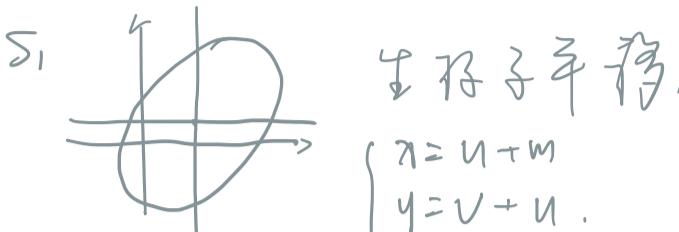


$$5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 6x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

椭圆周率法求椭圆面积.



坐标系.

$$\begin{cases} x = u+m \\ y = v+n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 5(u+m)^2 - 6(u+m)(v+n) + 5(v+n)^2 \\ & - 6(u+m) + 2(v+n) - 4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

中心在圆上  $\Rightarrow$  一次项系数为0.  $(u, v)$ .

$$\begin{cases} 10 - 6n - 6 = 0 \\ -6m + 10n + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m = \frac{3}{2}, n = \frac{1}{2}$$

半径  $\sqrt{5u^2 - 6uv + 5v^2 - 6} = \sqrt{(u, v)}$ .

$$\int f(u, v) = u^2 + v^2 + \lambda(5u^2 - 6uv + 5v^2 - 6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 2u + \lambda(6u - 6v) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 2v + \lambda(-6u + 10v) = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程组解得  $\lambda$ , 由  $\begin{cases} 15\lambda u - 3\lambda v = 0 \\ -3\lambda u + (15\lambda)v = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 15\lambda & -3\lambda \\ -3\lambda & 15\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$15\lambda^2 + 9\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times u + \textcircled{2} \times v \Rightarrow u^2 + v^2 + \lambda(5u^2 - 6uv + 5v^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore u^2 + v^2 = -6\lambda. \quad f(x, y)$$

设方程 \textcircled{3} 的解为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ ,

判别式  $\Delta$  由  $a \cdot b. \quad ab^2 = 36 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 36 \times \frac{1}{16}$ .

$$\therefore S = \pi ab = \frac{3}{2}\pi.$$

S2. 椭圆周率.

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = \frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$5\left[\left(\frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right] - 6\frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}} - 6 \cdot \frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}} + 2 \cdot \frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

交叉项消失的椭圆方程.

S3. 对称的圆曲线.

$$C: f(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow C': f(2m-x, 2n-y) = 0.$$

$$5x^2 + y^2 - 6xy - 6x + 2y + 4 = 0$$

对称轴与原方程重合. 得  $(m, n)$ .

$$f(x, y) = 1 + \int_0^y du \int_u^y f(u, v) dv.$$

$\therefore D: x \in [0, 1], y \in [0, 1]$  为区域  $-T$  逆像  $y$ .

假设方程  $T$  逆像  $y$ ,  $f(x, y) = f(x, y)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \exists g(x, y) &= f_1(x, y) - f_2(x, y). \\ &= \int_0^y \int_0^y f(u, v) du dv \\ &= \int_0^y \int_0^y g(u, v) du dv. \\ |g(x, y)| &\leq \int_0^y \int_0^y |g(u, v)| du dv. \\ &\leq \int_0^y \int_0^y M du dv = Mxy. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore g(x, y) \in D$  时,  $|g(x, y)| \leq M$ .

$$\text{即 } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad g(x, y) \leq \frac{x^n \cdot y^n}{(n!)^2} M.$$

当  $n=1$  时,  $g(x, y) \leq Mxy$   $\text{成立}$ .

假设  $n$  时  $\text{成立}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \mid g(x, y) &\leq \int_0^y \int_0^y |g(u, v)| du dv \\ &\leq \int_0^y \int_0^y \frac{M u^n v^n}{(n!)^2} du dv \\ &= \frac{M x^{n+1} y^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2 (n+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M x^{n+1} y^{n+1}}{((n+1)!)^2} = 0. \quad \therefore |g(x, y)| \leq 0.$$

$$f(x, y) = 1 + \int_0^y \int_0^y f(u, v) du dv$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n \cdot y^n}{(n!)^2}$$

$$1 + \int_0^y \int_0^y \frac{u^n v^n}{(n!)^2} du dv$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^y \int_0^y \frac{u^n v^n}{(n!)^2} du dv$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1} y^{n+1}}{((n+1)!)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n y^n}{(n!)^2}$$

$$\therefore \exists g(x, y) = \int_0^y \int_0^y g(u, v) du dv \quad \boxed{D}$$

$$\text{且 } \forall a \in (0, 1).$$

$$\exists M(a) = \max \{|g(x, y)|, (x, y) \in \bar{D}, a\}.$$

$$= |g(x, y)| \quad (\text{因为 } \exists M)$$

$$g(x, y) = \int_0^y \int_0^y g(u, v) du dv.$$

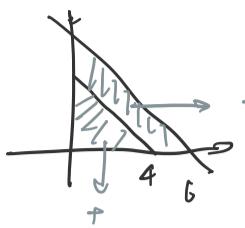
$$\therefore M(a) \leq \int_0^y \int_0^y |g(u, v)| du dv \leq \int_0^y \int_0^y M du dv$$

$$= M(a) \cdot y \leq M(a) a.$$

$$(1) \exists M(a) \leq 0, \quad \text{但 } M(a) \geq 0. \rightarrow \exists 0.$$

$$f(x, y) = xy(4-x-y)$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 4-x \end{cases}$$



$$xy \leq 4 \pi^2, \quad 0 \leq f(x, y) \leq 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 4 - \pi^2$$

$$\leq 4 \cdot \pi^4 = 4 \quad (\text{最大值})$$

$$4 \leq x+y \leq 6, \quad 0 \leq -f(x, y) = x^2 y (x+y-4)$$

$$\leq x^2 (6-x) \cdot 2 = x \cdot x(112-2x)$$

$$f(x, y) \leq 4x^2 y \leq 4^3 = 64.$$

$$\iint_D y^2 dx dy. \quad D: \begin{cases} x = a(1-t) \\ y = c(1-t) \end{cases} \text{ 与 } y=0 \text{ 围成}.$$

$$\therefore x(t) = a(1-t) \geq 0,$$

即  $x(t) \geq 0$  且  $y \geq 0$ , 取直角坐标  $t = x$ .

$$\therefore y = c(1-t) \geq 0 \Rightarrow t = 1 - \frac{y}{c} \in [0, 1].$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi a} \int_0^{c(1-t)} y^2 dy dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi a} y^3 \Big|_0^{c(1-t)} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi a} [a(1-t)]^3 a(1-t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{a^4}{3} \int_0^{2\pi a} (2t^3 - 3t^2)^4 dt = \frac{a^4}{3} 16 \int_0^{2\pi a} s^2 \frac{1}{2} ds \\ &= \frac{a^4}{3} \cdot 32 \int_0^{2\pi a} s^5 dm = \frac{64}{3} a^4 \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{7!!}{8!!} \times \frac{30}{7} \pi a^4. \end{aligned}$$

S2. Green 公式.

$$\iint_D P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy$$

$$(2) \sim, \text{ 简得 } \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \iint_D -\frac{1}{3} y^3 dx$$

$y \geq 0$ , 不积, 变为平面区域.

$$\iint_D y^2 dx dy = -\frac{1}{3} \int_2^{\infty} y^3 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 [a(1-t)]^3 a(1-t) dt = \dots$$

$F(x, y) \approx 0, \quad xy + e^x - 2y - 1 = 0 \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 附近}.$   
故由  $y = \varphi(x)$ ,  $\varphi'(0) = \varphi''(0) = 0$ .

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x+y)^n \ln(x^2 + y^2), & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \text{ 时}, \quad f(x, y) &\leq ((x+y)^n)^n |\ln(x^2 + y^2)| \\ &\leq 2^{\frac{n}{2}} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} |\ln(x^2 + y^2)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时}, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(r, 0) - f(0, 0)}{r} &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \ln r = -\infty. \\ \text{故 } \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &\leq 2^{\frac{n}{2}} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_D |z| dx dy dz = \int_{-a}^a (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy dz$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad r^2 = a^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta, \quad \theta \in [0, \pi].$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} r^2 dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2+r^2}} r^3 dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta d\phi \\ &= \frac{\pi a^4}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta d\phi \\ &= \frac{\pi a^4}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta d\phi = \frac{2a^4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2t-1)^2 dt = \frac{7a^4}{7\pi}. \end{aligned}$$