的曲线: \uparrow)

⑤ 曲线积分的基本定理:

保守场 F : $\int_L F \cdot dr$ 在区域 G 内与积分路径无关.

$\Rightarrow \tilde{F}(x,y) = P(x,y) \cdot \vec{i} + Q(x,y) \cdot \vec{j}$, $F = \nabla f(x,y)$, 有:

$$\int_L F \cdot dr = f(B) - f(A)$$

4. 第一类曲面积分 / 对面积的曲面积分

$$\text{① } \iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) ds = \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x, y, z(x,y)] \sqrt{1 + z_x^2(x,y) + z_y^2(x,y)} dx dy,$$

D_{xy} 为 Σ 在 xOy 平面上的投影.

② \iint_{Σ} 表示在闭曲面 Σ 上积分

5. 第二类曲面积分 / 对坐标的曲面积分

① 通过曲面上法向量的指向来定出曲面的侧.

在 Σ 上取曲面 ΔS 投影到 xOy 平面上, 法向量与 x 轴的夹角, 积分出来要加上与 $\cos \theta$ 相同的符号.

② 流量. 在单位时间内流向 Σ 一侧的流体的质量.

向量场 $A(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z) \vec{i} + Q(x,y,z) \vec{j} + R(x,y,z) \vec{k}$,

n 为 Σ 在点 (x,y,z) 处的单位法向量.

$$\text{流量} = \iint_{\Sigma} A \cdot n ds = \iint_{\Sigma} P(x,y,z) dy dz + Q(x,y,z) dz dx + R(x,y,z) dx$$

③ 积分曲面 Σ 由方程 $z = z(x,y)$ 决定, 投影在 xOy 平面上为 D_{xy} , Σ 为曲面上侧.

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x,y,z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x, y, z(x,y)] dx dy$$

向上侧, 前侧, 右侧取正号

下侧, 后侧, 左侧取负号

① 空间闭区域， Γ 由三围成， $A(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z)\vec{i} + Q(x,y,z)\vec{j} + R(x,y,z)\vec{k}$

$$\iint_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

② 空间二维单连通区域， G 由一个曲面包围而成的区域全屋内

空间一维单连通区域， G 由一个闭曲线包围而成的区域全屋内

③ G是空间二维单连通区域， $\iint_{G} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 在G内与所有曲面无关而只取决于G上的边界曲线（曲面积分的充要条件： $\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 0$ ）

④ 散度： $A(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z)\vec{i} + Q(x,y,z)\vec{j} + R(x,y,z)\vec{k}$

$$\operatorname{div} A = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

意义：

$\operatorname{div} A > 0$: 正源，向外发散

$\operatorname{div} A < 0$: 负源，向该点汇聚

$\operatorname{div} A = 0$: 无源

若 $\operatorname{div} A$ 处处为 0，则 A 为无源场

7. 斯托克斯公式 Stokes

① Γ 为空间有向闭曲线， Γ 是以 Γ 为边界的有向曲面， Γ 的正向与 Γ 的侧符合右手定则（圆指绕 Γ 方向，拇指指法向量方向），有：

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dydz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dzdx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

$$= \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

② 空间曲线积分与路径无关的条件：

G 是一个单连通域，充分必要条件是：

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$

(同时也就存在 $u(x,y,z)$)， $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 是其全微分：

$$u(x,y,z) = \int_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}^{(x, y, z)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

③ 环流量：

$$\text{对于 } A(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z)\vec{i} + Q(x,y,z)\vec{j} + R(x,y,z)\vec{k}$$

$$\text{环流量为 } \oint_{\Gamma} A \cdot rds = \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

④ 旋度：

$$\operatorname{rot}(A) = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k}$$

$$= \nabla \times A = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

7. 向量场 vector field

① 保守场 conservative vector field

存在 $f(x,y)$ 使 $\vec{F} = \nabla f(x,y)$

一、常用放缩：

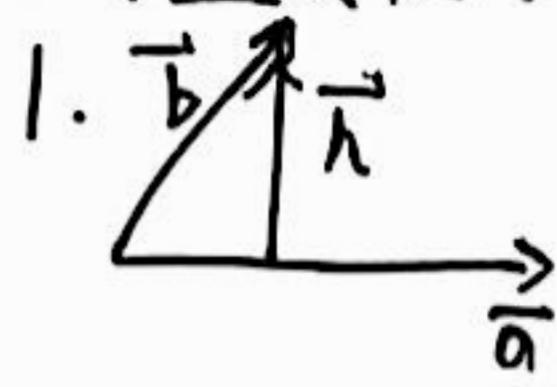
$$x < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x+y > \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad xy < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = x^2 + y^2,$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = x+1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(x+1) = x$$

二、正交化(求N)



\vec{b} 在 \vec{a} 的垂直投影:

$$\vec{b} - \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|^2} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$(若求 \vec{N}, 则 \vec{N} = \vec{r}'' - \frac{\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r}'|^2} \cdot \vec{r}', \vec{N} = \frac{\vec{N}}{|\vec{N}|}).$$

$$三、向量函数公式: \frac{d}{dt} |r(t)| = \frac{r'(t) \cdot r''(t)}{|r(t)|}$$

$$1. T(t) = \frac{r'(t)}{|r'(t)|}, \quad N(t) = \frac{T(t)}{|T(t)|}, \quad B(t) = T(t) \times N(t)$$

$$曲率 K = \left| \frac{dT}{ds} \right| = \frac{|T'(t)|}{|r'(t)|} = \frac{|r'(t) \times r''(t)|}{|r'(t)|^3} = \frac{|f''(x)|}{(1+f'(x))^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$挠率 \tau = - \frac{d\beta}{ds} \cdot \vec{N} = - \frac{[r'(t) \times r''(t)] \cdot r'''(t)}{|r'(t) \cdot r''(t)|^2} = - \frac{B(t) \cdot N(t)}{|r'(t)|}$$

$$2. 密切圆圆心: r(t) + \frac{1}{K} N(t), 曲率半径: \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow 密切圆坐标: 圆心 + \frac{1}{K} \cdot \vec{N} \cdot \sin \theta + \frac{1}{K} \cdot \vec{T} \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$3. normal plane: N 与 B 张成, 法向量为 r'(t) 或 T(t)$$

$$osulating plane: N 与 T 张成, 法向量为 B(t) 或 r''(t) \times r'''(t)$$

$$C \geq f(t_0) + |Rf'(t_0)| + |Rf''(t_0)|$$

4. Frenet-Serret 公式

$$\frac{dT}{ds} = KN(t)$$

$$\frac{dN}{ds} = -K(t) \cdot T(t) + r(t) \cdot B(t)$$

$$\frac{dB}{ds} = -T(t) \cdot N(t)$$

$$5. 弧长: s = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt [从 r(a) 到 r(b)]$$

四、梯度, 偏导相关

$$1. counter: \begin{cases} \text{水平切线: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ 且 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \neq 0 \\ \text{垂直切线: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 且 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2. \nabla f(x,y) \neq 0 \text{ 且 连续} \Rightarrow counter \text{ 是连续的}$$

G 对参数方程来说, $r(t)$ 连续且 $r'(t) \neq 0$

$$3. 保角性 conformal (映射后点的角不变)$$

$$J_F \cdot J_F^{-1} = \lambda I, \lambda \neq 0 \text{ 要验证.}$$

4. 切平面

$$① z = f(x,y); z - z_0 = f_x(x,y)(x-x_0) + f_y(x,y)(y-y_0)$$

法向量 $(f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y), -1)$

$$② F(x,y,z) = 0; \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x-x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(y-y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(z-z_0) = 0$$

法向量 (F_x, F_y, F_z)

$$5. 可微: P = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\text{可微} \Leftrightarrow \Delta z = f_x \Delta x + f_y \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f_x \Delta x - f_y \Delta y}{P} = 0 \quad (\text{用极坐标!})$$

\Leftrightarrow 偏导存在且连续

步骤: 先看偏导存在? 再看连续? (极限是否存在)

可微 \Rightarrow 连续

6. 偏导定义:

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

五、画图:

① 对称性 (symmetry) \Rightarrow 关于轴和面, 要完全

关于 $y=x$ 对称: $(x,y) \mapsto (y,x)$

$y=-x$: $(x,y) \mapsto (-y,-x)$

② 齐次函数: $f(kx, ky) = k^n f(x, y)$ (n 是阶数)

\Rightarrow counter 是相似 (similar) 的

③ 考虑角度:

定义域: 是否划分了多个区域?

保角性: 相切 \mapsto 相切, 垂直 \mapsto 垂直

切线 水平或竖直的点

与坐标轴或对称轴交点

因式分解, 不要直接消项! (防止 0 被忽略)

六、极限:

1. 存在极限条件: x_0 为聚点 (accumulating point)
 $\delta - \epsilon$ 定义满足

有界 (bounded): D is contained in a ball,

若 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = C$ (定值), 则 $f(x, y)$ 的 $k \neq 0$ counter 是有界的.

闭合 (closed): D contains its limit point.

连续定义: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

2. $\delta - \epsilon$ 法: 对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$

① $(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)$: 若 $0 < \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} < \delta$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = C: |f(x, y) - C| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = \infty: f(x, y) > \epsilon$

② $|f(x, y)| \rightarrow \infty$: 若 $\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} > \delta$,

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = C: |f(x, y) - C| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = \infty: f(x, y) > \epsilon$

3. 几个常见趋近代换:

① $x = ky, y = kx$ ② $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$

③ $y = x^k$ $|x, y| \rightarrow \infty$, 可用来证明或证否.

七、误差:

1. 用 differentials (absolute error):

$\Delta y = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} (x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \Delta x_j$ (各项取正, 因为 $|\Delta x_j|$).

2. 用 mean value theorem: 用于计算 upper bound

$|\Delta y| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n M_j \cdot \Delta x_j, M_j = \max \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} (x'_j) \right|,$

$x'_j \in [x_j - \Delta x_j, x_j + \Delta x_j]$.

3. 相对误差 (relative error)

$\frac{\Delta y}{y} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} (x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \frac{\Delta x_j}{x_j}$

八. 方向函数和梯度

1. 方向函数 (方向 \vec{u})

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}|_{(x_0, y_0)} = f_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta,$$

双向!

2. 梯度

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j} = \langle f_x, f_y \rangle$$

梯度方向增长最快, $|\nabla f(x)| = \text{slope}$

九. 补充:

$$1. J_F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. $\langle t^2, \frac{1}{t}, t^2 + \frac{1}{t} \rangle$ 关于 $y=x$ 对称 (令 $t=\frac{1}{t}$)

3. chain rule

$$\textcircled{1} z = f(x, y), \quad x = g(t), \quad y = h(t),$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\textcircled{2} z = f(x, y), \quad x = g(s, t), \quad y = h(s, t),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

$$4. (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

5. 双曲线: hyperbola

椭圆: ellipse

抛物线: parabola

6. D' : 聚点 ∂D : 边界点 D° : 内点

闭集: $\bar{D} = D \cup D' = D \cup \partial D$

• Line Integral

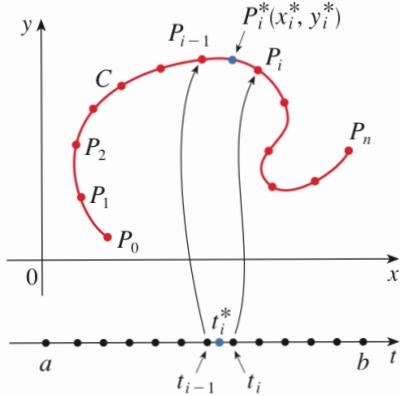


FIGURE 1

2 Definition If f is defined on a smooth curve C given by Equations 1, then the **line integral of f along C** is

$$\int_C f(x, y) \, ds = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*, y_i^*) \Delta s_i$$

if this limit exists.



3 $\int_C f(x, y) \, ds = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} \, dt$

\downarrow
 Δs

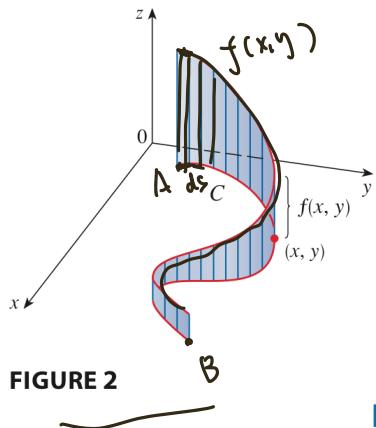


FIGURE 2

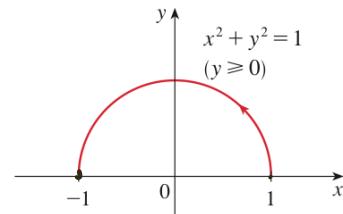


FIGURE 3

$2\pi + \frac{2}{3}$

EXAMPLE 1 Evaluate $\int_C (2 + x^2y) \, ds$, where C is the upper half of the unit circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

$$x = \cos t$$

$$y = \sin t \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$\int_0^\pi 2 + \cos^2 t \sin t \cdot \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} \cdot dt$$

$$2t - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \Big|_0^\pi =$$

• Exact :

$$\omega = (2x - z)dx + (y - xz)dy - xydz$$

Theorem

Suppose $\omega: D \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, is continuous and exact, $\omega = df$, and $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow D$ is any path. Then we have

Proof.

$$\int_{\gamma} \omega = f(\gamma(b)) - f(\gamma(a)).$$

↓ 得到的 2 条推论

Corollary

Suppose $\omega: D \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, is continuous and exact.

- ① The integrals $\int_{\gamma} \omega$ are independent of path, i.e., for any two paths γ_1, γ_2 in D whose starting points and end points coincide we have $\int_{\gamma_1} \omega = \int_{\gamma_2} \omega$.
- ② For every closed path γ in D we have $\int_{\gamma} \omega = 0$.

The Converse of the Corollary

Independence of path implies exactness

First observe/recall the following:

- If $\omega: D \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, is exact then D must be open, because $\omega(\mathbf{x}) = df(\mathbf{x})$ for $\mathbf{x} \in D$ implies in particular $D = D^\circ$.
- If in addition D is path-connected then any two antiderivatives f_1, f_2 of ω differ by a constant, since $\omega = df_1 = df_2$ implies $d(f_1 - f_2) = 0$ on D , and we have seen that in this case $f_1 - f_2$ must be constant.

If ω is continuous, exact \iff independent of path

Locally Exact 1-Forms

Definition

A differential 1-form $\omega: D \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, is *locally exact* if every point $\mathbf{x} \in D$ has a neighborhood, on which ω is exact.

Of course we can assume that this neighborhood is a ball $B_r(\mathbf{x})$ for some $r > 0$. If ω is exact on D then it is locally exact with D serving as the desired neighborhood for all $\mathbf{x} \in D$.

Proposition

If $\underline{\omega} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i dx_i$ is locally exact (in particular, if ω is exact) and continuously differentiable (on D) then

$$(f_i)_{x_j} = (f_j)_{x_i} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i < j \leq n \quad (\text{on } D).$$

For example, for $n=2$,

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

$$n=2.$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}$$

$$2x = 2x$$

$$x \quad y \quad 2$$

$$\text{exact} \Rightarrow (f_i)_{x_j} = (f_j)_{x_i}$$

+ D is star-shaped

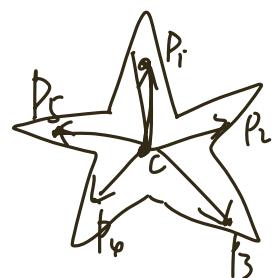
Theorem (Poincaré's Lemma)

Let $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i dx_i$ be a continuously differentiable differential 1-form on $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. If ω satisfies $(f_i)_{x_j} = (f_j)_{x_i}$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and D is star-shaped then ω is exact.

Star-shaped :

Definition

A subset D of \mathbb{R}^n is said to be *star-shaped* if there exists a "central" point $\mathbf{c} \in D$ such that for any other point $\mathbf{x} \in D$ the line segment $[\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{x}] = \{(1-t)\mathbf{c} + t\mathbf{x}; 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$ is contained in D .



It will be shown that locally exact continuous differential 1-forms on a simply connected set $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ are exact. This vastly generalizes Poincaré's Lemma.

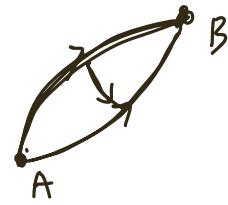
locally exact + simply-connected \Rightarrow exact

W39.

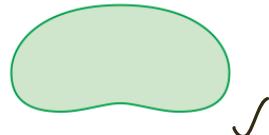
Simply Connected regions

Roughly speaking, a connected open set $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is "simply connected" if every closed path in D can be continuously contracted to a point entirely within D . Subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 with this property must not contain holes.

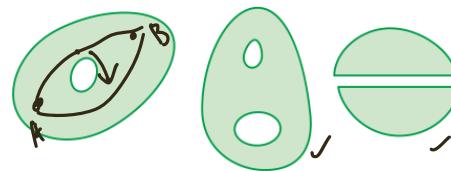
: 在定义域内，任意两条连接2个点的线
可以无障碍地收缩到一起。



For \mathbb{R}^2 :



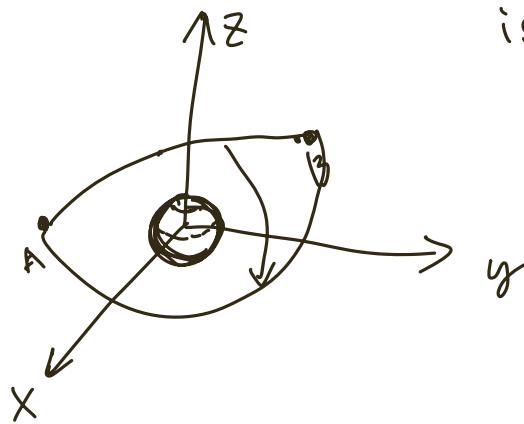
simply-connected region ✓



regions that are not simply-connected ✓

For \mathbb{R}^3 , $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; (x, y, z) \neq \boxed{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1}\}$

is still a simply-connected region ✓



Curl and Divergence

Definition

The *curl* and *divergence* of a 3-dimensional vector field $\mathbf{F} = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$ are defined as

$$\rightarrow \text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 f_3 - \partial_3 f_2 \\ \partial_3 f_1 - \partial_1 f_3 \\ \partial_1 f_2 - \partial_2 f_1 \end{pmatrix},$$
$$\rightarrow \text{div } \mathbf{F} = \partial_1 f_1 + \partial_2 f_2 + \partial_3 f_3.$$

Example: $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \underbrace{y^2 z^3 \mathbf{i}}_{f_1} + \underbrace{2xyz^3 \mathbf{j}}_{f_2} + \underbrace{3xy^2 z^2 \mathbf{k}}_{f_3}$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = 0$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{F} = 2xz^3 + 6xy^2z$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 6xyz^2 - 6xyz^2 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Yu Jianru

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|^2} \vec{a}$$

$$\text{comp}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} \quad (\text{反交换}) \\ \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} \end{cases}$$

• Equations of Lines and Planes

$$L: \frac{x-x_0}{a} = \frac{y-y_0}{b} = \frac{z-z_0}{c}$$

$$\text{Line segment: } \vec{P}(t) = (1-t)\vec{P}_0 + t\vec{P}_1 \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1)$$

$$P: a(x-x_0) + b(y-y_0) + c(z-z_0) = 0$$

$\vec{n} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$ is normal vector

• 求两相交线: $\begin{cases} \text{Step 1: 找点} \\ \text{Step 2: } \vec{v} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 \end{cases}$

$$\bullet \text{Distance: } D = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

• Quadric

$$\bullet \vec{v} = A^{-1}(-b)$$

$$K = b^T v + c$$

$$\text{Ellipsoid: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Elliptic Paraboloid: } \frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$

$$\text{Hyperbolic Paraboloid: } \frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$

$$\text{Cone: } \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$

$$\text{Hyperboloid of One Sheet: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\text{two sheets: } -\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(2+ts\sin\theta + \sin\theta)^2} \quad \text{sub: } t = \tan(\frac{\theta}{2})$$

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

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

• Line integral in space

$$\int_C f(x, y, z) ds = \int_a^b f(\vec{r}(t)) \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

In Vector field:

$$w = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt$$

$$\frac{|x|+|y|}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq \sqrt{2} \leq \frac{1+|x|+|y|}{2}$$

$$\text{So } |x|, |y| \leq 1.5\pi$$

• 通过计算一个坐标不动，观察其绝对值

(1) (对 f) replace $y = 2x$ by $(y+2x)$

$$\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))$$

(17) Vector Function and Space Curve.

- A vector function \vec{r} is continuous at a if $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(a)$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{r}'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t+h) - \vec{r}(t)}{h}$$

$$\vec{T}(t) = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} \quad (\vec{r}'(t) \text{ exists, } \vec{r}'(t) \neq 0)$$

• arclength: $L = \int_a^b |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$

$$\bullet \vec{N}(t) = \frac{\vec{r}''(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} \quad \vec{B}(t) = \vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{N}(t)$$

$$\bullet \text{curvature: } k = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t)|}{|\vec{r}''(t)|}$$

$$k = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^3}$$

$$\text{for } y=f(x), k = \frac{|f''(x)|}{[1+(f'(x))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

• Osculating Circle:

$$R = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$(q) \text{center: } \vec{r}(t_0) + R \cdot \vec{N}(t_0)$$

$$\text{Example: } C(t) = q - 54 \cos t \vec{i} + 54 \sin t \vec{j}$$

• Frenet-Serret formulars:

$$1. \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = k\vec{N}$$

$$2. \frac{d\vec{N}}{ds} = -k\vec{r} + \gamma\vec{B}$$

$$3. \frac{d\vec{B}}{ds} = -\gamma\vec{N}$$

$$4. \gamma = \frac{|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''|}{|\vec{r}' \times \vec{r}''|^2}$$

• Line Integral

Definition: A differential 1-form w : $D \rightarrow (R^n)^*$, $D \subseteq R^n$, is said to be exact if there exists a function $f: D \rightarrow R^n$ satisfying $w = df$ (a so-called antiderivative). Equivalently, the vector field F corresponding to w is a gradient field, $F = \nabla f$.

If $w: D \rightarrow (R^n)^*$, $D \subseteq R^n$, is exact then D must be open, because $w(x) = df(x)$ for $x \in D$ imply in particular $D = D^\circ$.

Q5. show that K is compact

K is closed, because it's defined by weak inequalities $g(x, y, z) \leq C$ involving one or more continuous functions.

For bounded... $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$ where

$$\vec{F} = P\hat{i} + Q\hat{j} + R\hat{k}$$

$$\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))$$

(18):

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = L$ if for every number $\epsilon > 0$ there is a corresponding number $\delta > 0$ such that if $(x, y) \in D$ and $0 < \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} < \delta$ then $|f(x, y) - L| < \epsilon$

• Clairaut's Theorem: Suppose f is defined on a disk D that contains the point (a, b) . If the function f_{xy} and f_{yx} are both continuous on D , then $f_{xy}(a, b) = f_{yx}(a, b)$

• Laplace's equation

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

• Wave equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

• Differentials:

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

Δz 是偏切变化

• Implicit.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$$

• Gradient Vector

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \langle f_x, f_y \rangle$$

$$Df(x, y) = \nabla f(x, y) \cdot \vec{v} = \text{slope}$$

• Hess. = $\begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{local min/max}$

local min/max: $\nabla f(x, y) = (0, 0)$ (no $\nabla f \neq 0$)

• global max/min: $\begin{cases} \text{① all critical points} \\ \text{② boundary.} \end{cases}$

• Lagrange multipliers

$$\text{for } \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \lambda \nabla g(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\nabla g \neq 0$$

$$\text{for } \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h$$

$\nabla g \neq 0, \nabla h \neq 0, \nabla g$ and ∇h linear independent

if $m = f(x, y) \leq M$ for all $(x, y) \in D$,

then $m A(D) \leq \int_D f(x, y) dA \leq M A(D)$

• Moment:

$$M_x = \iint_D y p(x, y) dA$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{m}, m = \iint_D p(x, y) dA$$

• Moment of Inertia

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x, y) dA$$

• Surface.

$$A(s) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial s}\right)^2} \cdot dA$$

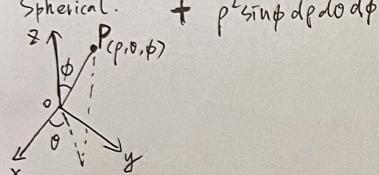
$$\text{• triple. } V_E = \iiint_E dV = \iint_D z \, dA$$

$$m = \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z) dV$$

$$M_{yz} = \iiint_E x \rho(x, y, z) dV$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{m}$$

• Spherical.



• change of Variable.

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \iint_S f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$

$$d^3(x, y, z) = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dw dv$$

(16) 极值存在定理: S is compact, f is continuous $\Rightarrow f$ 在 S 上有极大/小值

• For $H_f(\vec{x}) = (A \ B)$

半正定: $A > 0$ 且 $AC - B^2 \geq 0$

正定: $A > 0$ 且 $AC - B^2 > 0$

不定: $A < 0$ 且 $AC - B^2 > 0$

indeterminate: $AC - B^2 < 0$

• Conformal:

$$f'(x) \cdot J_f(x) = \lambda I, \forall x$$

• Differentiable:

Let $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, be a function with coordinate functions f_1, \dots, f_m and $x \in D$.

① If f is differentiable at x then f is continuous at x .

② If all partial derivatives $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}$ exists near x , then f is differentiable at x .

Q3(b) Show that there's a point on S minimized distance. $S: xy^2 - x - y - z = 2$

Consider a point $P(-1, -1, -1)$

The length function $(x, y, z) \mapsto |(x, y, z)|$

is continuous and attains a minimum d_0 on the set $C = \{(x, y, z) \in S : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 3\}$

which is closed, bounded and non-empty.

Since $d_0 \leq \sqrt{3}$ and all points in $S \cap C$ have

length $\geq \sqrt{3}$, the point $P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ has the

required property.

• Monotone Convergence Theorem

If $\exists f_k(x) \leq f_{k+1}(x)$
for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

and $\exists (\int f_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded

Then: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k$

• Bounded Convergence Theorem

Suppose that $(f_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence of integrable functions on \mathbb{R}^n converging almost everywhere and that there exists an integrable function $\phi \geq 0$ on \mathbb{R}^n such that $|f_k(x)| \leq \phi(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then the limit function

$f(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x)$ is integrable with

$$\int f = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k$$

• 答案. $F(x) = \int_{y \in Y} f(x, y) dy$

如果对于每一个在 Y 内的 y , $f(x, y)$ 都

连续, $\int_Y f(x, y) dy$ 是 well-defined.

• If $x \rightarrow f(x, y)$ is continuous for each $y \in Y$ and there exists an integrable function $\phi: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $|f(x, y)| \leq \phi(y)$ for all $(x, y) \in X \times Y$, then F is continuous.

• If $x \rightarrow f(x, y)$ is a C^1 -function for each $y \in Y$ and there exists an integrable function $\phi: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x, y) \right| \leq \phi(y)$ for all (x, y)

then F is a C^1 -function and

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(x) = \int_Y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x, y) dy.$$

Q4. show that $F'(x)$ exists and 求 $F'(x)$ 的表达式:

$$F(x) = \int_0^\infty \sin t \frac{e^{-xt}}{t} dt, x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$|f(x, t)| = |\sin t e^{-xt}| \leq e^{-xt} \leq \phi(t)$

where $\phi(t) = e^{-xt}$

and $\phi(t) = e^{-xt}$ is independent of x and integrable over $[0, +\infty)$, so the function F can be differentiated under the integral sign

Q1. (e) False. For the closed curve

$\gamma(t) = (x \cos t, y \sin t)$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$,

we have $\int_Y \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = 2\pi \neq 0$, and

hence $F(x, y) = \left(\frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$,

$(x, y) \in D$, is not a gradient field.

But F satisfies $(f_i)_j = (f_j)_i$

Q2. $g_x = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} g_i$ 且 have 4 critical points.

since Δ is closed and bounded and g is continuous, g attains both

a maximum and a minimum on Δ .

One of them must be in the interior,

and hence yield a 4th critical point q_4

• Smooth: $\vec{r}(t)$ is smooth if on an interval I if r' is continuous and $r'(t) \neq 0$ on I .

• Continuous: If $\vec{r} \rightarrow f(x, y)$ is continuous for each $y \in Y$ and there exists an integrable function $\phi: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $|f(x, y)| \leq \phi(y)$ for all $(x, y) \in X \times Y$, then F is continuous

$$F = \int_Y f(x, y) dy$$

• Formulation: (continuous and differentiable)

$$F(x) = F(p) + \int_0^x F'(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

• exact \Leftrightarrow anti-derivative $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

② 简单-弯曲的, open 不连贯 不可微

• $\text{curl}(F) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ locally exact exact.

compact / closed: 第一个条件的限制条件.

(vector) bounded: 需界, 有界

• 两个极值的条件: 一个连续且 compact 的函数

curl: $F = P \hat{i} + Q \hat{j} + R \hat{k}$

$$\text{curl } F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{div } F = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \quad (\text{scalar})$$

Theorem:

① For any C^2 -function $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$, we have $\text{curl}(\nabla f) = 0$

② For any C^2 vector-field $G = (g_1, g_2, g_3): D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$, we have $\text{div}(\text{curl } G) = 0$

winding form: $w = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\text{统一写 } \int_C w = 2\pi$$

• 连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) - f(c) = 0$

一致连续: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_2} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} (f(x_1) - f(x_2)) = 0$

③ If $x \rightarrow f(x, y)$ is a C^1 -function for each $y \in Y$ and there exists an integrable function $\phi: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $|f_i(x, y)| \leq \phi(y)$ for all $(x, y) \in X \times Y$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$, then F is itself a C^1 -function.