

曲线曲面积分

第一型曲面积分

$$\int_S \varphi(x, y, z) dS = \int_a^b \int_{\alpha(\theta)}^{\beta(\theta)} \varphi(x(\theta), y(\theta), z(\theta)) |\vec{r}'(\theta)| d\theta$$

$$= \int_a^b \varphi(x(\theta), y(\theta), z(\theta)) \sqrt{1 + (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)} d\theta$$

- 曲式曲面 $y = y(x)$, $x \in [a, b]$.

$$\int f(x, y) dS = \int_a^b f(x, y(x)) \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx.$$

- 极坐标 $r = r(\theta)$, $x = r(\theta) \cos \theta$, $y = r(\theta) \sin \theta$.

$$\int_a^b f(r(\theta) \cos \theta, r(\theta) \sin \theta) \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2 \theta^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_a^b f(r(\theta) \cos \theta, r(\theta) \sin \theta) \sqrt{r^2 + r^2 \theta^2} d\theta.$$

第二型曲面积分

$$dS = |\vec{r}_u(u, v) \times \vec{r}_v(u, v)| du dv = \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv.$$

$$E = |\vec{r}_u'|^2, G = |\vec{r}_v'|^2, F = \vec{r}_u' \cdot \vec{r}_v'.$$

$$\int_S \varphi(x, y, z) dS = \iint_S \varphi(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv$$

$$\text{曲式曲面 } z = f(x, y), \vec{r} = (x, y, f(x, y)).$$

$$\vec{r}'_u = (1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}), \vec{r}'_v = (0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}).$$

$$\iint_S \varphi(x, y, f(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial f}{\partial y})^2} dx dy.$$

第二型曲面积分

$$\int_S \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\text{曲面}} \vec{V}(x, y, z) \cdot \vec{r}' dr$$

$$= \int_{\text{曲面}} (P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)) \cdot \vec{r}' ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\text{曲面}} P dx + Q dy + R dz \\ &= \int_{\text{曲面}} (P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)) \cdot (dx, dy, dz) ds \\ &= \int_{\text{曲面}} P dx + Q dy + R dz \\ &= \int_{\text{曲面}} [P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz] ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Green's 定理 } P dx + Q dy = \int_D (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy$$

$$\text{面积分 } \sigma(D) = \frac{1}{2} \oint_D \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_D \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_D \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

第二型曲面积分

$$\iint_S \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dS \rightarrow \text{第一型曲面.}$$

$$= \iint_S (P, Q, R) \cdot (\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v) du dv$$

$$= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix} du dv$$

$$= \iint_S P \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + Q \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + R \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} du dv$$

$$= \iint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

$$= \iint_S P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$$\text{第一型曲面 } z = f(x, y), \vec{r} = (x, y, f(x, y))$$

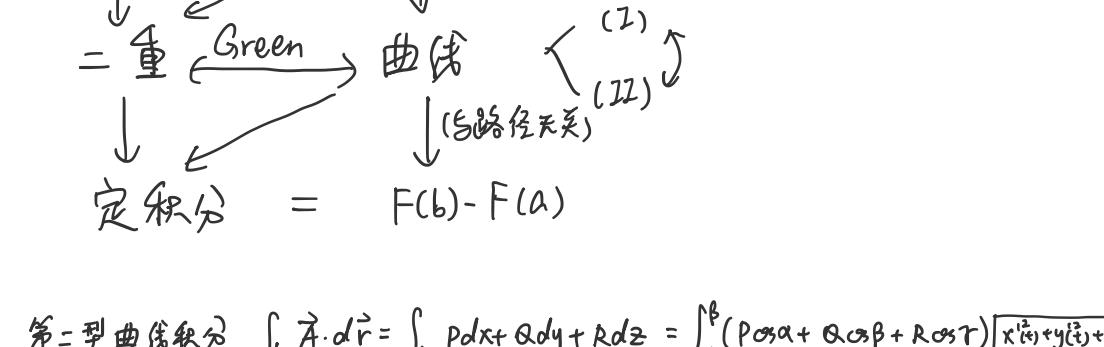
$$\iint_S \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ 1 & 0 & f'_u \\ 0 & 1 & f'_v \end{vmatrix} dx dy$$

$$\text{Gauss 定理 } P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz$$

$$\oint_S \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{V} dV.$$

$$\text{Stokes 定理 } P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_D \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dx dy dz$$



$$\text{第二型曲面积分 } \int_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_S P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_a^b (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) \sqrt{1 + \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2} dt$$

$$\text{Green's 定理 } \int_D \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_D (P dx + Q dy)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial D} -y dx + x dy = \int_{\partial D} x dy = \int_{\partial D} x dy$$

$$\text{Gauss 定理 } \iint_D \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_D (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) dV$$

$$\iint_D \text{Poly} dz + Q dy dx + R dx dy = \iint_D (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) dV$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\partial D} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$\text{第二型面积分 } \iint_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \pm \iint_D \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix} du dv$$

$$\text{Stokes 定理 } \int_{\partial S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\int_{\partial S} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dx dy dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} dx dy dz$$

Fourier 分析

Fourier 级数

$$L_2 为周期函数 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$$

$$\text{Fourier 系数 } a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

f(x) 在区间上收敛 \Leftrightarrow Fourier 级数收敛.且处处连续 \Leftrightarrow 收敛至 f(x).

$$L_2 为周期函数 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L})$$$

$$\text{Fourier 系数 } a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$\text{有理数 } L \text{ 时 } f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L-a} \int_a^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{L-a} \int_a^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx.$$

$$\text{复数形式 } c_n e^{inx} = \frac{e^{inx} + e^{-inx}}{2}, \quad \bar{c}_n e^{-inx} = \frac{e^{inx} - e^{-inx}}{2i}.$$

$$\sin nx = \frac{e^{inx} - e^{-inx}}{2i}.$$

$$\cos nx = \frac{e^{inx} + e^{-inx}}{2}.$$

Fourier 级数

平局平均收敛

且在端点处处理.

Bessel 不等式 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq g(x) dx$ Parseval 公式 $\int_a^b f(x)^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)^2 dx = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2).$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) g(x) dx = \frac{a_0 b_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n b_n \cos nx + b_n a_n \sin nx)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) g(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{a_0}{2} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) dx$$

Fourier 级数.

卷积定理 $\psi_n(x) = \psi(x)$.

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \psi_n(x).$$

反常积分与含参变量的积分

反常积分

$$无界区间上的积分 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$$

判定

Cauchy.

若 $A_1 > 0$, $\exists X > A$, $\exists A_2 > X$ 使,

$$|\int_{A_2}^{\infty} f(x) dx| < \epsilon.$$

绝对收敛 \Rightarrow 条件Dirichlet 判定 $f(x) \leq g(x)$.

$$g(x) \int_x^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 有界} \rightarrow 0.$$

Abel $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 一致收敛.

$$g(x) \int_x^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 一致收敛}.$$

Riemann 反常积分

$$a \text{ 为瑕点}, [b, \infty) \rightarrow \infty \text{ 处处理}.$$

含参变量的积分

$$\psi(u) = \int_a^b f(x, u) dx, \quad x \in [a, b], u \in [a, b].$$

$$f(x, u) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \times [a, b] \text{ 连续}, \text{ 且 } \psi(u) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 连续}.$$

$$\text{性质} \int_a^b \psi(u) du = \int_a^b \int_a^b f(x, u) dx du$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_a^b f(x, u) du dx$$

$$\psi(u) = \frac{d}{du} \int_a^b f(x, u) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} dx$$

$$\psi'(u) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} dx + f(b, u, u) b'(u) - f(a, u, u) a'(u).$$

含参变量的反常积分

$$\psi(u) = \int_a^{\infty} f(x, u) dx, \quad x \in [a, \infty), u \in [a, b].$$

一致收敛: 若 $A > a$, $\exists X > a$ 使,

$$|\int_A^{\infty} f(x, u) dx| < \epsilon \forall A \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 使}.$$

Wierstrass $|f(x, u)| \leq p(x)$ 对 $x \in [a, \infty)$.

$$\text{且 } \int_a^{\infty} p(x) dx \text{ 有界}.$$

上确界 $B(A) = \sup \int_A^{\infty} f(x, u) dx$.

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} B(A) = 0.$$

Dirichlet

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x, u) dx \leq M \text{ 对 } b \in [a, \infty), u \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 使}.$$

$$g(x, u) \text{ 对 } u \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 使 } u \neq 0 \rightarrow 0.$$

Abel

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x, u) dx \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$g(x, u) \text{ 对 } u \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 使 } u \neq 0 \rightarrow 0.$$

Fourier 级数 逐项, $\psi(u)$ 逐项.

$$\int_a^b \psi(u) du = \int_a^b \int_a^b f(x, u) dx du$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_a^b f(x, u) du dx$$

$$\psi(u) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} dx \cdot f(x, u) \cdot \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} dx$$