第一篇 极限论

第一部分 极限初论

第一章 变量与函数

§1. 函数的概念

1. 解下列不等式,并画出x的范围:

(1)
$$-2 < \frac{1}{r+2}$$

(1)
$$-2 < \frac{1}{x+2}$$

(2) $(x-1)(x+2)(x-3) < 0$

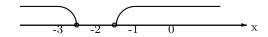
$$(3) \ \frac{1}{x-1} < a$$

$$(4) \ 0 \leqslant \cos x \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \quad 0 \leqslant \cos x \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{cases} x^2 - 16 < 0 \\ x^2 - 2x \geqslant 0 \end{cases}$$

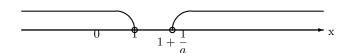
$$(1) \ \ x < -\frac{5}{2} \vec{\boxtimes} x > -\frac{3}{2}$$



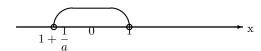




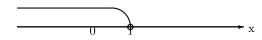
(3) 当a > 0时,x < 1或 $x > 1 + \frac{1}{a}$;



当a < 0时, $1 + \frac{1}{a} < x < 1$



当a = 0时,x < 1



$$(4) \ 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \leqslant x \leqslant 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{EZ}(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}) \leqslant x \leqslant 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}(k \in \mathbb{Z})$$



$$(5)$$
 $-4 < x ≤ 0$ 或 $2 ≤ x < 4$



2. 证明下列绝对值不等式:

- (1) $|x-y| \geqslant ||x|-|y||$
- (2) $|x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n| \le |x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_n|$
- (3) $|x + x_1 + \dots + x_n| \ge |x| (|x_1| + \dots + |x_n|)$

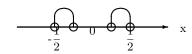
- (1) 因 $|x||y| \ge xy$,则 $(x-y)^2 \ge (|x|-|y|)^2$,于是 $|x-y| \ge ||x|-|y||$
- (2) 用数学归纳法证明.
 - (i) 当n = 2时,由 $|x_1 + x_2| \leq |x_1| + |x_2|$,得结论成立.
 - (ii) 假设当n = k时结论成立,即有 $|x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_k| \leq |x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_k|$. 则当n=k+1时, $|x_1+x_2+x_3+\cdots+x_{k+1}|\leqslant |x_1+x_2+x_3+\cdots+x_k|+|x_{k+1}|\leqslant |x_1|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x_2|+|x$ $\cdots + |x_k| + |x_{k+1}|$ 综上可知,对一切自然数n, $|x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_n| \le |x_1| + |x_2| + \cdots + |x_n|$ 均成立.

- (3) $|x + x_1 + \dots + x_n| \ge |x| |x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n| \ge |x| (|x_1| + \dots + |x_n|)$
- 3. 解下列绝对值不等式,并画出x的范围:
 - (1) |x| > |x+1|
 - (2) $2 < \frac{1}{|x|} < 4$
 - (3) |x| > A
 - (4) $|x-a| < \eta, \eta$ 为常数, $\eta > 0$
 - (5) $\left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| > \frac{x-2}{x+1}$
 - (6) $2 < \frac{1}{|x+2|} < 3$

(1)
$$x < -\frac{1}{2}$$



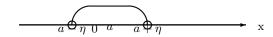
$$(2) \ -\frac{1}{2} < x < -\frac{1}{4} \ \ \ \ \ \ \frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$



(3) 当 $A \ge 0$ 时,x < -A或x > A



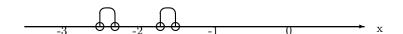
 $(4) a - \eta < x < a + \eta$



(5) 原式等价于 $\frac{x-2}{x+1} < 0$, 则-1 < x < 2



(6) $-\frac{5}{3} < x < -\frac{3}{2} \vec{\boxtimes} -\frac{5}{2} < x < -\frac{7}{3}$



- 4. 求下列函数的定义域及它在给定点上的函数值:
 - (1) $y = f(x) = -x + \frac{1}{x}$ 的定义域及f(-1), f(1)和f(2);
 - (2) $y = f(x) = \sqrt{a^2 x^2}$ 的定义域及f(0), f(a)和 $f\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right)$;
 - (3) $s = s(t) = \frac{1}{t}e^{-t}$ 的定义域及s(1), s(2);
 - $(4) \ y=g(\alpha)=\alpha^2\tan\alpha$ 的定义域及 $g(0),g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right),g\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right);$
 - (5) $x = x(\theta) = \sin \theta + \cos \theta$ 的定义域及 $x\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right), x(-\pi)$
 - (6) $y = f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)}$ 的定义域及f(0), f(-1)

解:

(1) 函数的定义域为
$$X = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$
, $f(-1) = 0$, $f(1) = 0$, $f(2) = -\frac{3}{2}$

(2) 函数的定义域为
$$X = [-|a|, |a|]$$
, $f(0) = |a|, f(a) = 0, f\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|a|$

(3) 函数的定义域为
$$(-\infty,0)$$
 $\bigcup (0,\infty)$, $s(1) = \frac{1}{e}, s(2) = \frac{1}{2e^2}$

$$(4) \ \text{ abn} \ \mathbb{E} \ \mathbb{V} \ \text{ if } \ \left\{ x \ \middle| \ x \in R, x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in Z \right\}, \ \ g(0) = 0, g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{16}, g\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\pi^2}{16}, g\left$$

(5) 函数的定义域为
$$X=(-\infty,\infty)$$
, $x\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=-1, x(-\pi)=-1$

(6) 函数的定义域为
$$X = (-\infty, -2) \bigcup (-2, 1) \bigcup (1, +\infty)$$
, $f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$, $f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$

5. 求下列函数的定义域及值域:

(1)
$$y = \sqrt{2 + x - x^2}$$

(2)
$$y = \sqrt{\cos x}$$

(3)
$$y = \ln\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$$

$$(4) \ \ y = \frac{1}{\sin \pi x}$$

解:

(1) 函数的定义域为
$$X = [-1, 2]$$
,值域为 $\left[0, \frac{3}{2}\right]$

(2) 函数的定义域为
$$\left[2k\pi-\frac{\pi}{2},2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}\right](k\in Z)$$
,值域为 $[0,1]$

(3) 函数的定义域为
$$\left(\frac{1}{2k+1}, \frac{1}{2k}\right) (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$
,值域为 $(-\infty, 0]$

(4) 函数的定义域为
$$(n-1,n)(n=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$$
,值域为 $(-\infty,-1]$ $\bigcup [1,+\infty)$

6. 设
$$f(x) = x + 1, \varphi(x) = x - 2$$
,试解方程 $|f(x) + \varphi(x)| = |f(x) + |\varphi(x)|$

解: 由己知, 得 $f(x)\varphi(x) \geqslant 0$ 即 $(x+1)(x-2) \geqslant 0$,则 $x \geqslant 2$ 或 $x \leqslant -1$.

7. 设
$$f(x) = (|x| + x)(1 - x)$$
, 求满足下列各式的 x 值:

- (1) f(0) = 0
- (2) f(x) < 0

解:

(1)
$$\mathbb{E}f(x) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{E}|x| + x = 0$, $\mathbb{E}|x| + x = 0$, $\mathbb{E}|x| \leq 0$

(2) 因
$$|x| + x \ge 0$$
,则要 $f(x) < 0$,只要 $1 - x < 0$ 即可,即 $x > 1$

8. 图1-5表示电池组V、固定电阻 R_0 和可变电阻R组成的电路.在一段不长的时间内,A,B两点间的电压V可以看成一个常量.求出电流I和可变电阻R的函数式.

解:由已知及物理学知识,得 $V = I(R_0 + R)$.

9. 在一个圆柱形容器内倒进某种溶液,该圆柱形容器的底半径是a,高为h,倒进溶液的高度是x(图1-6). 该溶液的容积V和x之间的函数关系V=V(x),并写出它的定义域和值域.

解:由已知,得 $V=\pi a^2 x$,它的定义域为[0,h],值域为 $[1,\pi a^2 h]$

10. 某灌溉渠的截面积是一个梯形,如图1-7,底宽2米,斜边的倾角为 45° ,CD表示水面,求截面ABCD的面积S与水深h的函数关系.

解:由已知及图,得S = h(h+2).

11. 有一深为H的矿井,如用半径为R的卷扬机以每秒钟 ω 弧度的角速度从矿井内起吊重物,求重物底面与地面的 距离s和时间t的函数关系(图1-8).

解:由已知及图,得
$$s=H-\omega Rt\left(t\in\left[0,\frac{H}{\omega t}\right]\right)$$

12.
$$\mbox{$ \begin{tabular}{l} $12.$ } \mbox{$ \begin{tabular}{l} $\emptyset $y = f(x) = $} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1+x^2, & x < 0 \\ x-1, & x \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right. , \ \ \mbox{$ \begin{tabular}{l} x} \mbox{$f(-2)$}, f(-1), f(0), f(1) \mbox{$\begin{tabular}{l} π} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right). \end{array} \right.$$

解: 由己知, 得
$$f(-2) = 5$$
, $f(-1) = 2$, $f(0) = -1$, $f(1) = 0$, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$.

13. 设
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leqslant t < 10 \\ 1+t^2, & 10 \leqslant t \leqslant 20 \\ t-10, & 20 < t \leqslant 30 \end{cases}$$
,求 $x(0), x(5), x(10), x(15), x(20), x(25), x(30)$,并画出这个函数的图形.

解: 由己知, 得
$$x(0) = 0, x(5) = 0, x(10) = 101, x(15) = 226, x(20) = 401, x(25) = 15, x(30) = 20$$

14. 邮资y是信件重量x的函数.按照邮局的规定,对于国内的外埠平信,按信件重量,每重20克应付邮资8分,不足20克者以20克计算.当信件的重量在60克以内时,试写出这个函数的表达式,并画出它的图形.

足20克者以20克计算. 当信件的重量在60克以内时,试写出这个函数的表达式,并画出它的图形. 解:由已知,得
$$y=f(x)=\begin{cases} 8, & 0< x \leqslant 20 \\ 16, & 20< x \leqslant 40 \\ 24, & 40< x \leqslant 60 \end{cases}$$

15. 脉冲发生器产生一个三角波,其波形如图1-9,写出函数关系 $u=u(t) (0\leqslant t\leqslant 20)$.

解: 由已知及图, 得
$$u=u(t)=\left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1.5t, & 0\leqslant t\leqslant 10 \\ 30-1.5t, & 10< t\leqslant 20 \end{array} \right.$$

16. 下列函数f和 φ 是否相等,为什么?

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{x}{x}, \varphi(x) = 1$$

(2)
$$f(x) = x, \varphi(x) = \sqrt{x^2}$$

(3)
$$f(x) = 1, \varphi(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$$

解:

(1) 因f的定义域为 $(-\infty,0)$ [$J(0,+\infty)$, φ 的定义域为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$, 故这两个函数不相等.

(2) 因 $f(x) = x, \varphi(x) = |x|$, 故这两个函数的函数表达式不一样,则这两个函数不相等.

(3) 因 $\varphi(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ 恒成立,故这两个函数相等.

17. 证明对于直线函数f(x) = ax + b,若自变数值 $x = x_n (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ 组成一等差数列,则对应的函数值 $y_n = f(x_n)(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ 也组成一等差数列.

证明: 设 x_{m-1}, x_m, x_{m+1} 是 x_n 中任意3个相邻的数($2 \le m \le n$)

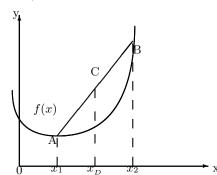
据题意,得 $2x_m = x_{m-1} + x_{m+1}$

18. 如果曲线y = f(x)上的任一条弦都高于它所限的弧(图1-10),证明不等式 $\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} > f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$ 对于所有的 $x_1, x_2(x_1 \neq x_2)$ 成立(凡具有上述特性的函数叫做凸函数).

证明: 在曲线上任取两点 $A(x_1,f(x_1)),B(x_2,f(x_2))$,连接AB,取其中点 $C(x_C,y_C)$,则 $f(x_1)+f(x_2)=2y_C,x_1+x_2=2x_C$

又曲线上 $x_D = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ 所对点的纵坐标为 $y_D = f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$,则 $x_C = x_D$

又曲线y = f(x)上的任一条弦都高于它所限的弧且 x_1, x_2 为弦与弧的交点,则 $y_C > y_D$ 即 $\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} > f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$ 对于所有的 $x_1, x_2(x_1 \neq x_2)$ 成立.



19. 证明下列各函数在所示区间内是单调增加的函数:

(1)
$$y = x^2 (0 \le x < +\infty)$$

$$(2) \ \ y = \sin x \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

- (1) 设 $0 \le x_1 < x_2$ 则 $y_2 y_1 = x_2^2 x_1^2 = (x_2 + x_1)(x_2 x_1) > 0$,于是函数 $y = x^2 \stackrel{.}{=} 0 \le x$ 时严格单调增加.
- (2) 设 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x_1 < x_2 \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$ 则 $y_2 y_1 = \sin x_2 \sin x_1 = 2\cos\frac{x_2 + x_1}{2}\sin\frac{x_2 x_1}{2}$ 又 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x_1 < x_2 \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $< \frac{x_2}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,于是 $< \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,为 $< \frac{x_2 x_1}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,于是 $< \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,为 $< \frac{x_2 x_1}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,于是 $< \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,为 $< \frac{x_2 x_1}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$,并是 $< \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为 $< \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为 $< \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\pi$
- 20. 证明下列函数在所示区间内是单调减少的函数:
 - (1) $y = x^2(-\infty < x \le 0)$
 - (2) $y = \cos x (0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi)$

证明:

- (1) 设 $0 \le x_1 < x_2$ 则 $y_2 y_1 = x_2^2 x_1^2 = (x_2 + x_1)(x_2 x_1) < 0$,于是函数 $y = x^2 \exists x \le 0$ 时严格单调减少.
- (2) 设0 $\leqslant x_1 < x_2 \leqslant \pi$ 则 $y_2 - y_1 = \cos x_2 - \cos x_1 = -2\sin\frac{x_2 + x_1}{2}\sin\frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}$ 又0 $\leqslant x_1 < x_2 \leqslant \pi$,则0 $< \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} < \pi$,0 $< \frac{x_2}{x_1} 2 \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$,于是 $\sin\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > 0$,所 $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} > 0$,从而 $y_2 - y_1 < 0$ 即函数 $y = \cos x = 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$ 时严格单调减少。
- 21. 讨论下列函数的奇偶性:
 - (1) $y = x + x^2 x^5$
 - (2) $y = a + b \cos x$
 - $(3) \ y = x + \sin x + e^x$
 - $(4) \ \ y = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$
 - (5) $y = sgnx = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists x > 0$ 时 0, $\exists x = 0$ 时 -1 $\exists x < 0$ 时
 - (6) $y = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2}, & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2} < x < +\infty \text{FV} \\ \sin x^2, & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \text{FV} \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2, & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\infty < x < -\frac{1}{2} \text{FV} \end{cases}$

解:

- (1) 因 $y = f(x) = x + x^2 x^5$,则 $f(-x) = -x + x^2 + x^5$,故 $f(-x) \neq f(x)$, $f(-x) \neq -f(x)$,于是此函数是非奇非偶函数.
- (2) 因 $y = f(x) = a + b\cos x$, 则 $f(-x) = a + b\cos(-x) = a + b\cos x = f(x)$, 于是此函数是偶函数.
- (3) 因 $y = f(x) = x + \sin x + e^x$,则 $f(-x) = -x \sin x + e^{-x}$,故 $f(-x) \neq f(x), f(-x) \neq -f(x)$,于是此函数是非奇非偶函数.
- (4) 因 $y = f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$,则 $f(-x) = -x \sin \frac{1}{-x} = x \sin \frac{1}{x} = f(x)$,于是此函数是偶函数.

(5) 因
$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists x > 0$$
时
 $0, & \exists x = 0$ 时
 $-1 & \exists x < 0$ 时
则 $f(-x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists -x > 0$ 时
 $0, & \exists -x = 0$ 时
 $-1 & \exists -x < 0$ 时
 $0, & \exists x = 0$ 0
 $1 & \exists x < 0$ 0

(6) 因
$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2}, & \pm \frac{1}{2} < x < + \infty \text{ in } \\ \sin x^2, & \pm - \frac{1}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2, & \pm - \infty < x < -\frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \\ \sin(-x)^2, & \pm \frac{1}{2} < -x < + \infty \text{ in } \\ \sin(-x)^2, & \pm - \frac{1}{2} \leqslant -x \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \\ \frac{1}{2}(-x)^2, & \pm - \infty < -x < -\frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \\ \pm (-x) \neq f(x), f(-x) \neq -f(x), \text{ } + \text{ } \pm \text$$

22. 试证两个偶函数的乘积是偶函数,两个奇函数的乘积是奇函数,一个奇函数与一个偶函数的乘积是奇函数. 证明: 设 $f_1(x)$, $f_2(x)$ 为定义在(-a,a)(a>0)内的偶函数, $g_1(x)$, $g_2(x)$ 为定义在(-a,a)(a>0)内的奇函数, $F_1(x)=f_1(x)f_2(x)$, $F_2(x)=g_1(x)g_2(x)$, $F_3(x)=f_1(x)f_2(x)$ 则 $f_1(-x)=f_1(x)$, $f_2(-x)=f_2(x)$, $g_1(x)=-g_1(x)$, $g_2(-x)=-g_2(x)$,于是

$$F_1(-x) = f_1(-x)f_2(-x) = f_1(x)f_2(x) = F_1(x)$$

$$F_2(-x) = g_1(-x)g_2(-x) = (-g_1(x))(-g_2(x)) = g_1(x)g_2(x) = F_2(x)$$

$$F_3(-x) = f_1(-x)g_1(-x) = f_1(x)(-g_1(x)) = -f_1(x)g_1(x) = -F_3(x)$$

从而 $F_1(x)$ 是偶函数; $F_2(x)$ 是偶函数; $F_3(x)$ 是奇函数.

- 23. 设f(x)为定义在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的任何函数,证明 $F_1(x) \equiv f(x) + f(-x)$ 是偶函数, $F_2(x) \equiv f(x) f(-x)$ 是奇函数.写出对应于下列函数的 $F_1(x), F_2(x)$:
 - (1) $y = a^x$
 - (2) $y = (1+x)^n$

证明: 因 $F_1(-x) = f(-x) + f(x) = F_1(x)$,则 $F_1(x) = f(x) + f(-x)$ 是偶函数又 $F_2(-x) = f(-x) - f(x) = -F_2(x)$,则 $F_2(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$ 是奇函数.

(1)
$$F_1(x) = f(x) + f(-x) = a^x + a^{-x}, F_2(x) = f(x) - f(-x) = a^x - a^{-x}$$

(2)
$$F_1(x) = f(x) + f(-x) = (1+x)^n + (1-x)^n, F_2(x) = f(x) - f(-x) = (1+x)^n - (1-x)^n$$

- 24. 说明下列函数哪些是周期函数,并求最小周期:
 - (1) $y = \sin^2 x$
 - $(2) \ \ y = \sin x^2$
 - (3) $y = \sin x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$
 - $(4) \ \ y = \cos\frac{\pi}{4}x$
 - (5) $y = |\sin x| + |\cos x|$
 - (6) $y = \sqrt{\tan x}$
 - (7) y = x [x]
 - (8) $y = \sin n\pi x$

解:

- (1) 因 $y = \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$,则 $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$
- (2) 假设 $y = \sin x^2$ 为一周期函数且 $T = \omega > 0$ 据周期函数的定义,对任何 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,有 $\sin(x + \omega)^2 = \sin x^2$,特别对x = 0也应该成立,则 $\sin \omega^2 = 0$,于是 $\omega^2 = k\pi$, $\omega = \sqrt{k\pi}(k \in Z^+)$ 又对 $x = \sqrt{2}\omega = \sqrt{2k\pi}$ 也成立,故 $\sin(\sqrt{2}\omega + \omega)^2 = \sin \omega^2 = 0$,则 $(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 k\pi = n\pi(n \in Z^+)$,于是 $(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 = \frac{k}{n}(k, n \in Z^+)$ 又 $(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \in Q^-$,而 $\frac{k}{n} \in Q^+$,则假设不成立,即函数 $y = \sin x^2$ 不是周期函数.

(3)
$$\exists y_1 = \sin x$$
 in $T = 2\pi$; $y_2 = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$ in $T = \pi$, $y_2 = \sin x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$ in $y_3 = \sin x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$ in $y_4 = \sin x$ in $y_5 = 2\pi$.

(4)
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 8$$

(5) 因
$$f(x) = |\sin x| + |\cos x|, f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left|\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right| + \left|\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right| = |\cos x| + |\sin x| = f(x)$$
 据经验,知 $y = |\sin x| + |\cos x|$ 的 $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(6) 因
$$f(x) = \tan x$$
的 $T = \pi$,则 $y = \sqrt{\tan x}$ 的 $T = \pi$.

(7) 因
$$y = x - [x] = (x)$$
, 则 $y = x - [x]$ 的 $T = 1$.

$$(8) T = \frac{2\pi}{n\pi} = \frac{2}{n}$$

ξ2. 复合函数和反函数

- 1. 下列函数能否构成复合函数 $y = f(\varphi(x))$,如果能够构成则指出此复合函数的定义域和值域:
 - (1) $y = f(u) = 2^u, u = \varphi(x) = x^2$
 - (2) $y = f(u) = \ln u, u = \varphi(x) = 1 x^2$
 - (3) $y = f(u) = u^2 + u^3, u = \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists x$ 为有理数时 $-1, & \exists x$ 为无理数时
 - (4) y = f(u) = 2, 定义域为 U_1 , $u = \varphi(x)$, 定义域为X, 值域为 U_2
 - (5) $y = f(u) = \sqrt{u}, u = \varphi(x) = \cos x$

解:

- (1) 因 $y = f(u) = 2^u$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, $u = \varphi(x) = x^2$ 的值域为 $[0, +\infty)$ 则此函数能构成复合函数 $y=2^{x^2}$,它的定义域为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$,值域为 $[1,+\infty)$
- (2) 因 $y = f(u) = \ln u$ 的定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$, $u = \varphi(x) = 1 x^2$ 的值域为 $(-\infty, 1]$ 则此函数能构成复合函数 $y = \ln(1-x^2)$,它的定义域为(-1,1),值域为 $(-\infty,0]$
- (3) 因 $y = f(u) = u^2 + u^3$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, $u = \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists x \text{为有理数时} \\ -1, & \exists x \text{为无理数时} \end{cases}$ 的值域为 $\{-1, 1\}$ 则此函数能构成复合函数 $y = \begin{cases} 2, & \exists x \text{为有理数时} \\ 0, & \exists x \text{为无理数时} \end{cases}$

,它的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,值域为 $\{0, 2\}$

- (4) 因y = f(u) = 2的定义域为 U_1 , $u = \varphi(x)$ 的值域为 U_2 当 U_1 ∩ $U_2 \neq \phi$ 时,此函数能构成复合函数y = 2,它的定义域视具体函数而定,值域为{2}; 当 $U_1 \cap U_2 = \phi$ 时,此函数不能构成复合函数
- (5) 因 $y = f(u) = \sqrt{u}$ 的定义域为 $[0, +\infty)$, $u = \varphi(x) = \cos x$ 的值域为[-1, 1] 则此函数能构成复合函数 $y = \sqrt{\cos x}$,它的定义域为 $\left[2k\pi \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$,值域
- 2. 设 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, 证明 $f(x+3) 3f(x+2) + 3f(x+1) f(x) \equiv 0$ 证明:由已知,得

 $f(x+3) - 3f(x+2) + 3f(x+1) - f(x) = a(x+3)^2 + b(x+3) + c - 3[a(x+2)^2 + b(x+2) + c] + 3[a(x+1)^2 + b(x+3) + c - 3[a(x+2)^2 + b(x+2) + b(x+2) + c - 3[a(x+2)^2 + b(x+2) + b(x+2) + c - 3[a(x+2)^2 + b(x+2)^2 + b(x+2)^$ $b(x+1)+c]-(ax^2+bx+c)=a[(x+3)^2-x^2]+b(x+3-x)-3a[(x+2)^2-(x+1)^2]-3b[x+2-(x+1)]=6ax+9a+3b-3a(2x+3)-3b\equiv 0$

(2)
$$\exists y = f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x)$$
, $\mathbb{M}f(e^{-x}) = (e^{-x})^2 \ln(1+e^{-x}) = \frac{\ln(e^x+1) - x}{e^{2x}}$

(3)
$$\exists y = f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x + x^2}, \ \ \bigcup f(x^2) = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + x^4}, f(-x^2) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 + x^4}$$

- 4. 若 $f(x) = x^2, \varphi(x) = 2^x$,求 $f(\varphi(x))$ 及 $\varphi(f(x))$.
 - 解: 因 $f(x) = x^2, \varphi(x) = 2^x$,则 $f(\varphi(x)) = (2^x)^2 = 2^{2x} = 4^x, \varphi(f(x)) = 2^{x^2}$
- 5. 若 $\varphi(x) = x^3 + 1$,求 $\varphi(x^2), (\varphi(x))^2 \mathcal{D}\varphi(\varphi(x))$.

解: 因
$$\varphi(x) = x^3 + 1$$
,则
$$\varphi(x^2) = (x^2)^3 + 1 = x^6 + 1, (\varphi(x))^2 = (x^3 + 1)^2 = x^6 + 2x^3 + 1, \varphi(\varphi(x)) = (x^3 + 1)^3 + 1 = x^9 + 3x^6 + 3x^3 + 2$$

6.
$$abla f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad \Breve{R}f(f(x)), f(f(f(x))), f\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right).$$

$$\mathbf{AF}: \quad \Breve{B}f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad \Breve{M}$$

$$f(f(x)) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{1-x}} = \frac{x-1}{x}, f(f(f(x))) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{x-1}{x}} = x, f\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right) = \frac{1}{1-(1-x)} = 1$$
1

7. 求下列函数的反函数及反函数的定义域:

(1)
$$y = x^2(-\infty < x \le 0)$$

(2)
$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}(-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 0)$$

(3)
$$y = \sin x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$$

(4)
$$y = \begin{cases} x, & \exists -\infty < x < 1 \text{ by} \\ x^2, & \exists 1 \le x \le 4 \text{ by} \\ 2^x, & \exists 4 < x < +\infty \text{ by} \end{cases}$$

(1) 因
$$y = x^2(-\infty < x \le 0)$$
,则 $x = -\sqrt{y}(0 \le y < +\infty)$,从而此函数的反函数为 $y = -\sqrt{x}(0 \le y < +\infty)$

(1) 因
$$y = x^{2}(-\infty < x \le 0)$$
,则 $x = -\sqrt{y}(0 \le y < +\infty)$,从而此函数的反函数为 $y = -\sqrt{x}(0 \le y < +\infty)$
(2) 因 $y = \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}(-1 \le x \le 0)$,则 $x = -\sqrt{1 - y^{2}}(0 \le y \le 1)$,从而此函数的反函数为 $y = -\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}(0 \le x \le 1)$

(3) 因
$$y = \sin x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$$
,则 $x = \pi - \arcsin y (-1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1)$,从而此函数的反函数为 $y = \pi - \arcsin x (-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1)$

§3. 基本初等函数

- 1. 把下列在[0,1)上定义的函数延拓到整个实轴上去, 使它成为以1为周期的函数:
 - $(1) \ y = x^2$
 - $(2) \ \ y = \sin x$
 - $(3) \ y = e^x$

解:

- (1) 延拓后的函数为 $y = (x n)^2 (n \le x < n + 1, n \in Z)$
- (2) 延拓后的函数为 $y = \sin(x n)(n \le x < n + 1, n \in Z)$
- (3) 延拓后的函数为 $y = e^{x-n} (n \le x < n+1, n \in Z)$
- 2. 把下列在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上定义的函数延拓到整个实轴上去,(a)使它们成为奇函数; (b)使它们成为偶函数:
 - (1) $y = x^2$
 - $(2) \ \ y = \sin x$

解:

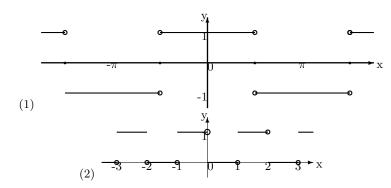
(1) 延拓后的函数为:

(a)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \ge 0 \\ -x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(b) $f(x) = x^2$

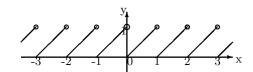
- (2) 延拓后的函数为:
 - (a) $f(x) = \sin x$
 - (b) $f(x) = \sin|x|$
- 3. 做下列函数的图形:
 - (1) $y = sgn\cos x$
 - $(2) \ \ y = [x] 2\left[\frac{x}{2}\right]$

解:

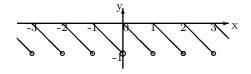


4. 作函数y = (x)的图形.

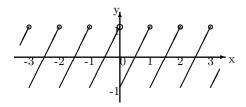
解:



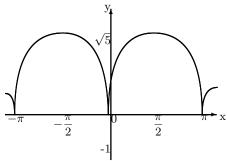
5. 作函数y = [x] - x的图形.



6. 一个函数是用下述方法决定的: 在每一个小区间 $n \leqslant x < n + 1$ (其中n为整数)内f(x)是线性的且f(n) = $-1, f\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)=0$,试作此函数的图形. 解:

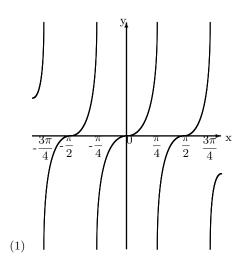


7. 作函数 $y = |\sin x + 2\cos x|$ 的图形.

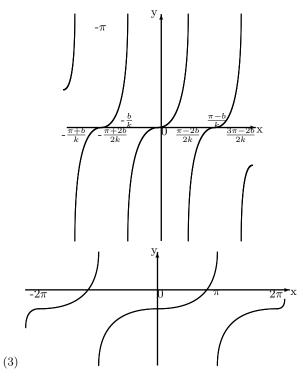


- 8. 若已知函数 $f(x) = \tan x$,作下列函数的图形:
 - $(1) \ \ y = f(2x)$
 - (2) $y = f(kx + b)(k \neq 0)$
 - $(3) \ \ y = f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) 1$

解:

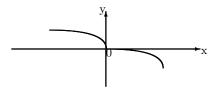


(2) (k, b > 0)

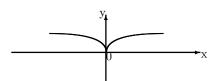


9. 若已知函数y = f(x)的图形,作函数 $y_1 = |f(x)|, y_2 = f(-x), y_3 = -f(-x)$ 的图形,并说明 y_1, y_2, y_3 的图形与y的图形的关系.

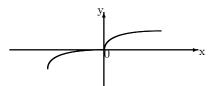
解: 设y = f(x)的图形如下:



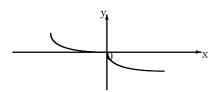
则 y_1 的图形为:



则 y_2 的图形为:



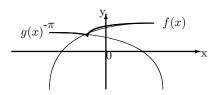
则 y_3 的图形为:



 y_1 的图形当f(x)<0时与y的图形关于x轴对称,当f(x)>0时与y的图形一样; y_2 的图形与y的图形关于y轴对称, y_3 的图形与y的图形关于原点对称,

10. 若己知f(x), g(x)的图形,试作函数 $y = \frac{1}{2} \{ f(x) + g(x) + |f(x) - g(x)| \}$ 的图形,并说明y的图形与f(x), g(x)图形的关系.

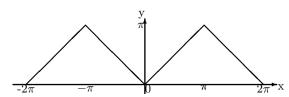
解:
$$y = \max\{f(x), g(x)\}$$



11. 对于定义在 $[0,\pi]$ 上的函数y=x,先把它延拓到 $[0,2\pi]$ 使它关于 $x=\pi$ 为对称,然后再把已延拓到 $[0,2\pi]$ 上的函数延拓到整个实轴上使函数为以 2π 为周期的函数.

数進和刊電子 英細上便函数 为以2π 为问期的函数.
解: 所求函数为:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0, \pi] \\ 2\pi - x, & x \in [\pi, 2\pi] \\ x - 2n\pi, & x \in [2n\pi, (2n+1)\pi](n=\pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots) \\ 2n\pi - x, & x \in [(2n-1)\pi, 2n\pi](n=0, -1, \pm 2, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$= \pi \left| \frac{x}{\pi} - 2 \left[\frac{x+\pi}{2\pi} \right] \right|$$



极限与连续 第二章

数列的极限和无穷大量 §1.

1. 写出下列数列的前四项:

$$(1) x_n = \frac{1}{3n} \sin n^3$$

(2)
$$x_n = \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^n$$

(3)
$$x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}$$

(4)
$$x_1 = a > 0, y_1 = b > 0, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n y_n}, y_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + y_n}{2}$$

(5)
$$x_{2n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

 $x_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$

(1)
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{3}\sin 1$$
, $x_2 = \frac{1}{6}\sin 8$, $x_3 = \frac{1}{9}\sin 27$, $x_4 = \frac{1}{12}\sin 64$

(2)
$$x_1 = mx$$
, $x_2 = \frac{m(m-1)}{2}x^2$, $x_3 = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{6}x^3$, $x_4 = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{24}x^4$

(3)
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
, $x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$, $x_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}$, $x_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{19}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}}$

(4)
$$x_1 = a$$
, $x_2 = \sqrt{ab}$, $x_3 = \sqrt{\sqrt{ab}\frac{a+b}{2}}$, $x_4 = \sqrt[8]{ab} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{a+b}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{2}$
 $y_1 = b$, $y_2 = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $y_3 = \frac{(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})^2}{4}$, $y_4 = \frac{(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})^2}{4} + \frac{\sqrt[4]{ab}\sqrt{2(a+b)}}{16}$

(5)
$$x_2 = 1$$
, $x_3 = 1$, $x_4 = \frac{3}{2}$, $x_5 = \frac{1}{2}$

2. 按定义证明以下数列为无穷小量:

$$(1) \ \frac{n+1}{n^2+1}$$

(2)
$$\frac{\sin n}{n}$$

(3)
$$\frac{n+(-1)^n}{n^2-1}$$

(4)
$$\frac{1}{n!}$$

(5)
$$\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

(6) $(-1)^n (0.999)^n$

$$(6) (-1)^n (0.999)^n$$

(7)
$$\frac{1}{n} + e^{-n}$$

(8)
$$\frac{e^{-n}}{n}$$

$$(9) \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$$

(10)
$$\frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n^3}$$

(2) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{\sin n}{n} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{\sin n}{n} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n}$,要使 $\left| \frac{\sin n}{n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$,则当 $n > N$ 时, $\left| \frac{\sin n}{n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $\frac{\sin n}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$

(3) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{n + (-1)^n}{n^2 - 1} - 0 \right| = \frac{n + (-1)^n}{n^2 - 1} < \frac{n + 1}{n^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{n - 1}$,要使 $\left| \frac{n + (-1)^n}{n^2 - 1} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{n - 1} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$,则当 $n > N$ 时, $\left| \frac{n + (-1)^n}{n^2 - 1} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $\frac{n + (-1)^n}{n^2 - 1} \to 0$ 0 $(n \to \infty)$

$$(4) \ \, \forall \forall \varepsilon > 0, \ \, \text{由于} \left| \frac{1}{n!} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n!} < \frac{1}{n}, \ \, \text{要使} \left| \frac{1}{n!} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon, \ \, \text{只要} \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$
即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1, \ \, \text{则}$
$$\exists n > N \text{时}, \ \, \left| \frac{1}{n!} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon \ \, \text{总成立}, \ \, \text{所以} \frac{1}{n!} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$$

(5) 设
$$S_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,由于 $S_n = \frac{1}{n} (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n})$

设 $\delta_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}$,则 $S_n = \frac{\delta_n}{n} \, \exists n = 2k + 1$ 时,有 $0 < \delta_n = 1 - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) - (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}) - \dots - (\frac{1}{2k} - \frac{1}{2k+1}) < 1$; $\exists n = 2k$ 时,有 $0 < \delta_n = 1 - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) - (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}) - \dots - (\frac{1}{2k-2} - \frac{1}{2k-1}) - \frac{1}{2k} < 1$ 。 总之,有 $0 < \delta_n < 1$ 从而 $|S_n - 0| = S_n = \frac{\delta_n}{n} < \frac{1}{n} \, \exists \psi |S_n - 0| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1$,则 $\exists n > N$ 时, $|S_n - 0| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n} - \dots + (-1)6n + 1\frac{1}{n^2} \to 0$ ($n \to \infty$)

- (6) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,由于 $n > \ln n$,则 $e^n > n$,于是 $e^{-n} < \frac{1}{n}$,从而 $\left| \frac{1}{n} + e^{-n} 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n} + e n < \frac{2}{n}$,要使 $|(-1)^n (0.999)^n 0| < \varepsilon$,只要 $(0.999)^n < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[2500 \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$,则当n > N时, $|(-1)^n (0.999)^n 0| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $(-1)^n (0.999)^n \to 0 (n \to \infty)$
- $(7) \ \, \forall \forall \varepsilon > 0, \ \, \text{由于} \left| \frac{1}{n} + e^{-n} 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n!} < \frac{1}{n}, \ \, \text{要使} \left| \frac{1}{n} + e^{-n} 0 \right| < \varepsilon, \ \, \text{只要} \frac{2}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1, \ \, \text{则当} n > N$ 时, $\left| \frac{1}{n} + e^{-n} 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $\frac{1}{n} + e^{-n} \to 0 \\ (n \to \infty)$
- (9) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,由于 $|\sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n} 0| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$,要使 $|\sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n} 0| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{4\varepsilon^2}\right] + 1$,则当n > N时, $|\sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n} 0| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $\sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n} \to 0$ ($n \to \infty$)
- $(10) \ \ \forall \forall \varepsilon > 0, \ \ \text{由} \ \exists \left| \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{n^3} 0 \right| = \frac{n+1}{2n^2} < \frac{2n}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{n}, \ \ \text{要使} \left| \frac{1}{n} 0 \right| < \varepsilon, \ \ \text{只要} \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即可。 $\mathbb{R}N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1, \ \ \mathbb{M} \\ \exists n > N \\ \text{时}, \ \left| \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{n^3} 0 \right| < \varepsilon \\ \exists \text{成立}, \ \ \mathbb{M} \\ \mathbb{M} \\ \frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{n^3} \to 0$

- 3. 举例说明下列关于无穷小量的定义是错误的:
 - (1) 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在N,当n > N时,成立 $x_n < \varepsilon$;
 - (2) 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在无限多个 x_n ,使 $|x_n| < \varepsilon$.

解:

- (1) 例如:数列 $\{-1+(-1)^{n+1}\}$ (或 $\{-n\}$)即 $\{0,-2,0,-2,\cdots\}$ (或 $\{-1,-2,-3,\cdots\}$)满足上述条件,但不是
- (2) 例如: 数列 $\{1, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, 1, \frac{1}{n}, \dots\}$ 满足上述条件,但不是无穷小量。
- 4. 按定义证明:

(1)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n^2 + n}{2n^2 - 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \to \infty} (0.99 \cdots 9) = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}{n} = 1$$

(4)
$$x_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} \to 1 (n \to \infty)$$

(5)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} r_n = 1$$
,此处 $r_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} & \text{当}n$ 为偶数 $\frac{n+1}{n} & \text{当}n$ 为奇数

$$(5) \lim_{n \to \infty} r_n = 1, \quad \text{此处 } r_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} & \text{当n为偶数} \\ \frac{n+1}{n} & \text{当n为奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \to \infty} r_n = 1, \quad \text{此处 } r_n = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{当}n = 3k(k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \\ \frac{3n+1}{n} & \text{当}n = 3k+1 \\ 2 + \frac{1+n}{3-\sqrt{n}+n} & \text{当}n = 3k+2 \end{cases}$$

(1) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{3n^2 + n}{2n^2 - 1} - \frac{3}{2} \right| = \frac{2n + 3}{4n^2 - 2} < \frac{4(n + 1)}{4(n + 1)(n - 1)} = \frac{1}{n - 1} (n \geqslant 2)$,要使 $\left| \frac{3n^2 + n}{2n^2 - 1} - \frac{3}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{n - 1} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \max(\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1, 2)$,则当 $n > N$ 时, $\left| \frac{3n^2 + n}{2n^2 - 1} - \frac{3}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $\frac{3n^2 + n}{2n^2 - 1} \to \frac{3}{2} (n \to \infty)$

$$(2) \quad \forall \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad \text{由于} \left| 0. \overbrace{99 \cdots 9}^n - 1 \right| = (0.1)^n = \frac{1}{10^n}, \quad \text{要使} \left| 0. \overbrace{99 \cdots 9}^n - 1 \right| < \varepsilon, \quad \text{只要} \frac{1}{10^n} < \varepsilon 即可。取 $N = \left[\lg \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1, \quad \text{则当} n > N \text{时}, \quad \left| 0. \overbrace{99 \cdots 9}^n - 1 \right| < \varepsilon \ \text{总成立}, \quad \text{所以} 0. \overbrace{99 \cdots 9}^n \rightarrow 1 (n \to \infty)$$$

(3) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}{n} - 1 \right| = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n}{n} = <\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} < \frac{1}{2n}$,要使 $\left| \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}{n} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{2n} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \right] + 1$,则当 $n > N$ 时, $\left| \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}{n} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}{n} \to 1$ ($n \to \infty$)

(4) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$,则 $|x_n - 1| = \frac{1}{n}$,要使 $|x_n - 1| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1$,则当 $n > N$ 时, $|x_n - 1| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $x_n \to 1 (n \to \infty)$

(5) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $|r_n - 1| = \left| \frac{n \pm 1}{n} - 1 \right| = \frac{1}{n}$,要使 $|r_n - 1| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$,则 当 $n > N$ 时, $|r_n - 1| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $r_n \to 1 (n \to \infty)$

(6) 対
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, 由于 $|r_{3k} - 3| = 0$, $|r_{3k+1} - 3| = \frac{1}{n}$, $|r_{3k+2} - 3| = \frac{\sqrt{n} - 2}{3 - \sqrt{n} + n} = \frac{n - 4}{n\sqrt{n} + n + \sqrt{n} + 6} < \frac{n}{n\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, 要使 $|r_n - 3| < \varepsilon$, 只要 $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $N = \max\left(\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1, \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\right] + 1\right)$,则 当 $n > N$ 时, $|r_n - 3| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,所以 $r_n \to 3(n \to \infty)$

- 5. (1) 按定义证明, 若 $a_n \to a(n \to \infty)$, 则对任意自然数k, $a_{n+k} \to a(n \to \infty)$
 - (2) 按定义证明, 若 $a_n \to a(n \to \infty)$, 则 $|a_n| \to |a|$.又反之是否成立?
 - (3) $若|a_n| \to 0$,试问 $a_n \to a$ 是否一定成立? 为什么?

证明:

- (2) (i) 由于 $a_n \to a$,故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时, $|a_n a| < \varepsilon$.又 $||a_n| |a|| < |a_n a|$,于是对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时, $||a_n| |a|| < \varepsilon$ 成立,即 $|a_n| \to |a|(n \to \infty)$
 - (ii) 反之不一定成立。 例:
 - (a) 不成立: $a_n = (-1)^n$, 则 $|a_n| \to 1$, 而 a_n 无极限;
 - (b) 成立: $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 则 $|a_n| \to 0, a_n \to 0$
- (3) 由于 $|a_n| \to 0$,故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in Z^+$, 当n > N时, $||a_n| 0| < \varepsilon$,又 $|a_n 0| = ||a_n| 0|$,于是对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时, $|a_n 0| < \varepsilon$ 成立,即 $a_n \to 0$ ($n \to \infty$)。从而若 $|a_n| \to 0$,则 $a_n \to 0$ 一定成立。
- 6. 按定义证明,若 $x_n \to a$,且a > b,则存在N,当n > N时,成立 $x_n > b$. 证明:由于 $x_n \to a$,故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,ਤ $N \in Z^+$,当n > N时, $|x_n 0| < \varepsilon$,即 $a \varepsilon < x_n < a + \varepsilon$.又a > b,故a b > 0,则取 $\varepsilon = a b > 0$,从而 $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,有 $x_n > a \varepsilon = a (a b) = b$.即存在N,当n > N时,成立 $x_n > b$.
- 7. 若 $\{x_ny_n\}$ 收敛,能否断定 $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$ 亦收敛.

解:不能。

例: $x_n = (-1)^n, y_n = (-1)^n (n = 1, 2, \dots), x_n y_n \equiv 1 (n = 1, 2, \dots), 则\{x_n y_n\}$ 收敛,但 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 均不收敛。故若 $\{x_n y_n\}$ 收敛,不能断定 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 亦收敛。

8. 利用极限性质及计算证明:

(1)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right) = 0$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \right) = 1$$

(3) 利用
$$(1+h)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k h^k = 1 + nh + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}h^2 + \dots + h^n$$

证明:

(i)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{a^n} = 0 (a > 1)$$

(ii)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^5}{e^n} = 0 (e \approx 2.7)$$

- $(1) \ \, \forall \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \ \, \vec{\uparrow} 0 \leqslant \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \leqslant \frac{n+1}{n^2}, \ \, \underline{\mathbb{H}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2} = 0, \ \, \underline{\mathbb{M}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right) = 0$
- $(2) \ \, \forall \forall n \in Z^+, \ \, \overleftarrow{\uparrow} \frac{n}{n+1} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} < \frac{n}{n} = 1 \\ \square \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1, \\ \square \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right) = 1$
- (3) (i) 设a = 1 + h(h > 0),由于 $0 < \frac{n}{a^n} = \frac{n}{(1+h)^n} = \frac{n}{1 + nh + \frac{n(n_1)}{2}h^2 + \dots + h^n} < \frac{n}{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}h^2} = \frac{2}{(n-1)h^2}$,又 $\frac{2}{h^2}$ 为定值, $\frac{1}{n-1} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$,则 $\frac{2}{(n-1)h^2} \to 0$.从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{a^n} = 0$

(ii) 设
$$e=1+h(h\approx 1.7)$$
,由于 $0<\frac{n^5}{e^n}=\frac{n^5}{(1+h)^n}=\frac{n^5}{1+nh+C_n^2h^2+\cdots+h^n}<\frac{n^5}{C_n^6h^6}<\frac{720n^5}{(n-5)^6h^6}$,又 $\frac{720}{h^6}$ 为定值, $\frac{n^5}{(n-5)^6}\to 0(n\to\infty)$,则 $\frac{720n^5}{(n-5)^6h^6}\to 0(n\to\infty)$,从而 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n^5}{e^n}=0$

9. 求下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n^3 + 2n^2 - n + 1}{2n^3 - 3n^2 + 2}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{6n^2 - n + 1}{n^3 + n^2 + 2}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} \right) \cos n$$

(4)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^n}}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[(\sin n!) \left(\frac{n-1}{n^2+1} \right)^{10} - \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} \right) \frac{2n^2+1}{n^2-1} \right]$$

(6)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-2)^n + 3^n}{(-2)^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}$$

(1)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n^3 + 2n^2 - n + 1}{2n^3 - 3n^2 + 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$
(2)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{6n^2 - n + 1}{n^3 + n^2 + 2} = 0$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{6n^2 - n + 1}{n^3 + n^2 + 2} = 0$$

$$(3) \ \ \text{d} \exists \ \ \mathbb{7} \sqrt[n]{2} \to 1 \\ (n \to \infty), \ \ \text{d} 1 - \sqrt[n]{2} \to 0 \\ (n \to \infty), \ \ \mathbb{Z} |\cos n| \leqslant 1, \ \ \text{definition} \\ \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}}\right) \cos n = 0$$

(4)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{2}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(5) 由于
$$\{\sin n!\}$$
为有界数列, $\left(\frac{n-1}{n^2+1}\right)^{10} \to 0, 1-\frac{1}{n} \to 1, \frac{2n^2+1}{n^2+1} \to 2(n \to \infty),$ 故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[(\sin n!) \left(\frac{n-1}{n^2+1}\right)^{10} - \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n}\right) \frac{2n^2+1}{n^2-1} \right] = -2$

(6)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-2)^n + 3^n}{(-2)^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(\frac{-2}{3})^n + 1}{(-2)(\frac{-2}{3})^n + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

10. 若 $x_n \rightarrow a > 0$,试证:

(1)
$$\sqrt{x_n} \to \sqrt{a}$$

(2)
$$\sqrt{a_0 x_n^m + a_1 x_n^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1} x_n + a_m} \to \sqrt{a_0 a^m + a_1 a^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1} a + a_m}$$

 $(\sharp + a_0 a^m + a_1 a^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1} a + a_m > 0)$

(1) 由于
$$x_n \to a > 0$$
,故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,因 $X \in Z^+$,当 $X = N$ 时, $|x_n - a| < \sqrt{a}\varepsilon$,且 $|\sqrt{x_n} - \sqrt{a}| = \left|\frac{x_n - a}{\sqrt{x_n} + \sqrt{a}}\right| < \frac{|x_n - a|}{\sqrt{a}} < \varepsilon$,即对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$,因 $X \in Z^+$,当 $X = N$ 时, $|\sqrt{x_n} - \sqrt{a}| < \varepsilon$,从而 $\sqrt{x_n} \to \sqrt{a}(n \to \infty)$

- (2) 由于 $x_n \to a(n \to \infty)$,故 $a_0 x_n^m + a_1 x_n^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1} x_n + a_m \to a_0 a^m + a_1 a^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1} a + a_m > 0$,则据(1)得 $\sqrt{a_0 x_n^m + a_1 x_n^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1} x_n + a_m} \to \sqrt{a_0 a^m + a_1 a^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1} a + a_m}$
- 11. 对数列 $\{x_n\}$, 若 $x_{2k} o a(k o \infty), x_{2k+1} o a(k o \infty)$, 证明: $x_n o a(n o \infty)$ 证明: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,因 $x_{2k} o a(n o \infty)$,故∃ $x_1 \in Z^+$,使当 $x_2 \in X_1$ 时, $|x_{2k} a| < \varepsilon$ 成立。 又因 $x_{2k+1} o a(n o \infty)$,故∃ $x_2 \in Z^+$,使当 $x_2 \in X_2$ 时, $|x_{2k+1} a| < \varepsilon$ 成立。 取 $x_2 \in X_2$ 0,则当 $x_2 \in X_2$ 1,则当 $x_2 \in X_2$ 1,则当 $x_2 \in X_2$ 2, 是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 3,则当 $x_2 \in X_2$ 4,是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 4,是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5,是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5。是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5,是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5,是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5。是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5。是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5,是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5。是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5,是 $x_2 \in X_2$ 5。是 $x_2 \in$
- 12. 利用单调有界必有极限,证明 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 存在,并求出它:
 - (1) $x_1 = \sqrt{2}, \dots, x_n = \sqrt{2x_{n-1}}$
 - (2) $x_0 = 1, x_1 = 1 + \frac{x_0}{1 + x_0}, \dots, x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + x_n}$

证明:

- (1) 显然 $x_1 < x_2$,假设 $x_{n-1} < x_n$,则 $x_n = \sqrt{2x_{n-1}} < \sqrt{2x_n}$,由归纳法,知 $\{x_n\}$ 是单调增加的,又 $x_n = \sqrt{2x_{n-1}}$,故得 $x_n^2 = 2x_{n_1} \leqslant 2x_n$,于是 $x_n \leqslant 2$,即 $\{x_n\}$ 由上界。从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在,记 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = l$,在 $x_n^2 = 2x_{n-1}$ 两边令 $n \to \infty$,得 $l^2 = 2l$,解之得l = 2,即 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 2$ 。
- (2) 显然 $x_n \ge 1$,有条件知 $x_n = 1 + \frac{x_{n-1}}{1 + x_{n-1}} = 2 \frac{1}{1 + x_{n-1}} < 2$,故 $\{x_n\}$ 有界。又 $x_1 = 1 + \frac{x_0}{1 + x_0} = 1 + \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2} > 1 = x_0$,假设 $x_{n_1} < x_n$,则 $x_n = 2 \frac{1}{1 + x_{n-1}} < 2 \frac{1}{1 + x_n} = x_{n+1}$,由归纳法,知 $\{x_n\}$ 是单调增加的。从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在,记 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = l$,在 $x_n = 2 \frac{1}{1 + x_{n-1}}$ 两边令 $n \to \infty$,得 $l = 2 \frac{1}{1 + l}$,即 $l^2 = 1 + l$,解得 $l_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$, $l_2 = \frac{1 \sqrt{5}}{2}$ (不合题意,舍去),即 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$ 。
- 13. 若 $x_1 = a > 0, y_1 = b > 0(a < b), x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n y_n}, y_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + y_n}{2}$,证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n$. 证明: 由于 $\sqrt{x_n y_n} \leqslant \frac{x_n + y_n}{2}$ 且此式相等当且仅当 $x_n = y_n$,故 $x_{n+1} \leqslant y_{n+1}$ 等号成立当且仅当 $x_n = y_n$,又0 < a < b,故 $x_1 < y_1$,则由递推公式,得 $x_{n+1} < y_{n+1}$ 且 $x_n > 0, y_n > 0(n \in Z^+)$.而 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n y_n} > \sqrt{x_n x_n} = x_n, y_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + y_n}{2} < \frac{y_n + y_n}{2} = y_n$,则 $x_n < x_{n+1} < y_{n+1} < y_n$.又由 $x_1 = a > 0, y_1 = b > 0$,得 $a < x_n < x_{n+1} < y_{n+1} < y_n < b$,说明 $\{x_n\}$ 与 $\{y_n\}$ 都是单调有界数列,从而 $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$ 均有极限,设 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \alpha$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = \beta$,又由 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n y_n}$,得 $x_{n+1}^2 = x_n y_n$,在等式两边令 $x_n \to \infty$,得 $x_n = x_n < x_n < x_{n+1}$,得定有 $x_n < x_n <$
- 14. 利用单调有界必有极限证明以下数列必有极限:
 - (1) $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$

(2)
$$x_n = \frac{1}{3+1} + \frac{1}{3^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n+1}$$

$$(3) x_n = \frac{n^k}{a^n} (a > 1, k$$
为正整数)

(4)
$$x_n = \sqrt[n]{a} (0 < a < 1)$$

- (1) 由于 $x_{n+1} x_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} > 0$,故 $x_{n+1} > x_n$,则 $\{x_n\}$ 为单调增加的.又 $1 < x_n < 1 + \frac{1}{12} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 + \left(1 \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n_1} \frac{1}{n}\right) = 2 \frac{1}{n} < 2$,故 $\{x_n\}$ 有界,于是 $\{x_n\}$ 存在极限。
- (2) 由于 $x_{n+1}-x_n=\frac{1}{3^{n+1}+1}>0$,故 $x_{n+1}>x_n$,则 $\{x_n\}$ 为单调增加的.又 $\frac{1}{4}< x_n<\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{3^n}< \frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{3^n}=\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{2}$,故 $\{x_n\}$ 有界,于是 $\{x_n\}$ 存在极限。

- (3) 由于a > 1, k为正整数,故 $x_n = \frac{n^k}{a^n} > 0$,则 $\{x_n\}$ 有下界。又 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^k}{a} = \frac{1}{a}\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^k \to 0$ $\frac{1}{a}(n \to \infty) < 1$,故 $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,有 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} < 1$,则从N + 1项开始都有 $x_{n+1} < x_n$,于 a 是 $\{x_n\}$ 为单调减少的(n > N),从而 $\{x_n\}$ 存在极限。
- (4) 由于 $\ln x_n = \frac{1}{n} \ln a = y_n, 0 < a < 1$,故 $\{y_n\}$ 是单调增加的,从而由 $x_n = \sqrt[n]{a} = e^{y_n}$ 得 $\{x_n\}$ 是单调增加 的。又 $0 < x_n = \sqrt[n]{a} < \sqrt[n]{1} = 1$,故 $\{x_n\}$ 有界,于是 $\{x_n\}$ 存在极限。
- 证明: 由 x_n 上升,故 $x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant x_n \leqslant \cdots$,又 y_n 下降,故 $y_1 \geqslant y_2 \geqslant \cdots \geqslant y_n \geqslant \cdots$,又 $x_n - y_n$ 为无穷 小量,故 $\{x_n-y_n\}$ 有界,设 $|x_n-y_n|\leqslant C(n=1,2,\cdots)$ (其中C为某常数),则 $-C\leqslant x_n-y_n\leqslant C$ 即 $x_n\leqslant C$ $y_n + C \leq y_1 + C$,于是 $\{x_n\}$ 有上界,从而 $\{x_n\}$ 存在极限。又 $y_n \geq x_n - C \geq x_1 - C$,于是 $\{y_n\}$ 有下界,从 而 $\{y_n\}$ 存在极限,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n - \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n - y_n) = 0$,于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n$.
- 16. 设x为任意给定的实数,又设 $y_n(x) = \sin \sin \cdots \sin x$, 证明 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 的极限存在,并求此极限.

证明: 先设 $0 \le x \le \pi$,则 $0 \le \sin x \le x$,从而有 $y_{n+1}(x) = \sin y_n(x) \le y_n(x)$,故 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 是以0为下界的单 调下降函数列,必有极限,则得对 $\forall x_0 \in [0,\pi]$,有 $0 \leqslant u_0 = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n(x_0) = \sin\left(\lim_{n \to \infty} f_{n-1}(x_0)\right) = \sin u_0$,

则 $u_0 = 0$,从而对 $\forall x \in [0, \pi], \lim_{x \to \infty} y_n(x) = 0.$

同理可证当 $x \in [-\pi, 0]$ 时亦有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n(x) = 0$.

再由周期性可知 $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n(x) = 0$

证明: 由 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$,得对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1 \in Z^+$,当 $n > N_1$ 时,有 $|x_n - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,则有 $\left| \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} - a \right| = \left| \frac{(x_1 - a) + (x_2 - a) + \dots + (x_n - a)}{n} \right| \leqslant \frac{|x_1 - a| + |x_2 - a| + \dots + |x_{N_1} - a| + |x_{N_1 + 1} - a| + \dots + |x_n - a|}{n}$

定值,则 $\frac{N_1 \cdot M}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$,

$$\frac{|x_1-a|+|x_2-a|+\cdots+|x_{N_1}-a|}{n}<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

于是对上述 $\varepsilon>0, \exists N_2=\left[\frac{2N_1\cdot M}{\varepsilon}\right]\in Z^+,\ \exists n>N_2$ 时,有 $\frac{|x_1-a|+|x_2-a|+\cdots+|x_{N_1}-a|}{n}<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 取 $N=\max(N_1,N_2)$,则当n>N时,有 $\left|\frac{x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n}{n}-a\right|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}+\frac{\varepsilon}{2}=\varepsilon$,即有 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x_1+x_2+\cdots+x+n}{n}=a$

注: 若 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 存在。

漢: \overline{a} $\lim_{n \to \infty}$ \overline{m} $n \to \infty$ $n \to \infty$ 例: $x_n = (-1)^{n-1}(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$,则显然 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = 0$,但 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 不存在。

- 18. 证明: 若 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = a$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = b$, 则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_1}{n} = ab$ 证明:
 - (1) 设a=0,去证 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1b_n+a_2b_{n-1}+\cdots+a_nb_1}{n}=0$ 由 $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n=b$,则据定理 $4(P_{38})$,得 $\exists M>0$,使 $|b_n|\leqslant M(n\in Z^+)$ $\leqslant \left| \frac{a_1b_n + a_2b_{n-1} + \dots + a_{N_1}b_{n-N_1+1}}{n} \right| + \left| \frac{a_{N_1+1}b_{n-N_1} + \dots + a_nb_1}{n} \right| \leqslant \frac{(|a_1| + \dots + |a_{N_1}|)M}{n} + \frac{(n-N_1) \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \cdot M}{n} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \cdot M + \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \cdot M$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$
, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_1}{n} = 0$

(2) 当
$$a \neq 0, b \neq 0$$
时,由 $\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = b$,得 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b_n + b_{n-1} + \dots + b_1}{n} = b \neq 0$,又 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = a$,故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (a_n - a) = 0$
由(1)知 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(a_1 - a)b_n + \dots + (a_n - a)b_1}{n} = 0$,
于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{a_1 \cdot \frac{b_n}{n} + \dots + a_n \cdot \frac{b_1}{n}}{\frac{b_n + \dots + b_1}{n}} - a \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(a_1 - a) \cdot \frac{b_n}{n} + \dots + (a_n - a) \cdot \frac{b_n}{n}}{\frac{b_n + \dots + b_1}{n}} = \frac{0}{b} = 0$,
即 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_1 \cdot \frac{b_n}{n} + \dots + a_n \cdot \frac{b_1}{n}}{\frac{b_n + \dots + b_1}{n}} = a$,
从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{a_1 \cdot \frac{b_n}{n} + \dots + a_n \cdot \frac{b_1}{n}}{\frac{b_n + \dots + b_1}{n}} \cdot \frac{b_n + \dots + b_1}{n} \right) = ab$

- (1) \sqrt{n}
- (2) n!
- (3) $\ln n$
- $(4) \ \frac{n^2 + 1}{2n + 1}$
- (5) $\frac{n^2+1}{2n-1}$
- (6) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$

证明·

- (1) 对 $\forall G>0$,要使 $|\sqrt{n}|>G$,只要 $n>G^2$ 即可.取 $N=[G^2]$,则当n>N时, $|\sqrt{n}|>G$ 总成立,故 $\{\sqrt{n}\}$ 是无穷大量。
- (2) 对 $\forall G>0$,由于|n!|>n,要使|n!|>G,只要n>G即可.取N=[G],则当n>N时,|n!|>G总成立,故 $\{n!\}$ 是无穷大量。
- (3) 对 $\forall G>0$,要使 $|\ln n|>G$,只要 $n>e^G$ 即可.取 $N=[e^G]$,则当n>N时, $|\ln n|>G$ 总成立,故 $\{\ln n\}$ 是无穷大量。
- (4) 对 $\forall G>0$,由于 $\left|\frac{n^2+1}{2n+1}\right|>\frac{n^2}{3n}=\frac{n}{3}$,要使 $\left|\frac{n^2+1}{2n+1}\right|>G$,只要 $\frac{n}{3}>G$ 即可.取N=[3G],则当n>N时, $\left|\frac{n^2+1}{2n+1}\right|>G$ 总成立,故 $\{\frac{n^2+1}{2n+1}\}$ 是无穷大量。
- (5) 对 $\forall G > 0$,由于 $\left| \frac{n^2+1}{2n-1} \right| > \frac{n^2}{2n} = \frac{n}{2}$,要使 $\left| \frac{n^2+1}{2n-1} \right| > G$,只要 $\frac{n}{2} > G$ 即可.取N = [2G],则当n > N时, $\left| \frac{n^2+1}{2n-1} \right| > G$ 总成立,故 $\{ \frac{n^2+1}{2n-1} \}$ 是无穷大量。
- (6) 对 $\forall G > 0$,由于 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \mathbb{E}\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 单调增加,则 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e$,于是 $\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$,从而 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} > \ln 2 + \ln \frac{3}{2} + \dots + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln(n+1) > \ln n$,则要使 $\left|1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right| > G$,只要 $\ln n > G$ 即可.取 $N = [e^G]$,则当n > N时, $\left|1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right| > G$ 总成立,故 $\{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\}$ 是无穷大量。
- 20. 证明: 若 $\{x_n\}$ 是无穷小量, $x_n \neq 0 (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$,则 $\left\{\frac{1}{x_n}\right\}$ 是无穷大量。 证明: 由于 $\{x_n\}$ 是无穷小量,故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,有 $|x_n| < \varepsilon$

又
$$x_n \neq 0 (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$
,故 $\frac{1}{x_n}$ 存在且 $\left| \frac{1}{x_n} \right| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$
又 ε 是任意的,故 $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ 也是任意的,从而 $\left\{ \frac{1}{x_n} \right\}$ 是无穷大量。

21. 证明: 若 $\{x_n\}$ 为无穷大量, $\{y_n\}$ 为有界变量,则 $\{x_n \pm y_n\}$ 为无穷大量。 并由此计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sin n + \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} \right)$$

(2) $\lim_{n \to \infty} (n - \arctan n)$

(3)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[n + (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right) \right]$$

又:两个无穷大量和的极限怎样?试讨论各种可能情形。

i)证明:由于 $\{y_n\}$ 为有界变量,故必存在正数M,使 $|y_n| \leq M$,又 $\{x_n\}$ 为无穷大量,故对 $\forall G > M > 0$, $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,有 $|x_n| > G$,则当n > N时,有 $|x_n \pm y_n| \geq |x_n| - |y_n| > G - M$.由G的任意性及G > M > 0,可知G - M > 0且G - M是任意的,从而 $\{x_n \pm y_n\}$ 为无穷大量。

(1)
$$\boxplus \exists \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \infty \, \exists |\sin n| \leqslant 1, \quad \exists \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sin n + \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} \right) = \infty$$

(2)
$$\exists \exists \lim_{n \to \infty} n = \infty \exists |\arctan n| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \exists \lim_{n \to \infty} (n - \arctan n) = \infty$$

(3) 设
$$x_n = (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right)$$
, 则 $x_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right] = \frac{(-1)^n}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{2} \cdot \frac{2n}{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2 + \frac{1}{n}}$, 故有 $\frac{1}{3} < |x_n| < \frac{1}{2}$.又由 $\lim_{n \to \infty} n = \infty$,从而
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[n + (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right) \right] = \infty$$

iii)解:

(1)
$$x_n = n \to +\infty, y_n = 2n \to +\infty; x_n + y_n = 3n \to +\infty$$

(2)
$$x_n = -n \rightarrow -\infty, y_n = -2n \rightarrow -\infty; x_n + y_n = -3n \rightarrow -\infty$$

(3)
$$x_n = -n \to -\infty, y_n = 2n \to +\infty; x_n + y_n = n \to +\infty$$

(4)
$$x_n = n \to +\infty, y_n = -2n \to -\infty; x_n + y_n = -n \to -\infty$$

(5)
$$x_n = n + a \to +\infty, y_n = -n \to -\infty; x_n + y_n = a$$
 (常量)

(6)
$$x_n = n + (-1)^n \to +\infty, y_n = -n \to +\infty; x_n + y_n = (-1)^n$$
 无极限

22. 讨论无穷大量和无穷小量的和、差、商的极限的情形。

解

(1) 和、差: 因 $y_n \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$, 故 $\{y_n\}$ 有界。又 $x_n \to \infty$ $(n \to \infty)$, 则由上题结论,有 $\{x_n \pm y_n\}$ 为无穷大量。

(2) 商: 当
$$x_n \neq 0, y_n \neq 0$$
时,由于 $x_n \to \infty, y_n \to 0 (n \to \infty)$,则有 $y_n \cdot \frac{1}{x_n} \to 0$,即 $\frac{y_n}{x_n} \to 0, \frac{x_n}{y_n} \to \infty$

23. 举例说明无穷大量和无穷小量的乘积可能发生的种种情形。

解

(1)
$$x_n = n \to +\infty, y_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \to 0 (n \to \infty); x_n \cdot y_n = \frac{1}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$$

(2)
$$x_n = n^2 \to +\infty, y_n = \frac{1}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty); x_n \cdot y_n = n \to +\infty (n \to \infty)$$

(3)
$$x_n = n \to +\infty, y_n = \frac{a}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty); x_n \cdot y_n = a$$
 (常量)

(4)
$$x_n = n(-1)^n \to \infty, y_n = \frac{1}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty); x_n \cdot y_n = (-1)^n$$
无极限但有界

(5)
$$x_n = n^2 n^{(-1)^n} \to \infty, y_n = \frac{1}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty); x_n \cdot y_n = n \cdot n (-1)^n = n^{1+(-1)^n}$$
无极限,无界(且不是无穷大量)

- 24. 若 $x_n \to \infty, y_n \to a \neq 0$,证明 $x_n y_n \to \infty$ 证明: 由于 $x_n \to \infty (n \to \infty)$,故 $\frac{1}{x_n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$; 又 $y_n \to a \neq 0 (n \to \infty)$,故 $\frac{1}{y_n} \to \frac{1}{a} (n \to \infty)$,于是 $\frac{1}{x_n} \cdot \frac{1}{y_n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$,从而 $x_n y_n \to \infty (n \to \infty)$
- 25. 若 $x_n \to +\infty, y_n \to -\infty$,证明 $x_n y_n \to -\infty$. 证明: 因 $x_n \to +\infty$,则对 $\forall G_1 > 0, \exists N_1 \in Z^+$,当 $n > N_1$ 时,有 $x_n > G_1$; 又 $y_n \to -\infty$,则对 $\forall G_2 > 0, \exists N_2 \in Z^+$,当 $n > N_2$ 时,有 $-y_n > G_2 > 0$. 取 $N = \max(N_1, N_2)$,则当n > N时,有 $-x_n y_n > G_1 G_2$,即 $x_n y_n < -G_1 G_2$.由 G_1, G_2 的任意性,得 $G_1 G_2$ 是任意的且 $G_1 G_2 > 0$,则得 $x_n y_n \to -\infty$.
- 即 $x_n y_n < -G_1 G_2$.由 G_1, G_2 的任意性,得 $G_1 G_2$ 是任意的且 $G_1 G_2 > 0$,则得 $x_n y_n \to -\infty$. 26. 若 $x_n \to +\infty$,证明 $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \to +\infty$ 证明: 因 $x_n \to +\infty$,则对∀G > 0,习 $N_1 \in Z^+$,当 $n > N_1$ 时,有 $x_n > 3G$,于是 $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_{N_1}}{n} + \frac{x_{N_1 + 1} + \dots + x_n}{n} > \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_{N_1}}{n} + \frac{n - N_1}{n} \cdot 3G$,
 取 $M = \max(|x_1|, \dots, |x_{N_1}|)$,则 $\left|\frac{x_1 + \dots + x_{N_1}}{n}\right| \le \frac{|x_1| + \dots + |x_{N_1}|}{n} \le \frac{N_1 \cdot M}{n}$,于是对上述G > 0,取 $N_2 = \left[\frac{2N_1 \cdot M}{G}\right]$,则当 $n > N_2$ 时,有 $\left|\frac{x_1 + \dots + x_{N_1}}{n}\right| < \frac{G}{2}$,从而 $\left|\frac{x_1 + \dots + x_{N_1}}{n}\right| > -\frac{G}{2}$ 。又 $\left|\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n - N_1}{n}\right| = 1$,故对于 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$,习 $N_3 \in Z^+$,当 $n > N_3$ 时,有 $\left|\frac{n - N_1}{n} - 1\right| < \frac{1}{2}$,从而 $\left|\frac{n - N_1}{n} > \frac{1}{2}$,取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2, N_3\}$,则当n > N时,有 $\left|\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right| > -\frac{G}{2}$ 由此知 $\left|\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right| \to +\infty$ ($n \to \infty$).

§2. 函数的极限

1. 用分析定义证明:

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{6}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 2$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{x-3} = 0$$

(5)
$$\lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t(t-1)}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x-1}{x+2} = 1$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x}{x^2 - 9} = \infty$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + x}{x + 1} = \infty$$

证明

(1) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{x+1}{2x+6} \right|$,因 $x \to -1$,不妨设 $|x+1| < 1$,则 $-2 < x < 0$,从而 $2 < |2x+6| < 6$,于是 $\left| \frac{x+1}{2x+6} \right| < \frac{|x+1|}{2}$,要使 $\left| \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{|x+1|}{2} < \varepsilon$ 即可。 取 $\delta = \min\{2\varepsilon, 1\} > 0$,则当 $0 < |x-(-1)| < \delta$ 时,就有 $\left| \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,故 $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} - \frac{1}{6} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{6} \right| = \left| \frac{x-3}{6x+18} \right|$,因 $x \to 3$,不妨设 $|x-3| < 1$,则 $2 < x < 4$,从而 $30 < |6x+18| < 42$,于是 $\left| \frac{x-3}{6x+18} \right| < \frac{|x-3|}{30}$,要使 $\left| \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} - \frac{1}{6} \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{|x-3|}{30} < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $\delta = \min\{30\varepsilon, 1\} > 0$,则当 $0 < |x-3| < \delta$ 时,就有 $\left| \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} - \frac{1}{6} \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,故 $\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{6}$

(3) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} - 2 \right| = |\sqrt{x}+1-2| = |\sqrt{x}-1| = \left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \right|$,因 $x \to 1$,不妨设 $|x-1| < 1$,则 $0 < x < 2$,从而 $1 < |\sqrt{x}+1| < \sqrt{2}+1$,于是 $\left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \right| < |x-1|$,要使 $\left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $|x-1| < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $\delta = \min\{\varepsilon, 1\} > 0$,则当 $0 < |x-1| < \delta$ 时,就有 $\left| \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,故 $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 2$

(4) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{x-3} - 0 \right| = \left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-3} \right) (x-1) \right|$,因 $x \to 1$,不妨设 $|x-1| < 1$,则 $0 < x < 2$,从而 $0 < \left| 1 + \frac{1}{x-3} \right| < \frac{2}{3}$,于是 $\left| 1 + \frac{1}{x-3} \right| < \frac{2}{3} |x-1|$,要使 $\left| \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{x-3} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{2}{3} |x-1| < \varepsilon$ 即可。取 $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon, 1 \right\} > 0$,则当 $0 < |x-1| < \delta$ 时,就有 $\left| \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{x-3} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,故 $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{x-3} = 0$

(5) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{t(t-1)}{t^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{t}{t+1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{t-1}{2t+2} \right|$,因 $t \to 1$,不妨设 $|t-1| < 1$,则 $0 < t < 2$,从而 $2 < |2t+2| < 6$,于是 $\left| \frac{t-1}{2t+2} \right| < \frac{|t-1|}{2}$,要使 $\left| \frac{t(t-1)}{t^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{|t-1|}{2} < \varepsilon$ 即可。 取 $\delta = \min\{2\varepsilon, 1\} > 0$,则当 $0 < |x-(-1)| < \delta$ 时,就有 $\left| \frac{t(t-1)}{t^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,故 $\lim_{t\to 1} \frac{t(t-1)}{t^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

(6) 对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{3}{x+2} \right|$,因 $x \to \infty$,不妨设 $|x| > 2$,则 $|x+2| > |x| - 2$,于是 $\left| \frac{3}{x+2} \right| < \frac{3}{|x|-2}$,要使 $\left| \frac{3}{x+2} \right| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{3}{|x|-2} < \varepsilon$ 即可,即 $|x| > \frac{3}{\varepsilon}$ 。取 $X = \frac{3}{\varepsilon} + 2$,则当 $|x| > X$ 时,就有 $\left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$ 总成立,故 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x-1}{x+2} = 1$

(7) 对
$$\forall G > 0$$
,由于 $\left| \frac{x}{x^2 - 9} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{x + 3} \right| \left| \frac{1}{x - 3} \right|$,因 $x \to 3$,不妨设 $|x - 3| < 1$,则 $2 < x < 4$,从而 $\frac{2}{7} < \left| \frac{x}{x + 3} \right| < \frac{4}{5}$,于是 $\left| \frac{x}{x + 3} \right| \left| \frac{1}{x - 3} \right| > \frac{2}{7} \left| \frac{1}{x - 3} \right|$,要使 $\left| \frac{x}{x^2 - 9} \right| > G$,只要 $\frac{2}{7} \left| \frac{1}{x - 3} \right| > G$ 即可。取 $\delta = \min\left\{ \frac{2}{7G}, 1 \right\} > 0$,则当 $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$ 时,就有 $\left| \frac{x}{x^2 - 9} \right| > G$ 总成立,故 $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x}{x^2 - 9} = \infty$

(8) 对
$$\forall G>0$$
,由于 $\left|\frac{x^2+x}{x+1}\right|=|x|$,因 $x\to\infty$,取 $X=G>0$,则当 $|x|>X$ 时,就有 $\left|\frac{x^2+x}{x+1}\right|>G$ 总成立,故 $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x^2+x}{x+1}=\infty$

2. 求极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1}$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)(1+2x)(1+3x)-1}{x}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t^2(t-1)}{t^2 - 1}$$

(6)
$$\lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t^2 - \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t} - 1}$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 2}{x-3}$$

(8)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^5 - (1+5x)}{x^2 + x^5}$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 2}{x - 3}$$
(8)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^5 - (1+5x)}{x^2 + x^5}$$
(9)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+mx)^n - (1+nx)^m}{x^2} \quad (m, n \text{ 为 自然数})$$

(10)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2 - 5 + 6}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x^2}$$

(12)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x - 7}{2x + \sqrt{x}}$$

解:

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = 1$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{(2x + 1)(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 1}{2x + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
x \to 1 & 2x^2 - x - 1 & x \to 1 & (2x+1)(x-1) & x \to 1 & 2x+1 & 3 \\
(3) & \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} &= \frac{1}{2} \\
(4) & \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)(1+2x)(1+3x) - 1}{x} &= \lim_{x \to 0} (6+11x+6x^2) &= 6 \\
(5) & \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{t^2(t-1)}{t^2 - t} &= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{t^2}{t - t} &= \frac{1}{2}
\end{array}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t^2(t-1)}{t^2-1} = \lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t^2}{t+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(6)
$$\lim_{t \to 1} \frac{t^2 - \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t} - 1} = \lim_{t \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{t}(\sqrt{t} - 1)(t + \sqrt{t} + 1)}{\sqrt{t} - 1} = \lim_{t \to 1} \sqrt{t}(t + \sqrt{t} + 1) = 3$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-2}{x-3} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(8)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^5 - (1+5x)}{x^2 + x^5} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{10x^2 + 10x^3 + 5x^4 + x^5}{x^2 + x^5} = 10$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+mx)^n - (1+nx)^m}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(C_n^2 m^2 - C_m^2 n^2)x^2 + (C_n^3 m^3 - C_m^3 n^3)x^3 + \dots + m^n x^n - n^m x^m}{x^2} = C_n^2 m^2 - C_m^2 n^2 = \frac{n^2 m - m^2 n}{2}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2 - 5 + 6}{x^2 - 8x + 15} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x - 2)(x - 3)}{(x - 3)(x - 5)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x - 2}{x - 5} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(11)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x^2} = 1$$

(12)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x - 7}{2x + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

3. 读
$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

式中P(x)和Q(x)为x的多项式,并且P(a)=Q(a)=0,问 \lim 有哪些可能的值?

解:由于P(x)和Q(x)为x的多项式且P(a)=Q(a)=0,

则
$$P(x) = (x - a)^m P_1(x), Q(x) = (x - a)^n Q_1(x) (P_1(a) \neq 0, Q_1(x) \neq 0)$$
,于是 $\lim_{x \to a} R(x) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{(x - a)^m P_1(x)}{Q(x)}$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{(x-a)^m P_1(x)}{(x-a)^n Q_1(x)}$$

$$\overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{i} \stackrel{\text{$\dot{\alpha}$}}{\text{$\dot{\alpha}$}} :$$

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n = m \text{ fit}, \lim_{x \to a} R(x) = \frac{P_1(a)}{Q_1(a)}$$

(2) 当
$$n > m$$
时, $\lim_{x \to a} (x - a)^{m - n} = \infty$ 且 $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} = \frac{P_1(a)}{Q_1(a)} \neq 0$,故 $\lim_{x \to a} R(x) = \infty$

4. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x - \sin 3x}{x}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x)$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x}$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{x + 1}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{x^2}$$

(8)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x - \sin 3x}{\sin 2x}$$
(9)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} (1 - x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

(9)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$$

(11)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2}+x)^n - (\sqrt{1+x^2}-x)^n}{x}$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \to 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]$$

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x - \sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = 2 - 3 = -1$$

$$(2) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-2\sin\frac{2x+h}{2}\sin\frac{h}{2}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin\frac{h}{2}}{h}\sin\frac{2x+h}{2} = -\sin x$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x} = 0$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x) = +\infty$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 2$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{x + 1} = 0$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \sin x \sin 2x}{x^2} = 4$$

(7)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin x \sin 2x}{x^2} = 4$$
(8)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 5x - \sin 3x}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\sin x \cos 4x}{2x} = 1$$

(9)
$$\Rightarrow y = x - 1$$
, $\iiint_{x \to 1} (1 - x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{y \to 0} -y \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(1 + y)\right) = \lim_{y \to 0} -y \cot \frac{\pi}{2} y = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y \cos \frac{\pi}{2} y}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{\frac{\pi}{2} y} = \frac{2}{\pi}$

(10)
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{2\cos\frac{x + a}{2}\sin\frac{x - a}{2}}{x - a} = \cos a$$
$$(\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x)^n - (\sqrt{1 + x^2} - x)^n$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2}+x)^n - (\sqrt{1+x^2}-x)^n}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2C_n^1(1+x^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}x + 2C_n^3(1+x^2)^{\frac{n-3}{2}}x^2 + \cdots}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[2n(1+x^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} + 2C_n^3(1+x^2)^{\frac{n-3}{2}}x + \cdots\right] = 2n$$

(12)
$$\exists \exists \exists x - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \exists 0 \leqslant \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) < 1,$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \to 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x}\right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{1 - x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right\} = 1 - \lim_{x \to 0} x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 1$$

- 5. 若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = B$, 并且存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x x_0| < \delta$ 时有 $f(x) \geqslant g(x)$, 证明 $A \geqslant B$. 又若当 $0 < |x x_0| < \delta$ 时f(x) > g(x), 是否一定成立A > B
 - (1) 用反证法。假设A < B,则由 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = B$ 及性质1,得习 $\delta_0 > 0$,使当 $0 < |x x_0| < B$ δ_0 时,有g(x)>f(x)。这与已知: $\exists \delta>0$,当 $0<|x-x_0|<\delta$ 时,有 $f(x)\geqslant g(x)$ 矛盾,故假设不成 立, 即 $A \geqslant B$ 成立。
 - (2) 不一定。例:

(i) 成立。
$$f(x) = \frac{2(x^2 + 3x^4)}{x^2}, g(x) = x^2 + 3x^4x^2, \exists \delta > 0$$
,当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时,有 $f(x) > g(x)$ 。
 $\mathbb{X}A = \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = 2, B = \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = 1$,故 $A > B$ 成立。

(ii) 不成立。
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x^4}{x^2}, g(x) = x^2 + x^4x^2, \exists \delta > 0$$
,当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时,有 $f(x) > g(x)$ 。又 $A = \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = 1, B = \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = 1$,故有 $A = B$ 。

6. 若在点 x_0 的邻域内有 $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$,并且g(x)和h(x)在 x_0 的极限存在并且都等于A,证明 lim f(x) =

证明: 如果对任何 $x_n,x_n\to x_0,x_n\neq x_0$,并且可不妨假设 $x_n\in O(x_0,\delta)-\{x_0\}$,有 $g(x_n)\leqslant f(x_n)\leqslant h(x_n)$ 以及 $g(x_n) \to A, h(x_n) \to A(n \to \infty)$,由数列极限的性质得: $f(x_n) \to A(n \to \infty)$,这就证明了 $f(x) \to A(n \to \infty)$, $A(x \to x_0)$.

7. 若
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$$
, $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = B \neq 0$, 证明 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B}$.

证明:考察 $\left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{A}{B} \right| = \left| \frac{Bf(x) - Ag(x)}{Bg(x)} \right| = \left| \frac{Bf(x) - AB + AB - Ag(x)}{BG(x)} \right| \leq \frac{|B||f(x) - A| + |A||g(x) - B|}{|B||g(x)|}$, 由于 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = B$, 故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, $\exists 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1$ 时,有 $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$; 对上 述 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_2 > 0$, $\exists 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2$ 时,有 $|g(x) - B| < \varepsilon$
又据乘法运算: $\lim_{x \to x_0} Bg(x) = B^2 > \frac{B^2}{2}$,则据性质3,得 $\exists \delta_3 > 0$,当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_3$ 时,有 $|g(x) > \frac{B^2}{2}$
取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3\}$,当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $\left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{A}{B} \right| < \frac{(|A| + |B|)\varepsilon}{\frac{B^2}{2}} = \frac{2(|A| + |B|)}{B^2}\varepsilon$
于是,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$,当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $\left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{A}{B} \right| < \frac{2(|A| + |B|)\varepsilon}{B^2}\varepsilon$,从而 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B}$.

8. (1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ x^2 + 2 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$
 求 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 的左右极限。

(2)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & x > 0 \\ 1 + x^2 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

求 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的左右极限。

解

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 1-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1-0} (x^2 + 2) = 3$$
, $\lim_{x \to 1+0} f(x) = 0$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to -0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -0} (1 + x^2) = 1,$$
$$\lim_{x \to +0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +0} (x \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 0$$

9. 说明下列函数在所示点的左右极限情形:

(1)
$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x} & 0 < x \le 1 \\ x^2 & 1 < x < 2 \\ 2x & 2 < x < 3 \end{cases}$$
 (在 $x = 1.5, 2, 1$ 三点)

$$(2) y = x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} (在x = 0 点)$$

(3)
$$y = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{2^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}$$
 (在 $x = 0$ 点)

(4)
$$y = \frac{1}{x} - \left\lceil \frac{1}{x} \right\rceil$$
 (在 $x = \frac{1}{n}$ 点)

(5)
$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \to \pi$$
 (在任一点) $x \to \pi$ (本任一点)

(6)
$$y = \frac{(x-1)(-1)^{[x]}}{x^2 - 1} (\text{ if } x = -1)$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1)} \quad & \lim_{x \to 1.5 - 0} y = \lim_{x \to 1.5 + 0} y = 2.25, \\ & \lim_{x \to 2 - 0} y = \lim_{x \to 2 - 0} x^2 = 4, \\ & \lim_{x \to 1 - 0} y = \lim_{x \to 1 - 0} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}, \\ & \lim_{x \to 1 + 0} y = \lim_{x \to 1 + 0} x^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to +0} y = \lim_{x \to +0} y = 0$$

$$(3) \ \ \oplus \mp \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty, \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty,$$

$$\ \ \emptyset \lim_{x \to +0} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty, \lim_{x \to -0} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0,$$

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

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{n} + 0} y = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{n} + 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \right) = n - (n - 1) = 1$$
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{n} - 0} y = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{n} - 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \right) = n - n = 0$$

(5) 此函数在任一点的左右极限不存在。

设 x_0 为R上任一点,由有理数和无理数在数轴上的稠密性,可知有理序列 $\{x_n^{(1)}\} \to x_0+0$,无理序

故 $\lim_{x_n^{(1)} \to x_0 + 0} D\left(x^{(1)}\right) = 1$, $\lim_{x_n^{(2)} \to x_0 + 0} D\left(x^{(2)}\right) = 0$,从而此函数在任一点的右极限不存在

同理,此函数在任一点的左极限也不存在

从而此函数在任一点的左右极限不存在。

$$(6) \ \ y = \frac{(x-1)(-1)^{[x]}}{x^2-1} = \frac{(-1)^{[x]}}{x+1} \\ \mathbb{H} \lim_{x \to -1+0} [x] = -1, \lim_{x \to -1+0} [x] = -2$$

$$\mathbb{H} \lim_{x \to -1+0} y = -\infty, \lim_{x \to -1+0} y = -\infty$$

- 10. 讨论下列极限:
 - $(1) \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$
 - (2) $\lim_{x \to a} e^x \sin x$
 - (3) $\lim_{x\to\infty} x \arctan x$
 - (4) $\lim_{x \to \infty} x \tan x (x \neq n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$

- (1) 由于 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 且 $\sin x$ 是有界量,故 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$
- (2) 由于 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} e^x = +\infty$,若取 $x_n = 2n\pi \to +\infty (n\to\infty)$,则 $e^{x_n} \sin x_n = e^{2n\pi} \sin 2n\pi = 0 \to 0 (n\to\infty)$ ∞); 若取 $x_n = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \to +\infty (n \to \infty)$, 则 $e^{x_n} \sin x_n = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi\right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi} \to +\infty (n \to \infty)$, 故 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} e^x \sin x$ 不存在,从而 $\lim_{x \to \infty} e^x \sin x$ 不存在。
- $\begin{array}{ll} \text{(3)} & \oplus \mp \lim_{x \to -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ & \text{\mathbb{M}} \lim_{x \to -\infty} x \arctan x = +\infty, \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \arctan x = +\infty, \text{ \mathbb{M}} \text{\mathbb{m}} \lim_{x \to \infty} x \arctan x = +\infty \end{array}$
- (4) 取 $x_n = n\pi \to \infty (n \to \infty)$, 有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \tan x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} n\pi \tan n\pi = 0$; 另取 $x_n = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \to \infty (n \to \infty)$, 有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \tan x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi\right) \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi\right) = +\infty$, 故 $\lim_{x \to \infty} x \tan x (x \neq n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$ 不存在.
- 11. 从条件 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} ax b \right) = 0$,求常数a和b.

解:由于 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - ax - b \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(x^2 + 1) - ax(x + 1) - b(x + 1)}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(1 - a)x^2 - (a + b)x - b + 1}{x + 1} = 0$,则有 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - a = 0 \\ a + b = 0 \end{array} \right\}$,从而 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = -1 \end{array} \right\}$

12. 从条件
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - a_1 x - b_1) = 0$$
, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - a_2 x - b_2) = 0$, 求常数 a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 . 解: 由于 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - a_1 x - b_1) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{(1 - a_1^2)x^2 - (1 + 2a_1b_1)x + 1 - b_1^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + a_1 x + b_1} = 0$, 则 $\begin{cases} 1 - a_1^2 = 0 \\ 1 + 2a_1b_1 = 0 \end{cases}$,于是 $\begin{cases} a_1 = \pm 1 \\ b_1 = \mp \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$.

又据条件可得: 若 $a_1 = 1$,则 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - a_1 x - b_1) = +\infty$,从而 $\begin{cases} a_1 = -1 \\ b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$,同理 $\begin{cases} a_2 = 1 \\ b_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

13. 若 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} [f(x)-(kx+b)]=0$,则称直线y=kx+b是曲线y=f(x)当 $x\to +\infty$ 的渐近线.利用这一方程推出渐 近线存在的必要且充分的条件.

证明: 若曲线存在渐近线,则有

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} [f(x) - (kx + b)] = 0. \tag{1}$$

因 $\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x}[f(x) - kx - b] + k + \frac{b}{x}$, 令 $x \to +\infty$ 两端取极限并注意到(1)式,得

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = k \tag{2}$$

既求出了k,再从(1)式求得

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} [f(x) - kx] \tag{3}$$

反之, 若(2)、(3)两式成立, 立即可看出条件(1)成立.

故曲线y = f(x)当 $x \to +\infty$ 时存在渐近线y = kx + b的充分必要条件是极限 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = k$ 、 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} [f(x) - kx] = b$ 均成立.

14. 若 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = A > 0$,证明存在X > 0,使得当x < -X成立: $\frac{A}{2} < f(x) < \frac{3}{2}A$.

证明:由于 $\lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x)=A>0$,故对给定的 $\varepsilon=\frac{A}{2}>0$,当x<-X时,有 $|f(x)-A|<\frac{A}{2}$,即 $\frac{A}{2}< f(x)<\frac{3}{2}A$.

15. 若 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = B$, 证明 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)g(x) = AB$.

证明:由于 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)=A$,故对 $\forall \varepsilon>0$,当 $x>X_1$ 时,有 $|f(x)-A|<\varepsilon$ 且习 $X_2>0$,M>0,当 $x>X_2$ 时,有|f(x)|<A.

又 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = B$,故对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$,当 $x > X_3$ 时,有 $|g(x) - B| < \varepsilon$.

取 $X = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$,对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$,当x > X时,

有 $|f(x)g(x) - AB| = |f(x)g(x) - f(x)B + f(x)B - AB| \le |f(x)||g(x) - B| + |B||f(x) - A| \le M\varepsilon + |B|\varepsilon = (M + |B|)\varepsilon$,即 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)g(x) = AB$.

16. 证明 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = A$ 的充要条件是: 对任何数列 $x_n \to +\infty, f(x_n) \to A$.

证明:

 \Rightarrow 由于 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$,故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists X > 0$, $\exists x > X$ 时,有 $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$.

 \Leftarrow 用反证法。假设 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) \neq A$,则 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$,对 $\forall X > 0$,至少有一个x',当x' > X时,有 $|f(x') - A| \geqslant \varepsilon_0$.

特别地,取X为1,2,3,…,可得 $x_1',x_2',x_3',…,$ 使得

 $x_1'>1$ 时,有 $|f(x_1')-A|\geqslant \varepsilon_0$; $x_2'>2$ 时,有 $|f(x_2')-A|\geqslant \varepsilon_0$; $x_3'>3$ 时,有 $|f(x_3')-A|\geqslant \varepsilon_0$; · · · 从左边可以看出 $x_n'\to+\infty$ ($n\to\infty$),而从右边看出 $\lim_{n\to\infty}f(x_n')\neq A$,与已知矛盾,则假设不成立,

 $\text{th} \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$

17. 证明 $\lim_{x \to x_0 + 0} f(x) = +\infty$ 的充要条件是: 对任何数列 $x_n : x_n > x_0, x_n \to x_0$, 有 $f(x_n) \to +\infty$.

证明:

 \Rightarrow 由于 $\lim_{x \to x \to 0} f(x) = +\infty$,故对 $\forall G > 0$,当 $0 < x - x_0 < \delta$ 时,有f(x) > G.

 $abla x_n > x_0, x_n \to x_0 (n \to \infty)$,故对上述 $\delta > 0, \exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,有 $0 < x_n - x_0 < \delta$,从而 $f(x_n) > G$,于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = +\infty$.

 \Leftarrow 用反证法。假设 $\lim_{x \to x_0 + 0} f(x) \neq +\infty$,则 $\exists G_0 > 0$,对 $\forall \delta > 0$,至少有一个x',当 $0 < x' - x_0 < \delta$ 时,

有 $f(x') \leqslant G_0$.

特别地,取 δ 为1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, ...,可得 x_1' , x_2' , x_3' , ...,使得

 $0 < x_1' - x_0 < 1$ 时,有 $f(x_1') \leqslant G_0$; $0 < x_2' - x_0 < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,有 $f(x_2') \leqslant G_0$; $0 < x_3' - x_0 < \frac{1}{3}$ 时,有 $f(x_2') \leqslant G_0$; $0 < x_3' - x_0 < \frac{1}{3}$ 时,有 $f(x_2') \leqslant G_0$; G_0 G_0 ; G_0

从左边可以看出 $x_n' > x_0, x_n' \to x_0$,而从右边看出 $\lim_{x \to x_0 + 0} f(x) \neq +\infty$,与已知矛盾,则假设不成立,

- 18. 举出符合下列要求的f(x)
 - (1) f(+0) = 0, f(-0) = 1

- (2) f(+0)不存在,也非 $\infty, f(-0) = 0$
- (3) $f(+\infty) = 0, f(-\infty)$ 不存在
- $(4) \ f(+\infty) = f(-\infty) = A \ (常数)$
- (5) $f(x_0 + 0)$ 和 $f(x_0 0)$ 都不存在
- (6) $f(x_0 + 0) = +\infty, f(x_0 0) = -\infty$
- (7) $f(x_0 + 0) = 1, f(x_0 0) = +\infty$
- (8) $f(+\infty)$ 不存在,也非 ∞ , $f(-\infty) = -\infty$

解:

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ 1 & x \leqslant 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ 1 & x \leqslant 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leqslant 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$(4) \ f(x) = \frac{Ax+1}{x}$$

(5)
$$f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x - x_0}$$

(6)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x - x_0}$$

(7)
$$f(x) = 1 + e^{-\frac{1}{x - x_0}}$$

(8)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & x \geqslant 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

§3. 连续函数

- 1. 按定义证明下列函数在定义域内连续:
 - (1) $y = \sqrt{x}$
 - (2) $y = \frac{1}{x}$
 - (3) y = |x|
 - (4) $y = \sin \frac{1}{x}$

证明:

- (1) 设 x_0 为 $(0, +\infty)$ 内任一点, $|\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x_0}| < \frac{|x x_0|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}} \leqslant \frac{|x x_0|}{\sqrt{x_0}}$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \sqrt{x_0}\varepsilon$,当 $|x x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x_0}| < \frac{|x x_0|}{\sqrt{x_0}} < \varepsilon$,故 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 在 x_0 点连续. 又由 x_0 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 中的任意性,则 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内连续. 当 $x_0 = 0$ 时,对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \varepsilon^2$,当 $0 < x x_0 < \delta$ 时,有 $|\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x_0}| < \sqrt{x} < \varepsilon$,故f(+0) = 0 = f(0),从而 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内连续.

若 x_0 为 $(-\infty,0)$ 内任一点,不妨设 $|x-x_0|<-\frac{x_0}{2}$,则 $x<\frac{x_0}{2},xx_0>\frac{x_0^2}{2}$,于是 $|\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x_0}|=\frac{|x-x_0|}{xx_0}<\frac{|x-x_0|}{x_0}$ 是 $|\frac{x_0}{2}|$ 设 $|x_0|$ 为 $(-\infty,0)$ 以 $(0,+\infty)$ 内任一点,

対∀ $\varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{|x_0|}{2}, \frac{x_0^2}{2}\varepsilon\right\} > 0$,当 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $\left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}\right| = \frac{|x - x_0|}{xx_0} > \varepsilon$,故 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 x_0 点连续

又由 x_0 在 $(-\infty,0)$ $\bigcup (0,+\infty)$ 内的任意性,得 $y=\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(-\infty,0)$ $\bigcup (0,+\infty)$ 内连续.

- (3) 设 x_0 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内任一点, $||x|-|x_0|| \leqslant |x-x_0|$. 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \varepsilon > 0$,当 $|x-x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $||x|-|x_0|| \leqslant |x-x_0| < \varepsilon$,故y = |x|在 x_0 点连续又由 x_0 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的任意性,得y = |x|在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续.

若 x_0 为 $(-\infty,0)$ 内任一点,不妨设 $|x-x_0|<-rac{x_0}{2}$,则 $x<rac{x_0}{2},xx_0>rac{x_0^2}{2}$,于是 $\left|\sinrac{1}{x}-\sinrac{1}{x_0}
ight|\leqslant rac{|x-x_0|}{xx_0}<rac{|x-x_0|}{rac{x_0^2}{2}}$

设 x_0 为 $(-\infty,0)$ $\bigcup_{0}^2(0,+\infty)$ 内任一点, 対 $\forall \varepsilon>0$,取 $\delta=\min\left\{\frac{|x_0|}{2},\frac{x_0^2}{2}\varepsilon\right\}>0$,当 $|x-x_0|<\delta$ 时,有 $\left|\sin\frac{1}{x}-\sin\frac{1}{x_0}\right|\leqslant\frac{|x-x_0|}{xx_0}<\varepsilon$,故 $y=\sin\frac{1}{x}$ 在 x_0 点连续

又由 x_0 在 $(-\infty,0)$ $\bigcup (0,+\infty)$ 内的任意性,得 $y=\sin\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(-\infty,0)$ $\bigcup (0,+\infty)$ 内连续.

- 2. 利用连续函数的运算, 求下列函数的连续范围:
 - (1) $y = \tan x$

$$(2) \ \ y = \frac{1}{x^n}$$

(3)
$$y = \sec x + \csc x$$

$$(4) \ \ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x}}$$

(5)
$$y = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2 - 2x}$$

(6)
$$y = \frac{[x] \tan x}{1 + \sin x}$$

(1) 因
$$y = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$
,则当 $\cos x \neq 0$ 时, $y = \tan x$ 连续,故 $y = \tan x$ 的连续范围为 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right)$ $\left(k \in Z\right)$.

$$Z$$
). (2) 若 $n > 0$,则 $y = \frac{1}{x^n}$ 的连续范围为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$;若 $n \le 0$,则 $y = \frac{1}{x^n}$ 连续,即它的连续范围为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

(3) 因sec
$$x$$
的连续范围为 $\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi < x < \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$, csc x 的连续范围为 $k\pi < x < (k + 1)\pi(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$, 故 $y = \sec x + \csc x$ 的连续范围为 $\left(k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) ((k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots).$

(4) 当
$$\cos x > 0$$
时, $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x}}$ 连续,故 $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x}}$ 的连续范围为 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right)$.

(5)
$$\mathbb{B}\ln(1+x) \stackrel{.}{=} x > -1$$
 时连续, $\frac{1}{x^2-2x} \stackrel{.}{=} x \neq 0, x \neq 2$ 时连续, 故 $y = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2-2x}$ 的连续范围为 $(-1,0) \bigcup (0,2) \bigcup (2,+\infty)$.

(6) 因
$$y = \frac{[x] \tan x}{1 + \sin x} = \frac{[x] \sin x}{(1 + \sin x) \cos x}$$
,则当 $\sin x \neq 1, \cos x \neq 0, x \notin Z/\{0\}$ 时, $y = \frac{[x] \tan x}{1 + \sin x}$ 连续,故 $y = \frac{[x] \tan x}{1 + \sin x}$ 的连续范围为 $x \in \left(k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 且 $x \notin Z/\{0\}$ ($k \in Z$).

3. 研究下列函数的连续性,并画出其图形.

(2)
$$y = \begin{cases} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$y == \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{|x|}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) y=[x]$$

解:

(1) 因
$$\lim_{x\to 2} y = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x\to 2} (x + 2) = 4$$
,且当 $x = 2$ 时, $y = 4$,故函数在 $x = 2$ 连续当 $x \neq 2$ 时, $y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = x + 2$ 显然连续,故 $y = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}, & \exists x \neq 2 \\ 4, & x = 2 \end{cases}$

(2) 当
$$x \neq 0$$
时, $y = \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 或 $y = -\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 显然连续。又 $\lim_{x \to 0} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = 1 = f(0)$,故函数在 $x = 0$ 连续,于是 $y = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{array} \right.$

- (3) 因 $\lim_{x \to +0} y = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = 1$, $\lim_{x \to -0} y = \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = -1$,故 $\lim_{x \to 0} y$ 不存在。又当x > 0时, $y = \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$,当x < 0时, $y = \frac{\sin x}{|x|} = -\frac{\sin x}{x}$,显然连续,故此函数在除0外连续,即在 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ 内连续。
- (4) 因 $\lim_{x \to k+0} y = \lim_{x \to k+0} [x] = k$, $\lim_{x \to k-0} y = \lim_{x \to k-0} [x] = k-1(k \in Z)$, 则 $\lim_{x \to k} y$ 不存在,故 $x = k(k \in Z)$ 为y = [x]的间断点,但在间断点处右连续 当 $k < x < k+1(k \in Z)$ 时,y = [x]显然连续,故此函数在除 $k(k \in Z)$ 外连续.
- 4. 若f(x)连续,|f(x)|和 $f^2(x)$ 是否也连续?又若|f(x)|或 $f^2(x)$ 连续,f(x)是否连续?
 - (1) 设 f(x) 在 其定 义域 I 上连续, x_0 为 I 上任一点 因 f(x) 在 x_0 点连续,故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists |x x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x) f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ 而 $||f(x)| |f(x_0)|| \le |f(x) f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$,即对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists |x x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x) f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$,故 |f(x)| 在 x_0 点连续 又由 x_0 在 x_0 上的 任意性,知 |f(x)| 在 x_0 上也 连续 同样 $|f(x)| |f(x_0)|| = |f(x) f(x_0)|| + |f(x)|| = |f(x) f(x_0)||f(x) f(x_0)|| = |f(x) f(x_0)||f(x) f(x_0$
 - (2) 反过来,若|f(x)|或 $f^2(x)$ 连续,f(x)不一定连续.
 - (i) 不连续。例: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geqslant 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, |f(x)| = 1和 $f^2(x) = 1$ 均在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续,但f(x)在x = 0点不连续:
 - (ii) 连续。例: f(x) = x,则f(x)、|f(x)|、 $f^2(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内均连续。
- 5. (1) 函数f(x)当 $x = x_0$ 时连续,而函数g(x)当 $x = x_0$ 时不连续,问此二函数的和在 x_0 点是否连续?
 - (2) 当 $x = x_0$ 时函数f(x)和g(x)二者都不连续,问此二函数的和f(x) + g(x)在已知点 x_0 是否必为不连续?
 - (1) 用反证法。假设f(x) + g(x)在 x_0 点连续。 因f(x)当 $x = x_0$ 时连续,则由连续函数性质,得g(x) = [f(x) + g(x)] f(x)当 x_0 时连续与已知矛盾。 故假设不成立,即f(x) + g(x)在 x_0 点连续.
 - (2) 不一定。
 - (i) 连续: 例: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \ge 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \ge 0 \\ 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 在x = 0都不连续,但f(x) + g(x) = 0在x = 0连续。
 - (ii) 不连续: 例: $f(x) = g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在x = 0都不连续, $f(x) + g(x) = \frac{2}{x}$ 在x = 0不连续.
- 6. (1) 函数f(x)在 x_0 连续, 而函数g(x)在 x_0 不连续;
 - (2) 当 $x = x_0$ 时函数f(x)和g(x)二者都不连续,问此二函数的乘积f(x)g(x)在已知点 x_0 是否必不连续? 解:
 - (1) 不一定
 - (i) 连续: 例: f(x) = 0在x = 0连续, $g(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \ge 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 在x = 0不连续, 但f(x)g(x) = 0在x = 0连续
 - (ii) 不连续: 例: f(x) = x在x = 0连续, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ 在x = 0不连续, $f(x)g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在x = 0不连续.
 - (2) 不一定。
 - (i) 连续: 例: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \ge 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \ge 0 \\ 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 在x = 0都不连续,但f(x)g(x) = -1在x = 0连续.
 - (ii) 不连续: 例: $f(x) = g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \pm x = 0$ 都不连续, $f(x)g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \pm x = 0$ 不连续.
- 7. 若f(x)在 $[a,\infty)$ 连续,并且 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ 存在,证明f(x)在 $[a,\infty)$ 有界.

证明: 由于
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}f(x)$$
存在,不妨设 $\lim_{x\to\infty}f(x)=A$ 则对 $\varepsilon=1,\exists X>0$,当 $x>X$ 时,有 $|f(x)-A|<\varepsilon=1$ 成立,从而得 $|f(x)|=|f(x)-A+A|\leqslant |f(x)-A|+1$

|A| < 1 + |A|

取 $X_1 = \max\{X, a+1\}$,则f(x)在 (X_1, ∞) 内有界,且 $|f(x)| < |A| + 1, x \in (X_1, \infty)$ 又由于f(x)在 $[a, X_1]$ 上连续,故f(x)在 $[a, X_1]$ 上有界,设其界为M>0,即 $\forall x \in [a, X_1]$,有 $|f(x)| \leqslant M$ 取 $G = \max\{|A| + 1, M\}$,则 $\forall x \in [a, \infty), f(x) \leqslant G$, 即f(x)在 $[a,\infty)$ 有界.

- 8. 若对任 $-\varepsilon > 0$,f(x)在 $[a + \varepsilon, b \varepsilon]$ 连续,问:
 - (1) f(x)是否(a,b)在连续?
 - (2) f(x)是否在[a,b]连续?

- $(1) \ \ \text{任取} x_0 \in (a,b), \ \ \mathbb{Q} \varepsilon = \min \left\{ \frac{x_0 a}{2}, \frac{b x_0}{2} \right\}, \ \ \mathbb{Q} x_0 \in [a + \varepsilon, b \varepsilon]$ 因对任 $-\varepsilon > 0$,f(x)在 $[a+\hat{\epsilon},b-\varepsilon]$ 连续,故f(x)在 x_0 点连续 由 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ 的任意性, 得f(x)在(a,b)内连续.
- (2) 不一定连续。
 - (i) 不连续。例: f(x)在 $[0+\varepsilon,1-\varepsilon](\varepsilon>0)$ 内连续,但f(x)在[0,1]上不连续,在x=0点断开.
 - (ii) 连续。例: f(x)在 $[1+\varepsilon,2-\varepsilon](\varepsilon>0)$ 内连续,且f(x)在[1,2]上连续.
- 9. 若f(x)在 x_0 点连续,并且 $f(x_0) > 0$,证明存在 x_0 的 δ 邻域 $O(x_0, \delta)$,当 $x \in O(x_0, \delta)$ 时, $f(x) \ge c > 0$,c为某 个常数.

证明: 由于f(x)在 x_0 点连续,且 $f(x_0)>0$,则设 $f(x_0)>c>0$ 对给定的 $\varepsilon = f(x_0) - c > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \quad \exists |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon = f(x_0) - c, \quad \bigcup f(x_0) - [f(x_0) - f(x_0)] < \varepsilon$ $|c| \leq f(x), \quad \mathbb{H}f(x) \geqslant c > 0.$

10. 证明若连续函数在有理点的函数值为0,则此函数恒为0.

证明:设f(x)为实轴上的连续函数, x_0 为任意一个无理点. 由有理点在数轴上的稠密性,可以取无理数列 $\{x_n\}$,使得 $x_n \to x_0 (n \to \infty)$. 因f(x)在 x_0 连续,则 $f(x_0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = 0$,

由 x_0 点的任意性,得f(x)在所有无理点的函数值都为0. 又f(x)在有理点的函数值为0,则此函数恒为0.

11. 若f(x)在[a,b]连续,恒正,按定义证明 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 在[a,b]连续.

证明: 由于f(x)在[a,b]连续,恒正,则f(x)在(a,b)连续,f(x)>0, $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 存在, $x\in [a,b]$

f(x) 设 x_0 为(a,b)内任一点,则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$. 又f(x)在[a,b]连续,则由闭区间连续函数性质2,可设f(x)在[a,b]上的最小值为m > 0,即 $f(x) \geqslant m, x \in [a,b]$,于是 $\left| \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x_0)} \right| = \frac{|f(x) - f(x_0)|}{f(x)f(x_0)} < \frac{\varepsilon}{m^2}$,故 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x_0)}$,从而 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 在 x_0 连续. 由 x_0 在(a,b)内的任意性,得f(x)在(a,b)内连续. 又f(a+0) = f(a) > 0,则 $\frac{1}{f(a+0)} = \frac{1}{f(a)}$,故f(x)在[a,b)连续; 又f(b-0) = f(b) > 0,则 $\frac{1}{f(b-0)} = \frac{1}{f(b)}$,故f(x)在[a,b]连续.

12. 若f(x)和g(x)都在[a,b]连续,试证明 $\max(f(x),g(x))$ 以及 $\min(f(x),g(x))$ 都在[a,b]连续.

证明:由于f(x)和g(x)都在[a,b]连续,故f(x)-g(x)和f(x)+g(x)都在[a,b]连续.

由第4题结论,有|f(x) - g(x)|在[a,b]连续. 令 $\varphi(x) = \max(f(x),g(x)) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x) + g(x) + |f(x) - g(x)|),$

 $\psi(x) = \min(f(x), g(x)) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x) + g(x) - |f(x) - g(x)|),$ 故 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 都在[a, b]连续.

13. 若f(x)是连续的,证明对任何c>0,函数 $g(x)=\left\{ egin{array}{ll} -c, & \hbox{${\it f}(x)<-c$}\\ f(x), & \hbox{${\it f}(f(x)|\leqslant c$}\\ c, & \hbox{${\it f}(x)>c$} \end{array} \right.$

证明: 由于 $g(x) = \max(-c, \min(f(x), c))$

又由于f(x)连续,且对任何c > 0, $\varphi(x) = c$ 连续, $\psi(x) = -c$ 连续,

则由上题结论,得 $\min(f(x),c)$ 连续,从而再由上题结论,得g(x)连续.

14. 研究下列函数各个不连续点的性质(即为何种不连续点):

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

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

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

$$(4) \ \ y = \frac{x}{\sin x}$$

$$(5) \ y = \cos^2 \frac{1}{x}$$

(6)
$$y = [x] + [-x]$$

$$(7) \ \ y = \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

(8)
$$y = \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|(x^2 - 1)}$$

$$(9) y = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q}, & x = \frac{p}{q}(q > 0, q, p)$$
为互质的整数)
$$0, & x \to \pi$$

$$(10) \ \ y = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x, & \quad \ \, \stackrel{\omega}{=} |x| \leqslant 1 \\ 1, & \quad \ \, \stackrel{\omega}{=} |x| > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(11) y = \begin{cases} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}, & \exists |x| \le 1 \\ |x - 1|, & \exists |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(12) y = \begin{cases} \sin \pi x, & \exists x \Rightarrow \pi \neq x \\ 0, & \exists x \Rightarrow \pi \neq x \end{cases}$$

(12)
$$y = \begin{cases} \sin \pi x, & \exists x \text{为有理数} \\ 0, & \exists x \text{为无理数} \end{cases}$$

解:

(1) 因
$$\lim_{x \to -1-0} \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} = -\infty$$
,故 $x = -1$ 为第二类不连续点(无穷间断点).

(2) 因
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{1+x}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$
,但 y 在 $x = -1$ 点没有定义,故 $x = -1$ 为可移不连续点.

(3) 因
$$y = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 3x + 2} = \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1) - 3(x - 1)} = \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x - 2)} = \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{(x - 1)^2(x + 2)},$$
又 $\lim_{x \to 1 - 0} y = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \to -2 - 0} y = -\infty$, 故 $x = -2$, $x = 1$ 为第二类不连续点.

(4) 因
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$
但 y 在 $x = 0$ 无定义,故 $x = 0$ 为可移不连续点; 又 $\lim_{\substack{x\to k\pi\\k\in Z, k\neq 0}} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \infty$,故 $x = k\pi (k \in Z, k \neq 0)$ 为第二类不连续点.

(5) 因 $\lim_{x\to 0}\cos^2\frac{1}{x}$ 在[0,1]间振荡,为振荡型极限,故此极限不存在,于是x=0为第二类不连续点.

(6) 因
$$x \to k + 0$$
时, $-x \to -k - 0$,故 $\lim_{x \to k + 0} y = \lim_{x \to k + 0} ([x] + [-x]) = k + (-k - 1) = -1$; 又因 $x \to k - 0$ 时, $-x \to -k + 0$,故 $\lim_{x \to k - 0} y = \lim_{x \to k - 0} ([x] + [-x]) = k - 1 + (-k) = -1(k \in Z)$ 又当 $x = k$ 时, $y = [x] + [-x] = [k] + [-k] = 0(k \in Z)$,故整数点均为可移不连续点.

(7) 因 $\lim_{x\to 1+0} \frac{1}{\ln x} = +\infty$,故x = -1为第二类不连续点; 因 $\lim_{x\to -0} \frac{1}{\ln x}$ 不存在,故x = 0为第二类不连续点.

$$x \to -0$$
 in x
(8) $y = \frac{x(x-1)}{|x|(x-1)(x+1)}$
因 $\lim_{x \to 1} y = \frac{1}{2}$ 但 y 在 $x = 1$ 无定义,故 $x = 1$ 为可移不连续点;
因 $\lim_{x \to +0} y = 1$, $\lim_{x \to -0} y = -1$,故 $x = 0$ 为第一类不连续点(跳跃间断点);
因 $\lim_{x \to -1+0} y = -\infty$,故 $x = -1$ 为第二类间断点.

(9) 因此函数是以1为周期的函数,故可在区间[0,1]讨论,其它区间的情形与此类似. 在[0,1]上,分母为1的有理数有两个: $\frac{0}{1},\frac{1}{1}$; 分母为2的有理数有一个: $\frac{1}{2}$; 分母为3的有理数有两个: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$; 分母为4的有理数有两个: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$: 分母为5的有理数有四个: $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$; 分母为6的有理数有两个: $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{5}{6}$; ...

总之,分母不超过k的有理数个数 $l \leqslant 2+1+2+3+\cdots+(k-1)=\frac{k(k-1)}{2}+2$,即分母不超过k的有

下面来证,在任一点 $x_0 \in [0,1]$,当 $x \to x_0$ 时, $y \to 0$.

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,取 $k = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right]$,设在[0,1]上,分母不超过k的有理数为 r_1, r_2, \cdots, r_l .

取
$$\delta = \min$$
 $\lim t s_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant l} |r_i - x_0|$,则当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$,即 $x \notin \{r_1, r_2, \cdots, r_n\}$,也就是 x 或者为无理数,或者为有理数 $\frac{p}{q}$,且 $q \geqslant k+1 > k$ 时,就有 $|y - 0| = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q} \leqslant \frac{1}{k+1}, & x \Rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$ 来为有理数 $x = \frac{p}{q}, q > k$ 的 $x \notin \{r_1, r_2, \cdots, r_n\}$,也就是 $x \notin \{r_1, r_2, \cdots, r_n\}$,是 $x \notin \{r_1, r_2,$

故 $\lim_{n\to\infty}y=0$,于是得:任何无理点都是此函数的连续点,任何有理点都是此函数的可移不连续点.

- (10) 因 $\lim_{x \to -1+0} y = -1$, $\lim_{x \to -1-0} y = 1$, 故x = -1为第一类不连续点.
- (11) 因 $\lim_{x \to -1+0} y = 0$, $\lim_{x \to -1+0} y = 2$, 故x = -1为第一类不连续点.
- (12) (i) $x_0 \neq n, n \in Z$, 取有理点列 $r_n \to x_0 \, \underline{1} \, r_n > x_0$,则 $\lim_{r_n \to x_0 + 0} f(r_n) = \sin \pi x_0 \neq 0$; 取无理点列 $x_n \to x_0$ 且 $x_n > x_0$,则 $\lim_{x_n \to x_n + 0} f(x_n) = 0$ 。 故 $f(x_0+0)$ 不存在,从而 $x \neq n(n \in Z)$ 为函数的第二类不连续点.
 - (ii) $x_0 = n, n \in Z$, 当x为无理数时,|f(x) - f(n)| = 0; 当x为有理数时, $|f(x)-f(n)| \leq \pi |x-n|$,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} > 0$,使 $|x-n| < \delta$ 时,有|f(x)-f(n)| $|f(n)| < \varepsilon$,故f(x)在 $x = n(n \in Z)$ 连续.
- 15. 当x = 0时下列函数f(x)无定义,试定义f(0)的数值,使f(x)在x = 0连续:

(1)
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{\tan 2x}{x}$$

(3)
$$f(x) = \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

(4)
$$f(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

(2)
$$\boxtimes \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x} = 2,$$
 $\boxtimes f(0) = 2.$

(3) 因
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
,故 $f(0) = 0$.

(4) 因
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$
, 故 $f(0) = e$.

16. 若f(x)在[a,b]连续, $a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n < b$,则在 $[x_1,x_n]$ 中必有 ξ ,使 $f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$.

证明: 设 $M = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} f(x_i), m = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} f(x_i)$

$$\iiint \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n} \leqslant M;$$

同理得
$$\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n} \geqslant m.$$

由于f(x)在 $[x_1, x_n] \subset [a, b]$ 上连续,故由介值定理知,必习 $\xi \in [x_1, x_n] \subset [a, b]$,使 $f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$.

17. 用一致连续定义验证:

- (1) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 在[0,1]上是一致连续的;
- (2) $f(x) = \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是一致连续的;
- (3) $f(x) = \sin x^2 \pm (-\infty, +\infty)$ 上不一致连续.

证明:

(1) 对任何
$$x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$$
, $|\sqrt[3]{x_1} - \sqrt[3]{x_2}| = \frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{\sqrt[3]{x_1^2} + \sqrt[3]{x_1x_2} + \sqrt[3]{x_2^2}} = \frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{\frac{3}{4}(\sqrt[3]{x_1} + \sqrt[3]{x_2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt[3]{x_1} - \sqrt[3]{x_2})^2} \le \frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt[3]{x_1} - \sqrt[3]{x_2})^2},$
即 $\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt[3]{x_1} - \sqrt[3]{x_2})^3 \le |x_1 - x_2|$, 亦即 $|\sqrt[3]{x_1} - \sqrt[3]{x_2}| \le \sqrt[3]{4|x_1 - x_2|}$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon^3}{4} > 0$, 使得对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$, $\dot{\exists} |x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ 时, 总有 $|\sqrt[3]{x_1} - \sqrt[3]{x_2}| \le \sqrt[3]{4|x_1 - x_2|} < \varepsilon$
从而 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上是一致连续的.

- (2) 对任何 $x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $|\sin x_1 \sin x_2| = 2 \left|\cos \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \sin \frac{x_1 x_2}{2} \right| \le 2 \left|\frac{x_1 x_2}{2} \right| = |x_1 x_2|$, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \varepsilon > 0$, 使得对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $\exists |x_1 x_2| < \delta$ 时, 总有 $|\sin x_1 \sin x_2| \le |x_1 x_2| < \varepsilon$ 从而 $f(x) = \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是一致连续的.
- (3) 取 $\varepsilon_0 = 1$,对任何 $\delta > 0$,取 $x_n' = \sqrt{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}, x_n'' = \sqrt{2n\pi \frac{\pi}{2}}, |x_n' x_n''| = |\sqrt{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2n\pi \frac{\pi}{2}}| = |\sqrt{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}| = |\sqrt{2n\pi + \frac$

§4. 无穷小量和无穷大量的阶

1. 求下列无穷小量当x → 0时的阶和主要部分:

(1)
$$x^3 + x^6$$

(2)
$$4x^2 + 6x^3 - x^5$$

(3)
$$\sqrt{x \cdot \sin x}$$

(4)
$$\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

(5)
$$\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}$$

(6)
$$\tan x - \sin x$$

(7)
$$ln(1+x)$$

解

(1) 由于
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3 + x^6}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+x^3) = 1$$
, 故它是一个3阶无穷小量,它的主要部分为 x^3 .

$$(2) \ \ \pm \mp \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x^2 + 6x^3 - x^5}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{x^3}{4}) = 1, \ \ \text{theorem in the proof of the proof$$

$$(3) \ \ \pm \mp \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x \cdot \sin x}}{|x|} = \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = 1, \ \ \text{故它是一个1阶无穷小量,它的主要部分为} |x|.$$

$$(4) \ \ \pm \mp \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}}}{\sqrt[6]{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{x^{\frac{5}{3}} + 1} = 1, \ \ \text{tiddle} - \uparrow \frac{1}{6} \text{math}$$

(5) 由于
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2x}{x(\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{1-x})} = 1$$
,故它是一个1阶无穷小量,它的主要部分为 x .

(6) 由于
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\frac{x^3}{2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} 2 \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2(1-\cos x)}{\cos x \cdot x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$
,故它是一个3阶无穷小量,它的主要部分为 $\frac{x^3}{2}$.

(7) 由于
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$
,故它是一个1阶无穷小量,它的主要部分为 x .

2. 当 $x \to \infty$ 时, 求下列变量的阶和主要部分:

(1)
$$x^2 + x^6$$

(2)
$$4x^2 + 6x^4 - x^5$$

$$(3) \sqrt[3]{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$(4) \sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}$$

(5)
$$\frac{2x^5}{x^3 - 3x + 1}$$

解

(1) 由于
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x^2+x^6}{x^6}=1$$
,故它是一个6阶无穷大量,它的主要部分为 x^6 .

(2) 由于
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4x^2 + 6x^4 - x^5}{-x^5} = 1$$
,故它是一个5阶无穷大量,它的主要部分为 $-x^5$.

$$(3) \ \ \text{由于} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = 1, \ \ \text{故它是一个} \frac{1}{3} \text{阶无穷大量,它的主要部分为} \sqrt[3]{x}.$$

(4) 由于
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt[8]{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}} = 1$$
,故它是一个 $\frac{1}{8}$ 阶无穷大量,它的主要部分为 $\sqrt[8]{x}$.

(5) 由于
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2x^5}{x^3 - 3x + 1}}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3}{x^3 - 3x + 1} = 1$$
,故它是一个2阶无穷大量,它的主要部分为 $2x^2$.

- 3. 试证: 当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时
 - $(1) o(\Delta x^m) + o(\Delta x^n) = o(\Delta x^n)(m > n > 0)$
 - (2) $o(\Delta x^m)o(\Delta x^n) = o(\Delta x^{m+n})(m, n > 0)$
 - (3) $|f(x)| \leq M$, $\mathfrak{M}f(x)o(\Delta x) = o(\Delta x)$
 - (4) $\Delta x^m \cdot o(1) = o(\Delta x^m)$

证明:

(2) 由于
$$\Delta x \to 0$$
,故 $\Delta x^m \to 0$,大是 $\frac{o(\Delta x^m)}{\Delta x^m} \to 0$,大是 $\frac{o(\Delta x^n)}{\Delta x^m} \to 0$,大是 $\frac{o(\Delta x^n)o(\Delta x^n)}{\Delta x^{m+n}} = \frac{o(\Delta x^m)}{\Delta x^m} \cdot \frac{o(\Delta x^n)}{\Delta x^n} \to 0$,从而 $o(\Delta x^n)o(\Delta x^n) = o(\Delta x^{m+n})$

(3)
$$\Delta x \to 0$$
,故 $\frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \to 0$,又 $|f(x)| \leq M$,故 $f(x)$ 有界,于是 $\frac{f(x)o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = f(x)\frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \to 0$,从而 $f(x)o(\Delta x) = o(\Delta x)$.

(4) 由
$$o(1)$$
于是无穷小量,则 $o(1) \to 0$,于是 $\frac{\Delta x^m \cdot o(1)}{\Delta x^m} = \frac{\Delta x^m}{\Delta x^m} o(1) = o(1) \to 0$,从而 $\Delta x^m \cdot o(1) = o(\Delta x^m)$.

第二部分 极限续论

第三章 关于实数的基本定理及 闭区间上连续函数性质的证明

关于实数的基本定理 ξ1.

1. 从定义出发证明下确界的唯一性.

证明: $\partial_{\alpha}, \alpha'$ 都是数集E的下确界,于是 $\forall x \in E$,都有 $x \ge \alpha$,即 α 是E的下界; $x \ge \alpha'$,即 α' 是E的下界. 由于 $\alpha \in E$ 的下确界,故是下界中的最大者,从而有 $\alpha \geq \alpha'$;同样由 $\alpha' \in E$ 的下确界,有 $\alpha' \geq \alpha$.由此

- 2. 设 $\beta = \sup E, \beta \notin E$, 试证自E中可选取数列 $\{x_n\}$, 其极限为 β ; 又若 $\beta \in E$, 则情形如何? 证明:
 - (1) 由于 $\beta = \sup E, \beta \notin E$,则由上确界的定义,得
 - (i) 对 $\forall x \in E$,都有 $x < \beta$;
 - (ii) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,至少存在一个数 $x_0 \in E$,使得 $x_0 > \beta \varepsilon$.

列 $\{x_n\}$ $\subset E$.

$$\overline{X} \lim_{n \to \infty} (\beta - \varepsilon_n) = \beta - \lim_{n \to \infty} \varepsilon_n = \beta \underline{\mathbb{H}} \beta \geqslant \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \geqslant \lim_{n \to \infty} (\beta - \varepsilon_n) = \beta, \quad \text{if } \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \beta.$$

(2) 当 $\beta \in E$ 时,命题不一定成立。例: 不成立。 $E = (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \cdots, \frac{1}{n}, \cdots), \beta = \sup E = 1, 1 \in E.$ $\mathbb{Z}\frac{1}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$,则E中任一子列的极限均为0,故当 $\beta \in E$ 时,命题不成立。 成立。 $E = \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi}{8}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{8}, \cdots, \sin \frac{n\pi}{8}, \cdots \right\}, \beta = \sup E = 1, 1 \in E, \quad \mathbb{R}$ $x_n = \sin \frac{16n + 4}{8}\pi, \quad \mathbb{M} \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{8}\pi$ 1, 故当 $\beta \in E$ 时, 命题成立

3. 举例:

- (1) 有上确界无下确界的数列;
- (2) 含有上确界但不含有下确界的数列;
- (3) 既含有上确界又含有下确界的数列;
- (4) 既不含有上确界,又不含有下确界的数列,其中上、下确界都有限.

解:

- (1) $\{x_n\} = \{-n\}, \sup\{x_n\} = -1$
- (2) $\{x_n\} = \{\frac{1}{n}\}, \sup\{x_n\} = 1 \in \{x_n\}, \inf\{x_n\} = 0 \notin \{x_n\}$
- (3) $\{x_n\} = \{1 + (-1)^n\}, \sup\{x_n\} = 2 \in \{x_n\}, \inf\{x_n\} = 0 \in \{x_n\}$

(4)
$$E = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1 + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, 1 + \frac{2}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, 1 + \frac{n-1}{n}\right), \sup E = 2 \notin E, \inf E = 0 \notin E$$

- 4. 试证收敛数列必有上确界和下确界,趋于+∞的数列必有下确界,趋于-∞的数列必有上确界. 证明:
 - (1) 对于各项恒为常数的数列,显然上、下确界均可达到. 对于不恒为常数的数列,因 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,即 $\{x_n\}$ 有极限,则由第二章 $\{1$ 定理4,得数列 $\{x_n\}$ 是有界数列. 从而由本章定理三,得数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有上、下确界,即收敛数列必有上、下确界. 注: 还可证明: 上、下确界 β , α 中至少有一个属于 $\{x_n\}$. 事实上,若 $\alpha = \beta$,则 $\alpha = \beta = x_n, n = 1, 2, \cdots$

故 $\{x_n\}$ 不收敛,这与已知 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛矛盾,故 α , β 中至少有一个属于 $\{x_n\}$.

(2) 因 $\{x_n\}$ 是趋于+∞的数列,则 $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,恒有 $x_n > x_1$,于是 x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_N 中最小者,即 为 $\{x_n\}$ 的下确界。

- (3) 因 $\{x_n\}$ 是趋于 $-\infty$ 的数列,则 $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,恒有 $x_n < x_1$,于是 x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_N 中最大者,即为 $\{x_n\}$ 的上确界。
- 5. 求数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的上、下确界:

(1)
$$x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

(2)
$$x_n = -n[2 + (-2)^n]$$

(3)
$$x_{2k} = k, x_{2k+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{k}(k = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

解

- (1) $\alpha = 0$ (可达), $\beta = 1$ (不可达)
- (3) 因 $\lim_{k\to\infty} x_{2k} = \lim_{x\to\infty} k = +\infty$,故 $\{x_n\}$ 无上确界; 又因 $x_{2k} \geqslant 1, k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots; x_{2k+1} > 1$ 且 $\min\{x_{2k}\} = 1$,故 $\inf\{x_n\} = 1$ (可达).
- 6. 证明: 单调减少有下界的数列必有极限.

证明:由于 $\{y_n\}$ 有下界,故 $\{y_n\}$ 必有下确界.

由下确界的定义有: $(i)y_n \geqslant \alpha(n=1,2,3,\cdots)$; (ii)对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,至少有一个 $y_N \in \{y_n\}$,使 $y_N < \alpha + \varepsilon$. 由于 $\{y_n\}$ 是单调减少数列,故当n > N时,有 $y_n < \alpha + \varepsilon$,即当n > N时,有 $0 \leqslant y_n - \alpha < \varepsilon$,于是 $y_n \to \alpha(n \to \infty)$.

从而单调减少有下界的数列必有极限.

7. 试分析区间套定理的条件: 若将闭区间改为开区间,结果如何? 若将条件 $[a_1,b_1] \supset [a_2,b_2] \supset \cdots$ 去掉或将条件 $b_n - a_n \to 0$ 去掉,结果怎样? 试举例说明.

解

- (1) 在区间套定理中, 若将闭区间列改为开区间列, 即
 - (i) $(a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}) \subset (a_n, b_n)$;
 - (ii) $\lim_{n \to \infty} (b_n a_n) = 0$

则可以证明 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 仍收敛于同一极限 ξ ,即 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n=\xi$,但此时 ξ 可能根本不属于这些开区间,即 $\xi\notin(a_n,b_n)$ ($n\in Z^+$),亦即 ξ 可能不为 (a_n,b_n) 的公共点.

例: 开区间列
$$\left\{(0,\frac{1}{n})\right\}$$
,

(i)
$$\left(0, \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \subset \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right);$$

(ii)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0;$$

$$a_n = 0 \to 0 (n \to \infty); b_n = \frac{1}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty), \quad \text{则 } \xi = 0 \notin \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right), \quad \text{即结论不成立}.$$

(2) 若将条件 $[a_{n+1},b_{n+1}]\subset [a_n,b_n]$ 去掉,即只有条件 $b_n-a_n\to 0$ 成立,则不能保证 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 收敛。例:闭区间列 $\left[n-\frac{1}{n},n+\frac{1}{n}\right]$ 不是一个套一个。 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[n+\frac{1}{n}-\left(n-\frac{1}{n}\right)\right]=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}=0$,而 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(n+\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 与 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(n-\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 皆

故不存在 ξ 为 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的公共极限,即结论不成立.

(3) 若将条件 $b_n - a_n \to 0$ 去掉,即只有条件 $[a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}] \subset [a_n, b_n]$ 成立.则可以证明 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 收敛(与区间套定理证明一样),但不能保证 $\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ 成立,从而 $[a_n, b_n]$ 的公共点不唯一,甚至出现一个公共区间.

例: 闭区间列
$$\left[1 - \frac{1}{n+1}, 2 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right] \subset \left[1 - \frac{1}{n}, 2 + \frac{1}{n}\right], n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$
,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[2 + \frac{1}{n} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\right] = 1$. 但由 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 1$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = 2$,得 $[1, 2] \subset \left[1 - \frac{1}{n}, 2 + \frac{1}{n}\right], n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,即结论不成立.

8. 若 $\{x_n\}$ 无界,且非无穷大量,则必存在两个子列 $x_{n_k}^{(1)} \to \infty, x_{n_k}^{(2)} \to a(a$ 为某有限数).

证明: 先证 $\left\{x_{n_k}^{(1)}\right\}$ 是一个无穷大量.

由于 $\{x_n\}$ 无 † 、故对任何实数M>0,至少有一个 $n'\in Z^+$,使得 $|x_{n'}|>M$.

取
$$M=1$$
,则必存在 n_1 ,使得 $\left|x_{n_1}^{(1)}\right|>1$; $M=2$,则必存在 n_2 ,使得 $\left|x_{n_2}^{(1)}\right|>2$; \cdots ; $M=K$,则必存

在 $n_K > n_{K-1}$,使得 $\left| x_{n_K}^{(1)} \right| > K$, · · · · .

则可得一子列 $\left\{x_{n_k}^{(1)}\right\}$, 对 $\forall M \in Z^+$, 取K = M, 则当k > K时,就有 $\left|x_{n_k}^{(1)}\right| > M$,故有 $\lim_{k \to \infty} x_{n_k}^{(1)} = \infty$.

由已知 $\{x_n\}$ 不是无穷大量,则由定义得, $\exists M_0 > 0$,对 $\forall N \in Z^+$,至少有一个 $m \in Z^+$,当m > N时, 有 $|x_m| < M_0$.

现取定一个 $N=m_0$ $(m_0\in Z^+)$,则至少有一个 $m_1>m_0$,使得 $|x_{m_1}|\leqslant M_0$

再取 $N=m_1$,则至少有一个 $m_2>m_1$,使得 $|x_{m_2}|\leqslant M_0$, · · · 如此进行下去,则可得一列 m_t : $m_1< m_2< \cdots < m_t< \cdots$,使得 $|x_{m_t}|\leqslant M_0$,即得子列 $\{x_{m_t}\}$ 且 $|x_{m_t}|\leqslant M_0$,即得子列 $\{x_{m_t}\}$ 是 $|x_{m_t}|\leqslant M_0$,即得子列 $\{x_{m_t}\}$ 日 $M_0(m_t \in Z^+)$,这说明子列 $\{x_{m_t}\}$ 有界,由致密性定理,知有界子列 $\{x_{m_t}\}$ 必有收敛的子列.

不妨记这个收敛子列为 $\{x_{n_k}^{(2)}\}$,它也是 $\{x_n\}$ 的子列且设它收敛于a.即 $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_{n_k}^{(2)}=a$ (a为某有限数).

9. 有界数列 $\{x_n\}$ 若不收敛,则必存在两个子列 $x_{n_k}^{(1)} \to a, x_{n_k}^{(2)} \to b (a \neq b)$. 证明:由于 $\{x_n\}$ 有界,则由致密性定理知它必有收敛的子列 $x_{n_k}^{(1)} \to a$.

由于 $\{x_n\}$ 不收敛,故存在 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$,在 $(a - \varepsilon_0, a + \varepsilon_0)$ 外有 $\{x_n\}$ 无穷多项,构成 $\{x_n\}$ 的子列,记为 $\{x_n^{(2)}\}$.

由于 $\left\{x_n^{(2)}\right\}$ 有界,故存在子列 $x_{n_k}^{(2)} \to b$,显然 $a \neq b$.

10. 若在区间[a,b]中的两个数列 $\left\{x_n^{(1)}\right\}$ 及 $\left\{x_n^{(2)}\right\}$ 满足 $x_n^{(1)}-x_n^{(2)}\to 0 (n\to\infty)$,则在此两数列中能找到具有相同足

标 n_k 的子列,使 $x_{n_k}^{(1)} \to x_0, x_{n_k}^{(1)} \to x_0 (k \to \infty)$. 证明: 因 $\left\{x_n^{(1)}\right\} \subset [a,b]$,则 $\left\{x_n^{(1)}\right\}$ 为一有界数列,则由致密性定理,得 $\left\{x_n^{(1)}\right\}$ 必有收敛子列,记为 $\left\{x_{n_k}^{(1)}\right\}$,

且设 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n^{(1)} = x_0.$

在 $\left\{x_{n_k}^{(1)}\right\}$ 中取出与 $\left\{x_{n_k}^{(1)}\right\}$ 有相同足标的子列 $\left\{x_{n_k}^{(2)}\right\}$.

$$\mathbb{E}[x_n^{(1)} - x_n^{(2)} \to 0 (n \to \infty), \mathbb{E}[\lim_{k \to \infty} \left(x_{n_k}^{(1)} - x_{n_k}^{(2)}\right)] = 0,$$

于是
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} x_{n_k}^{(2)} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left[x_{n_k}^{(1)} - \left(x_{n_k}^{(1)} - x_{n_k}^{(2)} \right) \right] = \lim_{k \to \infty} x_{n_k}^{(1)} - \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(x_{n_k}^{(1)} - x_{n_k}^{(2)} \right) = x_0 - 0 = x_0.$$

11. 利用柯西收敛原理讨论下列数列的收敛性:

(1)
$$x_n = a_0 + a_1 q + a_2 q^2 + \dots + a_n q^n (|q| < 1, |a_k| \le M)$$

(2)
$$x_n = 1 + \frac{\sin 1}{2} + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin n}{2^n}$$

(3)
$$x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}$$

证明:

(1) $\begin{subarray}{l} \forall n > m, & \begin{subarray}{l} \mathbb{M}|x_n - x_m| = \left|a_{m+1}q^{m+1} + a_{m+1}q^{m+1} + \cdots + a_nq^n\right| \leqslant M\left(|q|^{m+1} + |q|^{m+2} + \cdots + |q|^n\right) = M|q|^{m+1} \frac{1 - |q|^{n-m}}{1 - |q|} < M|q|^{m+1} \frac{1}{1 - |q|} \to 0 \\ (m \to \infty) \\ \end{subarray}$

故而对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,当n > m > N时,有 $M|q|^{m+1} \frac{1}{1-|q|} < \varepsilon$,从而有 $|x_n - x_m| < \varepsilon$.

由柯西收敛原理,得 $\{x_n\}$ 必收敛.

(2) 设m > n, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ (不妨设 $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$) , 由于 $|x_m - x_n| = \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin m}{2^m} \right| \le 1$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^m} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{m-n-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m-n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} < \frac{1}{2^n}, \quad \nexists \exists \exists |x_m| - \frac{1}{2^m} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m-n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} < \frac{1}{2^n}, \quad \exists \exists \exists x_m = 1, \dots, n = 1, \dots,$$

 $|x_n| < \varepsilon$,只要 $\frac{1}{2^n} < \varepsilon$ 即可.

取
$$N = \left[\frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln \frac{1}{2}}\right]^{2} \in Z^+, \quad \exists m > n > N$$
时,有 $|x_m - x_n| < \varepsilon$.

(或: 在 (1) 中令 $a_0 = 1, a_k = \sin k, q = \frac{1}{2}$,则由 (1) 即得 (2)).

 $(3) \quad \forall \forall \epsilon > 0, \quad \forall \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad \text{diff} |x_{n+k} - x_n| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+2}}{n+1} + \frac{(-1)^{n+3}}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{n+k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1$ $\frac{1}{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^k}{n+k}\right) < \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n}, \ \exists \Xi | x_{n+k} - x_n | < \varepsilon, \ \exists \Xi | x_n < \varepsilon$

取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right]$,则当n+k>n>N时,有 $|x_{n+k}-x_n|<\varepsilon$. 由柯西收敛原理,得 $\{x_n\}$ 必收敛.

12. 利用有限覆盖定理证明魏尔斯特拉斯定理.

证明: 设 $\{x_n\}$ 为有界数列,则必存在a,b,使得 $a \leq x_n \leq b$.

用反证法。假设 $\{x_n\}$ 的任一子列都不收敛,则对任何 $x_0 \in [a,b]$,都有 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$,使得在 $O(x_0,\varepsilon_0)$ 中只含有 $\{x_n\}$ 的有限项.

否则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,在 $O(x_0, \varepsilon)$ 中含有 $\{x_n\}$ 的无限项.

取 $\varepsilon_n = \frac{1}{n}$,显然在 $O(x_0, \varepsilon_n)$ 中都含有 $\{x_n\}$ 的无限多项,则在 $\{x_n\}$ 中可取出: $x_{n_1} \in O(x_0, 1)$,又可取出 $x_{n_2} \in O\left(x_0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $(n_2 > n_1)$,如此进行下去,可得 $\{x_n\}$ 的一个子列 $\{x_{n_k}\}$, $|x_{n_k} - x_0| < \frac{1}{k}$,对 $\forall M \in Z^+$,

取K=M,则当k>K时,就有 $|x_{n_k}-x_0|<\frac{1}{k}<\frac{1}{K}<\frac{1}{M}$,则 $x_{n_k}\to x_0(k\to\infty)$ 这与假设矛盾.

由 $x_0 \in [a,b]$ 的任意性,得对[a,b]中的每个点都有这样一个邻域,使此邻域只含 $\{x_n\}$ 的有限项,所有这些邻域构成[a,b]的一个开覆盖.

由有限覆盖定理,则得存在有限个邻域也覆盖[a,b],因而[a,b]也只含有 $\{x_n\}$ 的有限项,这与已知 $x_n \in [a,b]$ 矛盾,故假设不成立,则 $\{x_n\}$ 必有收敛子列.

13. 利用魏尔斯特拉斯定理证明单调有界数列必有极限.

证明: 设 $\{x_n\}$ 为单调增加有界数列, $x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant x_n \leqslant \cdots \leqslant M$ 据魏尔斯特拉斯定理,存在子列 $\{x_{n_k}\}$, $\lim_{k \to \infty} x_{n_k} = a$.

下证: $\lim x_n = a$

先证 $x_n \leq a, n=1,2,\cdots$.若不然, $\exists N \in Z^+$,使得 $x_N > a$.

由于 $n_k \to \infty (k \to \infty)$,故k充分大时,必有 $n_k > N$,从而 $x_{n_k} \geqslant x_N > a$,于是 $a = \lim_{k \to \infty} x_{n_k} \geqslant x_N > a$ 矛盾.

再证 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$.

対 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists k_0$,使 $\left| x_{n_{k_0}} - a \right| = a - x_{n_{k_0}} < \varepsilon$.

取 $N = n_{k_0}$,则当n > N时,有 $x_n \ge x_{n_{k_0}} = x_N$,从而有 $|a - x_n| = a - x_n \le a - x_{n_{k_0}} < \varepsilon$,故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$. 即单调增加有界数列必有极限.

同理可得,单调减少有界数列必有极限,从而单调有界数列必有极限.

- 14. (1) 证明单调有界函数存在左、右极限;
 - (2) 证明单调有界函数的一切不连续点都为第一类不连续点.

证明:

(1) 由己知可设f(x)在(a,b)上单调增加有界,任取 $x_0 \in (a,b)$,设 $\beta(x_0) = \sup f(x)$,

由上确界定义,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,至少有一个 $x' \in (a, x_0)$,使得 $f(x') > \beta(x_0) - \varepsilon \mathbb{D} f(x') + \varepsilon > \beta(x_0)$ 取 $\delta = x_0 - x' > 0$,因f(x)在(a, b)上单调增加,故当 $\delta > x_0 - x > 0$ 即x' < x时,有f(x') < f(x),于是有 $f(x) + \varepsilon > \beta(x_0)$ 即 $0 \leqslant \beta(x_0) - f(x) < \varepsilon$,从而 $|\beta(x_0) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ 说明 $\lim_{x \to x_0 - 0} f(x) = \beta(x_0)$.即f(x)在 x_0 存在左极限.

同理可得,当f(x)在(a,b)上单调减少有界时,f(x)在 x_0 存在左极限,从而单调有界函数存在左极限. 同理可得,单调有界函数存在右极限.

- (2) 设 x_0 为f(x)的不连续点,则由(1)的结论知 $f(x_0-0)$ 和 $f(x_0+0)$ 存在,此时 $f(x_0-0) \neq f(x_0+0)$ 。 否则, $f(x_0-0) = f(x_0+0)$,由f(x)的单调性,必有 $f(x_0) = f(x_0-0) = f(x_0+0)$. 这说明 x_0 是连续点,与已知矛盾,故 $f(x_0-0) \neq f(x_0+0)$,从而 x_0 是f(x)的第一类不连续点.
- 15. 证明 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在的充分必要条件是:对任意给定 $\varepsilon>0$,存在X>0,当x',x''>X时恒有 $|f(x')-f(x'')|<\varepsilon$.

证明: \Rightarrow 已知 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在,不妨设 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = A$.

対 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X > 0$,当x > X时,有 $|f(x) - A| < rac{arepsilon}{2}$

当x',x''>X时,有 $|f(x')-A|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2},|f(x'')-A|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,则 $|f(x')-f(x'')|=|f(x')-A-(f(x'')-A)|\leqslant |f(x')-A|+|f(x'')-A|<\varepsilon$,从而对任意给定 $\varepsilon>0$,存在X>0,当x',x''>X时恒有 $|f(x')-f(x'')|<\varepsilon$. \Leftrightarrow 在f(x)的定义域内,任意选取数列 $\{x_n\}$,使得 $x_n\to+\infty(n\to\infty)$

由己知,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,当x', x'' > X时,恒有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$.

又因 $x_n \to +\infty$,于是对上述X > 0,定 $\exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,有 $x_n > X$,从而当n, m > N时,就有 $x_n > X, x_m > X$,进而有 $|f(x_n) - f(x_m)| < \varepsilon$.

由柯西收敛原理,得 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n)$ 存在,不妨设 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = A$ 由 x_n 的任意性及函数极限与数列极限的关系知, $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = A$ 即 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在.

16. 证明 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)$ 存在的充分必要条件是:对任意给定 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$,当 $0 < |x' - x_0| < \delta, 0 < |x'' - x_0| < \delta$ 时,恒有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$.

证明: \Rightarrow 已知 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)$ 存在,不妨设 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$.

対 $\forall \varepsilon>0, \exists \delta>0$, 当 $0<|x-x_0|<\delta$ 时, 有 $|f(x)-A|<rac{\varepsilon}{2}$

当 $0 < |x' - x_0| < \delta, 0 < |x'' - x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x') - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, |f(x'') - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,则 $|f(x') - f(x'')| = |f(x') - A - (f(x'') - A)| \leqslant |f(x') - A| + |f(x'') - A| < \varepsilon$,从而对任意给定 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$,当 $0 < |x' - x_0| < \delta, 0 < |x'' - x_0| < \delta$ 时,恒有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$.

 \Leftarrow 在f(x)的定义域内,任意选取数列 $\{x_n\}$,使得 $x_n \to x_0$ 且 $x_n \neq x_0$ $(n \to \infty)$

由己知,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists x', x'' \in D(f)$,且当 $0 < |x' - x_0| < \delta, 0 < |x'' - x_0| < \delta$ 时,就有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$.

又因 $x_n \to x_0, x_n \neq x_0 (n \to \infty)$,于是对上述 $\delta > 0$,定司 $N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,有 $0 < |x_n - x_0| < \delta$,从而当n, m > N时,就有 $0 < |x_n - x_0| < \delta, 0 < |x_m - x_0| < \delta$,进而有 $|f(x_n) - f(x_m)| < \varepsilon$.

由数列的柯西收敛原理, 得 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n)$ 存在, 不妨设 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = A$

由 $\{x_n\}$ 是任意以 x_0 为极限的数列且 $x_n \neq x_0$ 及函数极限与数列极限的关系知, $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = A$ 即 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)$ 存在

17. 证明 f(x) 在 x_0 点连续的充分必要条件是:对任意给定 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$,当 $|x'-x_0|<\delta$, $|x''-x_0|<\delta$ 时,恒有 $|f(x')-f(x'')|<\varepsilon$.

证明: \Rightarrow 已知f(x)在 x_0 点连续,则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,当 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

当 $|x'-x_0| < \delta$, $|x''-x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x')-f(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, $|f(x'')-f(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 则 $|f(x')-f(x'')| = |f(x')-f(x_0)-(f(x'')-f(x_0))| \le |f(x')-f(x_0)| + |f(x'')-f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$, 从而对任意给定 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $|x'-x_0| < \delta$, $|x''-x_0| < \delta$ 时,恒有 $|f(x')-f(x'')| < \varepsilon$. $\Leftrightarrow \Re x' = x_0, x'' = x$,则由己知,得对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 3 $\delta > 0$,当 $|x-x_0| < \delta$ 时,就有 $|f(x)-f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$.

 \Leftarrow 取 $x'=x_0, x''=x$,则由已知,得对 $\forall \varepsilon>0, \exists \delta>0$,当 $|x-x_0|<\delta$ 时,就有 $|f(x)-f(x_0)|<\varepsilon$. 从而 f(x) 在 x_0 点连续.

§2. 闭区间上连续函数性质的证明

1. 证明: 若单调有界函数f(x)可取到f(a), f(b)之间的一切值,则f(x)在[a,b]连续.

证明: 不妨设f(x)为单调增加有界函数.

由本章 $\S1,14$ 题(1)知,f(x)在[a,b]的端点a(b)处的右(左)极限存在,此时f(a)=f(a+0)(f(b)=f(b-0)),

若不然,必有 $f(a) < f(a+0) = \inf_{a \le x \le b} f(x)(f(b) > f(b-0) = \sup_{a \le x \le b} f(x))$,于是由f(x)可取到f(a)与f(b)之

间的一切值,得对任何f(a) < y < f(a+0)(f(b-0) < y < f(b)),必有 $x \in (a,b)$,使得f(x) = y,此与 $f(a+0) = \inf_{a < x < b} f(x)(f(b-0) = \sup_{a < x < b} f(x))$ 矛盾.

由此可知f(x)在a(b)右(左)连续.

若有 $x_0 \in (a,b)$,使f(x)在 x_0 点不连续。由 $\S1,14(2)$ 的结论,知 x_0 必为第一类间断点,即 $f(x_0+0)$ 和 $f(x_0-0)$ 存在,但 $f(x_0+0) \neq f(x_0-0)$.

又因f(x)为单调增函数,故 $f(x_0-0) \leqslant f(x_0) < f(x_0+0)$ 或 $f(x_0-0) < f(x_0) \leqslant f(x_0+0)$,这时f(x)取不到 $(f(x_0-0),f(x_0+0))$ 之间异于 $f(x_0)$ 的值,这与已知矛盾,故假设不成立.于是f(x)在[a,b]连续.

同理, 当f(x)为单调减少有界函数时, f(x)在[a,b]连续.

从而f(x)在[a,b]连续.

2. 证明: 函数f(x)在(a,b)连续,并且f(a+0), f(b-0)存在,则f(x)可取到f(a+0)和f(b-0)之间的(但可能不等于f(a+0), f(b-0))一切值.

证明: 由于f(a+0), f(b-0)存在,则补充定义f(a) = f(a+0), f(b) = f(b-0).

又f(x)在(a,b)连续,则f(x)在[a,b]连续,因而f(x)在[a,b]上必有最大值M和最小值m.

再由介值定理,知f(x)可以取到M和m间的一切值.

若M = f(a+0)(或 f(b-0)),m = f(b-0)(或 f(b-0)),这时f(x)可取到(f(a+0), f(b-0))中的一切值(但可能不等于f(a+0), f(b-0)).

 $\overline{A}M > f(a+0)(\bar{\mathfrak{Q}}f(b-0)), \ m < f(b-0)(\bar{\mathfrak{Q}}f(b-0)), \ \mathrm{inf}(x)$ 可取到(f(a+0),f(b-0))中的一切值(可能等于f(a+0),f(b-0)). 故f(x)可取到f(a+0)和f(b-0)之间的(但可能不等于f(a+0),f(b-0))一切值.

3. 证明(a,b)上的连续函数为一致连续的充分必要条件是: f(a+0), f(b-0)存在.

证明: \leftarrow 设f(x)为(a,b)上的连续函数

因f(a+0), f(b-0)存在,则补充定义f(a) = f(a+0), f(b) = f(b-0),于是f(x)在[a,b]连续,则由康托定理,得f(x)在[a,b]上一致连续,从而f(x)在[a,b]上一致连续。

⇒因f(x)在(a,b)上一致连续,则由定义,得对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,当 $x_1, x_2 \in (a,b)$ 且 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta(\varepsilon)$ 时,有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$.

対a, 当 $0 < x_1 - a < \frac{\delta(\varepsilon)}{2}$, $0 < x_2 - a < \frac{\delta(\varepsilon)}{2}$ 时, $|x_1 - x_2| = |(x_1 - a) - (x_2 - a)| \leqslant |x_1 - a| + |x_2 - a| < \delta(\varepsilon)$, 则有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$.

由柯西收敛原理, 得 $\lim_{x\to a+0} f(x)$ 存在, 即 f(a+0)存在且有限.

同理, 得f(b-0)存在且有限.

- 4. 若函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的任一有限闭区间上连续,则它在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的任一有限开区间上也一致连续. 证明: 设(a,b)为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的任一有限开区间,则[a,b]为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的任一有限闭区间. 因f(x)在[a,b]上连续,则由康托定理,得f(x)在[a,b]上一致连续,因而f(x)在(a,b)上一致连续. 由(a,b)的任意性,得f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的任一有限开区间上也一致连续.
- 5. 函数 $f(x) = x^2$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 及(-l, l)上(l > 0)是否一致连续?
 - (1) $f(x) = x^2 \pm (-\infty, +\infty)$ 上不一致连续. 设 $x_1 > x_2 > 0$,且 $x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |x_1^2 - x_2^2| = |x_1 + x_2| |x_1 - x_2| = (x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2) > 2x_2(x_1 - x_2)$,存在 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$,对 $\forall \eta > 0$,取 $x_2 = \frac{2\varepsilon_0}{\eta}, x_1 = x_2 + \frac{\eta}{2}$, 显然有 $x_1 > x_2 > 0$ 且 $|x_1 - x_2| = \frac{\eta}{2} < \eta$,但 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| > 2x_2(x_1 - x_2) = 2 \cdot \frac{2\varepsilon_0}{\eta} \cdot \frac{\eta}{2} = 2\varepsilon_0 > \varepsilon_0$, 从而 $f(x) = x^2 \pm (-\infty, +\infty)$ 上不一致连续.
 - (2) $f(x) = x^2 \pm (-l, l)(l > 0)$ 上一致连续. 因f(x)在[-l, l](l > 0)上是连续的,则由康托定理,得f(x)在[-l, l]上一致连续,从而 $f(x) = x^2 \pm (-l, l)$ 上一致连续
- 6. 若f(x)在(a,b)内有定义,并且对(a,b)内任何x,存在x的某个邻域 O_x ,使得f(x)在 O_x 内有界.问:f(x)在(a,b)内是否有界?又若将(a,b)改为[a,b],如何? 证明:

(1) f(x)在(a,b)不一定有界.

例: 无界: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在(0,1)内有定义,且对 $\forall x \in (a,b)$ 连续,故必局部有界,即存在x的邻域 $O_x(O(x,\delta_x))$, 使得它在 $O_x(O(x,\delta_x))$ 内有界,但它在(0,1)内无界.

有界: $f(x) = \sin x \, a \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 有定义,对 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内的任何x,存在x的某个邻域 O_x ,使得f(x)在 O_x 内有 界; f(x)在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上有界, 且0 < f(x) < 1.

(2) f(x)在[a,b]一定有界.

因f(x)在[a,b]内有定义,则补充定义: f(x)在 $(a-\delta,a)$ 的值为f(a),f(x)在 $(b,b+\delta)$ 的值为f(b). 由己知对[a,b]内任何x,存在x的某个邻域 O_x ,使得f(x)在 O_x 内有界,即 $\exists M>0$,使 $[f(x)]\leqslant M$,因 此在[a,b]上每一点都得到这样一个邻域(亦即开区间),这些开区间的全体构成一个开区间集,它覆盖

由有限覆盖定理,得在这些开区间集中必有有限个开区间覆盖了[a,b],记这有限个开区间为 $(x_1 - b)$ $\delta_1, x_1 + \delta_1), (x_2 - \delta_2, x_2 + \delta_2), \cdots, (x_k - \delta_k, x_k + \delta_k),$ 相应的M分别记为 M_1, M_2, \cdots, M_k ,如今只要 $\mathfrak{Q}M^* = \max\{M_1, M-2, \cdots, M_k\}.$

对[a,b]上任意一点x,由区间覆盖概念,在这k个开区间 $O(x_i,\delta_i)(i=1,2,\cdots,k)$ 中至少有一个包含x, 记它为 $O(x_i, \delta_i)$,且在这个开区间上,有 $|f(x)| \leq M_i$,故 $|f(x)| \leq M_i \leq M^*$.

由于x为[a,b]上的任意一点,则在[a,b]上总成立 $|f(x)| \leq M^*$,从而证明了f(x)在[a,b]上有界.

7. 证明(a,b)上的一致连续函数必有界.

证明:因f(x)为(a,b)上的一致连续函数,则由习题3,得f(x)在(a,b)上连续且f(a+0), f(b-0)存在,于是补充 定义: f(a) = f(a+0), f(b) = f(b-0), 则 f(x) + f(

- 8. 按定义证明,两个一致连续函数的和仍一致连续.有问:两个一致连续函数的积如何? 证明·
 - (1) 设f(x)与g(x)在任一区间X上一致连续.

因f(x)在区间X上一致连续,则由定义对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$,对区间X内任何两点x', x'',只要|x' - x''| < δ_1 , 就有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

又因g(x)在区间X上一致连续,则由定义对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_2 > 0$,对区间X内任何两点x', x'',只要|x' - x'| $x''| < \delta_2$, 就有 $|g(x') - g(x'')| < \frac{5}{2}$.

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$,则当 $|x' - x''| \stackrel{<}{\sim} \delta$ 时,有|f(x') + g(x') - (f(x'') + g(x''))| = |f(x') - f(x'') + (g(x') - g(x''))| $|g(x'')| \le |f(x') - f(x'')| + |g(x') - g(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$

从而f(x)在区间X上一致连续。

(2) (i) 若区间X为有限区间,则结论成立.

设f(x), g(x)在区间X上一致连续,则由上题结论,知存在常数L > 0, M > 0,使|f(x)| < L, g(x) < 0

又由一致收敛定义,得 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$,对区间X内任何两点x', x'',只要 $|x' - x''| < \delta_1$,就 有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$.

同样,对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$,对区间X内任何两点x',x'',只要 $|x'-x''| < \delta_2$,就有|g(x')-x''| $|g(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}.$

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$,则当 $|x'-x''| < \delta$ 时,就有 $|f(x')-f(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}, |g(x')-g(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}$ 同时成

由此可知,|f(x')g(x') - f(x'')g(x'')| =

 $|[f(x') - f(x'')]g(x') + f(x'')[g(x') - g(x'')]| \leqslant |f(x') - f(x'')||g(x')| + |f(x'')||g(x') - g(x'')| < |f(x') - f(x'')||g(x')|| < |f(x') - f(x'')||g(x'')|| < |f(x') - f(x'')||g(x'')|| < |f(x') - f(x'')||g(x'')|| < |f(x') - f(x'')||g(x$ $\dfrac{arepsilon}{2M} \cdot M + L \cdot \dfrac{arepsilon}{2L} = \dfrac{arepsilon}{2} + \dfrac{arepsilon}{2} = arepsilon.$ 从而f(x)g(x)在区间X上一致连续.

- (ii) 当f(x), g(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 都一致连续时,f(x)g(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上不一定一致连续. 例:
 - (a) 不一致连续.

f(x)=g(x)=x,因对 $\forall \varepsilon>0$,及 $x_1,x_2\in (-\infty,+\infty)$,取 $\delta=\varepsilon$,当 $|x_1-x_2|<\delta$ 时, 有 $|x_1 - x_2| < \varepsilon$,故f(x) = g(x) = x在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致连续. 但 $f(x)g(x) = x^2$,由第5题可知f(x)g(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上不一致连续.

(b) 一致连续.

f(x)=1, 因对 $\forall \varepsilon>0$, 对任何 $x_1,x_2\in (-\infty,+\infty)$, 取 $\delta=\varepsilon$, 当 $|x_1-x_2|<\delta$ 时,有 $|f(x_1)-x_2|<\delta$ 0 $f(x_2)$ | $< \varepsilon$, 故f(x) = 1在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致连续.

g(x)=x,则由可知g(x)=x在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致连续,且f(x)g(x)=x在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致连续。

第二篇 单变量微积分学

第一部分 单变量微分学 第四章 导数与微分

导数的引进与定义 §1.

1. 过曲线 $y=x^2$ 上两点A(2,4)和 $B(2+\Delta x,2+\Delta y)$ 作割线,分别求出当 $\Delta x=1$ 及 $\Delta x=0.1$ 时割线的斜率,并求

解:
$$k_{AB} = \frac{(2 + \Delta x)^2 - 2^2}{\Delta x} = 4 + \Delta x$$

世間线y = x 上河 $\Delta A(2, 4)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(2 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta a, 2 + \Delta y)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta x)$ $\Delta B(3 + \Delta$

2. 求抛物线 $y = x^2$ 在A(1,1)点和在B(-2,4)点的切线方程和法线方程. 解: 因y' = 2x,故在点A(1,1): $k_1 = 2$,切线方程为: y - 1 = 2(x - 1)即2x - y - 1 = 0;法线方程 为 $y-1=-\frac{1}{2}(x-1)$ 即x+2y-3=0

在点B(-2,4): $k_2 = -4$, 切线方程为: y - 4 = -4(x+2)即4x + y + 4 = 0; 法线方程为 $y - 4 = \frac{1}{4}(x+2)$ $2) \mathbb{H} x - 4y + 18 = 0$

- 3. 若 $y = f(x) = x^3$,求
 - (1) 过曲线上二点 $x_0, x_0 + \Delta x$ 之割线的斜率(设 $x_0 = 2, \Delta x$ 分别为0.1,0.01,0.001);
 - (2) $在x = x_0$ 时曲线切线的斜率.

解:

- (1) $\exists k = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{(x_0 + \Delta x)^3 x^3}{\Delta x} = 3x_0^2 + 3x_0 \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2,$ $\exists \lambda x = 0.1 \forall i, k = 12.61; \; \exists \Delta x = 0.01 \forall i, k = 12.0601; \; \exists \Delta x = 0.001 \forall i, k = 12.006001.$ (2) $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = 3x^2,$ $\exists \exists \Delta x = 0.001 \forall i, k = 12.006001.$
- 4. 若 $s = vt \frac{1}{2}gt^2$,求
 - (1) 在 $t = 1, t = 1 + \Delta t$ 之间的平均速度(设 $\Delta t = 1, 0.1, 0.01$);
 - (2) 在t=1的瞬时速度.

解:

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \ \, \boxtimes \bar{v} = \dfrac{v(1+\Delta t) - \dfrac{1}{2}g(1+\Delta t)^2 - \left(vt - \dfrac{1}{2}gt^2\right)}{\Delta t} = v - g - \dfrac{1}{2}g\Delta t^2, \\ \ \, \boxtimes : \ \, \leqq \Delta t = 1 \ \, \boxminus, \ \, \bar{v} = v - \dfrac{3}{2}g; \ \, \leqq \Delta t = 0.1 \ \, \rlap{ \boxminus}, \ \, \bar{v} = v - \dfrac{21}{20}g; \ \, \leqq \Delta t = 0.01 \ \, \rlap{ \ddddot{ \dashv}}, \ \, \bar{v} = v - \dfrac{201}{200}g. \end{array}$$

- (2) 在t=1的瞬时速度 $v=\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \bar{v}=v-g$.
- 5. 抛物线 $y = x^2$ 在哪一点的切线平行于直线y = 4x 5? 在哪一点的切线垂直于直线2x 6y + 5 = 0? 解:因直线y=4x-5的斜率为k=4,则由f'(x)=2x=k,得x=2,即(2,4)点的切线平行于直线y=4x-1

因直线2x-6y+5=0的斜率为 $k=\frac{1}{3}$,则由 $f'(x)=2x=-\frac{1}{k}=-3$,得 $x=-\frac{3}{2}$,即 $(-\frac{3}{2},\frac{9}{4})$ 点的切线垂直 于直线2x - 6y + 5 = 0.

- 6. 求下列函数在所示点的 $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$:

解:

$$(1) \ \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sqrt{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt{x}}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sqrt{2.01} - \sqrt{2}}{0.01} = 100 \left(\sqrt{2.01} - \sqrt{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2.01} + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$(2) \ \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\frac{1}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{1}{x}}{\Delta x} = -\frac{1}{x(x + \Delta x)} = -\frac{1}{4(4 + 0.04)} = -\frac{25}{404}$$

- 7. 证明:
 - (1) $\Delta(f(x) \pm g(x)) = \Delta f(x) \pm \Delta g(x)$
 - (2) $\Delta[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = g(x + \Delta x) \cdot \Delta f(x) + f(x) \cdot \Delta g(x)$

证明:

- (1) $\Delta(f(x) \pm g(x)) = [f(x + \Delta x) \pm g(x + \Delta)] [f(x) \pm g(x)] = [f(x + \Delta x) f(x)] \pm [g(x + \Delta x) g(x)] = \Delta f(x) \pm \Delta g(x)$
- $(2) \ \Delta[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f(x + \Delta x) \cdot g(x + \Delta x) f(x) \cdot g(x) = f(x + \Delta x) \cdot g(x + \Delta x) f(x) \cdot g(x + \Delta x) + f(x) \cdot g(x + \Delta x) f(x) \cdot g(x) = [f(x + \Delta x) f(x)] \cdot g(x + \Delta x) + f(x)[g(x + \Delta x) g(x)] = g(x + \Delta x) \cdot \Delta f(x) + f(x) \cdot \Delta g(x)$

简单函数的导数 §2.

1. 由导数定义求 $y = \cos x$ 的导数.

$$\mathbf{A} : \ y' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{-2\sin\frac{2x + \Delta x}{2}\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \frac{\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{-2\sin\frac{2x + \Delta x}{2}\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sin\frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\sin\frac{\Delta x}$$

 $-\sin x$, $\mathbb{P}(\cos x)' = -\sin x$.

2. 由导数定义求 $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 的导数.

$$\mathbf{A}: \ y' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right]}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right]}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} = \frac{x^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{3} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}, \ \ \mathbb{P}(\sqrt[3]{x})' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

3. 按定义证明: 可导的偶函数其导函数是奇函数,可导的奇函数其导函数是偶函数. 证明: 设
$$f(x)$$
为可导的偶函数,则 $f(-x) = f(x)$; $g(x)$ 为可导的奇函数,则 $g(-x) = -g(x)$ 于是 $f'(-x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(-x + \Delta x) - f(-x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x - \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{-\Delta x \to 0} \frac{-[f(x - \Delta x) - f(x)]}{-\Delta x} = -f'(x)$ 即可导的偶函数其导函数是奇函数;

$$\Delta x \to 0$$
 Δx $\Delta x \to 0$ Δx $\Delta x \to 0$ Δx $\Delta x \to 0$ $\Delta x \to 0$ Δx $-\Delta x \to 0$ Δx $\Delta x \to 0$ Δx

4. 按定义证明: 可导的周期函数, 其导函数仍为周其函数.

证明:设
$$f(x)$$
为可导的周期为 T 的函数,则 $f(x+T)=f(x)$,于是 $f'(x+T)=\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x+T+\Delta x)-f(x+T)}{\Delta x}=\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x)-f(x)}{\Delta x}=f'(x)$ 即可导的周期函数,其导函数仍为周其函数。

§3. 求导法则

- 1. 利用已经给出的导数公式, 求下列函数的导数:
 - (1) $y = x^5$
 - (2) $y = x^{11}$
 - (3) $y = x^6$
 - (4) $y = 2^x$
 - (5) $y = \log_{10} x$
 - (6) $y = 10^x$

解

- (1) $y' = (x^5)' = 5x^4$
- (2) $y' = (x^{11})' = 11x^{10}$
- (3) $y' = (x^6)' = 6x^5$
- (4) $y' = (2^x)' = 2^x \ln 2$
- (5) $y' = (\log_{10} x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln 10}$
- (6) $y' = (10^x)' = 10^x \ln 10$
- 2. 求下列函数的导数:
 - (1) $f(x) = 2x^2 3x + 1$, 并求f'(0), f'(1)
 - (2) $f(x) = x^5 + 3\sin x$, $\# x f'(0), f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

 - (4) $f(x) = 4\sin x \ln x + x^2$
 - (5) $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$, # x f'(0), f'(1)

解:

- (1) f'(x) = 4x 3, f'(0) = -3, f'(1) = 1
- (2) $f'(x) = 5x^4 + 3\cos x$, #\$x\$f'(0) = 3, $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{5\pi^4}{16}$
- (3) $f'(x) = e^x 2\sin x 7$, #\pi f'(0) = -6, $f'(\pi) = e^{\pi} 7$
- (4) $f'(x) = 4\cos x \frac{1}{x} + 2x$
- (5) $f(x) = na_n x^{n-1} + (n_1)a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1$, $\# x f'(0) = a_1, f'(1) = \sum_{i=1}^n ia_i$
- 3. 求下列函数的导数:
 - (1) $y = x^2 \sin x$, # x f'(0), $f'(\frac{\pi}{2})$
 - (2) $y = x \cos x + 3x^2$, 并求 $f'(-\pi)$ 和 $f'(\pi)$
 - (3) $y = x \tan x + 7x 6$
 - (4) $y = e^x \sin x 7\cos x + 5x^2$
 - (5) $y = 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x} 2x^3$
 - (6) $y = (3x^2 + 2x 1)\sin x$

解·

- (1) $y' = 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x$, f'(0) = 0, $f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \pi$
- (2) $y' = \cos x x \sin x + 6x$, $f'(-\pi) = -1 6\pi$, $f'(\pi) = -1 + 6\pi$
- (3) $y' = \tan x + x \sec^2 x + 7$
- (4) $y' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x + 7 \sin x + 10x = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + 7 \sin x + 10x$

(5)
$$y' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} - 6x^2$$

(6)
$$y' = (3x^2 + 2x - 1)\cos x + (6x + 2)\sin x$$

4. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) \ \ y = \frac{2 + \sin x}{x}$$

(2)
$$y = \cot x$$

(3)
$$y = \frac{3x^2 + 7x - 1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

(4)
$$y = \frac{(1+x^2)\sin x}{2x}$$

$$(5) y = \frac{x \ln x}{1+x}$$

(5)
$$y = \frac{x \ln x}{1+x}$$

(6) $y = \frac{xe^x - 1}{\sin x}$

(1)
$$y' = \frac{x(2+\sin x)' - (x+\sin x)}{x^2} = \frac{x\cos x - \sin x - 2}{x^2}$$

(2)
$$y' = \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{\sin x(\cos x)' - \cos x(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(3) \ \ y' = \frac{\sqrt{x}(3x^2 + 7x - 1)' - (\sqrt{x})'(3x^2 + 7x - 1)}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x}(6x + 7) - \frac{3x^2 + 7x - 1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} = \frac{9x^2 + 7x + 1}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{9x^2 + 7x +$$

$$(4) \ \ y' = \frac{2x[(1+x^2)\sin x]' - 2(1+x^2)\sin x}{4x^2} = \frac{2x[2x\sin x + (1+x^2)\cos x] - 2(1+x^2)\sin x}{4x^2} = \frac{(x^2-1)\sin x + x(1+x^2)\cos x}{2x^2}$$

(5)
$$y' = \frac{(1+x)(x \ln x)' - x \ln x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{(1+x)(\ln x + 1) - x \ln x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{2x^2}{(1+x)^2}$$

(6)
$$y' = \frac{\sin x(xe^x - 1)' - (\sin x)'(xe^x - 1)}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{e^x \sin x(x+1) - \cos x(xe^x - 1)}{\sin^2 x}$$

5. 求下列函数的导数:

(1)
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x} + \cos x}{x - 1} - 7x^2$$

$$(2) y = \frac{x \sin x + \cos x}{x \sin x - \cos x}$$

(3)
$$y = x^2 e^x \sin x + \frac{3 + x^2}{\sqrt{x}} - x \ln x + 8x^2$$

$$(4) \ \ y = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \tan x}$$

(4)
$$y = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \tan x}$$

(5) $y = \frac{x \cos x - \ln x}{x + 1}$
(6) $y = \frac{1}{x + \cos x}$

(6)
$$y = \frac{1}{x + \cos x}$$

$$(1) \ \ y' = \frac{(x-1)(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sin x) - (\sqrt{x} + \cos x)}{(x-1)^2} - 14x = \frac{(x-1)(1 - 2\sqrt{x}\sin x) - (2x + 2\sqrt{x}\cos x)}{2\sqrt{x}(x-1)^2} - 14x$$

$$(2) \ \ y' = \frac{(x\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x + x\cos x - \sin x) - (x\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x + x\cos x + \sin x)}{(x\sin x - \cos x)^2} = -\frac{2(\sin x\cos x + x)}{(x\sin x - \cos x)^2} = -\frac{2x + \sin 2x}{(x\sin x - \cos x)^2}$$

(3)
$$y' = 2xe^x \sin x + x^2 e^x \sin x + x^2 e^x \cos x + \frac{2x\sqrt{x} - \frac{3+x^2}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} - \ln x - 1 + 16x = xe^x (2\sin x + x\sin x + x\cos x) + \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2x\sqrt{x}} - \ln x - 1 + 16x$$

(4)
$$y' = \frac{\cos x(1 + \tan x) - \sin x \cdot \sec^2 x}{(1 + \tan x)^2}$$

(5)
$$y' = \frac{(x+1)(\cos x - x\sin x - \frac{1}{x}) - (x\cos x - \ln x)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x\cos x - (x^2\sin x + 1)(x+1) + x\ln x}{x(x+1)^2}$$
(6)
$$y' = -\frac{1-\sin x}{(x+\cos x)^2} = \frac{\sin x - 1}{(x+\cos x)^2}$$

(6)
$$y' = -\frac{1 - \sin x}{(x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{\sin x - 1}{(x + \cos x)^2}$$

6. 求曲线 $y+1=(x-2)^3$ 在点A(3,0)处的切线方程及法线方程.

解: 因 $y+1=(x-2)^3$,则 $y=(x-2)^3-1$,于是 $y'=3(x-2)^2$,则所求切线的斜率为 $k=y'|_{x=3}=3$, 从而所求切线方程为: y = 3(x-3)即3x - y - 9 = 0; 所求法线方程为: $y = -\frac{1}{3}(x-3)$ 即x + 3y - 3 = 0.

7. 求曲线 $y=\ln x$ 在点(1,0)处的切线方程和法线方程. 解:因 $y=\ln x$,则 $y'=\frac{1}{x}$,于是所求切线的斜率为 $k=y'|_{x=1}=1$,从而所求切线方程为:y=x-1即x-y-1=0;所求法线方程为:y=-(x-1)即x+y-1=0.

8. 抛物线 $y = x^2 - 2x + 4$ 在哪一点的切线平行于x轴? 在哪一点的切线与x轴的交角为 45° ?

解: 因 $y = x^2 - 2x + 4$, 故y' = 2x - 2.

又平行于x轴的切线斜率为k = 0,则2x - 2 = 0,于是x = 1,即所求点为(1,3);

又与x轴的交角为45°的切线斜率为k = 1,则2x - 2 = 1,于是 $x = \frac{3}{2}$,即所求点为 $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{13}{4}\right)$.

9. 沿直线运动的物体, 其运动方程为 $s=3t^4-20t^3+36t^2$, 求其速度, 并问物体何时向前运动? 何时向后运

解: 因 $s = 3t^4 - 20t^3 + 36t^2$, 故 $v = s' = 12t^3 - 60t^2 + 72t$.

当v > 0即0 < t < 2或t > 3时,物体向前运动;当v < 0即2 < t < 3时,物体向后运动.

10. 由于外力作用,一球沿着斜面向上滚,初速度为5,运动方程为 $s = 5t - t^2$,试问此球何时开始向下滚?

解: 因 $s = 5t - t^2$, 故v = s' = 5 - 2t, 当v = 0即 $t = \frac{5}{2}$ 时, 球开始向下滚.

11. 在x=2处,作曲线 $y=0.1x^3$ 的切线,试问除切点外,此切线与曲线还在何处相交? 解:因 $y=0.1x^3$,故 $y'=0.3x^2$,于是在x=2处,切线的斜率为k=y |x=2=1.2,从而此曲线在切点(2,0.8)处的切线方程为y-0.8=1.2(x-2),即6x-5y-8=0;由 $\begin{cases} y=0.1x^3 \\ 6x-5y-8=0 \end{cases}$,得 $x^3-12x+16=0$

0,则 $(x-2)^2(x+4)=0$,解得 $x_1=x_2=2,x_3=-4$,则此切线与曲线还在点(-4,-6.4)处相交.

12. 曲线 $y=x^n$ (n为正整数) 上点(1,1)处的切线交x轴于点 $(\xi_n,0)$, 求 lim $y(\xi_n)$.

当
$$y = 0$$
时, $x = \frac{n-1}{n}$ 即 $\xi_n = \frac{n-1}{n}$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} y(\xi_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e}$.

13. 设抛物线方程为 $y=x^2+ax+b$, 试问点 (x_0,y_0) 位于何处时,可以从点 (x_0,y_0) 对此抛物线作出两条切线或一 条切线,或作不出切线?

解:设 (x_0,y_0) 为平面上任一点,(x,y)为过 (x_0,y_0) 的切线与抛物线的交点.

由已知,得与抛物线相交的切线的斜率为k=y'=2x+a,则所求切线为 $y-y_0=(2x+a)(x-x_0)$ 即 $y_0-y=(2x+a)(x-x_0)$

又 $y = x^2 + ax + b$,则 $y_0 - (x^2 + ax + b) = (2x + a)(x_0 - x)$,故 $x^2 - 2x_0x + y_0 - ax_0$,则 $\Delta = 4x_0^2 - 4(y_0 - b - ax_0)$ 当 $\Delta > 0$ 即 $y_0 < x_0^2 + ax_0 + b$ 时,可作两条切线;当 $\Delta = 0$ 即 $y_0 = x_0^2 + ax_0 + b$ 时,可作一条切线;当 $\Delta < 0$ 即 $y_0 > x_0^2 + ax_0 + b$ 时,作不出切线.

解: 由题意,得
$$x' = (\log_a x)'$$
,即 $1 = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$,则 $x = \frac{1}{\ln a}$,于是 $y = \frac{1}{\ln a}$.

14. 问底数a为什么值时,直线y=x才能与对数曲线 $y=\log_a x$ 相切?在何处相切? 解:由题意,得 $x'=(\log_a x)'$,即 $1=\frac{1}{x\ln a}$,则 $x=\frac{1}{\ln a}$,于是 $y=\frac{1}{\ln a}$. 又由于在切点相切,其纵坐标必须相等,则 $\log_a x=\frac{1}{\ln a}$,于是x=e,则可得 $\ln a=\frac{1}{e}$,即 $a=e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ 即当底 数 $a=e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ 时,直线y=x才能与对数曲线 $y=\log_a x$ 相切,在点(e,e)处相切。

§4. 复合函数求导法

1. 求下列函数的导数:

(1)
$$y = 2\sin 3x$$

(2)
$$y = 4\cos(3t - 1)$$

(3)
$$y = 3e^{2x} + 5\cos 2x$$

(4)
$$y = (x+1)^2$$

(5)
$$y = (1 - x + x^2)^3$$

(6)
$$y = 3e^{-2t} + 1$$

$$(7) \ \ y = \ln(x+1)$$

(8)
$$y = (3x+1)^4$$

(9)
$$y = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

(10)
$$y = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2$$

$$(11) \ y = \tan\frac{x}{2} + \sin 3x$$

(12)
$$y = \ln \sin x$$

(13)
$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

(14)
$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-3t^2}$$

解:

$$(1) \ y' = 6\cos 3x$$

(2)
$$y' = -12\sin(3t - 1)$$

(3)
$$y' = 6e^{2x} - 10\sin 2x$$

(4)
$$y' = 2(x+1)$$

(5)
$$y' = 3(1 - x + x^2)^2(2x - 1)$$

(6)
$$y' = -6e^{-2t}$$

(7)
$$y' = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

(8)
$$y' = 12(3x+1)^3$$

(9)
$$y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

(10)
$$y' = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{2(x-1)}{x^3}$$

(11)
$$y' = \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{x}{2} + 3\cos 3x$$

$$(12) \ y' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$$

(13)
$$y' = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$(14) \ y' = \frac{-3\sqrt{2}t}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-3t^2}$$

2. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) \ y = \sin^3 2x$$

(2)
$$y = (at + b)e^{-2t}(a, b$$
为常数)

(3)
$$y = e^{2t} \sin 3t + \frac{t^2}{2}$$

(4)
$$y = \ln \frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2}$$

(5)
$$y = \frac{e^{-kt} \sin \omega t}{1+t} (k, \omega$$
为常数)

(6)
$$y = \frac{4}{(x + \cos 2x)^2}$$

$$(7) \ y = e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t)$$

$$(8) \ \ y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}}$$

(9)
$$y = (x-1)\sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$(10) \ \ y = (2+3t)\sin 2t + 7t^2 - 7$$

解:

(1)
$$y' = 6\sin^2 2x \cos x = 3\sin 4x \sin 2x$$

(2)
$$y' = ae^{-2t} - 2(at+b)e^{-2t} = -(2at+2b-a)e^{-2t}$$

(3)
$$y' = 2e^{2t}\sin 3t + 3e^{2t}\cos 3t + t = e^{2t}(2\sin 3t + 3\cos 3t) + t$$

(4)
$$y' = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{-2x(1+x^2)-2x(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{4x}{x^4-1}$$

(5)
$$y' = \frac{(1+t)e^{-kt}(-k\sin\omega t + \omega\cos\omega t) - (e^{-kt}\sin\omega t}{(1+t)^2} = \frac{-(kt+k+1)e^{-kt}\sin\omega t + \omega(1+t)e^{-kt}\cos\omega t}{(1+t)^2}$$

(6)
$$y' = -\frac{4[(x+\cos 2x)^2]'}{(x+\cos 2x)^4} = -\frac{8(1-2\sin 2x)}{(x+\cos 2x)^2}$$

(7)
$$y' = -e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t) + e^{-t}(-\sin t + \cos t) = -2e^{-t}\sin t$$

(8)
$$y' = \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} - x\frac{-2\sin x \cos x}{2\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}}}{1+\cos^2 x} = \frac{1+\cos^2 x + x\sin x \cos x}{(1+\cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

(9)
$$y' = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + (x - 1)\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{2x^2 - x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

(10)
$$y' = 3\sin 2t + 2(2+3t)\cos 2t + 14t$$

3. 求下列函数的导数:

(1)
$$y = e^{-kt} (3\cos\omega t + 4\sin\omega t)(k, \omega$$
为常数)

(2)
$$y = x \arctan x$$

(3)
$$y = (2x^2 + 1)^2 e^{-x} \sin 3x$$

(4)
$$y = \frac{e^{-t}\sin 3t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

(5)
$$y = (3t+1)e^t(\cos 3t - 7\sin 3t)$$

(6)
$$y = t \arcsin 3t + 7e^{-2t} \ln t + 8t$$

(7)
$$y = x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} (a 为常数)$$

$$(1) \ \ y'=-ke^{-kt}(3\cos\omega t+4\sin\omega t)+e^{-kt}(-3\omega\sin\omega t+4\omega\cos\omega t)=e^{-kt}[(4\omega-3k)\cos\omega t-(3\omega+4k)\sin\omega t]$$

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

(3)
$$y' = 4x(2x^2 + 1)e^{-x}\sin 3x - (2x^2 + 1)^2e^{-x}\sin 3x + 3(2x^2 + 1)^2e^{-x}\cos 3x = e^{-x}(2x^2 + 1)[(-2x^2 + 8x - 1)\sin 3x + 3(2x^2 + 1)\cos 3x]$$

$$(4) \ \ y' = \frac{e^{-t}(-\sin 3t + 3\cos 3t)\sqrt{1 + t^2} - e^{-t}\sin 3t \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}}{1 + t^2} = \frac{e^{-t}[3(1 + t^2)\cos 3t - (t^2 + t + 1)\sin 3t]}{(1 + t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

(5)
$$y' = 3e^t(\cos 3t - 7\sin 3t) + (3t+1)e^t(\cos 3t - 7\sin 3t) + (3t+1)e^t(-3\sin 3t - 21\cos 3t) = -e^t[(60t + 17)\cos 3t + (30t+31)\sin 3t]$$

(6)
$$y' = \arcsin 3t + \frac{3t}{\sqrt{1 - 9t^2}} - 14e^{-2t} \ln t + \frac{7e^{-2t}}{t} + 8$$

(7)
$$y' = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{(a^2 - 2x^2)(a^2 - x^2) + a^2}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

4. 求下列函数的导数:

(1)
$$y = \sin^n x \cos nx$$

(2)
$$y = \sinh^n x \cosh nx$$

(3)
$$y = e^{-x^2 + 2x}$$

$$(4) y = (\sin x + \cos x)^n$$

(5)
$$y = \arcsin(\sin x \cdot \cos x)$$

(6)
$$y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x+2)(x+3)}{x+1}}$$

(7)
$$y = \arctan \frac{2x}{1 - x^2}$$

(8)
$$y = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

解:

(1)
$$y' = n \sin^{n-1} x \cos x \cos nx - n \sin^n x \sin nx = n \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x$$

(2)
$$y' = n \sinh^{n-1} x \cosh x \cosh nx + n \sinh^n x \sinh nx = n \sinh^n x \cosh(n+1)x$$

(3)
$$y' = -2(x-1)e^{-x^2+2x}$$

(4)
$$y' = n(\sin x + \cos x)^{n-1}(\cos x - \sin x) = n(\sin x + \cos x)^{n-2}\cos 2x$$

(5)
$$y' = \frac{\cos 2x}{\sqrt{1 - (\sin x \cdot \cos x)^2}} = \frac{2\cos 2x}{\sqrt{4 - \sin^2 2x}}$$

(7)
$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2x}{1 - x^2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{2(1 - x^2) + 4x^2}{(1 - x^2)^2} = \frac{2}{1 + x^2}$$

(8)
$$y' = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}}{a^2(a^2 + x^2)} = \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

5. 利用取对数再求导的方法,求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) \quad y = x\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$$

(2)
$$y = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1+x+x^2}}$$

(3)
$$y = (x - \alpha_1)^{\alpha_1} (x - \alpha_2)^{\alpha_2} \cdots (x - \alpha_n)^{\alpha_n}$$

(4)
$$y = (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})^n$$

$$(5) \ y = x^m m^x$$

(1) 因
$$y = x\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$$
,则 $\ln y = \ln x + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x)$,两边对 x 求导,得 $\frac{1}{y}y' = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-1}{2(1-x)} - \frac{1}{2(1+x)}$,则 $y' = \frac{1-x-x^2}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (0 < |x| < 1)

(2) 因
$$y = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1+x+x^2}}$$
,则 $\ln y = 2 \ln x - \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x+x^2)$,两边对 x 求 导,得 $\frac{1}{y}y' = \frac{2}{x} + +\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)} - \frac{1+2x}{2(1+x+x^2)}$,则 $y' = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1+x+x^2}} \left(\frac{2}{x} + 11 - x + 12(x+1) - \frac{2x+1}{2(1+x+x^2)} \right)$

(3) 因
$$y = (x - \alpha_1)^{\alpha_1} (x - \alpha_2)^{\alpha_2} \cdots (x - \alpha_n)^{\alpha_n} = \prod_{i=1}^n (x - \alpha_i)^{\alpha_i}$$
及y在对数符号内,故应设 $\prod_{i=1}^n (x - \alpha_i)^{\alpha_i} > 0$,则 $\ln y = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \ln |x - \alpha_i|$,两边对 x 求导数,得 $\frac{1}{y}y' = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x - \alpha_i}$,则 $y' = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x - \alpha_i} \prod_{i=1}^n (x - \alpha_i)^{\alpha_i} (x \in D)$ 其中 $D = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n (x - \alpha_i)^{\alpha_i} > 0 \right\}$

(4) 因
$$y = (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^n$$
,则 $\ln y = n \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$,两边对 x 求导,得 $\frac{1}{y}y' = n\frac{1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$,则 $y' = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^n$

(5) 因
$$y = x^m m^x$$
,则 $\ln y = m \ln |x| + x \ln m$,两边对 x 求导,得 $\frac{1}{y}y' = \frac{m}{x} + \ln m$,则 $y' = x^{m-1}m^{x+1} + x^m m^x \ln m$

- 6. 设f(x)是对x可求导的函数,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
 - (1) $y = f(x^2)$
 - $(2) \ y = f(e^x) \cdot e^{f(x)}$
 - (3) y = f(f(f(x)))

解

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2xf'(x^2)$$

(2)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x f'(e^x) \cdot e^{f(x)} + f'(x)f(e^x)e^{f(x)} = e^{f(x)}(e^x f'(e^x) + f(e^x)f'(x))$$

(3)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(f(f(x)))f'(f(x))f'(x)$$

7. 设 $\varphi(x)$, $\psi(x)$ 为对x可求导的函数,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$(1) \ \ y = \sqrt{\varphi^2(x) + \psi^2(x)}$$

(2)
$$y = \arctan \frac{\varphi(x)}{\psi(x)} (\psi(x) \neq 0)$$

(3)
$$y = \sqrt[\varphi(x)]{\psi(x)}(\varphi(x) \neq 0, \psi(x) > 0)$$

(4)
$$y = \log_{\varphi(x)} \psi(x)(\varphi(x) > 0, \psi(x) \neq 0)$$

(1)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\varphi(x)\varphi'(x) + \psi(x)\psi'(x)}{\sqrt{\varphi^2(x) + \psi^2(x)}}$$

(2)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\varphi'(x)\psi(x) - \psi'(x)\varphi(x)}{\varphi^2(x) + \psi^2(x)}$$

(3)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt[\varphi(x)]{\psi(x)} \left(\frac{\psi'(x)}{\varphi(x)\psi(x)} - \frac{\varphi'(x)\ln\psi(x)}{\varphi^2(x)} \right)$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\psi'(x)}{\psi(x)} \ln \varphi(x) - \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} \ln \psi(x)}{(\ln \varphi(x))^2} = \frac{\psi'(x)}{\psi(x) \ln \varphi(x)} - \frac{\varphi'(x) \ln \psi(x)}{\varphi(x) (\ln \varphi(x))^2} = \log_{\varphi(x)} \psi(x) \left[\frac{\psi'(x)}{\psi(x) \ln \psi(x)} - \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x) \ln \varphi(x)} \right]$$

8. 求图4-7所示曲柄连杆机构滑块运动的速度.

解: 因
$$s = \sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \omega t} - r \cos \omega t$$
,故 $v = s' = r\omega \sin \omega t - \frac{r^2 \omega \sin 2\omega t}{2\sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \omega t}}$.

9. 求曲线 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 处的切线方程和法线方程.

解: 因
$$y' = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
,则在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 处的切线斜率为 $k = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$,于是所求切线方程为: $y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 即 $x + \sqrt{3}y - 2 = 0$;

所求法线方程为: $y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$ 即 $\sqrt{3}x - y = 0$.

10. 求曲线 $y=e^{-x}$ 上的一点,使过该点的切线与直线y=-ex平行,并写出该点的法线方程. 解:因 $k=y'=-e^{-x}=-e$,则x=-1,则过(-1,e)点的切线与直线y=-ex平行,过该点的法线方程为 $y-e=\frac{1}{e}(x+1)$ 即 $x-ey+e^2+1=0$.

11. 求曲线
$$y=\sqrt{1-x^2}$$
上的水平切线. **解**: 因 $k=y'=-\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}=0$,则 $x=0$,于是此曲线在 $(0,1)$ 处的切线为水平切线,切线方程为 $y=1$.

12. 求曲线 $y = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2x^2 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4x^2})$ 上横坐标x = U的点处的切线方程.这切线还与曲线交于何处?

解: 因
$$y' = 2x \pm \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$$
,则曲线在 $x = U$ 处的切线斜率为 $k = 2U \pm \frac{2U}{\sqrt{1+4U^2}}$,于是此曲线在切点 $(U, \frac{1}{2}(1+2U^2\pm\sqrt{1+4U^2}))$ 处的切线方程为 $y - \frac{1}{2}(1+2U^2\pm\sqrt{1+4U^2})) = (2U\pm\frac{2U}{\sqrt{1+4U^2}})(x-U)$,

即 $2U(\sqrt{1+4U^2}\pm 1)x - \sqrt{1+4U^2}y\pm \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(1-2U^2)\sqrt{1+4U^2} = 0$,此切线还与曲线交于

$$\left(\frac{U(\sqrt{1+4U^2}\pm 1)}{\sqrt{1+4U^2}}, \frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{2U^2(\sqrt{1+4U^2}\pm 1)^2}{1+4U^2}\pm\sqrt{1+\frac{4U^2(\sqrt{1+4U^2}\pm 1)^2}{1+4U^2}}\right)\right)$$

解: 若
$$a = 0$$
, 则 $\varphi(t) = f(x_*)$, 则 $\varphi'(0) = 0$

13. 设
$$y = f(x)$$
在 x_0 可导,记 $\varphi(t) = f(x_0 + at)$, a 为常数,求 $\varphi'(0)$. 解:若 $a = 0$,则 $\varphi(t) = f(x_0)$,则 $\varphi'(0) = 0$ 若 $a \neq 0$,则 $\varphi'(x) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + at) - f(x_0)}{t} = a \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + at) - f(x_0)}{at} = af'(x_0)$.

§5. 微分及其运算

1. 求下列函数在指定点的微分:

(2)
$$y = \sec x + \tan x$$
, $\Re dy(0), dy\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right), dy(\pi)$

(3)
$$y = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}$$
, $\Re dy(0), dy(a)$

解:

(1)
$$\boxtimes dy = [na_n x^{n-1} + (n-1)a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1]dx$$
, $\boxtimes dy(0) = a_1 dx$, $dy(1) = \sum_{i=1}^n ia_i dx$

(2) 因
$$dy = (\tan x \sec x + \sec^2 x) dx$$
,则 $dy(0) = dx, dy(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (\sqrt{2} + 2) dx, dy(\pi) = dx$

(3) 因
$$dy = \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} dx$$
,则 $dy(0) = \frac{dx}{a^2} dx$, $dy(a) = \frac{dx}{2a^2} dx$

2. 求下列函数y = y(x)的微分:

(1)
$$y = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4$$

$$(2) \ \ y = x^2 \sin x$$

(3)
$$y = \frac{x}{1 - x^2}$$

$$(4) \ \ y = x \ln x - x$$

(5)
$$y = (1 - x^2)^n$$

$$(6) \ \ y = \sqrt{x} + \ln x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

(7)
$$y = \ln \tan x$$

(8)
$$y = \sin ax \cos bx$$

$$(9) \ y = e^{ax} \cos bx$$

$$(10) \ \ y = \arcsin\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

解

(1)
$$dy = (1 - x + x^2 - x^3)dx$$

$$(2) dy = (2x\sin x + x^2\cos x)dx$$

(3)
$$dy = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}dx$$

$$(4) \ dy = \ln x dx$$

(5)
$$dy = -2nx(1-x^2)^{n-1}dx$$

(6)
$$dy = \frac{x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$(7) dy = \frac{2}{\sin 2x} dx$$

(8)
$$dy = (a\cos ax\cos bx - b\sin ax\sin bx)dx$$

(9)
$$dy = e^{ax}(a\cos bx - b\sin bx)dx$$

(10)
$$dy = -\frac{x}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$

3. 求下列函数y的微分:

(1)
$$y = \sin^2 t, t = \ln(3x + 1)$$

(2)
$$y = \ln(3t+1), t = \sin^2 x$$

(3)
$$y = e^{3u}, u = \frac{1}{2} \ln t, t = x^2 - 2x + 5$$

(4)
$$y = \arctan u, u = (\ln t)^2, t = 1 + x^2 - \cot x$$

(1)
$$dy = \frac{3\sin(2\ln(3x+1))}{3x+1}dx$$

(2)
$$y = \frac{3\sin 2x}{3\sin^2 x + 1}dx$$

(3)
$$y = \frac{3(3x^2 - 2)}{2(x^3 - 2x + 5)}e^{\frac{3}{2}\ln(x^2 - 2x + 5)}dx$$

(4)
$$y = \frac{2\ln(1+x^2-\cot x)(2x+\csc^2 x)}{[1+(\ln(1+x^2-\cot x))^4](1+x^2-\cot x)}dx$$

(1)
$$y = u \cdot v \cdot w$$

$$(2) \ \ y = \frac{u \cdot w}{v^2}$$

(3)
$$y = \frac{v^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}$$

$$(4) \ y = \ln \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$$

(5)
$$y = \arctan \frac{u}{v}$$

(1)
$$dy = (u' \cdot v \cdot w + u \cdot v' \cdot w + u \cdot v \cdot w')dx$$

(2)
$$dy = \frac{v^2(u'w + uw') - 2uvv'w}{v^4}dx$$

(2)
$$dy = \frac{v^2(u'w + uw') - 2uvv'w}{v^4}dx$$

(3) $dy = -\frac{uu' + vv'}{(u^2 + v^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}dx(u^2 + v^2 > 0)$

(4)
$$dy = \frac{uu' + vv'}{u^2 + v^2} dx$$

(5)
$$dy = \frac{u'v - uv'}{u^2 + v^2} dx (v \neq 0)$$

§6. 隐函数及参数方程所表示函数的求导法

1. 求下列隐函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

(1)
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
, 其中 a, b 为常数

(2)
$$y^2 = 2px$$
, 其中 p 为常数

(3)
$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = a^2$$
, 其中a为常数

$$(4) \ x^3 + y^3 - xy = 0$$

$$(5) \ \ y = x + \frac{1}{2}\sin y$$

(6)
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
, 其中 a 为常数

$$(7) y - \cos(x+y) = 0$$

(8)
$$y = x + \arctan y$$

(9)
$$y = 1 - \ln(x + y) + e^y$$

(10)
$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

盤

(1) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2yy'}{b^2} = 0$,则 $y' = -\frac{b^2x}{a^2y} (y \neq 0)$.

(2) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $2yy'=2p$,则 $y'=\frac{p}{y}(y\neq 0)$.

(3) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $2x + xy' + y + 2yy' = 0$,则 $y' = -\frac{2x + y}{x + 2y}$.

(4) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $3x^2 + 3y^2y' - xy' - y = 0$,则 $y' = \frac{3x^2 - y}{x - 3y^2}$.

(5) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $y'=1+\frac{y'}{2}\cos y$,则 $y'=\frac{2}{2-\cos y}$

(6) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y' = 0$,则 $y' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}}$.

(7) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $y'+(1+y')\sin(x+y)=0$,则 $y'=-\frac{\sin(x+y)}{1+\sin(x+y)}$.

(8) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $y' = 1 + \frac{y'}{1 + y^2}$,则 $y' = \frac{1 + y^2}{y^2}$.

(9) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $y' = -\frac{1+y'}{x+y} + y'e^y$,则 $y' = \frac{1}{(x+y)e^y - x - y - 1}$.

(10) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $\frac{xy'-y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x+yy'}{x^2+y^2}$,则 $y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$.

2. 求下列隐函数在指定点的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

(2)
$$ye^x + \ln y = 1$$
,点(0,1)

(1) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $y'=-\sin x+\frac{y'}{2}\cos y$,则 $y'=\frac{2\sin x}{\cos y-2}$,于是在点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},0\right)$ 处, $y'=-2$.

(2) 在方程两端对
$$x$$
求导数,并注意到 y 是 x 的函数,就有 $e^{x}(y+y')+\frac{y'}{y}=0$,则 $y'=-\frac{y^{2}e^{x}}{ye^{x}+1}$,于是在点 $(0,1)$ 处, $y'=-\frac{1}{2}$.

3. 求曲线 $x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} = 16$ 在点(4,4)的切线方程和法线方程.

解: 在方程两端对x求导数,并注意到y是x的函数,就有 $\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{3}{2}y^{\frac{1}{2}}y'=0$,则 $y'=-\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$,于是 $y'|_{\substack{x=4\\y=4}}=$ -1,从而切线方程为y-4=-(x-4),即x+y-8=0法线方程为y - 4 = x - 4, 即x = y.

4. 求下列参数方程在所示点的导数:

(1)
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos t \\ y = b\sin t \end{cases}$$
 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 和 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 处

(2)
$$\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$$
, $\Delta t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \Delta t$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - t^2 \\ y = t - t^3 \end{cases}$$
, 在 $t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 处

(4)
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x=&a(t-\sin t)\\ y=&a(1-\cos t) \end{array} \right. \ (a是常数), \ \ \dot{E}t=0,\frac{\pi}{2}$$
处

(1) 因
$$x'(t) = -a \sin t, y'(t) = b \cos t$$
,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = -\frac{b}{a} \cot t$,于是,当 $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $y' = -\frac{\sqrt{3}b}{3a}$; 当 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $y' = -\frac{b}{a}$

(3) 因
$$x'(t) = -2t, y'(t) = 1 - 3t^2$$
,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{3t^2 - 1}{2t}$,于是,当 $t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, $y' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$;当 $t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 时, $y' = 0$

(4) 因
$$x'(t) = a(1 - \cos t), y'(t) = a \sin t, \quad \text{则} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \cot \frac{t}{2}, \quad \text{于是, 当} t = 0$$
时, y' 无意义;当 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $y = 1$

5. 求下列参数方程的导数:

(1)
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cosh t \\ y = b \sinh t \end{cases}$$

(1)
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cosh t \\ y = b \sinh t \end{cases}$$
(2)
$$\begin{cases} x = \sin^2 t \\ y = \cos^2 t \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases}$$
(4)
$$\begin{cases} x = e^{2t}\cos^2 t \\ y = e^{2t}\sin^2 t \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} x = e^{2t} \cos^2 t \\ y = e^{2t} \sin^2 t \end{cases}$$

(1)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{a \sinh t}{b \cosh t} = \frac{a}{b} \coth t$$

(2)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{-2\cos t \sin t}{2\sin t \cos t} = -1$$

(3)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{3\sin^2 t \cos t}{-3\cos^2 t \sin t} = -!tant$$

(4)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{e^{2t}(2\sin^2 t + 2\sin t \cos t)}{e^{2t}(2\cos^2 t - 2\cos t \sin t)} = \tan t \cdot \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t}$$

- 6. 一圆锥形容器,深10尺,上顶圆半径为4尺(图4-11):
 - (1) 灌入水时, 求水的体积V对水面高度h的变化率;
 - (2) 求体积V对容器截面圆半径R的变化率.

解:因体积V与容器截面圆半径R,水面高度h的关系为 $V=\frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 h$,且由已知,得 $\frac{R}{4}=\frac{h}{10}$ 即 $h=\frac{5}{2}R$,于

$$(1) \ \ V = \frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{2}{5}h\right)^2 h = \frac{4}{75}\pi h^3, \ \ \text{i.i.} \ \frac{dV}{dh} = \frac{4}{25}\pi h^2;$$

(2)
$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}R = \frac{5}{6}\pi R^3$$
, $\text{M} \, \text{m} \, \frac{dV}{dR} = \frac{5}{2}\pi R^2$.

- 7. 一圆锥形容器底面朝上放着,它的顶角为 $2\arctan\frac{3}{4}$,今向里面倒进某种液体,
 - (1) 当液体半径r为3,半径增加的速度 $\frac{dr}{dt}$ 为 $\frac{1}{4}$ 时,体积增加的速度 $\frac{dV}{dt}$ 是多少?
 - (2) 当液体半径为6,体积增加的速度为24时,半径增加的速度是多少?

解: 因体积V与液体半径r的关系为 $V=\frac{4}{9}\pi r^3$,V,r都是时间t的函数,两边对t求导,得 $\frac{dV}{dt}=\frac{4}{9}\pi (3r^2)\frac{dr}{dt}$ 即 $\frac{dV}{dt}=\frac{4}{9}\pi (3r^2)\frac{dr}{dt}$ $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny \pm}}{=} r = 3$$
, $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\text{ } \forall \text{ } r = 3\pi;$

(2) 由
$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{3}{4\pi r^2} \frac{dV}{dt}$$
, 得当 $r = 6$, $\frac{dV}{dt} = 24$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$.

8. 水从高为18厘米、底半径为6厘米的圆锥形漏斗流入半径为5厘米的圆柱形筒内.已知漏斗中水深为12厘米时,

漏斗中水面的下降速度为1厘米/分,求此时圆筒中水面的上升速度. 解:设从开始漏水起经t分钟后,圆锥形漏斗中溶液的深度为x厘米,圆柱形筒中的水面升高了y厘米。此时,漏斗中漏出的溶液的体积为 $\frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot 6^2 \cdot 18 - \frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{x}{18} \cdot 6\right)^2 \cdot x = 216\pi - \frac{\pi}{27}x^3$ (立方厘米),圆柱形筒中注入的 溶液的体积为 $\pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot y = 25\pi y$ (立方厘米)。据题意知, $25\pi y = 216\pi - \frac{\pi}{27}x^3$,故 $y = \frac{1}{25}\left(216 - \frac{x^3}{27}\right)$,于是 $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{675} \cdot 3x^2 \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{225}x^2 \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$ 。当 $x = 12(\mathbb{E} \times 10^4)$ 时, $\frac{dx}{dt} = -1(\mathbb{E} \times 10^4)$,于是此时圆筒中水面的上升速度为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{225} \cdot 12^2 (-1) = \frac{16}{25} = 0.64(\mathbb{E} \times 10^4)$.

9. 图4-12所示电路中,输出功率 $P=i^2R$,其中电流 $i=\frac{U}{r+R}$.求当调整可变电阻R时,功率P的变化率 $\frac{dP}{dR}$. 解:因 $P=i^2R$, $i=\frac{U}{r+R}$,则 $\frac{dP}{dR}=2iR\frac{di}{dR}+i^2=\frac{-2U^2R}{(r+R)^3}+\frac{U^2}{(r+R)^2}=\frac{U^2(r-R)}{(r+R)^3}$

解: 因
$$P = i^2 R, i = \frac{U}{r+R}$$
,则 $\frac{dP}{dR} = 2iR\frac{di}{dR} + i^2 = \frac{-2U^2R}{(r+R)^3} + \frac{U^2}{(r+R)^2} = \frac{U^2(r-R)^2}{(r+R)^3}$

§7. 不可导的函数举例

1. 求下列函数在所示点 x_0 的左导数 $f'_-(x_0)$ 和右导数 $f'_+(x_0)$:

$$(1) \ y = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x^2, & x \leqslant 0, \\ xe^x, & x > 0, \end{array} \right. x_0 = 0$$

(2)
$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$
 $x_0 = 0$

(3)
$$y = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases} x_0 = 0$$

(1)
$$f'_{+}(x_0) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{xe^x - 0}{x} = 1; \quad f'_{-}(x_0) = \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{x^2 - 0}{x} = 0.$$

(2)
$$f'_{+}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0;$$

 $f'_{-}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1.$

$$(3) \ \ f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = 0; \ \ f'_-(x_0) = \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = 0.$$

2. 求下列函数在导数不存在的点的左、右导数:

(1)
$$y = |\ln |x||$$

(2)
$$y = |\tan x|$$

(3)
$$y = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}$$

(1)
$$y = |\ln |x|| = \begin{cases} \ln(-x), & x \leqslant -1 \\ -\ln(-x), & -1 < x < 0 \\ -\ln x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \ln x, & x \geqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

由此可知,函数在
$$x = 0, x = \pm 1$$
处导数不存在。
$$f'_{+}(-1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \frac{-\ln[-(-1 + \Delta x)] - \ln(-(-1))}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \ln(1 - \Delta x)^{-\frac{1}{\Delta x}} = 1;$$
$$f'_{-}(-1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \frac{-\ln[-(-1 + \Delta x)] - \ln(-(-1))}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \ln(1 - \Delta x)^{-\frac{1}{\Delta x}} = -1;$$

$$f'_{-}(-1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \ln(1 - \Delta x)$$
因函数在 $x = 0$ 点无意义,故 $f'_{+}(0)$ 和 $f'_{-}(0)$ 无意义;
$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \frac{\ln(1 + \Delta x) - \ln 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \ln(1 + \Delta x)^{\frac{1}{\Delta x}} = 1;$$

$$f'_{-}(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \frac{-\ln(1 + \Delta x) - \ln(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} -\ln(1 + \Delta x)^{\frac{1}{\Delta x}} = -1.$$

$$f'_{-}(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \frac{-\ln(1 + \Delta x) - \ln(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} -\ln(1 + \Delta x)^{\frac{1}{\Delta x}} = -1.$$

$$(2) \ y = |\tan x| = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -\tan x, & x \in \left(k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi\right) \\ \tan x, & x \in \left(k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{array} \right. \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 其中 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}(k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时函数无定义,且为无穷间断点,故左、右导数无意义;

$$x = k\pi(k \in Z)$$
为导数不存在的点.

$$f'_{+}(k\pi) = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \frac{\tan(k\pi + \Delta x) - (-\tan k\pi)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \frac{\tan \Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1; \quad f'_{-}(k\pi) = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \frac{-\tan(k\pi + \Delta x) - (-\tan k\pi)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} -\frac{\tan \Delta x}{\Delta x} = -1.$$

(3) 因
$$y' = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$
当 $x \neq 2k\pi(k \in Z)$ 时才有定义,故 $x = 2k\pi(k \in Z)$ 为 $y = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}$ 的不可导点.

$$f'_{+}(2k\pi) = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos(2k\pi + \Delta x)} - \sqrt{1 + 2k\pi}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

$$f'_{-}(2k\pi) = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos(2k\pi + \Delta x)} - \sqrt{1 + 2k\pi}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to -0} -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\Delta x}{\Delta x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

- 3. 若
 - (1) f(x)在 x_0 点可导,g(x)在 x_0 点不可导,证明函数F(x) = f(x) + g(x)在 x_0 点不可导;
 - (2) f(x)和g(x)在 x_0 点都不可导,能否断定他们的和函数F(x) = f(x) + g(x)在 x_0 点不可导?

证明:

- (1) 假设F(x) = f(x) + g(x)在 x_0 点可导,又f(x)在 x_0 点可导,则g(x) = F(x) f(x)在 x_0 点可导,这与已 知矛盾,故假设不成立。从而函数F(x) = f(x) + g(x)在 x_0 点不可导.
- (2) 不能。例:
 - (i) 可导: $f(x) = \frac{|x|+x}{2}$, $g(x) = \frac{x-|x|}{2}$ 在x = 0点都不可导,但它们的和函数F(x) = f(x) + g(x) = x在x = 0点可导且F'(0) = 1;
 - (ii) 不可导: $f(x) = \frac{|x|}{2}$, $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{2}$ 在x = 0点都不可导,它们的和函数F(x) = f(x) + g(x) = |x|在x = 0
- 4. 在上题条件下,它们的积 $G(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ 的可导情况怎样?

- (1) 它们的积 $G(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ 在 x_0 点可能可导。
 - (i) 可导: f(x) = x在x = 0点可导且f'(0) = 1; g(x) = |x|在x = 0点不可导,它们的积G(x) = 1 $f(x) \cdot g(x) = x|x| \pm x = 0$ 可导且 $G'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta G(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} |\Delta x| = 0$ (ii) 不可导: f(x) = 1 在x = 0 点可导且f'(0) = 0; $g(x) = |x| \pm x = 0$ 点不可导,它们的积G(x) = 0
 - $f(x) \cdot g(x) = |x|$ 在x = 0点不可导.
- (2) 它们的积 $G(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ 在 x_0 点可能可导。
 - (i) 可导: f(x) = |x|, g(x) = |x|在x = 0点都不可导,它们的积 $G(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = x^2$ 在x = 0可导
 - (ii) 不可导: $f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}, g(x) = |x^{\frac{1}{3}}|$ 在x = 0点都不可导,它们的积 $G(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = |x|$ 在x = 0点
- 5. 若函数f(x)在有限区间(a,b)中有导数,且 $\lim_{x\to a}f(x)=\infty$,是否必有 $\lim_{x\to a}f'(x)=\infty$? 以例子 $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$ + $\cos \frac{1}{x}$ 说明之.

反之,若f(x)在有限区间(a,b)中有导数,且 $\lim_{x\to a} f'(x) = \infty$,是否必有 $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \infty$? 以例子 $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 说 明之.

解:

(1) 一般地说,不能保证有 $\lim_{x\to a} f'(x) = \infty$.

例: 对于
$$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
内定义的函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \cos\frac{1}{x}$, 显然有 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \infty$.
又 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \left(-\sin\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\sin\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)$, 对于特殊的一串数 $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 有 $f'(x_n) = 0$, 故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} f'(x_n) = 0$;

对于 $x'_n = \frac{1}{n\pi}(n=1,2,\cdots)$,有 $f'(x'_n) = -n^2\pi^2$,故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f'(x'_n) = -\infty$,故f'(x)在x = 0点极限不存在,也非无穷,即 $\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x) = \infty$ 不成立.

(2) 不能保证必有 $\lim f(x) = \infty$.

例:
$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$
, 它在 $(0,b)(b>0)$ 上有导数,且 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$, $\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x) = \infty$, 但 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$.

6. 若

- (1) f(x)在 $x = g(x_0)$ 有导数,而g(x)在 x_0 点没有导数;
- (2) f(x)在 $x = g(x_0)$ 没有导数,而g(x)在 x_0 点有导数;
- (3) f(x)在 $x = g(x_0)$ 没有导数,而g(x)在 x_0 点也没有导数;

则复合函数F(x) = f(g(x))在 x_0 点是否可导?

解

- (1) 复合函数F(x) = f(g(x))在 x_0 点可能可导. 例:
 - (i) 可导: $f(u)=u^2, g(x)=|x|, x_0=0$, $f(u)=u^2$ 在 $u_0=0=g(x_0)$ 可导且f'(0)=0, g(x)=|x|在 $x_0=0$ 不可导; $F(x)=f(g(x))=|x|^2=x^2$ 在 $x_0=0$ 可导且F'(0)=0;
 - (ii) 可导: $f(u) = u, g(x) = |x|, x_0 = 0$, $f(u) = u \pm u_0 = 0 = g(x_0)$ 可导且f'(0) = 1, $g(x) = |x| \pm x_0 = 0$ 不可导; $F(x) = f(g(x)) = |x| \pm x_0 = 0$ 不可导.
- (2) 复合函数F(x) = f(g(x))在 x_0 点可能可导. 例:
 - (i) 可导: $f(u) = |u|, g(x) = x^2, x_0 = 0$, f(u) = |u|在 $u_0 = 0 = g(x_0)$ 不可导, $g(x) = x^2$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 可导 且g'(0) = 0; $F(x) = f(g(x)) = |x^2| = x^2$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 可导且F'(0) = 0;
 - (ii) 可导: $f(u) = |u|, g(x) = x, x_0 = 0$, f(u) = |u| 在 $u_0 = 0 = g(x_0)$ 不可导, g(x) = x 在 $x_0 = 0$ 可导 且g'(0) = 1; F(x) = f(g(x)) = |x| 在 $x_0 = 0$ 不可导.
- (3) 复合函数F(x) = f(g(x))在 x_0 点可能可导. 例:
 - (i) 可导: $f(u) = 2u + |u|, g(x) = \frac{2}{3}x \frac{|x|}{3}, x_0 = 0$, f(u) = 2u + |u| 在 $u_0 = 0 = g(x_0)$ 不可导, $g(x) = \frac{2}{3}x \frac{|x|}{3}$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 不可导; $F(x) = f(g(x)) = 2\left(\frac{2}{3}x \frac{|x|}{3}\right) + \left|\frac{2}{3}x \frac{|x|}{3}\right| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geqslant 0 \\ x, & x < 0 \end{cases} = x$ 即 $F(x) = x(\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \$ 故F(x)在 $x_0 = 0$ 可导且F'(0) = 1;
 - (ii) 可导: $f(u) = |u|, g(x) = |x|, x_0 = 0$, f(u) = |u|在 $u_0 = 0 = g(x_0)$ 不可导, g(x) = |x|在 $x_0 = 0$ 不可导: F(x) = f(g(x)) = |x|在 $x_0 = 0$ 不可导.

§8. 高阶导数与高阶微分

1.
$$y = 2x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$
, $\Re y', y'', y^{(3)} \Re y^{(4)}$.
A: $y' = 6x^2 + 2x + 1$, $y'' = 12x + 2$, $y^{(3)} = 12$, $y^{(4)} = 0$

2.
$$y = e^{\alpha t}(\alpha$$
为常数),求 $y'', y^{(3)}, y^{(n)}$.
解: $y' = \alpha e^{\alpha t}, y'' = \alpha^2 e^{\alpha t}, y^{(3)} = \alpha^3 e^{\alpha t}, y^{(n)} = \alpha^n e^{\alpha t}$

3. 求下列函数的高阶导数:

(2)
$$y = x \ln x$$
, $\Re y''$

(3)
$$y = e^{-x^2}$$
, $\Re y''$

$$(4) \ \ y = \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, \ \ \vec{x}y''$$

(8)
$$y = x^3 \cos x$$
,求 $y^{(50)}$

解

(1)
$$y' = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, y'' = 3x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

(2)
$$y' = 1 + \ln x, y'' = \frac{1}{x}$$

(3)
$$y' = -2xe^{-x^2}, y'' = -2e^{-x^2}(1-2x^2) = 2e^{-x^2}(2x^2-1)$$

$$(4) \ \ y' = \frac{1 + \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}}{1 - x^2} = \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{x \arcsin x}{(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$y'' = \frac{2x}{(1 - x^2)^2} + \frac{\left(\arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}\right)(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x \arcsin x}{(1 - x^2)^3} = \frac{3x}{(1 - x^2)^2} + \frac{(2x^2 + 1)\arcsin x}{(1 - x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

(5)
$$y''' = (x^2 e^{2x})''' = x^2 (e^{2x})''' + 3(x^2)'(e^{2x})'' + 3(x^2)''(e^{2x})' + (x^2)''' e^{2x} = 4e^{2x}(2x^2 + 6x + 3)$$

(6)
$$y' = 3a^{3x} \ln a, y'' = 9 \ln^2 a \cdot a^{3x}, y''' = 27 \ln^3 a \cdot a^{3x}$$

(7) 因
$$(x^3)' = 3x^2, (x^3)'' = 6x, (x^3)''' = 6, (x^3)^{(4)} = \cdots = (x^3)^{(30)} = 0; (\sinh x)^{(30)} = \sinh x, (\sinh x)^{(29)} = \cosh x, (\sinh x)^{(28)} = \sinh x, (\sinh x)^{(27)} = \cosh x, \quad 故 y^{(30)} = (x^3 \sinh x)^{(30)} = x^3 (\sinh x)^{(30)} + 30(x^3)''(\sinh x)^{(29)} + 435(x^3)''(\sinh x)^{(28)} + 4060(x^3)'''(\sin h)^{(27)} = x \sinh x (x^2 + 2610) + 30 \cosh x (3x^2 + 812)$$

(8)
$$\boxtimes (x^3)' = 3x^2, (x^3)'' = 6x, (x^3)''' = 6, (x^3)^{(4)} = \dots = (x^3)^{(50)} = 0; (\cos x)^{(50)} = -\cos x, (\cos x)^{(49)} = -\sin x, (\cos x)^{(48)} = \cos x, (\cos x)^{(47)} = \sin x, \quad \boxtimes y^{(50)} = (x^3\cos x)^{(50)} = x^3(\cos x)^{(50)} + 50(x^3)'(\cos x)^{(49)} + 1225(x^3)''(\cos x)^{(48)} + 19600(x^3)'''(\cos x)^{(47)} = x\cos x(7350 - x^2) + 150\sin x(784 - x^2)$$

4. 利用数学归纳法证明下面公式:

$$(1) (a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \cdot (\ln a)^n (a > 0)$$

$$(2) \left(\cos x\right)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

(3)
$$(\ln x)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)!}{x^n}$$

证明:

(1) (i) 当
$$n = 1$$
时, $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a = a^x (\ln a)^1$,则 $n = 1$ 时公式成立.

(ii) 假设当
$$n = k$$
时公式成立,即 $(a^x)^{(k)} = a^x (\ln a)^k$ 成立,则当 $n = k + 1$ 时, $(a^x)^{(k+1)} = \left[(a^x) (\ln a)^{(k)} \right]' = (\ln a)^k (a^x)' = (\ln a)^k \cdot a^x \ln a = a^x (\ln a)^{k+1}$,于是当 $n = k + 1$ 时公式也成立。综合上述可知,当 n 为任意自然数时,公式 $(a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \cdot (\ln a)^n (a > 0)$ 都成立。

(2) (i) 当
$$n = 1$$
时, $(\cos x)' = -\sin x = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 则 $n = 1$ 时公式成立.

(ii) 假设当
$$n = k$$
时公式成立,即 $(\cos x)^{(k)} = \cos\left(x + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 成立,则当 $n = k + 1$ 时, $(\cos x)^{(k+1)} = \left[(\cos x)^{(k)}\right]' = \left[\cos\left(x + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right]' = -\sin\left(x + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + (k+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,于是当 $n = k + 1$ 时公式也成立。综合上述可知,当 n 为任意自然数时,公式 $(\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 都成立。

(3) (i) 当
$$n = 1$$
时, $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(-1)^{1-1}(1-1)!}{x^1}$,则 $n = 1$ 时公式成立.

(ii) 假设当
$$n = k$$
时公式成立,即 $(\ln x)^{(k)} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} \cdot (k-1)!}{x^n}$ 成立,
则当 $n = k+1$ 时, $(\ln x)^{(k+1)} = \left[(\ln x)^{(k)} \right]' = \left[\frac{(-1)^{k-1} \cdot (k-1)!}{x^k} \right]' = -k \cdot \frac{(-1)^{k-1} \cdot (k-1)!}{x^{k+1}} = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k!}{x^{k+1}} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1-1} \cdot (k+1-1)!}{x^{k+1}}$,于是当 $n = k+1$ 时公式也成立。综合上述可知,当 n 为任意自然数时,公式 $(\ln x)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)!}{x^n}$ 都成立。

5. 求*n*阶导数:

(1)
$$y = \frac{1}{x(1-x)}$$

$$(2) \ \ y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 8}$$

(3)
$$y = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_0$$

(4)
$$y = \cos^2 \omega x$$

$$(5) \ \ y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$(6) \ \ y = 2^x \cdot \ln x$$

(7)
$$y = e^{ax} p_n(x)$$
, 其中 $p_n(x)$ 为 n 次多项式.

$$(1) \ \boxtimes y = \frac{1}{x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x}, \ \boxtimes y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n)} + \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)} = (x^{-1})^{(n)} + [(1-x)^{-1}]^{(n)} = (x^{-1})^{(n)} + [(1-x)^{(n)}]^{(n)} = (x^{-1})^{(n)} = (x^{-1})^{(n)} + [(1-x)^{(n)}]^{(n)} = (x^{-1})^{(n)} = (x$$

(4)
$$\exists y' = -2\omega \cos \omega x \sin \omega x = -\omega \sin 2\omega x, \quad \exists y'^{(n)} = (y')^{(n-1)} = (-\omega \sin 2\omega x)^{(n-1)} = -\omega \sin \left(2\omega x + \frac{n-1}{2}\pi\right).$$

$$(2\omega)^{n-1} = -2^{n-1}\omega^n \sin \left(2\omega x + \frac{n-1}{2}\pi\right) = 2^{n-1}\omega^n \cos \left(2\omega x + \frac{n}{2}\pi\right)$$

(5)
$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{e^x}{x}\right)^{(n)} = \left(e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k e^x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(k)} = e^x \left[\frac{1}{x} + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{x^{k+1}}\right]$$

(6)
$$y^{(n)} = (2^x \cdot \ln x)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (2^x)^{(n-k)} (\ln x)^{(k)} =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k (\ln 2)^{n-k} \cdot 2^x \cdot \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{x^k} + 2^x (\ln 2)^n \ln x =$$

$$2^x [(\ln 2)^n \ln x + n(\ln 2)^{n-1} x^{-1} + \dots + (-1)^{n-2} (n-2)! \cdot n \ln 2 \cdot x^{-(n-1)} + (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \cdot x^{-n}]$$

(7)
$$y^{(n)} = (e^{ax}p_n(x))^{(n)} = a^n e^{ax}p_n(x) + C_n^1 a^{n-1} e^{ax}p'_n(x) + \dots + e^{ax}p_n^{(n)}(x) = e^{ax}[a^n p_n(x) + C_n^1 a^{n-1}p'_n(x) + \dots + p_n^{(n)}(x)]$$

证明: 当
$$x \neq 0$$
时, $f'(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$, $f''(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}\left(-\frac{6}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^6}\right)$,由此推断 $f^{(n)}(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}P_n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ ($x \neq 0$),其中 $P_n(t)$ 是关于 t 的多项式。

下面证明: 对任意正整数
$$n$$
,均有命题 $f^{(n)}(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} P_n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) (x \neq 0)$

当n=1时,命题显然成立.

假设当n=k时,命题成立,即有 $f^{(k)}(x)=e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)(x\neq 0), P_k(t)$ 是关于t的多项式,

則当
$$n = k + 1$$
时, $f^{(k+1)}(x) = [f^{(k)}(x)]' = \left[e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]' = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}\left[\frac{2}{x^3}P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x^2}P_k'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}\left[2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3P_k\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2P_k'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}P_{k+1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

其中 $P_{k+1}(t)$ 是关于t的另一个多项式.

据数学归纳法可知,命题对一切自然数n均成立.

当
$$n = 1$$
时, $f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{e^{-(\frac{1}{\Delta x})^2}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\Delta x}}{e^{(\frac{1}{\Delta x})^2}} = 0$

假设当
$$n = k$$
时, $f^{(k)}(0) = 0$,则 $f^{(k+1)} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f^{(k)}(0 + \Delta x) - f^{(k)}(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{e^{-(\frac{1}{\Delta x})^2} P_k\left(\frac{1}{\Delta x}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{e^{-(\frac{1}{\Delta x})^2} P_k\left(\frac{1}{\Delta x}\right)}{\Delta x}$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\Delta x} P_k \left(\frac{1}{\Delta x}\right)}{e^{\left(\frac{1}{\Delta x}\right)^2}} = 0$$

据数学归纳法可知, $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$.

- 7. 设f(x)的各阶导数存在, 求y''及y''':
 - $(1) \ y = f(x^2)$

(2)
$$y = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

(3)
$$y = f(e^{-x})$$

$$(4) \ \ y = f(\ln x)$$

解

(1)
$$y' = 2xf'(x^2), y'' = 2f'(x^2) + 4x^2f''(x^2),$$

 $y''' = 12xf''(x^2) + 8x^3f'''(x^2)$

(2)
$$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), y'' = \frac{2}{x^3} f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x^4} f''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right),$$

 $y''' = -\frac{6}{x^4} f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{6}{x^5} f''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x^6} f'''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$(3) \ y' = -e^{-x}f'(e^{-x}), y'' = e^{-x}f'(e^{-x}) + e^{-2x}f''(e^{-x}), y''' = -e^{-x}f'(e^{-x}) - 3e^{-2x}f''(e^{-x}) - e^{-3x}f'''(e^{-x})$$

$$(4) \ \ y' = \frac{1}{x}f'(\ln x), \\ y'' = \frac{1}{x^2}f''(\ln x) - \frac{1}{x^2}f''(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x^2}[f''(\ln x) - f'(\ln x)], \\ y''' = \frac{1}{x^3}[2f'(\ln x) - 3f''(\ln x) + f'''(\ln x)]$$

8. 设
$$y = e^x \sin x, z = e^x \cos x$$
,证明它们满足方程 $y'' = 2z, z'' = -2y$. 证明: 因 $y = e^x \sin x, z = e^x \cos x$,则 $y' = e^x (\sin x + \cos x), y'' = 2e^x \cos x; z' = e^x (\cos x - \sin x), z'' = -2e^x \sin x$,于是 $y'' = 2z, z'' = -2y$.

- 9. 设 $y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$, $C_1, C_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ 是常数, 证明它满足方程 $y'' (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)y' + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 y = 0$. 证明: 因 $y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$, $C_1, C_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ 是常数,则 $y' = C_1 \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$, $y'' = C_1 \lambda_1^2 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 \lambda_2^2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$ $C_2\lambda_2^2e^{\lambda_2x}$, 于是 $y'' - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)y' + \lambda_1\lambda_2y = C_1\lambda_1^2e^{\lambda_1x} + C_2\lambda_2^2e^{\lambda_2x} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(C_1\lambda_1e^{\lambda_1x} + C_2\lambda_2e^{\lambda_2x}) + \lambda_1\lambda_2(C_1e^{\lambda_1x} + C_2\lambda_2e^{\lambda_2x})$ $C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} = 0 \mathbb{P} y'' - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) y' + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 y = 0.$
- 10. 设 $y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$, 证明y满足方程y'' + y = 0. 证明: $\exists y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$,则 $y' = C_1 \cos x - C_2 \sin x$, $y'' = -C_1 \sin x - C_2 \cos x = -(C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$ $C_2\cos x) = -y \mathbb{H}y'' + y = 0.$
- 11. 若函数 φ 为 $\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x) f(a)}{f'(a)} \left[1 + \frac{f(x) f(a)}{f'(a)^2} \left(f'(a) \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \right) \right], \; 求 \varphi'(a) \mathcal{R} \varphi''(a).$ 解: 因 $\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x) f(a)}{f'(a)} \left[1 + \frac{f(x) f(a)}{f'(a)^2} \left(f'(a) \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \right) \right],$ 则 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f'(a)} \left[1 + \frac{f(x) f(a)}{f'(a)^2} \left(f'(a) \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \right) \right] +$ $\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{f'(a)} \left[\frac{f'(\bar{x})}{f'(a)^2} \left(f'(a) - \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \right) \right],$ $\varphi''(x) = \frac{f''(x)}{f'(a)} \left[1 + \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{f'(a)^2} \left(f'(a) - \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \right) \right] + 2 \frac{f'(x)}{f'(a)} \left[\frac{f'(x)}{f'(a)^2} \left(f'(a) - \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \right) \right] + \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{f'(a)} \left[\frac{f''(x)}{f'(a)^2} \left(f'(a) - \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \right) \right],$ $\mathbb{Q}[\varphi'(a) = 1, \varphi''(a) = 2]$
- 12. 设 $x = \varphi(y)$ 是y = f(x)的反函数,试问如何由f', f'', f'''算出 $\varphi'''(y)$? 解: 因 $\varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$,则 $\varphi''(y)f'(x) = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2}$,于是 $\varphi''(y) = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}$,则 $\varphi'''(y)f'(x) = -\frac{f'''(x)[f'(x)]^3 - 3[f'(x)]^2[f''(x)]^2}{[f'(x)]^6}$,从而 $\varphi'''(y) = \frac{3[f''(x)]^2 - f'''(x)f'(x)}{[f'(x)]^5}$.
- 13. 试求阻尼振动 $s=ae^{-\lambda t}\sin\omega t$ 在时刻t的速度和加速度,并求出速度方向的反转点. 解: 速度 $v=s'=ae^{-\lambda t}(-\lambda\sin\omega t+\omega\cos\omega t)$,加速度 $a=v'=s''=ae^{-\lambda t}[(\lambda^2-\omega^2)\sin\omega t-2\lambda\omega\cos\omega t]$; 速度的反转点即v=0,则 $-\lambda\sin\omega t + \omega\cos\omega t = 0$,于是 $\tan\omega t = \frac{\omega}{\lambda}(\lambda \neq 0)$.
- 14. 求下列参数方程的二阶导数 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = 2t - t^2 \\ y = 3t - t^3 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t \\ y = e^t \sin t \end{cases}$$

(4)
$$\begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t \\ y = e^t \sin t \end{cases}$$
(5)
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}$$

(6)
$$\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$$

(1)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3 - 3t^2}{2 - 2t} = \frac{3}{2}(1 + t)$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3}{4(1 - t)}$$

(2)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a\cos t}{-a\sin t} = -\cot t$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -\frac{1}{a\sin^3 t}$$

(3)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \cot \frac{t}{2}$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -\frac{1}{4a \sin^4 \frac{t}{2}}$$

(4)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^t(\sin t + \cos t)}{e^t(\cos t - \sin t)} = \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t}$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2}{e^t(\cos t - \sin t)^3}$$

(5)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3a\sin^2 t \cos t}{-3a\cos^2 t \sin t} = -\tan t$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{3a\cos^4 t \sin t}$$

(6)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{tf''(t)}{f''(t)} = t$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

15. 求由隐函数所确定的二阶导数:

$$(1) e^{x+y} - xy = 0$$

$$(2) \ x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0$$

(3)
$$y^2 + 2 \ln y - x^4 = 0$$

解:

(1) 对方程 $e^{x+y} - xy = 0$ 两端关于x求导,得

$$(1+y')e^{x+y} - y - xy' = 0 (4)$$

于是
$$y' = \frac{y - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x}$$
,

再对(4)两端关于
$$x$$
求导,得 $y''e^{x+y} + (1+y')^2e^{x+y} - 2y' - xy'' = 0$,则 $y'' = \frac{2y' - (1+y')^2e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x}$,将 $y' = \frac{y - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x}$ 代入上式,即得 $y'' = \frac{2(y - e^{x+y})}{(e^{x+y} - x)^2} - \frac{(x-y)^2e^{x+y}}{(e^{x+y} - x)^3}$.

(2) 对方程 $x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0$ 两端关于x求导,得

$$x^2 + y^2y' - axy' - ay = 0 (1)$$

于是
$$y' = \frac{ay - x^2}{y^2 - ax}$$
,

再对(1)两端关于
$$x$$
求导,得 $2x + 2y(y')^2 + y^2y'' - 2ay' - axy'' = 0$,则 $y'' = \frac{2ay' - 2y(y')^2 - 2x}{y^2 - ax}$,将 $y' = \frac{ay - x^2}{y^2 - ax}$ 代入上式,即得 $y'' = \frac{2a(ay - x^2)}{(y^2 - ax)^2} - \frac{2y(ay - x^2)^2}{(y^2 - ax)^3} - \frac{2x}{y^2 - ax}$.

(3) 对方程 $y^2 + 2 \ln y - x^4 = 0$ 两端关于x求导,得

$$yy' + \frac{1}{y}y' - 2x^3 = 0 (1)$$

于是
$$y' = \frac{2x^3y}{y^2 + 1}$$
,

再对(1)两端关于x求导,得(y')² + yy" +
$$\frac{yy" - (y')²}{y²} - 6x² = 0$$
,则 $y" = \frac{6x²y² + (y')²(1 - y²)}{y(y² + 1)}$,将 $y' = \frac{2x³y}{y² + 1}$ 代入上式,即得 $y" = \frac{2x²y}{(y² + 1)³}[3(y² + 1)² + 2x⁴(1 - y²)]$.

16. 求高阶微分(x是自变量):

(1)
$$y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$
, $\vec{x}d^2y$

$$(2) \ y = x^x, \ \vec{x}d^2y$$

$$(6) \ \ y = \frac{\ln x}{x}, \ \ \vec{x}d^n y$$

解

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

(2)
$$dy = x^x (\ln x + 1) dx, d^2 y = x^x \left[(\ln x + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right] dx^2$$

(3)
$$d^3y = (x\cos 2x)^{(3)}dx^3 = (x(\cos 2x)^{(3)} + 3(\cos 2x)^{(2)})dx^3 = (8x\sin 2x - 12\cos 2x)dx^3$$

(4)
$$d^3y = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{(3)} dx^3 = -\frac{15}{8}x^{-\frac{7}{2}}dx^3$$

(5)
$$d^n y = (x^n \cdot e^x)^{(n)} dx^n = \left(e^x \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} x^{n-k} \right) dx^n$$

(6)
$$d^n y = \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^{(n)} dx^n = \left(\frac{1}{x}\ln x\right)^{(n)} dx^n = \left[(-1)^n \frac{n! \ln x}{x^{n+1}} + \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-k)!(k-1)!}{x^{n+1}}\right] dx^n = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}} \left[\ln x - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}\right] dx^n$$

17. 对 $y = e^x x d^2 y$,考虑下面两种情形:

- (1) 当x是自变量时;
- (2) 当x是中间变量时.

解:

(1)
$$dy = e^x dx, d^2y = e^x dx^2$$

(2)
$$dy = e^x dx, d^2y = e^x (dx^2 + d^2x)$$

(1)
$$y = u(x) \cdot v(x)$$
, $\Re d^2 y$

(3)
$$y = u^m(x)v^n(x)(m, n$$
为常数),求 d^2y

(4)
$$y = a^{u(x)}(a > 0)$$
, 求 d^2y

(5)
$$y = \ln u(x)$$
, $\Re d^3 y$

(6)
$$y = \sin(u(x))$$
,求 d^3y

(1)
$$dy = (u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x))dx$$
,
 $d^2y = [u''(x)v(x) + 2u'(x)v'(x) + u(x)v''(x)]dx^2$

(2)
$$dy = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} dx,$$

$$d^2y = \left[\frac{u''(x)}{v(x)} - \frac{u(x)v''(x) + 2u'(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} + \frac{2u(x)(v'(x))^2}{v^3(x)} \right] dx^2$$

- $\begin{array}{ll} (3) & dy = [mu^{m-1}(x)v^n(x)u'(x) + nu^m(x)v^{n-1}(x)v'(x)]dx, \\ & d^2y = [m(m-1)u^{m-2}(x)v^n(x)(u'(x))^2 + 2mnu^{m-1}(x)v^{n-1}(x)u'(x)v'(x) + mu^{m-1}(x)v^n(x)u''(x) + n(n-1)u^m(x)v^{n-2}(x)(v'(x))^2 + nu^m(x)v^{n-1}(x)v''(x)]dx^2 \end{array}$
- (4) $dy = a^{u(x)} \ln a \cdot u'(x) dx$, $d^2y = a^{u(x)} \ln a [\ln a(u'(x))^2 + u''(x)] dx^2$
- (5) $dy = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx, d^2y = \left[\frac{u''(x)}{u(x)} \frac{(u'(x))^2}{u^2(x)} \right] dx^2,$ $d^3y = \left[\frac{u'''(x)}{u(x)} \frac{3u'(x)u''(x)}{u^2(x)} + \frac{2(u'(x))^3}{u^3(x)} \right] dx^3$
- (6) $dy = \cos(u(x))u'(x)dx, d^2y = [\cos(u(x))u''(x) \sin(u(x))(u'(x))^2]dx^2, d^3y = [\cos(u(x))u'''(x) 3\sin(u(x))u'(x)u''(x) \cos(u(x))(u'(x))^3]dx^3.$

第五章 微分学的基本定理及其应用

§1. 中值定理

1. 在费尔马定理中,若 x_0 为区间的端点,试举例说明结论不成立.

解:例:函数y=x在区间[-1,1]上有定义,且可导,在端点 $x_0=1$ 达到最大值,即 $\forall x\in [-1,1]$,恒有 $f(x)\leqslant$ $f(x_0) = 1$, $\text{$\rm M$ in } y'|_{x=1} = 1 \neq 0$.

2. 对于 $x_0 \in (a,b)$, 若 $f'(x_0) > 0$, 则存在它的左、右邻域 $O_{-}(x_0,\delta)$, $O_{+}(x_0,\delta)$ 使当 $x \in O_{-}(x_0,\delta)$ 的时候 $f(x_0) > 0$ f(x), 当 $x \in O_+(x_0, \delta)$ 的时候 $f(x_0) < f(x)$.

证明: 因 $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0$,故据极限性质,得存在 x_0 的 $\delta(\delta > 0)$ 邻域 $O(x_0, \delta) \subset (a, b)$,使当 $x \in O(x_0, \delta)$ 时,有 $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0$,从而当 $x \in O_-(x_0, \delta)$ 即 $x - x_0 < 0$ 时,有 $f(x_0) > f(x)$,

世 $x \in O(x_0, \delta)$ 时,有 $x - x_0$ > 0时,有 $f(x_0) < f(x)$.

3. 证明: 若 $f'_+(x_0) > 0$, $f'_-(x_0) < 0$, 则存在 x_0 的一个邻域,使得在此邻域内 $f(x) \geqslant f(x_0)$.

证明: 因 $f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0 + 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0$,则由右极限性质,得必存在 x_0 的 $\delta_1(\delta_1 > 0)$ 右邻域 $O_+(x_0, \delta_1)$,

使当 $x \in O_+(x_0, \delta_1)$ 即 $0 < x - x_0 < \delta_1$ 时,有 $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0$,从而有 $f(x_0) < f(x)$;

当 $x \in O_{-}(x_{0}, \delta_{2})$ 即 $0 < x_{0} - x < \delta_{2}$ 时,有 $\frac{f(x) - f(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}} < 0$,从而有 $f(x_{0}) < f(x)$;

取 $\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$, 当 $x \in O(x_0, \delta)$ 时,总有 $f(x) \geqslant f(x_0)$.

4. 若f(x)在[a,b]连续,f(a) = f(b) = 0, $f'(a) \cdot f'(b) > 0$,则f(x)在(a,b)内至少有一个零点.

证明: 因 $f'(a) \cdot f'(b) > 0$,不妨设f'(a) > 0,f'(b) > 0(f'(a) < 0, f'(b) < 0情况同理可证)

又 $f'(a) = f'_{+}(a) = \lim_{x \to a+0} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0$,则由右极限性质,得必存在a的 $\delta_{1}(\delta_{1} > 0)$ 右邻域 $O_{+}(a, \delta_{1})$,使

当 $x \in O_{+}(a, \delta_{1})$ 即 $0 < x - a < \delta_{1}$ 时,有 $\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0$,从而有f(a) < f(x);

取定 $x_1 \in O_+(a, \delta_1)$,则有 $f(x_1) > f(a)$

又f(a) = 0,则 $f(x_1) > 0$

又 $f'(b) = f'_{-}(b) = \lim_{x \to b-0} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} > 0$,则由左极限性质,得必存在b的 $\delta_2(\delta_2 > 0)$ 左邻域 $O_{-}(b, \delta_2)$,使

当 $x \in O_{-}(b, \delta_{2})$ 即 $0 < b - x < \delta_{2}$ 时,有 $\frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - x_{0}} > 0$,从而有f(b) > f(x);

取定 $x_2 \in O_-(b, \delta_1)$,则有 $f(x_2) < f(b)$

又f(b) = 0,则 $f(x_2) < 0$

因f(x)在[a,b]连续,故在 $[x_1,x_2]$ 也连续,又 $f(x_1)>0, f(x_2)<0$,则由零点存在定理可知,在 $[x_1,x_2]$ 内至少 有一个零点,

又 $[x_1,x_2] \subset [a,b]$,从而f(x)在[a,b]内至少有一个零点.

同理, 当f'(a) < 0, f'(b) < 0时, f(x)在[a,b]内至少有一个零点.

- 5. 由 $f(x + \Delta x) f(x) = f'(x + \theta \Delta x) \Delta x (0 < \theta < 1)$, 求函数 $\theta = \theta(x, \Delta x)$, 设
 - (1) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c(a \neq 0)$
 - (2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 - (3) $f(x) = e^x$

- (1) f'(x) = 2ax + b, $f'(x + \theta \Delta x) = 2a(x + \theta \Delta x) + b$, $\mathbb{U}[2a(x+\theta\Delta x)+b]\Delta x = f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) = a(x+\Delta x)^2 + b(x+\Delta x)^2 + b$ $2ax \cdot \Delta x + a(\Delta x)^2 + b\Delta x = \left[2a\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\Delta x\right) + b\right]\Delta x$,于是 $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$

于是
$$\theta=\frac{-x\pm\sqrt{x^2+x\Delta x}}{\Delta x}$$
,此处取正负号要视确保 $\theta\in(0,1)$ 而定,且应有 $\frac{\Delta x}{x}>-1(x\neq0)$ (由 $x^2+x\Delta x>0$,则 $\frac{\Delta x}{x}>-1$)

- (3) $f'(x) = e^x$, $f'(x + \theta \Delta x) = e^{x + \theta \Delta x}$, 则 $e^{x + \theta \Delta x} \Delta x = f(x + \Delta x) f(x) = e^{x + \Delta x} e^x = e^x (e^{\Delta x} 1)$, 从而 $e^{\theta \Delta x} \Delta x = e^{\Delta x} 1$, 于是 $\theta = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \ln \frac{e^{\Delta x} 1}{\Delta x}$, 可以验证 $\theta \in (0, 1)$
- 6. 设f(x)在区间[a,b]内连续,在(a,b)可导,利用函数

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & f(x) & 1 \\ b & f(b) & 1 \\ a & f(a) & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

证明拉格朗日公式,并叙述函数 $\Phi(x)$ 的几何意义.

证明: 因
$$\Phi(x) = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & f(x) & 1 \\ b & f(b) & 1 \\ a & f(a) & 1 \end{array} \right| = (a-b)f(x) + (f(b)-f(a))x + bf(a) - af(b),$$

又f(x)在区间[a,b]内连续,则由连续函数的四则运算法则,知 $\Phi(x)$ 在[a,b]连续;

又f(x)在(a,b)可导,则由可导函数的四则运算法则,知 $\Phi(x)$ 在(a,b)可导.

$$egin{align*}
 \chi f(x) & \Xi(a,b) &$$

面
$$\Phi'(x) = (a-b)f'(x) + f(b) - f(a)$$
, 则 $0 = \Phi'(\xi) = (a-b)f'(\xi) + f(b) - f(a)$ 即 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$.

$$\Phi(x)$$
的几何意义: 三角形面积公式 $S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$, 其中 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)$ 表示顶点坐标,则 $\Phi(x)$ 表示以 $A(x, f(x))$ $B(a, f(a))$ $C(b, f(b))$ 为顶点的三角形面积的两倍

则 $\Phi(x)$ 表示以A(x, f(x)), B(a, f(a)), C(b, f(b))为顶点的三角形面积的两倍.

- 7. 试对下列函数写出拉格朗日公式f(b) f(a) = f'(c)(b-a), 并求c.
 - (1) $f(x) = x^3, x \in [0, 1]$
 - (2) $f(x) = \arctan x, x \in [0, 1]$

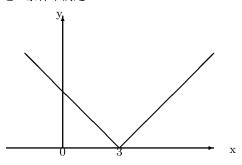
(2)
$$\boxtimes f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, $\mathbb{M}\frac{1}{1+c^2}(1-0) = \arctan 1 - \arctan 0 \mathbb{M}\frac{1}{1+c^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\mathbb{K}c \in (0,1)$, $\&c = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}-1}$.

- 8. 试对下列函数写出柯西公式 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}=\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$, 并求c.
 - (1) $f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = \cos x, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
 - (2) $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = \sqrt{x}, x \in [1, 4]$

(1) 因
$$f'(x) = \cos x, g'(x) = -\sin x$$
,则 $\frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - f(0)}{g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - g(0)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ 即 $\frac{1 - 0}{0 - 1} = \frac{\cos c}{\sin c}$,亦即 $\cot c = 1$,又 $c \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,故 $c = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(2) 因
$$f'(x) = 2x, g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$
,则 $\frac{f(4) - f(1)}{g(4) - g(1)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ 即 $\frac{16 - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{2c}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{c}}}$,亦即 $4c^{\frac{3}{2}} = 15$,又 $c \in (1, 4)$,故 $c = \left(\frac{15}{4}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

- 9. 试作函数y = |x 1|在区间[0,3]上的图形,这里为什么没有平行于弦的切线,拉格朗日定理中哪个条件不成立?
 - **解**:函数在点x = 1处不可导,即其图形ACB为一折线,此折线在C(0,1)点的切线不存在,拉格朗日定理中的第二个条件即在(0,3)内可导这一条件不满足.



- 10. 利用拉格朗日公式证明不等式:
 - $(1) |\sin x \sin y| \leqslant |x y|$
 - (2) 当 $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时, $|x| \leqslant |\tan x|$ (等号只有在x = 0时成立)
 - (3) $n \cdot y^{n-1}(y-x) < x^n y^n < n \cdot x^{n-1}(x-y)(n > 1, x > y)$
 - (4) $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x(x>0)$
 - (5) 若 $x \neq 0, e^x > 1 + x($ 分x > 0, x < 0两种情况证明)

证明:

- (1) 不妨设x > y, $f(t) = \sin t \alpha E[y,x]$ 上连续,在(y,x)内可导,故拉格朗日定理成立,因而有 $\sin x \sin y = \cos \xi (x-y)(\xi \in (y,x))$,则 $|\sin x \sin y| = |\cos \xi (x-y)| = |\cos \xi||(x-y)| \leqslant |x-y|(\forall (x,y \in (-\infty,+\infty)))$ 成立.
- (2) 不妨设 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), f(t) = \tan t$ 在[0, x]上连续,在(0, x)内可导,故拉格朗日定理成立,因而有 $\tan x \tan 0 = \sec^2 \xi(x 0) \left(\xi \in (0, x), x \in \left(0, \frac{pi}{2}\right)\right)$,则 $x = \cos^2 \xi \cdot \tan x < \tan x$ 同理可证,当 $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ 时, $-x < -\tan x$. 当x = 0时, $|\tan x| = |x|$. 总之,当 $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时, $|x| \le |\tan x|$ 成立. 当x = 0时,等号成立;当 $0 < |\xi| < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $0 < \cos^2 \xi < 1$,故只能成立 $|x| < |\tan x|$.
- (3) $f(t) = t^n \bar{x}[y,x]$ 上连续,在(y,x)内可导,故拉格朗日定理成立,因而有 $x^n y^n = n \cdot \xi^{n-1}(x-y)(0 < y < \xi < x)$, 又n > 1,则 $y^{n-1} < \xi^{n-1} < x^{n-1}$,故 $n \cdot y^{n-1}(x-y) < n \cdot \xi^{n-1}(x-y) < n \cdot x^{n-1}(x-y)$ 即 $n \cdot y^{n-1}(x-y) < x^n y^n < n \cdot x^{n-1}(x-y)$ 成立。
- (4) $f(t) = \ln(1+t)$ 在[0,x]上连续,在(0,x)内可导,故拉格朗日定理成立,因而有 $\ln(1+x) = \ln(1+x) \ln 1 = \frac{1}{1+\xi}(1+x-1) = \frac{x}{1+\xi}(0<\xi< x)$,又 $1<1+\xi<1+x$,则 $\frac{1}{1+x}<\frac{1}{1+\xi}<1$,从而有 $\frac{x}{1+x}<\frac{x}{1+\xi}< x(x>0)$ 即 $\frac{x}{1+x}<\ln(1+x)< x(x>0)$ 成立.
- (5) $f(t) = e^t$ 显然满足拉格朗日定理条件. 当x > 0时,对 $f(t) = e^t$ 在[0,x]应用拉格朗日公式,有 $e^x - e^0 = e^\xi(x-0)$ 即 $e^x - 1 = xe^\xi(0 < \xi < x)$,因 $0 < \xi < x$,则 $e^\xi > 1$,从而 $e^x - 1 = xe^\xi > x$ 即 $e^x > 1 + x$; 当x < 0时,对 $f(t) = e^t$ 在[x,0]应用拉格朗日公式,有 $e^0 - e^x = e^\xi(0-x)$ 即 $1 - e^x = -xe^\xi(x < \xi < 0)$,因 $x < \xi < 0$,则 $0 < e^\xi < 1$,从而 $1 - e^x = -xe^\xi < -x$ 即 $e^x > 1 + x$. 总之,若 $x \neq 0$,总有 $e^x > 1 + x$.
- 11. 若 $f'(x) \equiv k$,试证f(x) = kx + b. 证明: 考虑F(x) = f(x) kx

由于 $F'(x) = f'(x) - k \equiv 0$,据拉格朗日定理的推论1知, $F(x) = f(x) - kx = b(\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$ 故f(x) = kx + b.

12. 证明方程 $x^3 - 3x + c = 0$ 在[0,1]内不含有两个不同的根.

证明:
$$\diamondsuit f(x) = x^3 - 3x + c$$

用反证法. $\partial f(x)$ 在[0,1]内有两个不同根 $0 < x_1 < x_2 < 1$.

此时 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$,据洛尔定理,必存在 $\xi \in (x_1, x_2)$,使 $f'(\xi) = 0$ 即 $3\xi^2 - 3 = 0$,解得 $\xi = \pm 1$,这 与 ξ ∈ (x_1, x_2) ⊂ (0, 1)矛盾.

故假设不成立.即方程 $x^3 - 3x + c = 0$ 在[0,1]内不含有两个不同的根.

13. 若在[a,b]上 $|f'(x)| \geqslant |\varphi'(x)|, f'(x) \neq 0$,则 $|\Delta f(x)| \geqslant |\Delta \varphi(x)|$.并证在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},x\right]$ 上 $\Delta \arctan x \leqslant \Delta \ln(1+x^2)$,由 此证明在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上以下的不等式成立: $\arctan x - \ln(1+x^2) \geqslant \frac{\pi}{4} - \ln 2$.

证明: 因在
$$[a,b]$$
上 $[f'(x)] \geqslant |\varphi'(x)|$, $f'(x) \neq 0$, 故 $f(x)$, $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可导,从而在 $[a,b]$ 上连续. 任取 $x, x + \Delta x \in [a,b]$, $\Delta x > 0$, 则 $f(x)$, $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[x, x + \Delta x]$ 上连续可导且 $f'(x) \neq 0$. 由柯西定理,得必存在 $\xi \in (x, x + \Delta x)$,使 $\frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)}{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)} = \frac{\varphi'(\xi)}{f'(\xi)}$ 即 $\frac{\Delta \varphi(x)}{\Delta f(x)} = \frac{\varphi'(\xi)}{f'(\xi)}$,于是 $\left|\frac{\Delta \varphi(x)}{\Delta f(x)}\right| = \frac{\varphi'(\xi)}{\varphi'(\xi)}$

$$\left|\frac{\varphi'(\xi)}{f'(\xi)}\right| \leqslant 1 \mathbb{H} |\Delta f(x)| \geqslant |\Delta \varphi(x)|.$$

因
$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, (\ln(1+x^2))' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2},$$
且在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, x\right]$ 上,有 $2x > 1$,则 $(\ln(1+x^2))' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} > 1$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = (\arctan x)' > 0, \quad \mathbb{R}f(x) = \ln(1+x^2), \quad \varphi(x) = \arctan x, \quad \text{则由上面的结论知,在}\left[\frac{1}{2}, x\right] \bot, \quad \Delta \arctan x = |\Delta \arctan x| \leq |\Delta \ln(1+x^2)| = \Delta \ln(1+x^2).$$

在
$$\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$$
上任取一个 x ,在 $\left[x,1\right]$ 上有 $\arctan 1 - \arctan x = \Delta \arctan x \leqslant \Delta \ln(1+x^2) = \ln(1+1^2) - \ln(1+x^2)$ 則 $\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x \leqslant \ln 2 - \ln(1+x^2)$,从而 $\arctan x - \ln(1+x^2) \geqslant \frac{\pi}{4} - \ln 2$.

14. 若f(x)在区间X(由穷或无穷)中具有有界的导数,即 $|f'(x)| \leq M$,则f(x)在X中一致连续.

证明: 因若f(x)在区间X上可导,从而也在X上连续,且 $|f'(x)| \leq M, M > 0$

任取 $x_1, x_2 \in X$, 不妨设 $x_1 < x_2$, 则f(x)在 $[x_1, x_2]$ 上连续可导.

由拉格朗日中值定理,得到 $\xi \in (x_1, x_2)$,使 $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(\xi)(x_2 - x_1)$,则 $|f(x_2) - f(x_1)| = |f'(\xi)|(x_2 - x_1) \le M(x_2 - x_1)$,于是对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$,则当 $|x_2 - x_1| < \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$ 时, $|f(x_2) - f(x_1)| \le M(x_2 - x_1) < 0$ ε 成立,于是f(x)在X中一致连续.

§2. 泰勒公式

1. 当|x|充分小时,推导下列近似公式:

 $\tan x \approx x; \cos x \cdot \sin x \approx x; \sqrt[n]{1 \pm x} \approx 1 \pm \frac{x}{n}; e^x \approx 1 + x.$

- (1) 令 $f(x) = \tan x$,因 |x| 充分小,用近似公式时可取 $x_0 = 0$,于是 $f(x_0) = 0$, $f'(0) = \sec^2 x\big|_{x=0} = 1$,从而 $f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)(x-0)$ 即为 $\tan x \approx x$.
- (2) 令 $f(x) = \cos x \cdot \sin x$,因 |x| 充分小,用近似公式时可取 $x_0 = 0$,于是 $f(x_0) = 0$, $f'(0) = (-\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)|_{x=0} = 0$ 1, 从而 $f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)(x - 0)$ 即为 $\cos x \cdot \sin x \approx x$.
- (3) 令 $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{1 \pm x}$,因|x|充分小,用近似公式时可取 $x_0 = 0$,于是 $f(x_0) = 1$, $f'(0) = \pm \frac{1}{n} (1 \pm x)^{\frac{1}{n} 1}$ $\pm \frac{1}{n}$, 从而 $f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)(x - 0)$ 即为 $\sqrt[n]{1 \pm x} \approx 1 \pm \frac{x}{n}$.
- (4) 令 $f(x) = e^x$,因|x|充分小,用近似公式时可取 $x_0 = 0$,于是 $f(x_0) = 1$, $f'(0) = e^x|_{x=0} = 1$,从而 $f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)(x-0)$ 即为 $e^x \approx 1+x$.
- 2. 求tan 4°的近似值.

解:由上题知, $\tan x \approx x$, 故 $\tan 4^o = \tan \frac{\pi}{45} \approx \frac{\pi}{45} \approx 0.0698$.

解: 因
$$\sqrt{37} = \sqrt{36+1} = 6\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{36}}$$
,故据第1题,得 $\sqrt{37} = 6\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{36}} \approx 6\left(1+\frac{1}{72}\right) \approx 6.083$.

- 4. 图5-5所示为一凸透镜,设透镜凸面半径为R,口径为2H,H远比R小.
 - (1) 证明: 透镜厚度 $D \approx \frac{H^2}{2R}$;
 - (2) 设2H = 50毫米, R = 100毫米, 求D.

(1) 因
$$D = R - \sqrt{R^2 - H^2}$$
,则 $D = R \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{H}{R}\right)^2} \right]$.
又 H 远比 R 小,故 $\left| \left(\frac{H}{R}\right)^2 \right|$ 充分小,则 $\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{H}{R}\right)^2} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H}{R}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{H^2}{2R^2}$,从而 $D \approx R \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{H^2}{2R^2}\right) \right] = \frac{H^2}{2R}$.

(2)
$$D = R - \sqrt{R^2 - H^2} = 100 - \sqrt{100^2 - 25^2} \approx 3.175; D \approx \frac{H^2}{2R} = \frac{25^2}{200} = 3.125$$

- 5. 测得圆钢直径为30.12毫米,已知其误差为0.05毫米.求圆钢截面积的绝对误差和相对误差. 解:因圆面积 $S = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$,则利用导数估计误差,S有绝对误差 $|\Delta S| \approx \left|\frac{\pi}{2}D\Delta D\right| = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 30.12 \times 0.05 \approx$

$$2.3656$$
(毫米²);相对误差为 $\left|\frac{\Delta S}{S}\right| \approx \left|\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}D\Delta D}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2}\right| = \left|\frac{2\Delta D}{D}\right| \approx 0.33\%.$

6. 测得金属球体的直径D=10.12毫米,误差 $\Delta D=0.05$ 毫米.计算球体的体积及其绝对误差,相对误差. 解: 因球体积 $V=\frac{\pi}{6}D^3$,故球体体积 $V=\frac{\pi}{6}(10.12)^3\approx 542.675(毫米^3);$ 利用导数误差估计,V有绝对误差 $|\Delta V|\approx\left|\frac{\pi}{2}D^2\Delta D\right|=\frac{\pi}{2}\times 10.12^2\times 0.05\approx 8.044(毫米^3);$

相对误差
$$\left| \frac{\Delta V}{V} \right| \approx \left| \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} D^2 \Delta D}{\frac{\pi}{6} D^3} \right| = \left| \frac{3\Delta D}{D} \right| \approx 1.48\%.$$

- 7. 求下列函数在x = 0点的泰勒展开式:
 - (1) $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$
 - (2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$
 - (3) $f(x) = e^{\sin x}$ (展开直到含有 x^3 的项)

- $(4) f(x) = \cos x$
- (5) $f(x) = \ln \cos x$ (展开直到含有 x^6 的项)
- (6) $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$

(1)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$, \cdots , $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1}\frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}-n}$ 把 $x = 0$ 依次代入上列各式,有 $f(0) = 1$, $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4}$, \cdots , $f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n-1}\frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n}$ 于是得函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ 在 $x = 0$ 的泰勒展开式: $f(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}\frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n}}{n!}x^n + o(x^n) = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(2n-3)!!}{n! \cdot 2^n} + o(x^n)$

- (2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1}, f'(x) = -(1+x)^{-2}, f''(x) = 2(1+x)^{-3}, \cdots, f^{(n)} = (-1)^n \cdot n!(1+x)^{-(n+1)}$ 把x = 0依次代入上列各式,有 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1, f''(0) = 2, \cdots, f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n \cdot n!$ 于是得函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ 在x = 0的泰勒展开式: $f(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - \cdots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n)$
- (3) 注意 $\sin x$ 为x的等价无穷小. 则 $e^{\sin x} = 1 + \sin x + \frac{1}{2!} \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{3!} \sin^3 x + o_1(\sin^3 x) = 1 + (x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)) + \frac{1}{2} (x + o(x^2))^2 + \frac{1}{6} (x + o(x^2))^3 + o_1(\sin^3 x) = 1 + x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3).$
- (4) $f(x) = \cos x, f'(x) = -\sin x, f''(x) = -\cos x, \dots, f^{(k)}(x) = \cos \left(x + \frac{k}{2}\pi\right)$ 把x = 0依次代入上列各式,有 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = -1, \dots, f^{(2m)}(0) = (-1)^m, f^{(2m+1)}(0) = 0, \dots (m \in Z^+)$ 于是得函数 $f(x) = \cos x$ 在x = 0的泰勒展开式: $f(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$
- $(5) f(x) = \ln \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 \sin^2 x) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sin^2 x + \frac{\sin^4 x}{2} + \frac{\sin^6 x}{3} + o(\sin^6 x) \right) =$ $-\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(x \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o_1(x^5) \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(x \frac{x^3}{3!} + o_2(x^3) \right)^4 + \frac{1}{3} \left(x + o_3(x^2) \right) \right)^6 + o(x^6) \right] = -\frac{x^2}{2} \frac{x^4}{12} \frac{x^6}{45} + o(x^6)$
- (6) $f(x) = \ln(1+x), f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1}, f''(x) = -(1+x)^{-2}, \cdots, f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1}!(1+x)^{-n}$ 把x = 0依次代入上列各式,有 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = -1, \cdots, f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{(n-1)!}$ 于是得函数 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 在x = 0的泰勒展开式: $f(x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$
- 8. 求函数 $\ln x$ 在x = 1的泰勒展开式.

解: 由上题结论,得
$$\ln x = \ln(1+x-1) = (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n} + o((x-1)^n).$$

- 9. 求函数 \sqrt{x} 在x=1的泰勒展开式(展开到 x^3 项). 解: $f(x)=\sqrt{x}, f'(x)=\frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f''(x)=-\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f'''(x)=\frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$ 把x=1依次代入上列各式,有 $f(1)=1, f'(1)=\frac{1}{2}, f''(1)=-\frac{1}{4}, f'''(1)=\frac{3}{8}$ 于是得函数 $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$ 在x=1的泰勒展开式: $f(x)=1+\frac{1}{2}(x-1)-\frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2+\frac{1}{16}(x-1)^3+o((x-1)^3)$.
- 10. 将多项式 $P_3(x)=1+3x+5x^2-2x^3$ 表成x+1的正整数幂的多项式. 解: 因 $P_3(x)=1+3x+5x^2-2x^3, P_3'(x)=3+10x-6x^2, P_3''(x)=10-12x, P_3'''(x)=-12, P_3^{(4)}=\cdots=P_3^{(n)}=0$ 把x=-1依次代入上列各式,有 $P_3(-1)=5, P_3'(-1)=-13, P_3''(-1)=22, P_3'''(-1)=-12, P_3^{(4)}=\cdots=P_3^{(n)}=0$ 于是得 $P_3(x)=5-13(x+1)+11(x+1)^2-2(x+1)^3.$

11. 利用泰勒公式计算 ∛7至四位小数

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \colon \ \sqrt[3]{7} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \approx 2 \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right) \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2\right) \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right)^3 \right] \approx \\ 1.9130 \\ \Delta < 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{3} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^4 \approx 2.01 \times 10^{-5}. \end{array}$$

12. 利用泰勒公式求下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{12}x^4}{x^6}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[6]{x^6 + x^5} - \sqrt[6]{x^6 - x^5})$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{2\ln(1 + x^2)}$$

解

(1) 利用泰勒公式,有
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + o(x^6), e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{x^6}{48} + ox^6,$$
则 $\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{12}x^4 = \frac{7}{360}x^6 + o(x^6), \ \mp$ 是 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{12}x^4}{x^6} = \frac{7}{360}.$

(2) 利用泰勒公式,有
$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$
, $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$, 则 $e^x \sin x - x(1+x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$, 于是 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(1+x)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$.

(3) 利用泰勒公式,有
$$\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)$$
则 $x - x^2 \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$,于是 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2}$.

(4) 利用泰勒公式,有
$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$
,则 $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} = \frac{-\frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)}{x\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right)} = \frac{-\frac{x}{6} + o(x)}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + o(x^2)}$,于是 $\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}\right) = 0$

(5) 因
$$\sqrt[6]{x^6 + x^5} - \sqrt[6]{x^6 - x^5} = x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} - x \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$
 利用泰勒公式,有 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 1 + \frac{1}{6x} - \frac{5}{72x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right), \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 1 - \frac{1}{6x} - \frac{5}{72x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right),$ 则 $\sqrt[6]{x^6 + x^5} - \sqrt[6]{x^6 - x^5} = \frac{1}{3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$,于是 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[6]{x^6 + x^5} - \sqrt[6]{x^6 - x^5}) = \frac{1}{3}$.

13. 决定
$$\alpha, \beta$$
,使 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt[4]{16x^4 - 8x^3 + 10x - 7} - \alpha x - \beta) = 0.$

解: 因
$$\sqrt[4]{16x^4 - 8x^3 + 10x - 7} = 2x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{5}{8x^3} - \frac{7}{16x^4}\right)} = 2x - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{16x^2} - \frac{7}{32x^3} + \varepsilon \left(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \varepsilon = 0\right)$$
 故 $\sqrt[4]{16x^4 - 8x^3 + 10x - 7} - \alpha x - \beta = (2 - \alpha)x - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \beta\right) + \frac{5}{16x^2} - \frac{7}{32x^3} + \varepsilon$ 由此可知,欲使 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\sqrt[4]{16x^4 - 8x^3 + 10x - 7} - \alpha x - \beta\right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[(2 - \alpha)x - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \beta\right) + \frac{5}{16x^2} - \frac{7}{32x^3} + \varepsilon\right] = 0$,必须 $\alpha = 2, \beta = -\frac{1}{4}$.

14. 决定
$$A$$
,使极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{Q(x)} - A}{x}$ 存在,其中 $Q(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_m x^m, a_0 \neq 0, m$ 为自然数.

解:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{Q(x)} - A}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_m x^m} - A}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a_0} \left(\sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{a_1}{a_0} x + \dots + \frac{a_m}{a_0} x^m} - A\right)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a_0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{a_1}{a_0} x + \dots + \frac{a_m}{a_0} x^m\right) + o(x) - A\right)}{x} \right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a_0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{a_1}{a_0} x + \dots + \frac{a_m}{a_0} x^m\right) + o(x) - A\right)}{x} \right)}{x}$$

§3. 函数的升降、凸性与极值

1. 证明下列函数的单调性:

$$(1) \ y = x - \sin x$$

(2)
$$y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x (x > 0)$$

证明:

(1) 因y = f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续可导,故 $f'(x) = 1 - \cos x$; 又 $-1 \le \cos x \le 1$,故 $f'(x) \ge 0$,于 是 $y = x - \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 单调上升.

(2) 因
$$y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$
,故 $y' = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left[\ln(1+x) - \ln x - \frac{1}{1+x}\right]$ 又 $x > 0$,故 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x > 0$,则只需判断方括号中式子的符号. 令 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 $[x, 1+x]$ (对 $\forall x > 0$)上应用拉格朗日定理,有 $\ln(1+x) - \ln x = \frac{1}{\xi}(1+x-x) = \frac{1}{\xi}(x < \xi < 1+x)$,于是 $\frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{\xi} > \frac{1}{1+x}$,故 $\ln(1+x) - \ln x = \frac{1}{\xi} > \frac{1}{1+x}$ 即 $\ln(1+x) - \ln x - \frac{1}{1+x} > 0$ ($\forall x > 0$),由此可知 $y' > 0$,从而 $y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

2. 单调函数的导数是否必为单调?

解:不一定.

例:
$$y = x^3 \pm (-\infty, +\infty)$$
上单调上升,但 $y' = 3x^2$ 却不单调。

3. 证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \ x > \sin x > \frac{2}{\pi} x \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

(2)
$$x - \frac{x^3}{6} > \sin x > x(x < 0)$$

(3)
$$x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \ln(1+x) < x(x > 0)$$

(4)
$$\tan x > x + \frac{x^3}{3} \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

(5)
$$2\sqrt{x} > 3 - \frac{1}{x}(x > 1)$$

(6)
$$\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \le x^p + (1-x)^p \le 1(0 \le x \le 1, p > 1)$$

证明:

(1) 设
$$f(x) = x - \sin x$$
,由第1题,知 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内单调上升,又 $f(0) = 0$,故对 $\forall x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,有 $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ 即 $x - \sin x > 0$,从而 $x > \sin x \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$; 设 $g(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$, $g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$, $g'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 注意到 $u(x) = x \cos x - \sin x \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 且 $u(0) = 0$,由于 $u'(x) = -x \sin x < 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,故 当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时, $u(x)$ 单调下降即 $u(x) < u(0) = 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,由此得, $g'(x) < 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,故 $g(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上单调下降,于是 $g(x) > g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$ 即 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{2}{\pi}$, $x \in \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,则 $\sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}$ 从而 $x > \sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(2) 设
$$f(x) = x - \sin x$$
,由第1题,知 $f(x)$ 在($-\infty$,0)内单调上升,又 $f(0) = 0$,故对 $\forall x \in (-\infty,0)$,有 $f(x) < f(0) = 0$ 即 $x - \sin x > 0$,从而 $x < \sin x (x < 0)$; 设 $g(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} - \sin x$, $g(0) = 0$, $g'(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \cos x$ 再设 $h(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \cos x (x < 0)$ 且 $h(0) = 0$,由于 $h'(x) = -x + \sin x > 0$,故当 $x \in (-\infty,0)$ 时, $h(x)$ 单调上升即 $h(x) < h(0) = 0$ ($x < 0$),由此得, $g'(x) < 0$ ($x < 0$),故 $g(x)$ 在($x < 0$)上单调下降,于是 $g(x) > g(0) = 0$ 即 $x - \frac{x^3}{6} - \sin x > 0$ ($x < 0$),则 $x - \frac{x^3}{6} > \sin x$,从而 $x - \frac{x^3}{6} > \sin x > x$ ($x < 0$)

- (3) 设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x) x, g(x) = \ln(1+x) x + \frac{x^2}{2}(x > 0)$,故 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} 1 = -\frac{x}{1+x} < 0(x > 0)$,则 f(x)在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调下降,又 f(0) = 0,故对 $\forall x > 0$,有f(x) < f(0) = 0即 $\ln(1+x) < x(x > 0)$; $g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} 1 + x = \frac{x^2}{1+x} > 0(x > 0)$ 故 g(x)在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调上升,又 g(0) = 0,于是g(x) > g(0) = 0即 $\ln(1+x) > x \frac{x^2}{2}(x > 0)$,从而 $x \frac{x^2}{2} < \ln(1+x) < x(x > 0)$
- (4) 设 $f(x) = \tan x x \frac{x^3}{3} \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$,故 $f'(x) = \sec^2 x 1 x^2 = \tan^2 x x^2 = (\tan x + x)(\tan x x)$,又因 $(\tan x x)' = \sec^2 x 1 = \tan^2 x \le 0 \left(\forall x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)$,则 $\tan x x$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 内单调上升,故 $\forall x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$,有 $\tan x x > 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$;于是 $f'(x) = (\tan x + x)(\tan x x) > 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$,由此可知,f(x)在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 上单调上升,又 f(0) = 0,于是 f(x) > f(0) = 0即 $\tan x x \frac{x^3}{3} > 0 \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$,从而 $\tan x > x + \frac{x^3}{3} \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$
- (5) 设 $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} 3 + \frac{1}{x}(x > 1)$,故 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} 1}{x^2} > 0(x > 1)$,于是f(x)在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调上升,又f(1) = 0,于是f(x) > f(1) = 0即2 $\sqrt{x} 3 + \frac{1}{x} > 0(x > 1)$,从而 $\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \leqslant x^p + (1-x)^p \leqslant 1(0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, p > 1)$
- (6) 设 $f(x) = x^p + (1-x)^p (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, p > 1)$,故 $f'(x) = px^{p-1} p(1-x)^{p-1}$, 令 $f'(x) = px^{p-1} p(1-x)^{p-1} = 0$,解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,比较f(0) = 1, f(1) = 1, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}$,由此 得 $\min_{0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1} f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}$, $\max_{0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1} f(x) = 1$,从而 $\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \leqslant x^p + (1-x)^p \leqslant 1 (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, p > 1)$
- 4. 确定下列函数的上升、下降区间:
 - (1) $y = x^3 6x$
 - (2) $y = 2x^3 3x^2 12x + 1$
 - (3) $y = x^4 2x^3$
 - $(4) \ \ y = x + \sin x$
 - (5) $y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$
 - (6) $y = 2x^2 \sin x$
 - (7) $y = x^n e^{-x} (n > 0, x \le 0)$

- (1) 因 $y' = 3x^2 6 = 3(x^2 2)$,得驻点 $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ 当 $x < -\sqrt{2}$ 或 $x > \sqrt{2}$ 时,y' > 0,函数严格上升;当 $-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$ 时,y' < 0,函数严格下降.从而在区间 $(-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ 上函数严格上升;在区间 $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ 上函数严格下降.
- (2) 因 $y'=6x^2-6x-12=6(x^2-x-2)=6(x-2)(x+1)$,得驻点x=-1,x=2 当x<-1或x>2时,y'>0,函数严格上升;当-1< x<2时,y'<0,函数严格下降.从而在区间 $(-\infty,-1)$ $\bigcup (2,+\infty)$ 上函数严格上升;在区间(-1,2)上函数严格下降.
- (3) 因 $y' = 4x^3 6x^2 = 2x^2(2x 3)$,得驻点 $x = 0, x = \frac{3}{2}$ 当 $x > \frac{3}{2}$ 时,y' > 0,函数严格上升;当 $x < \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $y' \leqslant 0$ 且仅在x = 0处y' = 0,函数严格下降.从而在区间 $\left(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 上函数严格上升;在区间 $\left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ 上函数严格下降.
- (4) 因 $y' = 1 + \cos x \le 0$,故函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上函数上升.
- (5) 因 $y' = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2}$,得驻点 $x = \pm 1$ 当x < -1或x > 1时,y' < 0,函数严格下降;当x < -10,x > 10,函数严格下降;为x < 10,函数严格上升。从而在区间x > 11,上函数严格上升。

- (6) 因 $y' = 4x \cos x, y'' = 4 + \sin x > 0$,则y'在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单调上升. 又 $y'(0) = -1, y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\pi$,则在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内有一个点 x_0 满足 $y'(x_0) = 0$ 即 $4x_0 = \cos x_0$ 当 $x > x_0$ 时,y' > 0,函数严格上升;当 $x < x_0$ 时,y' < 0,函数严格下降. 从而在区间 $(x_0, +\infty)$ 上函数严格上升;在区间 $(-\infty, x_0)$ 上函数严格下降.
- (7) 因 $y' = nx^{n-1}e^{-x} x^ne^{-x} = x^{n-1}e^{-x}(n-x)$ 因n > 0, x > 0,故 $x^{n-1} > 0, e^{-x} > 0$,则 $x^{n-1}e^{-x} > 0$ 当0 < x < n时,y' > 0,函数严格上升;当x > n时,y' < 0,函数严格下降. 从而在区间(0, n)上函数严格上升;在区间 $(n, +\infty)$ 上函数严格下降.
- 5. 求下列函数的极值:
 - (1) $y = x \ln(1+x)$
 - (2) $y = \sqrt{x} \ln x$
 - (3) $y = x + \frac{1}{x}$
 - $(4) \quad y = \sin^3 x + \cos^3 x$
 - (5) $y = \cos x + \cosh x$

解:

- (1) 因 $y'=1-\frac{1}{1+x}=\frac{x}{1+x}, y''=\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}>0$ 此函数的定义域为 $(-1,+\infty)$,则驻点为x=0,函数只能在这点有极值,于是x=0是函数的极小点,极小值为y=0.
- (2) 因 $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (\ln x + 2), y'' = -\frac{1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{1}{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \ln x = -\frac{\ln x}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 驻点为 $x = e^{-2}$,函数只能在这点有极值,又 $y''|_{x=e^{-2}} > 0$,于是 $x = e^{-2}$ 是函数的极小点,极小值为 $y = -\frac{2}{e}$.
- (3) 因 $y'=1-\frac{1}{x^2},y''=-\frac{1}{x^3}>0$ 此函数的定义域为 $(-\infty,0)\bigcup(0,+\infty)$,则驻点为 $x=\pm 1$,函数只能在这两点有极值,又 $y''|_{x=1}=1>0,y''|_{x=-1}=-1<0$,于是x=1是函数的极小点,极小值为y=2; x=-1是函数的极大点,极大值为y=2.
- (4) 因 $y' = 3\sin x \cos x (\sin x \cos x) = \frac{3}{2}\sin 2x (\sin x \cos x), y'' = 3\cos 2x (\sin x \cos x) + \frac{3}{2}\sin 2x (\cos x + \sin x)$ 驻点为 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, x = \frac{k\pi}{2}(k \in Z), \quad \mathbb{Z}y''|_{x=2k\pi} = -3 < 0, y''|_{x=2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} > 0, y''|_{x=2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} = -3 < 0, y''|_{2k\pi + \pi} = 3 > 0, y''|_{x=2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}} = -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} < 0, y''|_{x=2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}} = 3 > 0,$ 于是 $x = 2k\pi$ 时,有极大值 $y = 1; \quad x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,有极大值 $y = 1; \quad x = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 时,有极大值 $y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$ $x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时,有极小值 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \quad x = 2k\pi + \pi$ 时,有极小值 $y = -1; \quad x = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时,有极小
- (5) 因 $y' = 1 \sin x + \sinh x$,不易求驻点,但由 $-\sin x + \frac{e^x e^{-x}}{2} = 0$ 易见x = 0是一个驻点 由 $-\sin x$, $\sinh x$ 在 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 的严格单调性,知这驻点是唯一的。 $y'' = -\cos x + \cosh x, y''(0) = 0; y''' = \sin x + \sinh x, y'''(0) = 0; y^{(4)} = \cos x + \cosh x, y^{(4)}(0) = 2 > 0$,于是x = 0是函数的极小点,极小值为y = 2.
- 6. 若f(x)在点 x_0 具有直到n阶连续导数,并且 $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$, $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$,那么当n为奇数时, $f(x_0)$ 非极值;当n为偶数而 $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ 时, $f(x_0)$ 为极小值;当n为偶数而 $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ 时, $f(x_0)$ 为极小大值.

证明: 将f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 点用泰勒公式展开: $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o((x - x_0)^n)$ 因 $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$,故 $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o((x - x_0)^n)$

当 $x \to x_0$ 时, $o((x-x_0)^n) \to 0$,故当x充分靠近 x_0 时,即当 $|x-x_0|$ 充分小时, $f(x)-f(x_0)$ 与 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$ 有相同的符号 若 $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$,

- (1) n为奇数时,若 $x > x_0$,则 $(x x_0)^n > 0$,于是 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x x_0)^n > 0$,从而 $f(x) f(x_0) > 0$ 即 $f(x) > f(x_0)$;
 若 $x < x_0$,则 $(x x_0)^n < 0$,于是 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x x_0)^n < 0$,从而 $f(x) f(x_0) < 0$ 即 $f(x) < f(x_0)$ 因此 $f(x_0)$ 不是极值。
- (2) n为偶数时,只要x充分接近 x_0 ,不论 $x > x_0$,还是 $x < x_0$,都有 $(x x_0)^n > 0$,此时 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x x_0)^n > 0$ ($x \neq x_0$),从而 $f(x) f(x_0) > 0$,即在 x_0 充分小某邻域内,恒有 $f(x) > f(x_0)$,这表明 $f(x_0)$ 是极小值.

若 $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$,

- (1) n为奇数时,若 $x > x_0$,则 $(x x_0)^n > 0$,于是 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x x_0)^n < 0$,从而 $f(x) f(x_0) < 0$ 即 $f(x) < f(x_0)$;
 若 $x < x_0$,则 $(x x_0)^n < 0$,于是 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x x_0)^n > 0$,从而 $f(x) f(x_0) > 0$ 即 $f(x) > f(x_0)$ 因此 $f(x_0)$ 不是极值。
- (2) n为偶数时,只要x充分接近 x_0 ,不论 $x>x_0$,还是 $x< x_0$,都有 $(x-x_0)^n>0$,此时 $\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n<0$ ($x\neq x_0$),从而 $f(x)-f(x_0)<0$,即在 x_0 充分小某邻域内,恒有 $f(x)< f(x_0)$,这表明 $f(x_0)$ 是极大值.
- 7. 求下列函数在指定区间上的最大值和最小值:

(1)
$$y = |x^2 - 3x + 2|, [-10, 10]$$

(2)
$$y = e^{|x-3|}, [-5, 5]$$

解:

(2)
$$y = \begin{cases} e^{x-3}, & x \ge 3 \\ e^{3-x}, & x < 3 \end{cases}$$
, 求导,得 $y' = \begin{cases} e^{x-3}, & x > 3 \\ \text{不存在, } x = 3 \end{cases}$, 显然无驻点 $\nabla y(-5) = e^8, y(3) = 1, y(5) = e^2$, 故函数的最大值为 e^8 , 最小值为1.

8. 铁路上AB段的距离为100公里,工厂C与A相距40公里,AC垂直于AB.今要在AB中间一点D向工厂C修一条公路(图5-21),使从原料供应站B运货到工厂C所用运费最省.问D点应该设在何处?已知每一公里的铁路运费与公路运费之比是3:5.

解: 设|AD|=x公里,则|DB|=100-x公里;每公里铁路运费为3t元,则每公里公路运费为5t元,总运费为yt元

则
$$yt = \sqrt{x^2 + 1600}(5t) + (100 - x)(3t)$$
即 $y = 5\sqrt{x^2 + 1600} + 3(100 - x)$,于是 $y' = \frac{5x - 3\sqrt{x^2 + 1600}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1600}}, y'' = \frac{8000}{(x^2 + 1600)^{\frac{3}{2}}} > 0$,驻点为 $x = 30$,且 $x = 30$ 为极小点,故 D 点应设在距 $A30$ 公里处.

9. 把一根圆木锯成矩形木条.问矩形的长和宽取多大时,截面积最大? **解**: 设圆木截面半径为R,矩形的长、宽分别为x,y,则 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=2R$,于是 $y=\sqrt{4R^2-x^2}$,从而S=

$$xy = x\sqrt{4R^2 - x^2}$$
 则 $S' = \frac{4R^2 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{4R^2 - x^2}}$, $S'' = \frac{2x^3 - 12R^2x}{(4R^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 驻点为 $x = \sqrt{2}R$,此时 $S'' < 0$,则 $x = \sqrt{2}R$ 为极大点,此时 $x = y = \sqrt{2}R$,故矩形的长、宽均取 $\sqrt{2}R$ 时,截面积最大.

- 10. 设 $S = (x a_1)^2 + (x a_2)^2 + \dots + (x a_n)^2$.问x多大时,S最小? 解: $S' = 2[nx (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)], S'' = 2n > 0$,驻点为 $x = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$,且x为极小点,即 当 $x = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$ 时,S最小.
- 11. 做一个圆柱形锅炉,已知其容积为V,两端面材料的每单位面积价格为a元,侧面材料的每单位价格为b元, 问锅炉的直径和高的比等于多少时,造价最省?

解:设此圆柱形锅炉的直径为
$$D$$
,高为 H ,则 $V=\frac{1}{4}\pi D^2H$,于是 $H=\frac{4V}{\pi D^2}$ 造价 $G=2a\left(\frac{\pi}{4}D^2\right)+b\pi DH=\frac{\pi}{2}aD^2+b\frac{4V}{D}$,则 $G'=\pi aD-\frac{4bV}{D^2}$,驻点为 $D=\sqrt[3]{\frac{4bV}{a\pi}}$.当 $D<\sqrt[3]{\frac{4bV}{a\pi}}$ 时, $G'<0$; 当 $D>\sqrt[3]{\frac{4bV}{a\pi}}$ 时, $G'>0$,则 $D=\sqrt[3]{\frac{4bV}{a\pi}}$ 是唯一极小点,从而是最小点.
于是 $\frac{D}{H}=\frac{D}{\frac{4V}{\pi D^2}}=\frac{\pi D^3}{4V}=\frac{b}{a}$ 即当锅炉的直径与高的比为 $\frac{b}{a}$ 时,造价最省.

- 12. 用一块半径为R的圆形铁皮,剪去一块圆心角为lpha的圆扇形做成一个漏斗.问lpha为多大时,漏斗的容积最大?
 - 解:由题设知,余下部分的圆心角为 $x=2\pi-\alpha$,漏斗底周长为 $Rx=R(2\pi-\alpha)$,底半径为 $\frac{Rx}{2\pi}$,其高

为
$$h = \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{Rx}{2\pi}\right)^2} = \frac{R}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^2 - x^2} (x > 0)$$
,于是漏斗的容积为 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{Rx}{2\pi}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{R}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^2 - x^2} = \frac{R^3}{24\pi^2} x^2 \sqrt{4\pi^2 - x^2} (x > 0)$ 按题设,只需考虑当x为何值时,函数 $f(x) = x^4 (4\pi^2 - x^2)$ 的值最大.

$$f'(x) = 16\pi^2 x^3 - 6x^5, f''(x) = 48\pi^2 x^2 - 30x^4$$
,驻点为 $x = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$,且 $f''\left(2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right) < 0$,故 $x = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ 为

极大点,因而剪去的圆心角应为 $\alpha = 2\pi \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)$,所做漏斗的容积最大.

- 13. 底为a,高为h的三角形,试求其内接最大矩形的面积。 解:设其内接矩形的长、宽分别为b, c

则由已知,得
$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{h-c}{h}$$
即 $b = \frac{h-c}{h}a$,于是 $S = bc = ac\frac{h-c}{h} = \frac{ahc-ac^2}{h}$,则 $S' = \frac{ah-2ac}{h}$, $S'' = -\frac{2a}{h} < 0$,驻点为 $c = \frac{h}{2}$,于是 $c = \frac{h}{2}$ 为极大点,此时 $b = \frac{a}{2}$,从而最大面积为 $S = bc = \frac{ah}{4}$.

- 14. 给定长为l的线段,试把它分为两段,使以这两段为边所围成的矩形的面积最大
 - 解:设此矩形的长为x,则宽为l-x

$$S = x(l-x) = lx - x^2$$
,则 $S' = l - 2x$, $S'' = -2 < 0$,驻点为 $x = \frac{l}{2}$,且 $x = \frac{l}{2}$ 为极大点,因此当 $x = \frac{l}{2}$ 时,矩形面积最大,且 $S = \frac{l^2}{4}$ 。

- 15. 设内接于椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$,而边平行于轴的最大矩形.
 - 解:由已知设所求矩形与x正半轴交于 $\left(0,\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\right)$

此矩形的面积为
$$S$$
,则 $\frac{1}{4}S = x \cdot \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$,从而 $S = \frac{4b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$,则 $S' = \frac{4b}{a} \cdot \frac{a^2 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$, $S'' = \frac{4b}{a} \cdot \frac{2x^3 - 3a^2x}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$,驻点为 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$,此时 $S'' < 0$,则 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$ 为 S 的极大值点,

于是 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$ 时矩形面积最大,最大面积为S = 2ab.

- 16. 求点M(p,p)到抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 的最短距离
 - 解: 点M(p,p)到抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 上任意点(x,y)的距离为 $d = \sqrt{(x-p)^2 + (y-p)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{y^2}{2n} p\right)^2 + (y-p)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{y^2}{2n} p\right)^2 + (y-p)^2}$ $\sqrt{\frac{y^4}{4n^2} + 2p^2 - 2py}$

设 $f(y) = \frac{y^4}{4p^2} + 2p^2 - 2py$,则 $f'(y) = \frac{1}{p^2}(y^3 - 2p^3)$, $f''(y) = \frac{3y^2}{p^2} > 0$,驻点为 $y = \sqrt[3]{2}p$,且它就是f(y)的极 小值点,因此所求最短距离为 $d = \sqrt{f(\sqrt[3]{2}p)} = |p|\sqrt{2 + 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 2^{\frac{3}{4}}}$.

17. 甲船以u = 20浬/小时的速度向东航行,正午时在其正北面h = 82浬处有乙船以v = 16浬/小时的速度向正南 航行,问何时两船距离最近?

解:设x小时后两船距离最近,两船相距S浬,则 $S = \sqrt{(82 - 16x)^2 + (20x)^2} = \sqrt{656x^2 - 2624x + 6724}$ 令 $f(x) = 656x^2 - 2624x + 6724$,求其最小值。则f'(x) = 1312x - 2624,f''(x) = 1312 > 0,驻点为x = 2且 它为f(x)的极小值点,则2小时后两船距离最近,此时 $S=10\sqrt{41}$.

18. 平地上放一重物,重量为P公斤.已知物体与地面的摩擦系数为 μ 。现加一力F,使物体开始移动.问此力与水平 方向的夹角 φ 为多大时,用力最省?(图5-22)?

解: 据题设,有 $F\cos\varphi = \mu(PG - F\sin\varphi)$ 即 $F = \frac{\mu PG}{\cos\varphi + \mu\sin\varphi}$

 $\phi y = \cos \varphi + \mu \sin \varphi$, 为使F最小, 只要使y最大

 $\exists y' = -\sin \varphi + \mu \cos \varphi, y'' = -\cos \varphi - \mu \sin \varphi,$ 驻点为 $\varphi = \arctan \mu,$ 此时y'' < 0,表明当 $\varphi = \arctan \mu$ 时,y取 最大值,从而F取最小值,即用力最省.

19. 如图5-23所示,有甲、乙两生产队合用一变压器,问变压器M应设在何处,所用输电线最省?

如图5-23所示,有甲、乙两生产队合用一变压器,问变压器*M*应设在何处,所用输电线最省?解:设*M*应设在与甲的垂直位置距离为
$$x$$
公里处,所用输电线 l 最省由已知,得 $l = \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2.25^2 + (3-x)^2}$,则 $l' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{2.25^2 + (3-x)^2}}$, $l'' = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{2.25}{(2.25^2 + (3-x)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} > 0$,驻点为 $x = 1.2$,且为最小值点,即当 $x = 1.2$ 公里时,所用输电线最省.

- 20. 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的切线与两坐标轴分别交于A, B两点,
 - (1) 求AB两点间的距离的最小值;
 - (2) 求 ΔOAB 的最小面积.

解: 设切点为(x,y), 则切线斜率为 $k = -\frac{b^2x}{a^2y}$, 于是切线方程为 $Y - y = -\frac{b^2x}{a^2y}(X - x)$, 不失一般性,可设点M(x.y)在第一象限,切线在两坐标轴上的截距分别为 $\frac{a^2}{a}$, $\frac{b^2}{a}$,则

- (1) 所求AB两点间的距离为 $d = \sqrt{\frac{a^4}{x^2} + \frac{b^4}{y^2}} = a\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2 x^2}}$ 令 $f(x) = \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2 - x^2}$,要求d的最小值,只需求f(x)的最小值。 由 $f'(x) = -\frac{2a^2}{x^3} + \frac{2b^2x}{(a^2 - x^2)^2}$, $f''(x) = \frac{6a^2}{x^4} + \frac{2a^2b^2 + 6b^2x^2}{(a^2 - x^2)^3} > 0$,且由于 $x \in [0, a], x^2 \leqslant a^2$,则驻点满足 $x^2 = \frac{a^3}{a + b}$ 且此时f(x)取最小值,即d取最小值,最短距离为 $d = a\sqrt{f(x)} = a + b$.
- (2) 按题设,有 $S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{x} \cdot \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2}} = \frac{a^3b}{2x\sqrt{a^2 x^2}}$,考虑函数 $g(x) = x^2(a^2 x^2)$ 要求S的最小值,只要求g(x)的最大值 由 $g'(x) = 2a^2x 4x^3$, $g''(x) = 2a^2 12x^2$,驻点为 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ 且此时g''(x) < 0,即当 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时g(x)取最 大值,从而S取最小值,最小面积为S=ab.
- 21. 讨论函数 $x^{\alpha}(\alpha>1$ 及 $0<\alpha<1$), e^{x} , $\ln x$, $x \ln x$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内的凸性. 解: $f(x)=x^{\alpha}$, $f'(x)=\alpha x^{\alpha-1}$, $f''(x)=\alpha (\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2}$

当 $\alpha > 1$ 时,f''(x) > 0,则 x^{α} 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内下凸;当 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 时,f''(x) < 0,则 x^{α} 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内上凸. $f(x) = e^{x}$, $f'(x) = e^{x}$, $f''(x) = e^{x}$ > 0(x > 0),则 e^{x} 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内下凸 $f(x) = \ln x$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^{2}} < 0(x > 0)$,则 $\ln x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内上凸

$$f(x) = x \ln x, f'(x) = 1 + \ln x, f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0(x > 0)$$
,则 $x \ln x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内下凸

- 22. 讨论下列函数的凸性和拐点:
 - (1) $y = 3x^2 x^3$

(2)
$$y = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + r^2} (a > 0)$$

(3)
$$y = x + \sin x$$

(4)
$$y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

解:

(2)
$$y' = -\frac{2ax}{(a^2 + x^2)^2}, y'' = \frac{2a^2(3x^2 - a^2)}{(a^2 + x^2)^3}, y'' = 0$$
的根为 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$, 列表如下:
$$\frac{x \left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a\right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, +\infty\right)}{y''$$
符号 + - + - + F.II. F.II. F.II. F.II. H.II. H.II.

(4)
$$y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, y'' = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$
, 则 $y'' > 0$, 故函数是下凸的,从而无拐点.

23. 证明曲线
$$y = \frac{x+1}{x^2+1}$$
有位于同一直线上的三个拐点.

23. 证明曲线
$$y=rac{x+1}{x^2+1}$$
有位于同一直线上的三个拐点. 证明: $y'=rac{1-2x-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}, y''=rac{2(x-1)(x+2-\sqrt{3})(x+2+\sqrt{3})}{(x^2+1)^3}$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = 0$$
,得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -2 + \sqrt{3}, x_3 = -2 - \sqrt{3}$

令
$$y''=0$$
,得 $x_1=1$, $x_2=-2+\sqrt{3}$, $x_3=-2-\sqrt{3}$
当 $x<-2-\sqrt{3}$ 时, $y''<0$;当 $-2-\sqrt{3}< x<-2+\sqrt{3}$ 时, $y''>0$;当 $-2+\sqrt{3}< x<-1$ 时, $y''<0$;当 $x>-1$ 时, $y''>0$

于是曲线在
$$x_1, x_2, x_3$$
处有三个拐点 $A(1,1), B\left(-2+\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{4}\right), C\left(-(2+\sqrt{3}), \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$

过A,B的直线方成为 $y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}$,将C点坐标代入上述方程,得 $\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{-2-\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4}$ 即C满足 此方程,则曲线 $y = \frac{x+\frac{1}{4}}{x^2+1}$ 有位于同一直线上的三个拐点.

24. 若f(x)是下凸函数(或严格下凸函数), $f'(x_0)$ 存在,则

$$\begin{cases}
f(x) \geqslant f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \\
f(x) > f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)
\end{cases} \begin{cases}
(x \neq x_0).$$

证明: 设
$$x$$
为 $f(x)$ 定义域内任一点, $x \neq x$ 。(不妨设 $x > x$ 。)

令
$$x_1 = \frac{x + x_0}{2}$$
,由 $f(x)$ 为下凸函数,则 $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \geqslant \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$; $x_2 = \frac{x_1 + x_0}{2}$,由 $f(x)$ 为下凸函

者
$$f(x)$$
是下凸函数(或严格下凸函数), $f'(x_0)$ 存在,则 $f(x) \ge f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) \ge f(x_0) + f'(x_0)$ $f(x) \ge f(x_0) = \frac{x + x_0}{2}$,由 $f(x)$ 为下凸函数,则 $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \ge \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$; $x_2 = \frac{x_1 + x_0}{2}$,由 $f(x)$ 为下凸函数,则 $\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \ge \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x_2 - x_0}$; $x_3 = \frac{x_2 + x_0}{2}$,由 $f(x)$ 为下凸函数,则 $\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \ge \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_0)}{x_3 - x_0}$ 如此进行下去,可得数列 $\{x_n\}$, $|x_n - x_0| = \frac{|x - x_0|}{2^n} \to 0$ $f(x_0)$,则 $f(x_0)$,则 $f(x_0)$,且 $f(x_0)$ $f(x_0)$ $f(x_0)$ $f(x_0)$ $f(x_0)$ $f(x_0)$ $f(x_0)$ $f(x_0)$ $f(x_0)$

如此进行下去,可得数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
, $|x_n-x_0|=\frac{|x-x_0|}{2^n}\to 0 (n\to\infty)$,则 $x_n\to x_0 (n\to\infty)$,且 $\frac{f(x_n)-f(x_0)}{x_n-x_0}\geqslant 0$

$$\underline{f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_0)}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_0$$

又
$$f'(x_0)$$
存在,则 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0)}{x} = f'(x_0)$

同理可证,若f(x)是严格下凸函数,则 $f(x) > f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$.

25. 若f(x)是下凸函数,则-f(x)是上凸函数.

证明: 因
$$f(x)$$
是下凸函数,则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续,对 $[a,b]$ 中任意两点 x_1,x_2 ,恒有 $f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right)\leqslant \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}$,于是 $-f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right)\geqslant -\frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}=\frac{(-f(x_1))+(-f(x_2))}{2}$,从而 $-f(x)$ 是上凸函数.

26. (1) 若 $f_n(x)$ 是下凸函数,问 $F(x) = \min_n \{f_n(x)\}$ 是不是下凸函数?

- (2) 若f(x), g(x)是下凸函数,问f(x) + g(x)是不是下凸函数?
- (3) 说明三次函数不是下凸函数.

(1) 不一定.

当
$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
, $f_2(x) = x^2(x > 0)$ 时, $f_1(x)$, $f_2(x)$ 都是下凸函数,但 $F(x) = \min\left\{\frac{1}{x}, x^2\right\}$ 在 $(1,1)$ 点不满足下凸函数定义,即 $F(x)$ 不是下凸函数。

$$x$$
 足下凸函数定义,即 $F(x)$ 不是下凸函数. 当 $f_1(x) = x^2, f_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$ 时, $f_1(x), f_2(x)$ 都是下凸函数,且 $F(x) = \min\left\{x^2, \frac{x^2}{2}\right\} = \frac{x^2}{2}$ 是下凸函数.

(2) f(x) + g(x)是下凸函数.

因
$$f(x), g(x)$$
是下凸函数,则 $f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) \leqslant \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}$, $g\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) \leqslant \frac{g(x_1)+g(x_2)}{2}$,于是 $(f+g)\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) + g\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) \leqslant \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2} + \frac{g(x_1)+g(x_2)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}[(f+g)(x_1)+(f+g)(x_2)]$ 即 $f(x)+g(x)$ 是下凸函数.

(3) 设 $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d(a \neq 0)$,则 $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$,f''(x) = 6ax + 2b 于是,

$$a>0$$
时,当 $x>-\frac{b}{3a}$ 时, $f''(x)>0$, $f(x)$ 是下凸函数;当 $x<-\frac{b}{3a}$ 时, $f''(x)<0$, $f(x)$ 是上凸函数 $a<0$ 时,当 $x>-\frac{b}{3a}$ 时, $f''(x)<0$, $f(x)$ 是上凸函数;当 $x<-\frac{b}{3a}$ 时, $f''(x)>0$, $f(x)$ 是下凸函数 则 $f(x)$ 不是下凸函数,在 $x=-\frac{b}{3a}$ 处有拐点.

27. 如何选择参数h>0,方能使曲线 $y=\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-h^2x^2}$ 在 $x=\pm\sigma(\sigma>0,\sigma$ 为已给定的常数)处有拐点.

A:
$$y' = -\frac{2h^3}{\sqrt{\pi}}xe^{-h^2x^2}, y'' = \frac{2h^3}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-h^2x^2}(2h^2x^2 - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = 0$$
,则 $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}h}$

$$\sqrt{2h}$$
 当 $x < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2h}}$ 时, $y'' > 0$,曲线下凸;当 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2h}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2h}}$ 时, $y'' < 0$,曲线上凸;当 $x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2h}}$ 时, $y'' > 0$,曲线下凸

$$\sqrt{2h}$$
 $\sqrt{2h}$ $\sqrt{2h}$ $\sqrt{2h}$ $\sqrt{2h}$ $\sqrt{2h}$ 则在 $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2h}}$ 处有两个拐点,于是 $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2h}} = \pm \sigma$,又 $h, \sigma > 0$,则 $h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}$.

28. 求 $y = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$ 的极值及拐点,并求拐点处的切线方程.

$$\mathbf{A}: \ y' = \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, y'' = \frac{2-6x^2}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

$$x^2 + 1$$
 かんじょう ボックスの アンスの ボックスの ボックスの

令
$$y''=0$$
,则 $x=\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$,列出下表:

	0		
x	$\left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$	$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$	$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, +\infty\right)$
y"符号	-	+	-
y	上凸	下凸	上凸

故拐点为
$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{1}{4}\right),\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{1}{4}\right).$$

在拐点
$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$
处的切线方程为 $y - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}{\left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right)^2} \left(x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$

$$\mathbb{I} 3\sqrt{3}x + 8y + 1 = 0;$$

在拐点
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{1}{4}\right)$$
处的切线方程为 $y-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}{\left(\frac{1}{3}+1\right)^2}\left(x-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$

$$3\sqrt{3}x - 8y - 1 = 0.$$

29. 作出下列函数的图形:

(1)
$$y = x^3 - 6x$$

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

(3)
$$y = 5e^{-x^2}$$

$$(7) \quad y = 1 + x^{2}$$

$$(3) \quad y = 5e^{-x^{2}}$$

$$(4) \quad y = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(5) \quad y = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1}$$

$$(6) \quad y = \ln \frac{1 + x}{1 - x}$$

(5)
$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$$

(6)
$$y = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

(7)
$$y = (x-1)^2(x+2)^3$$

(8)
$$y = \frac{(x-1)^3}{(x+1)^3}$$

(1)
$$y = (x-1)^{3}(x+1)^{3}$$

(8) $y = \frac{(x-1)^{3}}{(x+1)^{3}}$
(9) $y = \frac{x^{2} - 2x - 3}{x^{2} + 1}$

(10)
$$y = x + \arctan x$$

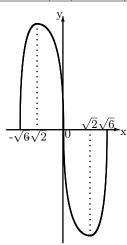
解:

(1) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,是奇函数,曲线关于原点对称.

(ii)
$$y' = 3x^2 - 6$$
, $y'' = 6x$, $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$, $y' = 0$; $x = 0$, $y'' = 0$.

(iii) 列表讨论如下:

\overline{x}	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$(-\sqrt{2},0)$	0	$(0, \sqrt{2})$	$\sqrt{2}$	$(\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
y''	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
y	上凸/	极大值 $4\sqrt{2}$	上凸〉	0	下凸〉	极小值 $-4\sqrt{2}$	下凸/

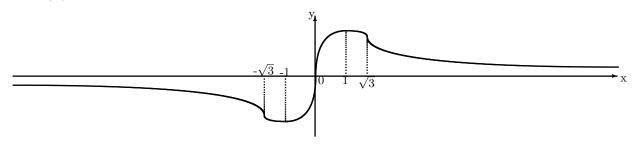


(2) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 是奇函数, 曲线关于原点对称.

(i) 定义域
$$(-\infty, +\infty)$$
,是奇函数,曲线关于原点对称.
 (ii) $y'=\frac{3(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2}, y''=\frac{6x(x^2-3)}{(1+x^2)^3}$,当 $x=\pm 1$ 时, $y'=0$;当 $x=0, x=\pm \sqrt{3}$ 时, $y''=0$.
 (iii) 列表讨论如下:

クリイベ	列农内比如 F:										
x	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$(-\sqrt{3}, -1)$	-1	(-1,0)	0	(0, 1)	1	$(1, \sqrt{3})$	$\sqrt{3}$	$(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$
y'	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	-
y''	-	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
\overline{y}	上凸\	$-\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$	下凸〉	极小值	下凸/	0	上凸/	极大值	上凸入	$\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$	下凸〉
		4		3				3		4	
				$-\frac{1}{2}$				2			

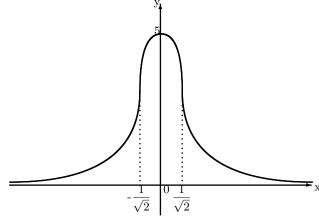
(iv) 当 $x \to \infty$ 时, $y \to 0$, 故y = 0是曲线的一条水平渐近线.



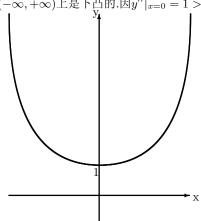
- (3) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,是偶函数,曲线关于y轴对称.
 - (ii) $y' = -10xe^{-x^2}, y'' = 10e^{-x^2}(2x^2 1), \quad \exists x = 0 \text{ ft}, \quad y' = 0; \quad \exists x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ ft}, \quad y'' = 0.$
 - (iii) 列表讨论如下:

x	$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$	$-DF1\sqrt{2}$	$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},0)$	0	$(0, \frac{1}{sqrt2})$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty)$
y'	+	+	+	0	-	-	-
y''	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
y	下凸/	$\frac{5}{\sqrt{e}}$	上凸/	极大值	上凸乀	$\frac{5}{\sqrt{e}}$	下凸〉
				5			

(iv) 当 $x \to \infty$ 时, $y \to 0$, 故y = 0是曲线的一条水平渐近线.



- (4) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,是偶函数,曲线关于y轴对称(这是双曲余弦函数 $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$).
 - (ii) $y' = \sinh x, y'' = \cosh x$, 当x = 0时,y' = 0; 由于 $y'' > 0(x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,故y在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是下凸的.因 $y''|_{x=0} = 1 > 0$,故 $y_{\min} = 1$.

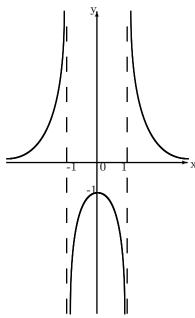


- (5) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty,-1)$ $\bigcup (-1,1)$ $\bigcup (1,+\infty)$,是偶函数,曲线关于y轴对称. (ii) $y'=-\frac{2x}{(x^2-1)^2},y''=\frac{2(x^2+1)}{(x^2-1)^3}$,当x=0时,y'=0;当 $x=\pm 1$ 时,y''不存在;当 $x=\pm 1$ 时,y''不存在。

(iii) 列表讨论如下:

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	(-1,0)	0	(0,1)	1	$(1, +\infty)$
y'	+	不存在	+	0	-	不存在	-
y''	+	不存在	-	-	-	不存在	+
\overline{y}	下凸/	无定义	上凸/	极大值	上凸入	无定义	下凸〉
				-1			

(iv) $\exists x \to \infty$ 时, $y \to 0$,故y = 0是曲线的一条水平渐近线; $\exists x \to \pm 1$ 时, $y \to \infty$,故 $x = \pm 1$ 是曲线 的一条垂直渐近线.

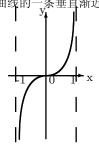


(6) (i) 定义域
$$(-1,1)$$
,是奇函数,曲线关于原点对称. (ii) $y'=\frac{2}{1-x^2}, y''=\frac{4x}{(1-x^2)^2},\ y'=0$ 无解;当 $x=0$ 时, $y''=0$.

(iii) 列表讨论如下:

x	(-1,0)	0	(0,1)	
y'	+	+	+	
y''	-	0	+	
\overline{y}	上凸/	0	下凸/	

(iv) $\exists x \to 1^-$ 时, $y \to +\infty$,故x = 1是曲线的一条垂直渐近线; $\exists x \to -1^+$ 时, $y \to -\infty$,故x = -1是曲线的一条垂直渐近线.



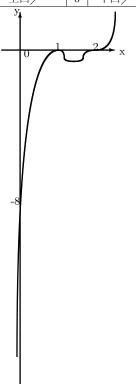
(7) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

(ii)
$$y' = (x-1)(x-2)^2(5x-7), y'' = 2(x-2)(10x^2-28x+19), \quad \exists x = 1, x = 2, x = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4 \text{ ft}, \quad y' = 0; \quad \exists x = 2, x = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{6}}{10} \text{ ft}, \quad y'' = 0.$$

(iii) 列表讨论如下:

x	$(-\infty,1)$	1	$\left(1, -\frac{14 - \sqrt{6}}{10}\right)$	$\frac{14 - \sqrt{6}}{10}$	$\left(-\frac{14-\sqrt{6}}{,}1.4\right)$	1.4
y'	+	0	-	-	-	0
y''	-	-	-	0	+	+
\overline{y}	上凸/	极大值	上凸入	-0.0154	下凸〉	极小值
		0				-0.0346

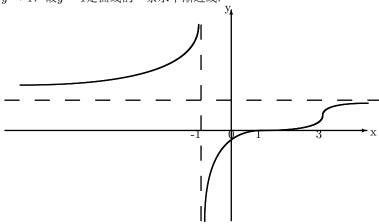
\overline{x}	$\left(1.4, \frac{14 + \sqrt{6}}{10}\right)$	$\frac{14+\sqrt{6}}{10}$	$\left(\frac{14+\sqrt{6}}{,}2\right)$	2	$(2,+\infty)$
y'	+	+	+	0	+
y''	+	0	-	0	+
\overline{y}	下凸乙	-0.0186	上凸/	0	下凸/



- (8) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty,-1)$ $\bigcup (-1,+\infty)$. (ii) $y'=\frac{6(x-1)^2}{(x+1)^4}, y''=-\frac{12(x-1)(x-3)}{(x+1)^5}$,当x=1时,y'=0;当x=1,x=3时,y''=0;当x=-1时,y',y''均不存在.
 - (iii) 列表讨论如下:

	4.07						
\overline{x}	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	(-1,1)	1	(1,3)	3	$(3,+\infty)$
y'	+	不存在	+	0	+	+	+
y''	-	不存在	-	0	+	0	-
y	上凸/	无定义	上凸/	0	下凸/	$\frac{1}{8}$	上凸/

(iv) 当 $x \to -1^-$ 时, $y \to +\infty$,故x = -1是曲线的一条垂直渐近线; $\exists x \to \infty$ 时, $y \to 1$,故y = 1是曲线的一条水平渐近线.



(9) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

(ii)
$$y' = \frac{2(x^2 + 4x - 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}, y'' = -\frac{4(x^3 + 6x^2 - 3x - 2)}{(x^2 + 1)^3}, \quad \exists x = -2 \pm \sqrt{5} \text{ th}, \quad y' = 0; \quad y'' = 0 \text{ th}$$

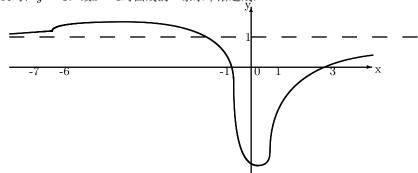
$$\exists x_1, x_2, x_3, \quad \not\exists + x_1 \in (-7, -6), x_2 \in (-1, 0), x_3 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right).$$

(iii) 列表讨论如下:

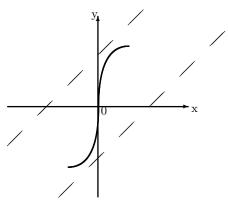
x	$(-\infty,x_1)$	x_1	$(x_1, -2 - \sqrt{5})$	$-2 - \sqrt{5}$	$(-2-\sqrt{5},x_2)$	x_2
y'	+	+	+	0	-	-
y''	+	0	-	-	-	0
\overline{y}	下凸/	拐点	上凸/	极大值	上凸〉	拐点
				$\sqrt{5} - 1$		

\overline{x}	$(x_2, -2 + \sqrt{5})$	$-2 + \sqrt{5}$	$(-2+\sqrt{5},x_3)$	x_3	$(x_3,+\infty)$
y'	-	0	+	+	+
y''	+	+	+	0	-
y	下凸入	极小值 -√5 - 1	下凸/	拐点	上凸/

(iv) 当 $x \to \infty$ 时, $y \to 1$, 故x = 1时曲线的一条水平渐近线



- (10) (i) 定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$,是奇函数,曲线关于原点对称且当x=0时,y=0.
 - (ii) $y'=1+\frac{1}{1+x^2}>0$,故曲线单调上升,无极值点. $y''=-\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2},\ \ \exists x=0$ 时,y''=0且当x>0时,y''<0; 当x<0时,y''>0,则(0,0)为拐
 - (iii) $k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1, b_1 = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (y kx) = -\frac{\pi}{2}, b_2 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (y kx) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 故曲线有两条斜渐近线: $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}, y = x \frac{\pi}{2}$.



30. 试作下列函数的图形: $y = \begin{cases} \frac{9x + x^4}{x - x^3}, & x \neq 0 \\ 9, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

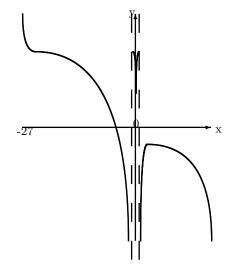
(1) 定义域
$$(-\infty,-1)$$
 $\bigcup (-1,1)$ $\bigcup (1,+\infty)$.
(2) $y'=\begin{cases} \frac{-x^4+3x^2+18x}{(1-x^2)^2}, & x\neq 0\\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$ $y''=\begin{cases} -\frac{2(x^3+27x^2+3x+9)}{(x^2-1)^2}, & x\neq 0\\ 18, & x=0 \end{cases}$, 当 $x=0,x=3$ 时, $y'=0$; $y''=0$ 的根为 x_1 ,其中 $x_1\in (-27,-26)$; 当 $x=\pm 1$ 时, y',y'' 均不存在.

(3) 列表讨论如下:

\overline{x}	$(-\infty,x_1)$	x_1	$(x_1,-1)$	-1	(-1,0)	0
y'	-	-	-	不存在	-	0
y''	+	0	-	无定义	-	-
\overline{y}	下凸乀	拐点	上凸入	无定义	上凸入	极小值
						9

\overline{x}	(0,1)	1	(1,3)	3	$(3,+\infty)$
y'	+	不存在	+	0	-
y''	-	不存在	-	-	-
y	上凸/	无定义	上凸/	极大值	上凸~
				9	
				$-\frac{1}{2}$	

(4) 当 $x \to \pm 1$ 时, $y \to \infty$,故 $x = \pm 1$ 是曲线的垂直渐近线.



§4. 平面曲线的曲率

1. 求曲线 $y = 4x - x^2$ 的曲率以及在点(2,4)的曲率半径.

解: 因
$$y = 4x - x^2$$
,故 $y' = 4 - 2x$, $y'' = -2$,则曲率 $K = \left| \frac{y''}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| = \frac{2}{[1 + 4(2 - x)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$,于是曲率半径 $\rho = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{2}[1 + 4(x - 2)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}$,从而在点 $(2, 4)$ 的曲率半径 $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$.

- 2. 求下列曲线的曲率与曲率半径:
 - (1) 悬链线 $y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a} (a > 0)$
 - (2) 抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$
 - (3) 旋轮线 $x = a(t \sin t), y = a(1 \cos t)(a > 0)$
 - (4) 心脏线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)(a > 0)$
 - (5) 双纽线 $\rho^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\theta (a > 0)$
 - (6) 对数螺线 $\rho = ae^{\lambda\theta}(\lambda > 0)$

解

(1)
$$\exists y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a}$$
, $\exists y' = \sinh \frac{x}{a}$, $y'' = \frac{1}{a} \cosh \frac{x}{a}$, $\exists y = \frac{y''}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{a \cosh^2 \frac{x}{a}}$, $\exists z = \frac{1}{a \cosh^2 \frac{x}{a}}$, $\exists z = \frac{1}{a \cosh^2 \frac{x}{a}}$.

(4) 因
$$\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$$
,故 $\rho' = -a \sin \theta$, $\rho'' = -a \cos \theta$,则曲率 $K = \left| \frac{\rho^2 + 2\rho'^2 - \rho \rho''}{(\rho^2 + \rho'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2a\rho}}$,于是曲率半径 $R = \frac{2\sqrt{2a\rho}}{3}$.

(6) 因
$$\rho = ae^{\lambda\theta}$$
,故 $\rho' = \lambda ae^{\lambda\theta} = \lambda \rho$, $\rho'' = a\lambda^2 e^{\lambda\theta} = \lambda^2 \rho$,则曲率 $K = \left| \frac{\rho^2 + 2\rho'^2 - \rho\rho''}{(\rho^2 + \rho'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| = \frac{1}{|\rho|(1 + \lambda^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$,于是曲率半径 $R = |\rho|\sqrt{1 + \lambda^2}$.

3. 求曲线 $y = 2(x-1)^2$ 的最小曲率半径.

解: 因
$$y = 2(x-1)^2$$
,故 $y' = 4(x-1)$, $y'' = 4$,则曲率半径 $R = \frac{1}{K} = \left| \frac{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y''} \right| = \frac{[1+16(x-1)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4}$ 要使 R 最小,则必有 $[1+16(x-1)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 最小,即当 $x = 1$ 时, $R_{\min} = \frac{1}{4}$.

4. 一飞机沿抛物线路径 $y=\frac{x^2}{4000}$ (单位为米)作俯冲飞行,在坐标原点O的速度v=140米/秒,飞行员体重G=70公斤.求此时座椅对飞行员的反力.

解:由物理学知识知,作匀速圆周运动的物体所受的向心力为 $F=\frac{mv^2}{R}$,其中m为物体的质量,v为它的速

度, R为圆的半径.

所求座椅对飞行员的反力大小应为 $F = Gg + \frac{mv^2}{R}$,其方向应指向圆心.

据题意,先求曲率半径, $y'=\frac{x}{2000},y''=\frac{1}{2000}$,则曲率半径 $R=\frac{1}{K}=\left|\frac{(2000^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2000^2}\right|$,于是在坐标原点O的R=2000(米),又在坐标原点O的速度v=140米/秒,从而F=1372(N).

5. 一起车重量是P,以等速v驶过拱桥(图5-32),桥面ACB是一抛物线,其尺寸如图示.求汽车过C点时对桥面的压力.

解:以O为原点,AB为x轴,CO为y轴建立坐标系,则抛物线方程 $y = -\frac{4\delta}{l^2}x^2 + \delta$

由物理学知道,汽车过C点时对桥面的压力为 $F = \frac{mv^2}{R}\cos\theta + mg$

据题意,先求曲率半径,
$$y' = -\frac{8\delta}{l^2}x, y'' = -\frac{8\delta}{l^2}$$
,则曲率半径 $R = \frac{1}{K} = \left| \frac{(l^2 + 8\delta x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{8l\delta} \right|$,于是在点 C 的 $R = \frac{l^2}{8\delta}$,又在点 C 的 $\theta = \pi$,从而 $F = Pg + \frac{Pv^2}{R}\cos\theta = \frac{gl^2 - 8\delta v^2}{l^2}P$.

- 1. 利用洛必达法则求下列极限:
 - $(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan ax}{\sin bx}$
 - (2) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 \cos x^2}{x^3 \sin x}$
 - (3) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan x}{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$
 - $(4) \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^b}{e^{ax}}$
 - $(5) \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{1}{x 1} \right)$
 - (6) $\lim_{x \to \pi} (\pi x) \tan \frac{x}{2}$
 - (7) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(\cos bx)}$
 - (8) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) \cos x}{x^4}$
 - $(9) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^x b^x}{x}$
 - $(10) \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{\ln x}$
 - (11) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{a^x x^a}{x a} (a > 0)$
 - (12) $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 2\sin x}{\cos 3x}$
 - (13) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln x}{\cot x}$
 - (14) $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^c x}{x^b} (b, c > 0)$
 - (15) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} e}{x}$
 - (16) $\lim_{x\to 0} x^b \ln^c x(b,c>0)$
 - $(17) \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\sin x}$
 - (18) $\lim_{x \to 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$
 - (19) $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{e^x 1}\right)$
 - $(20) \lim_{x \to +0} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$

解

- (1) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan ax}{\sin bx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a \sec^2 ax}{b \cos bx} = \frac{a}{b}$
- $(2) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 \cos x^2}{x^3 \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 \cos x^2}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x \sin x^2}{4x^3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$
- (3) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan x}{\sin \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}\cos \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)\cos \frac{1}{x}} = 1$

(4) 当
$$b$$
为正整数, $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^b}{e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{bx^{b-1}}{ae^{ax}} = \cdots = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{b!}{a^b e^{ax}} = 0$ 当 b 不为正整数,则 $[b] \leqslant b < [b] + 1$,于是 $\frac{|x|^{[b]}}{e^{ax}} \leqslant \frac{|x|^b}{e^{ax}} < \frac{|x|^{[b]+1}}{e^{ax}} (|x| > 1)$,而左、右两端当 $x \to \infty$ 时,上面已证明它们的极限为0,因此,中间的极限也为0. 从而,对任意 a,b ,均有 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^b}{e^{ax}} = 0$

$$(5) \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1 - \ln x}{(x - 1)\ln x} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\ln x + \frac{x - 1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{x \ln x + x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{\ln x + 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(6)
$$\lim_{x \to \pi} (\pi - x) \tan \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{\pi - x}{\cot \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \pi} \frac{-1}{-\frac{1}{2}\csc^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(\cos bx)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-a \tan ax}{-b \tan bx} = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan ax}{\tan bx} = \frac{a}{b} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a \sec^2 ax}{b \sec^2 bx} = \frac{a^2}{b^2} (b \neq 0)$$

(8)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos x}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin(\sin x)\cos x + \sin x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x + \sin(\sin x)\sin x + \cos x}{12x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)\cos^3 x + \frac{3}{2}\cos(\sin x)\sin 2x + \sin(\sin x)\cos x - \sin x}{24x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^4 x - 3\sin(\sin x)\sin 2x\cos x + 3\cos(\sin x)\cos 2x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} + \frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\sin x - \cos x}{24} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos(\sin x)\cos^2 x - \sin(\sin x)\cos^2$$

(9)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a^x \ln a - b^x \ln b}{1} = \ln a - \ln b = \ln \frac{a}{b} (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

(10)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

(11)
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{a^x - x^a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{a^x \ln a - ax^{a-1}}{1} = a^a (\ln a - 1)$$

(12)
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 - 2\sin x}{\cos 3x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{-2\cos x}{-3\sin 3x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

(13)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln x}{\cot x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\csc^2 x} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0$$

(14) 令
$$y = \ln x$$
,则 $x = e^y$, 于是 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^c x}{x^b} = \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{y^c}{e^{by}} = 0$ (由(4)得)

$$(15) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) \right] = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - (1+x) \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 1 - \ln(1+x)}{2x} = e \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \ln(1+x)}{2x} = e \lim_{x \to$$

(16)
$$\diamondsuit y = \ln x, \exists x = e^y, \quad \exists \lim_{x \to 0} x^b \ln^c x = \lim_{y \to -\infty} e^{by} y^c = \lim_{y \to -\infty} \frac{y^c}{e^{-by}} = 0 (\pm (4)\%)$$

(17)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} x^{\sin x} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \sin x \ln x}$$
, $\overline{\lim} \lim_{x \to 0} \sin x \ln x = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\lim_{x \to 0} x = 0$, $\mp \lim_{x \to 0} x = 1$

(18)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x}}, \quad \overline{m} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = -\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{x} = -1, \quad \exists \text{ } \exists \lim_{x \to 1} x \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(19) \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x(e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + xe^x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x}{2e^x + xe^x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(20) \lim_{x \to +0} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e^{\lim_{x \to +0} x \ln \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \lim_{x \to +0} x \ln \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{\ln (\ln y)}{y} = \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{1}{y \ln y} = 0, \quad \text{With } \lim_{x \to +0} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = 1$$

2. 试说明下列函数不能用洛必达法则求极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \cos x}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x + \sin 2x}{(2x + \sin x)e^{\sin x}}$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x^2 - 1)\sin x}{\ln\left(1 + \sin\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)}$$

$$(1) \ \ \frac{x^2\sin\frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} \text{的分子、分母同时对}x$$
求导数,得
$$\frac{2x\sin\frac{1}{x}-\cos\frac{1}{x}}{\cos x}, \ \ \frac{\cos\frac{1}{x}}{\cos x} \text{当}x \to 0 \text{时极限不存在,因此洛}$$
 必达法则不能适用,但是原极限是存在的。事实上,有 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2\sin\frac{1}{x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot x \sin\frac{1}{x} = 0$

(2) 因
$$\frac{x+\sin x}{x-\cos x}$$
的分子、分母同时对 x 求导数,得 $\frac{1+\cos x}{1+\sin x}$,当 $x\to\infty$ 时此函数极限不存在,因此洛必达法则不能适用,但是原极限是存在的。事实上,有 $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x+\sin x}{x-\cos x}=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1+\frac{\sin x}{x}}{1-\frac{\cos x}{x}}=1$

(3) 对于不同的序列: $x_n' = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \mathcal{D} x_n'' = 2n\pi (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 当 $n \to \infty$ 时,则取不同的极限 $\frac{1}{e} \mathcal{D} 1$,从而

原权限个存在。
用洛必达法则求解,有
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x + \sin 2x}{(2x + \sin x)e^{\sin x}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2 + 2\cos 2x}{(2 + \cos x + 2x\cos x + \sin x\cos x)e^{\sin x}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{4\cos^2 x}{(2 + \cos^2 x)} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4\cos^2 x}{[2 + \cos x(1 + 2x + \sin x)]e^{\sin x}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x}}, \quad \left[\mathbb{E}e^{\sin x} \geqslant e^{-1}, 1 + 2x + \sin x \geqslant 2x, \quad \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] \geqslant e^{-1}(-2 + 2|x|) \to +\infty (x \to \infty), \quad \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] \geqslant e^{-1}(-2 + 2|x|) \to +\infty (x \to \infty), \quad \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] \geqslant e^{-1}(-2 + 2|x|) \to +\infty (x \to \infty), \quad \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] \geqslant e^{-1}(-2 + 2|x|) \to +\infty (x \to \infty), \quad \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] \geqslant e^{-1}(-2 + 2|x|) \to +\infty (x \to \infty), \quad \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] \geqslant e^{-1}(-2 + 2|x|) \to +\infty (x \to \infty), \quad \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] \geqslant e^{-1}(-2 + 2|x|) \to +\infty (x \to \infty), \quad \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] \geqslant e^{-1}(-2 + 2|x|) \to +\infty (x \to \infty), \quad \left[\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}(1 + 2x + \sin x)\right]e^{\sin x} \right] = 0.$$

(4) 直接求极限可得
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{(x^2-1)\sin x}{\ln\left(1+\sin\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)} = 0$$
,但此极限不符合用洛必达法则求极限的条件.

ξ6. 方程的近似解

1. 求方程 $x^3 - x - 4 = 0$ 的正根,使误差不超过0.0001.

解: 设 $f(x) = x^3 - x - 4$,在[1,2]间,f(1) = -4 < 0,f(2) = 2 > 0即f(1)f(2) < 0且 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1 > 0$ 0, f''(x) = 6x > 0

因
$$f(2)f''(2) = 24 > 0$$
,则从点 $(2, f(2))$ 即点 $(2, 2)$ 开始作切线,取 $x_0 = 2$ 作初值.
于是 $x_1 = 2 - \frac{f(2)}{f'(2)} \approx 1.81818, x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} \approx 1.79663, x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} \approx 1.79632, x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)}{f'(x_3)} \approx 1.79632$

 x_3 与 x_4 的前5位数相同,这表示已接近于根的精确值。为了说明精确度,用1.7963试一下,有f(1.7963) \approx -0.00019 < 0,而 $f(1.79632) \approx 0.00002 > 0$,故若取1.7963作为根的近似值,则误差不超过0.0001.

2. 求方程 $x^3 - x - 4 = 0$ 的正根,使误差不超过0.0001.

解: 设 $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 1$, f(0) = -1 < 0, f(1) = 1 > 0, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 10x + 6$, 此时f'(0) = 6 > 00, f'(1) = -1 < 0,故在(0,1)內f'(x)有零点 $\frac{5-\sqrt{7}}{3}$,此时f'(x)在 $\left(0, \frac{5-\sqrt{7}}{3}\right)$ 內为正;f'(x)在 $\left(\frac{5-\sqrt{7}}{3}, 1\right)$ 內 为负.

现分别考虑f(x)在(0,0.7)与(0.7,1)中的根

因f(0.7) = 1.093 > 0,故在(0,0.7)中必有实根 ξ ,但在(0.7,1)中无根.

现求
$$\xi, f''(x) = 6x - 10 < 0 (\forall x \in (0, 0.7))$$
,因 $f(0) = -1, f''(0) = -10$,故取 $x_0 = 0$ 作初值.
于是 $x_1 = 0 - \frac{f(0)}{f'(0)} \approx 0.16667, x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} \approx 0.19706, x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} \approx 0.19806, x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)}{f'(x_3)} \approx 0.19806$

 x_3 与 x_4 的前5位数相同,这表示已接近于根 ξ 的精确值。为了说明精确度,用0.1980试一下,有 $f(0.1980) \approx$ -0.00026 < 0,而 $f(0.1981) \approx 0.01397 > 0$,故若取0.1980作为根的近似值,则误差不超过0.0001.

第二部分 单变量积分学 第六章 不定积分

§1. 不定积分的概念及运算法则

1. 证明: 若
$$\int f(t)dt = F(t) + C$$
, 则 $\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b) + C$. 证明: 因 $\int f(t)dt = F(t) + C$, 故 $[F(t) + C]' = f(t)$, 则 $\left[\frac{1}{a}T(ax+b)\right]' = \frac{1}{a}[F(ax+b)]' = f(ax+b)$, 于是 $\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b) + C$.

2. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int (2 - \sec^2 x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(2) \int \left(x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}\right) dx$$

(3)
$$\int \left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 2\right) dx$$

(4)
$$\int \left(e^x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) dx$$

(5)
$$\int \left(2\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x\right) \,\mathrm{d}x$$

(6)
$$\int \left(\cos x - \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$$

(7)
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos x + \sin x + 1\right) dx$$

(8)
$$\int \left(2^x + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x - \frac{e^x}{5}\right) dx$$

(9)
$$\int (3-x^2)^3 dx$$

$$(10) \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x\sqrt{x}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

解

(1)
$$\int (2 - \sec^2 x) dx = 2x - \tan x + C$$

(2)
$$\int \left(x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

(3)
$$\int \left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 2\right) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x + 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

(4)
$$\int \left(e^x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) dx = e^x + \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

(5)
$$\int \left(2\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x\right) dx = 2\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\cos x + C$$

(6)
$$\int \left(\cos x - \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx = \sin x - 2\arctan x + \frac{1}{4}\arcsin x + C$$

(7)
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos x + \sin x + 1\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}\sin x - \cos x + x + C$$

(8)
$$\int \left(2^x + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x - \frac{e^x}{5}\right) dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} 2^x - \frac{1}{\ln 3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x - \frac{e^x}{5} + C$$

(9)
$$\int (3-x^2)^3 dx = \int (27-27x^2+9x^4-x^6) dx = 27x-9x^3+\frac{9}{5}x^5-\frac{1}{7}x^7+C$$

(10)
$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x\sqrt{x}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C$$

§2. 不定积分的计算

- 1. 求下列不定积分:
 - (1) $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{5x-7}$
 - (2) $\int \cos(\omega t \varphi) \, \mathrm{d}t$
 - $(3) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 \left(\frac{x}{2} + 3\right)^2}}$
 - (4) $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-2x^2}}$
 - (5) $\int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$
 - (6) $\int e^{\alpha x} \cdot 2^x \, \mathrm{d}x$
 - (7) $\int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx$
 - (8) $\int \tan x \, \mathrm{d}x$
 - $(9) \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
 - $(10) \int (\alpha x^2 + \beta)^{\mu} x \, \mathrm{d}x (\mu \neq -1)$

 - (11) $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 \cos x}$ (12) $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{A^2 \sin^2 x + B^2 \cos^2 x}$
 - $(13) \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$
 - $(14) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$
 - (15) $\int x^2 \sqrt[8]{1+x^3} \, \mathrm{d}x$
 - $(16) \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{1 + \sin^3 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$
 - $(17) \int \frac{1 2\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$

 - (18) $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ (19) $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x \cos x}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ (20) $\int \frac{1 + \sin 2x}{\sin^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$

 - (21) $\int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$
 - $(22) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}$
 - $(23) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 2x + 2}$
 - $(24) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$

(25)
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 7}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(26)
$$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

解

(1)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{5x-7} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(5x-7)}{5x-7} = \frac{1}{5} \ln|5x-7| + C$$

(2)
$$\int \cos(\omega t - \varphi) dt = \frac{1}{\omega} \int \cos(\omega t - \varphi) d(\omega t - \varphi) = \frac{1}{\omega} \sin(\omega t - \varphi) + C$$

(3)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2} + 3\right)^2}} = 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{2} + 3\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2} + 3\right)^2}} = 2 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2} + 3\right) + C$$

(4)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 - 2x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arcsin(\sqrt{2}x) + C$$

(5)
$$\int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x \, dx = \int \tan^{10} x \, d(\tan x) = -\frac{1}{11} \tan^{11} x + C$$

(6)
$$\int e^{\alpha x} \cdot 2^x dx = \int (2e^{\alpha})^x dx = \frac{(2e^{\alpha})^x}{\ln(2e^{\alpha})} + C$$

(7)
$$\int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx = \int (4^x + 2 \cdot 6^x + 9^x) dx = \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + \frac{2}{\ln 6} 6^x + \frac{9^x}{\ln 9} + C$$

(8)
$$\int \tan x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\cos x)}{\cos x} = -\ln|\cos x| + C = \ln|\sec x| + C$$

(9)
$$\int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \, d(\sqrt{1+x^2}) = \ln|\sec \sqrt{1+x^2}| + C$$

(10)
$$\int (\alpha x^2 + \beta)^{\mu} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int (\alpha x^2 + \beta)^{\mu} \, d(\alpha x^2 + \beta) = \frac{(\alpha x^2 + \beta)^{\mu + 1}}{2\alpha(\mu + 1)} + C$$

(11)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-\cos x} = \int \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} \,\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = -\cot \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$(12) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{A^2 \sin^2 x + B^2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{AB} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{A}{B}\right)^2 \tan^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}\frac{A \tan x}{B} = \frac{1}{AB} \arctan\left(\frac{A}{B} \tan x\right) + C$$

(13)
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + (\sin^2 x)^2} \, \mathrm{d}(\sin^2 x) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\sin^2 x) + C$$

$$(14) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \int \csc^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \,\mathrm{d}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C$$

(15)
$$\int x^2 \sqrt[8]{1+x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt[8]{1+x^3} \, d(1+x^3) = \frac{8}{27} (1+x^3)^{\frac{9}{8}} + C$$

(16)
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{1 + \sin^3 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(1 + \sin^3 x)}{1 + \sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{3} \ln(1 + \sin^3 x) + C$$

(17)
$$\int \frac{1 - 2\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \sec^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x + 2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x - 2\sec x + C$$

(18)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} = \arctan(e^x) + C$$

(19)
$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$(20) \int \frac{1+\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \csc^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + \ln(\sin^2 x) + C = -\cot x + 2\ln|\sin x| + C$$

(21)
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} \, dx = \int \sqrt{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})} \, d(\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})) = \frac{2}{3} [\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

(22)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}e^{-x}}{\sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}} = -\ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}) + C$$

(23)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 - 2x + 2} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(x - 1)}{(x - 1)^2 + 1} = \arctan(x - 1) + C$$

$$(24) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\arcsin x)}{(\arcsin x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C$$

(25)
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 7}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2x + 10}{(x+1)(x-3)} \right) dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{4}{x-3} \right) dx = x - 2\ln|x+1| + 4\ln|x-3| + C = x + 2\ln\frac{(x-3)^2}{|x+1|} + C$$

$$(26) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1 - x^{-2}}{x^2 + x^{-2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + C$$

2. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{\sin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(2) \int \frac{(2\sqrt{u}+1)^2}{u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u$$

(3)
$$\int e^{\sqrt{x+1}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(5)
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(6)
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(7)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}}$$

(8)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta}}$$

(9)
$$\int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{5 + x - x^2}}$$

$$(10) \int \sqrt{2+x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

解

(1)
$$\int \frac{\sin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2 \int \sin\sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{x}) = -2\cos\sqrt{x} + C$$

(2)
$$\int \frac{(2\sqrt{u}+1)^2}{u^2} du = \int \left(\frac{4}{u} + \frac{4}{u^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{u^2}\right) du = 4 \ln|u| - 8u^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{u} + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int \frac{4-x^2-4}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int \sqrt{4-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + 4\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = -\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2} - 2\arcsin\frac{x}{2} + 4\arcsin\frac{x}{2} + C = 2\arcsin\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2} + C$$

(7)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{-[x^2 - (a+b)x] - ab}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2}} = \arcsin\frac{x - \frac{a+b}{2}}{\frac{a-b}{2}} + C = \arcsin\frac{2x - a - b}{a - b} + C \quad (\sharp, \pm a < b)$$

(8)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 \sqrt{\alpha + \frac{\beta}{x^2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\alpha + \frac{\beta}{x^2}}} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \sqrt{\alpha + \frac{\beta}{x^2}} + C$$

$$(9) \int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{5 + x - x^2}} = \int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \int \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}} + C = -\sqrt{5 + x - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{21}} + C$$

$$(10) \int \sqrt{2+x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2x - 1}{4} \sqrt{2 + x - x^2} + \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x - 1}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

3. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int x^2 \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(2)
$$\int x^3 \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(3)
$$\int \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(4)
$$\int x^n \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x (n$$
为正整数)

(5)
$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(6)
$$\int \csc x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(7)
$$\int \cos(\ln x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(8)
$$\int \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x}$$

(9)
$$\int x \cos^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(10)
$$\int x \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(11)
$$\int \arccos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(12) \int (\arcsin x)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(13)
$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(14)
$$\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx$$

解

(1)
$$\int x^2 \cos x \, dx = x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x \, dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \int \cos x \, dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x + 2$$

(2)
$$\int x^3 \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 \, dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16} + C$$

(3)
$$\int \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x = x \ln x - \int \, \mathrm{d}x = x \ln x - x + C$$

(4)
$$\int x^n \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{x+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + C$$

(5)
$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = -2\arcsin x \cdot \sqrt{1-x} + 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = -2\sqrt{1-x}\arcsin x + 4\sqrt{1+x} + C$$

(6)
$$\int \csc x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2\cos(\frac{x}{2})}}{\tan\frac{x}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan\frac{x}{2}} = \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + C$$

(8)
$$\int \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x} = \int x \csc^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = -x \cot x + \int \cot x \, \mathrm{d}x = -x \cot x + \ln|\sin x| + C$$

(9)
$$\int x \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C$$

$$(10) \int x \sin^2 x \, dx = \int x (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \int x \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x\right) + C = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x$$

(11)
$$\int \arccos x \, \mathrm{d}x = x \arccos x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

(12)
$$\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = x(\arcsin x)^2 - \int \frac{2x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\arcsin x \cdot \sqrt{1 - x^2} - 2 \int dx = x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1 - x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C$$

$$(13) \quad I = \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} I + C_1, \quad \mathbb{M}I = \frac{a \cos bx + b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} + C \left(C = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} C_1\right)$$

$$(14) \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} x = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2} + C$$

4. 求下列不定积分:

(1)
$$\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(2)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x+2)^2}$$

(3)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3}$$

(4)
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(5)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 - 4x + 4)(x^2 - 4x + 5)}$$

(6)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}$$

(7)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$(8) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^3 + 1}$$

(9)
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{1 - x^4}$$

(10)
$$\int \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 4x^2 - 2}{x^3(x^2 + 1)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(1) \ \ \boxtimes \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} = 1 + \frac{1}{6x} - \frac{9}{2(x-2)} + \frac{28}{3(x-3)}, \ \ \boxtimes \int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-5x^2+6x} \, \mathrm{d}x = x + \frac{1}{6} \ln|x| - \frac{9}{2} \ln|x-2| + \frac{28}{3} \ln|x-3| + C$$

(2)
$$\exists \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2}, \quad \forall \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} = \ln|x+1| - \ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{x+2} + C$$

$$C = \ln\left|\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right| + \frac{1}{x+2} + C$$

$$(4) \ \ \ \, \exists \frac{x^2+5x+4}{x^4+5x^2+4} = \frac{\frac{5}{3}x+1}{x^2+1} + \frac{-\frac{5}{3}x}{x^2+4}, \ \ \ \, \exists \int \frac{x^2+5x+4}{x^4+5x^2+4} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{5}{6}\ln(x^2+1) + \arctan x - \frac{5}{6}\ln(x^2+4) + C = \frac{5}{6}\ln\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+4}\right) + \arctan x + C$$

$$\frac{3}{6}\ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2+4}\right) + \arctan x + C$$
(5)
$$\boxtimes \frac{1}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2-4x+4)(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}, \quad
\square$$

(6)
$$\boxtimes \frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \frac{x+1}{2(x^2 + x + 1)} - \frac{x-1}{2(x^2 - x + 1)}, \quad \boxtimes \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(2x + 1)\right) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(2x - 1)\right)$$

(7)
$$\boxtimes \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{x-1}{2(x^2+1)}, \quad \& \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{4}\ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C = \frac{1}{4}\ln\frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C$$

$$(9) \ \ \boxtimes \frac{x^2}{1-x^4} = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)} - \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{4(1-x)} + \frac{1}{4(1+x)} - \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)}, \ \ \ \boxtimes \int \frac{x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x}{1-x^4} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|1-x| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|1+x| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln\left|\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$$

5. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{4 + 5\cos x}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x + \tan x}$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{5 + x - x^2}}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{2+4x}}$$

$$(6) \int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(7)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})}$$

(8)
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(9)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}$$

(10)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^3}$$

$$(11) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} (a > 0)$$

$$(12) \int \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[4]{x^3 (a-x)}}$$

(13)
$$\int x\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(14) \int \sqrt{2+x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(15)
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}$$

(16)
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(17)
$$\int \sin^6 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(18) \int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(19) \int \sin^4 x \cos^4 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(20) \int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(21) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}$$

(22)
$$\int \tan x \cdot \tan(x+a) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(23)
$$\int \sin 5x \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(24) \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(25) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)}$$

$$(26) \int xe^x \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(27) \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+\cos x)\sin x}$$

(28)
$$\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})^2 dx$$

(29)
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(30)
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(31)
$$\int xe^x \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(32) \int \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(33) \int (x+|x|)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(34) \int x^2 e^x \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(35) \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(36)
$$\int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(37)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}}$$

(38)
$$\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(39)
$$\int x \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(40)
$$\int \sinh^2 x \cosh^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(1)
$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$
, $\mathbb{N}\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2\,dt}{1+t^2}$, $\mathbb{E}\int \frac{dx}{4+5\cos x} = \int \frac{2}{(3-t)(3+t)} \,dt = \frac{1}{3}\ln\left|\frac{3+t}{3-t}\right| + C = \frac{1}{3}\ln\left|\frac{3+\tan\frac{x}{2}}{3-\tan\frac{x}{2}}\right| + C$

$$\begin{array}{l} (2) \ \, \diamondsuit \tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \ \, \mathbb{N} \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \\ \tan x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}, \ \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2\,\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2}, \\ \mathcal{F} \mathcal{E} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x + \tan x} = \int \frac{1-t^2}{2t} \ \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| - \frac{t^2}{4} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left|\tan \frac{x}{2}\right| - \frac{1}{4} \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + C \end{array}$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{5 + x - x^2}} = \int \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \int \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}x - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{21}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{21}}} + C = -\sqrt{5 + x - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{21}} + C$$

$$(4) \ \ \diamondsuit{t} = \sqrt[4]{1+x^4}, \ \ \mathbb{M}x = \sqrt[4]{t^4-1}, \ dx = t^3(t^4-1)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$\ \ \mathbb{E}\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{t^2}{t^4-1} = \frac{1}{4}\int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) \, \mathrm{d}t + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{4}\ln \left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right| + \frac{1}{2}\arctan t + C$$

$$\ \ C = \frac{1}{4}\ln \left|\frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}-1}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}+1}\right| + \frac{1}{2}\arctan \left(\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}\right) + C$$

(5)
$$\int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{2+4x}} = \frac{1}{2} \int x \, d\sqrt{4x+2} = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{2+4x} - \frac{1}{2} \int (2+4x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{2+4x} - \frac{1}{12} (2+4x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

(6)
$$\int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{d \sin x}{1 + \sin x} = \ln(1 + \sin x) + C$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (7) & \stackrel{\circ}{\diamondsuit} \sqrt[6]{x} = t, \quad | \mathbb{M} x = t^6, \, \mathrm{d} x = 6t^5 \, \mathrm{d} t \\ & \text{T-E} \int \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})} = \\ & 6 \int \frac{\mathrm{d} t}{t(1+2t^3+t^2)} = 6 \int \left[\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{4(t+1)} - \frac{6t-1}{4(2t^2-t+1)} \right] \, \mathrm{d} t \\ & \mathbb{X} \int \frac{6t-1}{4(2t^2-t+1)} \, \mathrm{d} t = \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(2t^2-t+1)}{2t^2-t+1} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{\mathrm{d} t}{2t^2-t+1} = \frac{3}{8} \ln|2t^2-t+1| + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{4t-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C_1, \\ & \mathbb{M} \text{ iff } \int \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})} = 6 \ln|t| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|t+1| - \frac{9}{4} \ln|2t^2-t+1| - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{4t-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C = 6 \ln|\sqrt[8]{x}| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|\sqrt[6]{x}+1| - \frac{9}{4} \ln|2\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}+1| - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C = \frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{x\sqrt[3]{x}}{(1+\sqrt[6]{x})^2(2\sqrt[3]{x}-\sqrt[6]{x}+1)^3} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C \end{array}$$

$$(8) \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1})^2}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1})(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1})} dx = \int (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}| + C$$

(11)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\sqrt{a}\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)}{\left[\sqrt{a}\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)\right]^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln\left|\sqrt{a}\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right) + \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}\right| + C$$

(13)
$$\int_{C} x\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^2 - 2} \, dx^2 = \frac{x^2 + 1}{4} \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 - 1}) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(14) \int \sqrt{2+x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2x-1}{4} \sqrt{2+x-x^2} + \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{3} + C$$

$$(15) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} = -\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2} dx + \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} dx = -\frac{2x-1}{4} \sqrt{1+x-x^2} - \frac{5}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{3}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C = -\frac{2x+3}{4} \sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{7}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C$$

$$(16) \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2}} = \ln\left(x - \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}\right) + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 - 1 + \sqrt{x^4$$

(17)
$$\int \sin^6 x \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^3 \, dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - 3\cos 2x + 3\cos^2 2x - \cos^3 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{3}{16}\sin 2x + \frac{3}{16} \int (1 + \cos 4x) \, dx - \frac{1}{16} \int \cos^2 2x \, d\sin 2x = \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{3}{16}\sin 2x + \frac{3}{16}x + \frac{3}{64}\sin 4x - \frac{1}{16}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{48}\sin^3 2x + C$$

$$C = \frac{5}{16}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{3}{64}\sin 4x + \frac{1}{48}\sin^3 2x + C$$

$$(18) \int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x \, dx = -\frac{1}{5} \int \sin x \, d\cos^5 x = -\frac{1}{5} \sin x \cos^5 x + \frac{1}{5} \int \cos^6 x = -\frac{1}{5} \sin x \cos^5 x + \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{5}{16} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x \right] + C = \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{20} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{320} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{240} \sin^3 2x - \frac{1}{5} \sin x \cos^5 x + C$$

(19)
$$\int \sin^4 x \cos^4 x \, dx = \int \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right)^4 dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{64} \int (1 - 2\cos 4x + \cos^2 4x) \, dx = \frac{3}{128} x - \frac{\sin 4x}{128} + \frac{1}{1024} \sin 8x + C$$

$$(20) \int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^3 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{2} \int \cos^3 x \, \mathrm{d}\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x} + \frac{3}{2} \int \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cos x = -\frac{\cos^3 x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| - \frac{3}{2} \cos x + C$$

$$(21) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^5 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^5 x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x} dx + \int$$

(22)
$$\int \tan x \cdot \tan(x+a) \, dx = \int \tan x \cdot \frac{\tan x + \tan a}{1 - \tan x \tan a} \, dx = \int \frac{\tan^2 x + \tan x \tan a + 1 - 1}{1 - \tan x \tan a} \, dx = \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan x \tan a} \, dx - \int \frac{d \tan x}{1 - \tan x \tan a} - x = -\cot a \ln|1 - \tan x \tan a| - x + C_1 = \cot a \ln\left|\frac{\cos x}{\cos(x+a)}\right| - x + C$$

(23)
$$\int \sin 5x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 6x + \sin 4x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{12} \cos 6x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + C$$

$$(24) \int_{C} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{1 + \sin^{2} x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\csc^{2} x + 1} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{\csc^{2} x}{1 + \csc^{2} x}\right) dx = x + \int \frac{d \cot x}{2 + \cot^{2} x} = x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cot x\right) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{$$

(25) 設
$$\sin(a-b) \neq 0$$
,
則 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} dx = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \left[\frac{\cos(x+b)}{\sin(x+b)} - \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)}\right] dx = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left|\frac{\sin(x+b)}{\sin(x+a)}\right| + C$

(26)
$$I = \int xe^{x} \cos x \, dx = xe^{x} \cos x - \int e^{x} (\cos x - x \sin x) \, dx = xe^{x} \cos x - \int e^{x} \cos x \, dx + \int xe^{x} \sin x \, dx = xe^{x} \cos x - \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2} e^{x} + xe^{x} \sin x - \int e^{x} (\sin x + x \cos x) \, dx = xe^{x} \cos x - \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2} e^{x} + xe^{x} \sin x - \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{2} e^{x} - \int xe^{x} \cos x \, dx + C_{1} = e^{x} (x \cos x + x \sin x - \sin x) - I + C_{1},$$

$$\iiint I = \int xe^{x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{e^{x}}{2} (x \cos x + x \sin x - \sin x) + C$$

$$(28) \int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 dx = x \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^2} \cdot 2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \cdot \left(1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) dx = x \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 - \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = x \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 - 2\sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

$$(29) \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)} = \frac{1}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right| + C$$

$$(30) \int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \ln x d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) = \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

(31)
$$\int xe^{x} \sin x \, dx = xe^{x} \sin x - \int e^{x} (\sin x + x \cos x) \, dx = xe^{x} \sin x - \int e^{x} \sin x \, dx - \int xe^{x} \cos x \, dx = xe^{x} \sin x - \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{2} e^{x} - \frac{e^{x}}{2} (x \cos x + x \sin x - \sin x) + C = \frac{e^{x}}{2} (x \sin x - x \cos x + \cos x) + C$$

$$(32) \int \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = -x^2 \arccos x \sqrt{1-x^2} + 2 \int x \arccos x \sqrt{1-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x - \int x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \arccos x - \frac{2}{3} \int (1-x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \arccos x - \frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) + C = -\frac{6x + x^3}{9} - \frac{2 + x^2}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x + C$$

$$(33) \int (x+|x|)^2 dx = \int (2x^2+2x|x|) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3+2\int x \cdot sgnx \cdot x dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3+\frac{2}{3}x^3sgnx + C = \frac{2}{3}x^3+\frac{2}{3}x^2|x| + C$$

$$(34) \int x^{2}e^{x}\cos x \, dx = x^{2}e^{x}\cos x - \int e^{x}(2x\cos x - x^{2}\sin x) \, dx = x^{2}e^{x}\cos x - e^{x}(x\cos x + x\sin x - \sin x) + x^{2}e^{x}\sin x - \int e^{x}(2x\sin x + x^{2}\cos x) \, dx = x^{2}e^{x}(\cos x + \sin x) - e^{x}(x\cos x + x\sin x - \sin x) - e^{x}(x\sin x - x\cos x + \cos x) - \int x^{2}e^{x}\cos x \, dx + C_{1} = e^{x}(x^{2}\cos x + x^{2}\sin x - 2x\sin x + \sin x - \cos x) - I + C_{1},$$

$$\iiint I = \int x^{2}e^{x}\cos x \, dx = \frac{e^{x}}{2}(x^{2}\cos x + x^{2}\sin x - 2x\sin x + \sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$(35) \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\int xe^x d\frac{1}{1+x} = -\frac{xe^x}{1+x} + \int e^x dx = -\frac{xe^x}{1+x} + e^x + C = \frac{e^x}{x+1} + C$$

$$(36) \int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \ln^2 x \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln x \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \ln^2 x \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{8}{9} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x + \frac{8}{9} \int \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \ln^2 x \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{8}{9} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln x + \frac{16}{27} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{27} x^{\frac{3}{2}} (9 \ln^2 x - 12 \ln x + 8) + C$$

(37)
$$\diamondsuit t = \sqrt{\frac{b-x}{x-a}}, \quad \mathbb{M}x = \frac{b+at^2}{1+t^2}, x-a = \frac{b-a}{1+t^2}, \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2(b-a)t}{(1+t^2)^2} \, \mathrm{d}t,$$

$$\exists \mathbb{H} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} = -2 \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} = -2 \arctan t + C = -2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{b-x}{x-a}} + C$$

$$(38) \int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} + \int dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x + C$$

$$(39) \int x \arctan x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \left[\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \right] \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(1+x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x - \int x \arctan x \, \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{x}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x - \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{x}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x [x^2 \ln(1+x^2) + \ln(1+x^2) - x^2 - 3] - \frac{x}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{3}{2}x + C$$

(40)
$$\int \sinh^2 x \cosh^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sinh^2 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (\cosh 4x - 1) \, dx = \frac{1}{32} \sinh 4x - \frac{x}{8} + C$$

第七章 定积分

§1 定积分的概念

利用定积分的定义计算积分:

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{2} x^2 dx$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 a^x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

- (1) 因 f(x)在 [0,l] 上连续,故定积分必存在,据定积分定义,将区间 [0,l] n等分,则每一子区间的长为 $\Delta x_i = \frac{l}{n}$,取 ξ_i 为每个子区间 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 的右端点,即 $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}l(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$.
 作积分和 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (a\xi_i+b) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{ia}{n}l+b\right)\frac{l}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n (nb+ia)\frac{l}{n^2} = bl + \frac{n+1}{2n}al^2$,于是 $\int_0^l f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{\|x\| = \frac{l}{n} \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n (a\xi_i+b) \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(bl + \frac{n+1}{2n}al^2\right) = bl + \frac{a}{2}l^2$
- (2) 因 x^2 在[-1,2]上连续,故定积分必存在,据定积分定义,将区间[-1,2]n等分,则每一子区间的长为 $\Delta x_i = \frac{3}{n}$,取 ξ_i 为每个子区间[x_{i-1},x_i]的右端点,即 $\xi_i = -1 + \frac{3i}{n} = \frac{3i-n}{n} (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$. 作积分和 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2 \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{3i-n}{n}\right)^2 \frac{3}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{3}{n^3} (9i^2 6ni + n^2) = \frac{9}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) 9 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + 3$, 于是 $\int_{-1}^2 x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{\|x\| = \frac{1}{n} \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2 \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{9}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) 9 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + 3\right] = 3$
- (3) 因 a^x 在[0,1]上连续,故定积分必存在,据定积分定义,将区间[0,1]n等分,则每一子区间的长为 $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$,取 ξ_i 为每个子区间[x_{i-1}, x_i]的右端点,即 $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$.

作积分和
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a^{\xi_{i}} \Delta x_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} a^{\frac{i}{n}} = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} (1-a)}{n(1-a^{\frac{1}{n}})}, & a \neq 1 \\ 1, & a = 1 \end{cases}$$
 于是 $\int_{0}^{1} a^{x} dx = \lim_{\|x\| = \frac{1}{n} \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a^{\xi_{i}} \Delta x_{i} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} (1-a)}{n(1-a^{\frac{1}{n}})} = \frac{a-1}{\ln a}, \quad a \neq 1$
1, $a = 1$

§2 定积分存在的条件

- 1. 判断下列函数的可积性:
 - (1) f(x)在[-2,2]上有界,它的不连续点是 $\frac{1}{n}$ ($n=1,2,3,\cdots$)
 - (2) $f(x) = sgn\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$, $\dot{\pi}[0,1]$.

解

(1) f(x)在[-2,2]上是可积的. 因 f(x)在[-2,2]上有界,故 $\exists M>0$,使 $|f(x)|\leqslant M, \forall x\in[-2,2]$,从而其振幅 $\omega(f)\leqslant 2M$. $\forall \varepsilon>0$,取自然数N满足 $N=\left[\frac{2M}{\varepsilon}\right]+1$,于是在 $\left[\frac{1}{N},2\right]$ 上f(x)只有有限多个不连续点,因而f(x)在 $\left[\frac{1}{N},2\right]$ 上可积. 在 $\left[0,\frac{1}{N}\right]$ 上,将其分割为部分区间 Δx_i ,第i个小区间 Δx_i 上的振幅设为 $\omega_i(f)\leqslant \omega(f)\leqslant 2M$,则 $\sum_{i=1}^n\omega_i(f)\Delta x_i\leqslant 2M\sum_{i=1}^n\Delta x_i\leqslant \frac{2M}{N}<2M\cdot\frac{\varepsilon}{2M}=\varepsilon$,故f(x)在 $\left[0,\frac{1}{N}\right]$ 上也是可积的. 又由于f(x)在 $\left[-2,0\right]$ 上连续,当然可积.

- 大田丁f(x)在[-2,0]工建築,自然可依. 据积分关于区间可加性,得f(x)在[-2,2]上可积.
- (2) 补充定义f(0)=0. 由于f(x)在[0,1]上有界,又 $sgn\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$ 只在 $x=0,\frac{1}{n}(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 间断,故由本题(1),得f(x)在[0,1]上可积.
- 2. 若函数f(x)在[a,b]上可积,其积分是I,今在[a,b]内有限个点上改变f(x)的值使它成为另一个函数 $f^*(x)$,证明 $f^*(x)$ 也在[a,b]上可积,并且其积分仍为I. 证明:令 $F(x) = f(x) f^*(x)$,则F(x)在[a,b]上除改变了f(x)的函数值的有限个点外均为0,即除这有限个点外,函数连续,从而F(x)在[a,b]上可积,且积分为0. 又 $f^*(x) = f(x) F(x)$,据可积函数的差仍可积,有 $\int_a^b f^*(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \int_a^b F(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = I$.
- 3. 讨论 $f, f^2, |f|$ 三者间可积性的关系.

- (1) 若 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,则 $f^2(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上也可积. 因 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,故 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上必有界.设 $f(x) \le M$,M 为常数 $(x \in [a,b])$ 在 区间 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 上任取两点x',x'',考虑 $f^2(x'') - f^2(x') = [f(x'') - f(x')][f(x'') + f(x')]$ 取 ω_i 表示 f(x) 在 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 上的幅度,则 $[f^2(x'') - f^2(x')] \le 2\omega_i M$ 若 $f^2(x)$ 在 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 上的幅度为 Ω_i ,就有 $\Omega_i \le 2\omega_i M$,从而有 $\sum_i \Omega_i \Delta x_i \le 2M \sum_i \omega_i \Delta x_i$ 由于 f(x) 可积,有 $\sum_i \omega_i \Delta x_i \to 0$ ($\lambda(\Delta) \to 0$),则 $\sum_i \Omega_i \Delta x_i \to 0$ ($\lambda(\Delta) \to 0$),这就说明了 $f^2(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上的可积性.
- (2) 若f(x)在[a,b]上可积,则|f(x)|在[a,b]上也可积. 分别把函数f(x)与|f(x)|在区间 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 上的幅度记为 ω_i,ω_i^* . 因对属于 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 的任意两点x',x'',有 $||f(x')|-|f(x'')|| \leq |f(x')-f(x'')|$,故有 $\omega_i^* \leq \omega_i$,于是 $\sum_i \omega_i^* \Delta x_i \leq \sum_i \omega_i \Delta x_i$ 由于 $\sum_i \omega_i \Delta x_i \to 0$,就可以推得 $\lambda(\Delta) \to 0$ 时,也有 $\sum_i \omega_i^* \Delta x_i \to 0$,这就说明了|f(x)在[a,b]上的可积性.
- (3) 若|f(x)|在[a,b]上可积,不能肯定f(x)在[a,b]上也可积. 例: $f(x) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1, & x \end{pmatrix}$ 有理数 |f(x)| = 1在任何闭区间上可积,但f(x)却在任何闭区间上都不可积.

- (4) 若 $f^2(x)$ 在[a,b]上可积,不能肯定f(x)在[a,b]上也可积. 例: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x$ 为有理数 -1, & x为无理数 $f^2(x) = 1$ 在任何闭区间上可积,但f(x)却在任何闭区间上都不可积.
- (5) $\ddot{a}|f(x)|$ $\alpha[a,b]$ $\beta[a,b]$ $\beta[a,b]$ $\beta[a,b]$ $\gamma[a,b]$ $\gamma[a,$
- (6) $\overline{H}_{2}^{2}(x)$ $\overline{H}_{2}^{2}(x)$ $\overline{H}_{3}^{2}(x)$ $\overline{H}_$
- 4. 若函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,证明存在折线函数列 $\varphi_n(x)(n=1,2,3,\cdots)$ 使得 $\int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = \lim_{n\to\infty}\int_a^b \varphi_n(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$ 证明:将 [a,b]n等分,设分点为 $a=x_0^{(n)}< x_1^{(n)}<\cdots< x_{n-1}^{(n)}< x_n^{(n)}=b$ 即 $x_i^{(n)}=a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a), i=0,1,\cdots,n$ 在 $[x_{i-1}^{(n)},x_i^{(n)}]$ 上令 $\varphi_n(x)$ 为过点 $(x_{i-1}^{(n)},f(x_{i-1}^{(n)}))$ 及 $(x_i^{(n)},f(x_i^{(n)}))$ 的直线,即当 $x\in(x_{i-1}^{(n)},x_i^{(n)})$ 时,令 $\varphi_n(x)=f(x_{i-1}^{(n)})+\frac{x-x_{i-1}^{(n)}}{x_i^{(n)}-x_{i-1}^{(n)}}(f(x_i^{(n)})-f(x_{i-1}^{(n)}))$

则 $\varphi_n(x)$ 是[a,b]上的一个折线函数列,当然是连续函数列,因此 $\int_a^b \varphi_n(x) dx$ 有定义.

若令 $m_i^{(n)}, M_i^{(n)}$ 及 $\omega_i^{(n)}$ 分别表示函数f(x)在 $[x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ 上的下确界、上确界及振幅,则当 $x \in [x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ 时, $m_i^{(n)} \leqslant \varphi_n(x) \leqslant M_i^{(n)}, m_i^{(n)} \leqslant f(x) \leqslant M_i^{(n)}$,从而 $[\varphi_n(x) - f(x)] \leqslant \omega_i^{(n)}$

于是,有
$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_a^b \varphi_n(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \le \int_a^b |f(x) - \varphi_n(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}^{(n)}}^{x_i^{(n)}} |f(x) - \varphi_n(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x \le \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^{(n)} \Delta x_i^{(n)}$$

由于f(x)在[a,b]上可积,故当 $\max |\Delta x_i^{(n)}| = \frac{b-a}{n} \to 0$ 时,必有 $\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^{(n)} \Delta x_i^{(n)} \to 0$,因而 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_a^b \varphi_n(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

5. 若函数f(x)在[A,B]可积,证明 $\lim_{h\to 0}\int_a^b |f(x+h)-f(x)|\,\mathrm{d}x=0$,其中A< a< b< B(这一性质称为积分的连续性)

证明: 因f(x)在[A,B]可积,由上题结论,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在[A,B]上的连续函数 $\varphi(x)$,使 $\int_A^B |f(x)-\varphi(x)|\,\mathrm{d}x < \frac{\varepsilon}{A}$

 4 因 $\varphi(x)$ 在[A,B]连续,从而一致连续,则对上述 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$,对[A,B]中任意两点 $x^{'},x^{''}$,只要 $|x^{'}-x^{''}|<\delta$,就有 $|\varphi(x^{'})-\varphi(x^{''})|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)}$

于是当
$$|h| < \delta$$
时,有 $\int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b |f(x+h) - \varphi(x+h) + \varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x) + \varphi(x) - f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x \le \int_a^b |f(x+h) - \varphi(x+h)| \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b |\varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b |f(x) - \varphi(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x \le \int_A^B |f(x+h) - \varphi(x+h)| \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b |\varphi(x+h) - \varphi(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_A^B |f(x) - \varphi(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \int_a^b \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} = \varepsilon$
从而 $\lim_{b \to 0} \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$

定积分的性质 §3

1. 若
$$f(x), g(x)$$
在 $[a, b]$ 可积,证明 $f(x)+g(x)$ 也在 $[a, b]$ 可积,并且 $\int_a^b (f(x)+g(x)) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$. 证明:因 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 可积,即 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x, \int_a^b g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 存在,故对任意分法 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$ 以及 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 中任意 ξ_i ,有 $\lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 由分法 Δ 及 ξ_i 的任意性,得 $g(x)$ 在此任意分法下,对上述 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 中的 ξ_i ,也有 $\lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$,于是 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + \lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n (f(\xi_i) + g(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) \, \mathrm{d}x$

从而f(x) + g(x)也在[a,b]可积,并且 $\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$.

2. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists x$$
为有理数 $\\ -1, & \exists x$ 为无理数 证明: $|f(x)|$ 在任何区间 $[a,b]$ 上可积,但 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 不可积. 证明: 因 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists x$ 为有理数 $\\ -1, & \exists x$ 为无理数 \end{cases} 故 $|f(x)| = 1$,则 $|f(x)|$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续,从而 $|f(x)|$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可积

对于函数f(x),在[a,b]的任一部分区间 $[x_{i-1},x_i](i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 上 $\omega_i=2$,故 $\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i=2$ $2(b-a) \rightarrow 0(n \rightarrow \infty)$, 于是函数f(x)在[a,b]上不可积.

3. 设f(x)在[a,b]连续, $f(x) \ge 0$,f(x)不恒为零,证明 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx > 0$. 证明: 因 $f(x) \ge 0$ 且不恒为零,则必存在 $x_0 \in [a,b]$,使得 $f(x_0) > 0$ 由连续函数的局部保号性,存在 $0 < \delta \le \min\left(\frac{x_0 - a}{2}, \frac{b - x_0}{2}\right)$,使当 $x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$ 时, $f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2} > 0$ 0,于是有 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geqslant \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} f(x) dx \geqslant \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} \frac{f(x_0)}{2} dx = f(x_0)\delta > 0.$

4. 比较下列各颗中积分的大小:

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{1} x \, dx, \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \, dx$$
(2)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \, dx, \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx$$
(3)
$$\int_{0}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x} \, dx, \int_{0}^{1} 3^{x} \, dx$$

(1)
$$\exists x \in (0,1)$$
 $\forall x > x^2$, $\iiint_0^1 x \, dx > \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx$

(2)
$$\exists x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \exists x, x > \sin x, \ \iiint_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \, dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx$$

(3) 因
$$\int_{-2}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x-2} dx = \int_0^1 3^{2-x} dx 且 当 x \in (0,1) 时, 2-x>x, 故 3^{2-x}>3^x,$$
 从而
$$\int_{-2}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x dx > \int_0^1 3^x dx$$

5. 设f(x)在[a,b]连续, $\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx = 0$,证明f(x)在[a,b]上恒为零. 证明:用反证法.假设f(x)在[a,b]上不恒为零,则 $f^2(x)\geqslant 0$ 且不恒为零. 又f(x)在[a,b]连续,故 $f^2(x)$ 在[a,b]连续,

则据第3题可知
$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx > 0$$
,这与已知 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 0$ 矛盾.

于是假设错误,从而f(x)在[a,b]上恒为零.

6. 举例说明:
$$f^2(x)$$
在 $[a,b]$ 可积,但 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 不可积. 解: 例: $f(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1, & \exists x \text{为有理数} \\ -1, & \exists x \text{为无理数} \end{array} \right.$,故 $f^2(x) = 1$,则 $f^2(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续,从而 $f^2(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可积

又由第二题可知,函数f(x)在[a,b]上不可积

7. 设
$$f(x), g(x)$$
在 $[a, b]$ 连续,证明 $\lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\theta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$,其中 $x_{i-1} \leqslant \xi_i \leqslant x_i, x_{i-1} \leqslant \theta_i \leqslant x_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} (x_0 = a, x_n = b).$

证明: 因f(x), g(x)在[a,b]连续,则 $f(x)\cdot g(x)$ 在[a,b]连续,故 $f(x)\cdot g(x)$ 在[a,b]可积,即 $\lim_{\max(\Delta x_i)\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)g(\xi_i)\Delta x_i=0$

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$$

$$\overline{\lim} \lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\theta_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + \lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\theta_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\min(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi$$

$$\lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\theta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right]$$

$$\left| \mathbb{X} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) g(\theta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) (g(\theta_i) - g(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i \right| \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(\xi_i)| |g(\theta_i) - g(\xi_i)| \Delta x_i \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(\xi_i)| |g(\theta_i) - g(\xi_i)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(\xi_i)| |g(\theta_i)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(\xi_i)| |g(\theta_i)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(\xi_i)| |g(\xi_i)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(\xi_i)| |g(\xi_i)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(\xi_i)| |g(\xi_i)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f(\xi_i)| |g$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} M(f)\omega_i(g)\Delta x_i = M(f)\sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i(g)\Delta x_i$$
,其中 $M(f)$ 表示 $|f|$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上的上界, $\omega_i(g)$ 表示 g 在 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 上的振

由f的连续性和g的可积性,当 $\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0$ 时,上面不等式右端 $M(f) \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(g) \Delta x_i \to 0$,从而 $\lim_{\max(\Delta x_i) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\theta_i) \Delta x_i = 0$ $\int_{0}^{b} f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$

$$J_a$$
 8. 设 $y = \varphi(x)(x \ge 0)$ 是严格单

8. 设 $y = \varphi(x)(x \ge 0)$ 是严格单调增加的连续函数, $\varphi(0) = 0, x = \psi(x)$ 是它的反函数,证明 $\int_0^a \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \psi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \psi(y) \, \mathrm{d}y \geqslant ab(a \geqslant 0, b \geqslant 0)$$

 J_a 证明: 由y=arphi(x)也是严格单调增加的连续函数,arphi(0)=0知其反函数 $x=\psi(y)$ 是严格单调增加的连续函 数,且 $\psi(0) = 0$,因而 $\int_{0}^{a} \varphi(x) dx$, $\int_{0}^{b} \psi(y) dy$ 有定义

$$\diamondsuit g(x) = bx - \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt$$
,特别地,有

$$g(a) = ab - \int_0^a \varphi(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{1}$$

而且 $g'(x)=b-\varphi(x)$ 由 $\varphi(x)$ 是严格单调增加的连续函数,因此当 $0< x<\psi(b)$ 时,有g'(x)>0; 当 $x>\psi(b)$ 时,有g'(x)<0; 当 $x=\psi(b)$ 时,有g'(x)=0,因此当 $x=\psi(b)$ 时,g(x)取最大值,即有

$$g(a) \leqslant \max g(x) = g(\psi(b)) \tag{2}$$

分部积分,得 $\int_{0}^{\psi(b)} x \varphi'(x) dx = b\psi(b) - \int_{0}^{\psi(b)} \varphi(x) dx = g(\psi(b))$,用变量代换 $y = \varphi(x)$,则 $x = \psi(y)$,于是

$$g(\psi(b)) = \int_0^{\psi(b)} x \varphi'(x) \, dx = \int_0^b \psi(y) \, dy$$
 (3)

将(??)、(??)代入(??)就得到 $\int_0^a \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^b \psi(y) dy \ge ab(a \ge 0, b \ge 0).$

1. 计算下列定积分:

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{(x+1)(x^2-3)}{3x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(2) \int_{1}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a\sin x + b\cos x) \,\mathrm{d}x$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^4 dx$$

(4)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(5)
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} x^3 (1 - 5x^2)^{10} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(6)
$$\int_0^1 x^2 (2 - 3x^2)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(7)
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{5}}^{\frac{1}{5}} x\sqrt{2-5x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(8)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin mx \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(9)
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{18x - 4}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 5}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(10) \int_0^{\sqrt{\ln 2}} x^3 e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(11)
$$\int_0^1 x \arctan x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(12)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$(13) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(14)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \sin \omega t \sin(\omega t + \varphi) dt$$

(15)
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{1 + \sqrt{1 + x}}$$

(16)
$$\int_0^4 x(x+\sqrt{x}) \, dx$$

$$(17) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(18) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(19)
$$\int_{-1}^{0} (x+1)\sqrt{1-x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(20)
$$\int_0^{0.75} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{(x+1)(x^{2}-3)}{3x^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x^{3}+x^{2}-3x+3}{3x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{1}^{2} \left(x+1-\frac{3}{x}-\frac{3}{x^{2}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}+x-3\ln x+\frac{3}{x}\right)\Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{3} - \ln 2$$

(2)
$$\int_{1}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a\sin x + b\cos x) \, \mathrm{d}x = (-a\cos x + b\sin x)|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = a + b$$

$$(3) \ \ \diamondsuit{y} = x + 1, \ \ \mathbb{M} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x - 1}{x + 1}\right)^4 \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{y - 2}{y}\right)^4 \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{8}{y} + \frac{24}{y^2} - \frac{32}{y^3} + \frac{16}{y^4}\right) \, \mathrm{d}y = \left(y - 8\ln y - \frac{24}{y} + \frac{16}{y^2} - \frac{16}{3y^3}\right)\Big|_1^2 = \frac{17}{3} - 8\ln 2$$

$$(4) \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2} + 1}{x^{4} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{x^{2} + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{1}{x^{2} - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x + 1) + \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x - 1) \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\arctan(\sqrt{2} + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2} - 1)) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi$$

$$(5) \ \diamondsuit x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sin u, \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos u \, \mathrm{d}u, \\ \mathbb{I} \int_{0}^{1 \sqrt{5}} x^{3} (1 - 5x^{2})^{10} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{25} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}u \cos^{21}u \, \mathrm{d}u = -\frac{1}{25} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^{2}u) \cos^{21}u \, \mathrm{d}\cos u = -\frac{1}{25} \left(\frac{\cos^{22}u}{22} - \frac{\cos^{24}u}{24} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{6600}$$

(6)
$$\int_0^1 x^2 (2 - 3x^2)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (4x^2 - 12x^4 + 9x^6) dx = \frac{23}{105}$$

(8)
$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} m \neq \pm n \, \text{H}^{\underline{\dagger}}, \quad \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin mx \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\sin(m+n)x + \sin(m-n)x \right] \mathrm{d}x = \frac{m}{m^{2} - n^{2}} - \frac{\cos \frac{m+n}{2}\pi}{2(m+n)} - \frac{\cos \frac{m-n}{2}\pi}{2(m-n)};$$

当 $m = \pm n$ 且 $m \neq 0$ 时, $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin mx \cos nx \, dx = \pm \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2nx \, dx = -\frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2nx) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{4n} (1 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos 2$ $\cos n\pi) = \pm \frac{1}{4n} [1 - (-1)^n] (n \in Z \exists n \neq 0);$

$$(9) \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{18x - 4}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 5}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}(9x^2 + 6x + 5)}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 5}} - \frac{10}{3} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3x + 1}{2}\right)^2}} = \left[2\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 5} - \frac{10}{3} \ln \left(\frac{3x + 1}{2} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3x + 1}{2}\right)^2}\right) \right]_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4(\sqrt{2} - 1) - \frac{10}{3} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

(10)
$$\Rightarrow u = x^2$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\ln 2}} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ln 2} u e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{2} \left(-u e^{-u} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} + \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-u} du \right) = \frac{1}{4} (1 - \ln 2)$$

$$(11) \int_0^1 x \arctan x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x \bigg|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \bigg|_0^1 = \frac{\pi-2}{4}$$

$$(12) \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2x \, dx = \pi^2$$

$$(13) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos x \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} x^2 \cos x \, dx = 2x^2 \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin x \, dx = 4x \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x \, dx = -4\pi$$

$$(14) \int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \sin \omega t \sin(\omega t + \varphi) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} [\cos \varphi - \cos(2\omega t + \varphi)] dt = \frac{\pi}{\omega} \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{4\omega} \sin(2\omega t + \varphi) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} = \frac{\pi}{\omega} \cos \varphi$$

$$(15) \int_0^3 \frac{x \, dx}{1 + \sqrt{1 + x}} = \int_0^3 \frac{x(1 - \sqrt{1 + x})}{-x} \, dx = \int_0^3 (\sqrt{1 + x} - 1) \, dx = \frac{2}{3}(1 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^3 - 3 = \frac{5}{3}$$

(16)
$$\int_0^4 x(x+\sqrt{x}) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^4 (x^2+x^{\frac{3}{2}}) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{512}{15}$$

(17)
$$\stackrel{\cong}{=} m \neq \pm n(m, n \in Z)$$
 $\stackrel{\cong}{=} m, n \in Z$ $\stackrel{\cong}{=} m = \pm n(m, n \in Z)$ $\stackrel{\cong}{=} m = 0$ $\stackrel{\cong}{=} m =$

$$(18) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

$$(19) \int_{-1}^{0} (x+1)\sqrt{1-x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} (1-x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}(1-x-x^2) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} \sqrt{1-x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} \sqrt{1-x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{8} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$(20) \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{\Rightarrow} x = \tan t \\ \iiint_0^{0.75} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int_0^{\arctan 0.75} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sin t + \cos t} = \\ \int_0^{\arctan 0.75} \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{2}\sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \tan\left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \Big|_0^{\arctan 0.75} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\arctan 0.75}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)}{\tan\frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{9 + 4\sqrt{2}}{7}$$

2. 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(3) \int_0^\pi \sin^5 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(4) \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^6 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(5)
$$\int_0^a (a^2 - x^2)^n dx$$

(6)
$$\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^6 dx$$

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{6!!}{7!!}$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^5 x \, dx$$

在后一积分中,令
$$x = \pi - y$$
,则 $\sin x = \sin y$,d $x = -dy$,于是 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^5 x \, dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \sin^5 y \, dy =$
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 y \, dy = I_5$$
从而 $\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^5 x \, dx = 2I_5 = 2 \cdot \frac{4!!}{5!!} = \frac{16}{15}$

$$(4) \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^6 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^6 x \, \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^6 x \, \mathrm{d}x = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x \, \mathrm{d}x = 4 \cdot \frac{5!!}{6!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{15}{24} \pi$$

(6) 在上题中,令
$$a=1, n=6$$
,则 $\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^6 dx = \frac{12!!}{13!!}$

3. 设
$$f(x)$$
 是周期函数,周期是 T ,证明 $\int_{a}^{a+nT} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = n \int_{0}^{T} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$,此处 n 是正整数. 证明: $\int_{a}^{a+nT} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{a} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{T} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \cdots + \int_{(n-1)T}^{nT} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{nT}^{a+nT} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 对上述等式的最后一个积分,设 $x - nT = t$,则 $\int_{nT}^{a+nT} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{a} f(t+nT) \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{0}^{a} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$ 对 $1 < i < n$,考虑积分 $\int_{(i-1)T}^{iT} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$,设 $x - (i-1)T = t$,则 $\int_{(i-1)T}^{iT} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{T} f(t+(n-1)T) \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{0}^{T} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$ 从而 $\int_{a}^{a+nT} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = n \int_{0}^{T} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$

4. 证明: (m,n为正整数)

(1)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 mx \, dx = \pi, \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 mx \, dx = \pi$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x = 0 (m \neq n)$$

证明

(1)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 mx \, dx = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 mx \, dmx = \frac{1}{m} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2mx) \, dmx = \pi - \frac{1}{2m} \sin 2mx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$\boxed{\square} = \pi$$

$$\boxed{\square} = \pi$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x \right] dx = \left. \frac{\sin(m+n)x}{(m+n)} \right|_{0}^{\pi} + \left. \frac{\sin(m-n)x}{(m-n)} \right|_{0}^{\pi} = 0$$

5. 证明若函数f(x)在闭区间[0,1]连续,则

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(2)
$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

由此计算
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

证明

(1)
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - t = x$$
, $\mathbb{M} dx = -dt$, $f(\sin x) = f(\cos x)$,
 $\exists \mathbb{R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt$
 $\mathbb{R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} t = \pi - x, \quad \mathbb{M} \, dx = -dt \, \mathbb{E} x f(\sin x) = (\pi - t) f(\sin t)$$

$$\exists \mathcal{E} \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) \, dx = -\int_\pi^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin t) \, dt = \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin t) \, dt - \int_0^\pi t f(\sin t) \, dt, \quad \mathbb{M} 2 \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) \, dx = \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) \, dx, \quad \mathbb{M} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) \, dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{d \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

6. 证明奇函数的一切原函数皆为偶函数, 偶函数的原函数中有一为奇函数.

证明:设f(x)在[-l,l]上有定义,且F(x)是f(x)的一个原函数

当
$$f(x)$$
为奇函数即当 $f(-x) = -f(x)$ 时,由于 $f(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}F(x)$

 $f(-x) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}F(-x)$,故有 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[F(x) - F(-x)] = 0$,从而可得 $F(x) - F(-x) = C_1$ 且 $C_1 = 0$,于是F(x) = F(-x),则f(x)的一个原函数F(x)为偶函数,从而f(x)的任一个原函数F(x) + C(C为任意常数)也为偶函数当f(x)为偶函数即当f(-x) = f(x)时,类似可得 $F(x) + F(-x) = C_2$ 且 $C_2 = 2F(0)$,于是f(x)有一个原函数F(x) - F(0)是奇函数.

7. 若
$$f(x)$$
关于 $x = T$ 对称,且 $a < T < b$,则 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_T^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^{2T-b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 证明: $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^{2T-b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{2T-b}^T f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_T^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 对上述等式右端的第二个积分,设 $x = 2T - t$,则 $\int_{2T-b}^T f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_b^T f(2T-t) \, \mathrm{d}t$ 又 $f(x)$ 关于 $x = T$ 对称,则 $f(2T-t) = f(t)$ 于是 $\int_{2T-b}^T f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_b^T f(2T-t) \, \mathrm{d}t = -\int_b^T f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_T^b f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$,从而 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_T^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^{2T-b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$

8. 证明:
$$\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x (a > 0)$$
 证明: 令 $t = x^2$, 则 $2x \, \mathrm{d}x = \mathrm{d}t$, 于是
$$\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} t f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

9. 利用分部积分证明:
$$\int_0^x f(u)(x-u) \, \mathrm{d}u = \int_0^x \left\{ \int_0^u f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right\} \, \mathrm{d}u$$
 证明:
$$\int_0^x \left\{ \int_0^u f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right\} \, \mathrm{d}u = u \int_0^u f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \bigg|_0^x - \int_0^x u f(u) \, \mathrm{d}u = x \int_0^x f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t - \int_0^x u f(u) \, \mathrm{d}u = \int_0^x x f(u) \, \mathrm{d}u - \int_0^x u f(u) \, \mathrm{d}u = \int_0^x f(u)(x-u) \, \mathrm{d}u$$

一长度为l的横梁,所受载荷按规律 $p(x)=a+bx+cx^2$ 分布,试由下述条件决定系数a,b,c; 总载荷是 $P=\int_0^l p(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$,极大载荷位于 $\frac{2}{3}l$ 处,且在极大点的左右两边各承受总载荷的一半. 解:由己知,得

(1)
$$P = \int_0^l p(x) dx = al + \frac{b}{2}l^2 + \frac{c}{3}l^3$$

(2) $\Rightarrow P(x) = \int_0^x p(t) dt$, $\mathbb{M}P'\left(\frac{2}{3}l\right) = p\left(\frac{2}{3}l\right) = a + \frac{2}{3}bl + \frac{4}{9}cl^2 = 0$

(3)
$$\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}l} p(x) dx = \frac{2}{3}al + \frac{2}{9}bl + \frac{8}{81}cl^3 = \frac{P}{2}$$

联立方程组
$$\begin{cases} al + \frac{b}{2}l^2 + \frac{c}{3}l^3 = P \\ \frac{2}{3}al + \frac{2}{9}bl + \frac{8}{81}cl^3 = \frac{P}{2} \\ a + \frac{2}{3}bl + \frac{4}{9}cl^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 求解,得
$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{4}{l}P \\ b = -\frac{69}{4l^2}P \\ c = \frac{135}{8l^3}P \end{cases}$$

11. 若f(x)连续,求

$$(1) \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\int_{x}^{b} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right)$$

(2)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\int_0^{x^2} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(1) \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\int_x^b f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(- \int_b^x f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right) = - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\int_b^x f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right) = - f(x) \\ &(2) \quad \boxtimes \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \left(\int_0^{x^2} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right) = f(x^2), \quad \boxtimes \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\int_0^{x^2} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \left(\int_0^{x^2} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x^2}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2x f(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

12. 求极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right)$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} (p > 0)$$

(3)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{1 + \frac{n-1}{n}} \right)$$

(4)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

- (1) 函数f(x) = x在[0,1]连续,因而可积.将[0,1]n等分,分点为 $\frac{i}{n}$, $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}(i=0,1,\cdots,n-1)$,在每个小区间 $[x_i,x_{i+1}] = \left[\frac{i}{n},\frac{i+1}{n}\right]$,取 $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$,则 $f(\xi_i) = \frac{i}{n}$,于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}$
- (2) 函数 $f(x) = x^p \div [0,1]$ 连续,因而可积.将[0,1]n等分,分点为 $\frac{i}{n}$, $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n} (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$,在每个小区间 $[x_{i-1},x_i] = \left[\frac{i-1}{n},\frac{i}{n}\right]$,取 $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$,则 $f(\xi_i) = \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p$,于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x^p \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{p+1}$
- (3) 函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ 在[0,1]连续,因而可积.将[0,1]n等分,分点为 $\frac{i}{n}$, $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}(i=0,1,\cdots,n-1)$,在每个小区间 $[x_i,x_{i+1}] = \left[\frac{i}{n},\frac{i+1}{n}\right]$,取 $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$,则 $f(\xi_i) = \sqrt{1+\frac{i}{n}}$,于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}+\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}}+\cdots+\sqrt{1+\frac{n-1}{n}}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\sqrt{1+\frac{i}{n}}\cdot\frac{1}{n}-\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1\sqrt{x+1}\,\mathrm{d}x-0$ 0 = $\frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$
- (4) 因 $\frac{\sqrt[n]}{n} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdots \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}, \text{ 故ln } \frac{\sqrt[n]}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\ln \frac{1}{n} + \ln \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \ln \frac{n}{n}\right)$ 又函数 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 (0, 1] 连续,考虑 $\lim_{\xi \to +0} \int_{\xi}^{1} \ln x \, dx$. 将 (0, 1] n 等分,分点为 $\frac{i}{n}$, $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,在每个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i] = \left[\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n}\right]$,取 $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$,则 $f(\xi_i) = \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p$,于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\ln \frac{1}{n} + \ln \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \ln \frac{n}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{\xi \to +0} \int_{\xi}^{1} \ln x \, dx = \lim_{\xi \to +0} (x \ln x x)|_{\xi}^{1} = -1$ 从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]}{n} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$
- 13. 根据例7有 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{I_{2n+1}}{I_{2n+1}} = 1$,由此推证 $\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdots \frac{2n}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{2n}{2n+1} \cdots$ 证明: 因 $I_{2n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x \, dx = \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 3\cdot 1}{2n(2n-2)\cdots 4\cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, I_{2n+1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x \, dx = \frac{2n(2n-2)\cdots 4\cdot 2}{(2n+1)(2n-1)\cdots 5\cdot 3},$ 则 $\frac{I_{2n+1}}{I_{2n}} = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdots \frac{2n}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{2n}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}$ 当 $0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $0 \leqslant \sin x \leqslant 1, \sin^{2n+1} x \leqslant \sin^{2n} x \leqslant \sin^{2n-1} x$,则 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x \, dx \leqslant \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x \, dx \leqslant \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x \, dx$ 即 $I_{2n+1} \leqslant I_{2n} \leqslant I_{2n+1}, \quad$ 于是 $I_{2n+1} \leqslant \frac{I_{2n-1}}{I_{2n+1}} \leqslant \frac{I_{2n-1}}{I_{2n-1}}$ 又由 递推公式 $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}, I_{2n+1} = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{2n-1}$ 即 $\frac{I_{2n+1}}{I_{2n-1}} = \frac{2n}{2n+1}, \quad$ 故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{I_{2n+1}}{I_{2n-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n}{2n+1} = 1$, 于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{I_{2n}}{I_{2n+1}} = 1$,从而 $\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdots \frac{2n}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{2n}{2n+1} \cdots$

14. 设f(x)与g(x)都在[a,b]可积,证明

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right]^2 \leqslant \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

又等式在何时成立?

文等式任何的放立:
证明: 对任何实数 h,因[hf(x) - g(x)]^2 = h^2 f^2(x) - 2hf(x)g(x) + g^2(x) ≥ 0
由积分的性质,得
$$\int_a^b (h^2 f^2(x) - 2hf(x)g(x) + g^2(x)) \, \mathrm{d}x \ge 0$$
即 $h^2 \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - 2h \int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b g^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \ge 0$
由二次三项式非负的条件,得 $\left(2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right)^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \le 0$ 即 $\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right]^2 \le \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 要使等号成立,只要 $\left(2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right)^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ 即 $h^2 \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - 2h \int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b g^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ 有重根。
不妨设 h_0 为方程的重根,则 $h_0^2 \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - 2h_0 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b g^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ 即 $\int_a^b [h_0 f(x) - g(x)]^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ 而 当 $g(x) = h_0 f(x)$ 时, $\int_a^b [h_0 f(x) - g(x)]^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ (其中 h_0 为方程 $h^2 \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - 2h \int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_a^b g^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ 的重根)

定积分的应用和近似计算 第八章

平面图形的面积 §1

1. 求由下列各曲线所围成的图形面积:

(1)
$$y^2 = 4(x+1), y^2 = 4(1-x)$$

(2)
$$y = |\ln x|, y = 0, (0.1 \le x \le 10)$$

(3)
$$y = x, y = x + \sin^2 x, (0 \le x \le \pi)$$

(4)
$$y^2 = 1 - x, 2y = x + 2$$

(5) 蚶线
$$r = a\cos\theta + b(b \ge a)$$
, 当 $b = a$ 时即为心脏线

(6)
$$r = 3\cos\theta, r = 1 + \cos\theta$$

(7) 旋轮线
$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$
以及 x 轴

(8) 星形线
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

解:

(1) 两条曲线
$$x = \frac{y^2 - 4}{4}$$
与 $x = \frac{-y^2 + 4}{4} = -\frac{y^2 - 4}{4}$ 的交点的纵坐标分别为 -2 及 2 ,于是 $A = \int_{-2}^{2} \left[-\frac{y^2 - 4}{4} - \frac{y^2 - 4}{4} \right] dy = -\int_{0}^{2} (y^2 - 4) dy = \frac{16}{3}$

(2) 两条曲线
$$y = |\ln x|$$
与 $y = 0$ 的交点的横坐标为1,于是 $A = \int_{0.1}^{10} [\ln |x| - 0] \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0.1}^{1} (-\ln x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1}^{10} \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x = -(x \ln x - x) \Big|_{0.1}^{1} + (x \ln x - x) \Big|_{1}^{10} = 9.9 \ln 10 - 8.1 \approx 14.69559$

(3)
$$A = \int_0^{\pi} (x + \sin^2 x - x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(4) 两条曲线的交点分别为(0,1), (-8,-3),
于是
$$A = \int_{-3}^{1} [1 - y^2 - (2y - 2)] dy = \int_{-3}^{1} (3 - y^2 - 2y) dy = \frac{32}{3}$$

(5) 所求面积为:
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a\cos\theta + b)^2 d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 + \pi b^2$$

(6) 所求面积为:
$$A = \pi \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - A_1 = \frac{9}{4}\pi - A_1$$

其中 $A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[9\cos^2\theta - (1+\cos\theta)^2\right] d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[8\cos^2\theta - 1 - 2\cos\theta\right) d\theta = \pi$,
从而 $A = \frac{5}{4}\pi$

(7) 所求面积为:
$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} y \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t) \, dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 \, dt = 3\pi a^2$$

(8) 设
$$x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t$$
, 其中 $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{3}$, 它对应于四分之一的面积,所求面积为其四倍即 $A = 4\int_0^a y\,\mathrm{d}x = 4\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (-3a^2\sin^4 t\cos^2 t)\,\mathrm{d}t = 12a^2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x)\,\mathrm{d}x = \frac{3\pi}{8}a^2$

2. 直线y = x把椭圆 $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y$ 的面积分成两部分A(小的一块)和B(大的一块),求 $\frac{A}{B}$ 之值.

解:由已知,得椭圆方程为
$$\frac{x^2}{3} + (y-1)^2 = 1$$
,则椭圆面积为 $S = \pi ab = \sqrt{3}\pi$ 又 $y = x$ 与椭圆 $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y$ 的交点的纵坐标为 $0, \frac{3}{5}$

于是
$$A = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} (\sqrt{6y - 3y^2} - y) \, dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{1 - (y - 1)^2} \, dy - \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi - \frac{3}{4}, \quad 则B = S - A = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}\pi + \frac{3}{4},$$

从而
$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}\pi - 9}{8\sqrt{3}\pi + 9}.$$

3. 求曲线 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \arccos x$ 与x轴及x = -1所围的面积. 解: 因 $y_1 = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 的定义域为[-1,1],值域为[0,1]; $y_2 = \arccos x$ 的定义域为[-1,1],值域为 $[0,\pi]$ 则面积 $A = \int_{-1}^1 y_1 \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-1}^1 y_2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-1}^1 \arccos x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{3}{2}\pi$

§2 曲线的弧长

求下列曲线的弧长:

1.
$$y = x^{\frac{3}{2}} (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 4)$$

2.
$$x = \frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln y (1 \leqslant y \leqslant e)$$

3. 星形线
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}(a > 0)$$

4. 旋轮线
$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$

5. 圆的渐开线
$$x = a(\cos t + t\sin t), y = a(\sin t - t\cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$

6. 心脏线
$$r = a(1 + \cos \theta)(0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$$

1. 所求弧长为
$$s = \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + [(x^{\frac{3}{2}})']^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{8}{27} (10\sqrt{10} - 1)$$

2. 所求弧长为
$$s = \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + (x')^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2y}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_1^e \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{2y}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_1^e \left(\frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{2y}\right) \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{e^2 + 1}{4}$$

3. 由己知可设
$$x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$
 则所求弧长为 $s = 4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{[(a\cos^3 t)']^2 + [(a\sin^3 t)']^2} \, \mathrm{d}t = 4a\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(-3\cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3\sin^2 t \cos t)^2} \, \mathrm{d}t = 12a\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t \, \mathrm{d}t = 6a$

$$4. \ \ s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{[(a(t-\sin t))']^2 + [(a(1-\cos t))']^2} \, \mathrm{d}t = \\ |a| \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1-\cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t} \, \mathrm{d}t = 2|a| \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos t}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t = 2|a| \int_0^{2\pi} \sin\frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d}t = 8|a|$$

5.
$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{[(a(\cos t + t\sin t))']^2 + [(a(\sin t - t\cos t))']^2} \, dt = |a| \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(t\cos t)^2 + (t\sin t)^2} \, dt = |a| \int_0^{2\pi} t \, dt = 2\pi^2 |a|$$

$$6. \ \ s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} \, \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} \, \mathrm{d}\theta = 4|a| \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\theta = 4|a| \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \, \mathrm{d}\theta = 4|a| \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{\theta}{2$$

§3 体积

- 1. 求出由下列各曲面所围成的几何体体积:
 - (1) 求截锥体体积,其上下底皆为椭圆,椭圆的轴长分别等于A, B和a, b,而高为h;
 - (2) 求椭球体体积: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1;$
 - (3) 求由下列两曲面: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 所围成的体积;
 - (4) 求用通过底面直径的平面从直圆柱上切下的弓形体体积,设圆柱的底半径为a,底面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$,截面通过x轴上的直径且与底面成 α 角.

解:

- (1) 作一平行于上、下底且距离下底为x的截面,此截面为椭圆,其半轴分别为: $a' = A + \left(1 \frac{x}{h}\right)(a A)$, $b' = B + \left(1 \frac{x}{h}\right)(b B)$ 于是此截面面积为: $A(x) = \pi a'b' = \pi \left[AB + (a A)(b B)\left(1 \frac{x}{h}\right)^2 + (A(b B) + B(a A))\left(1 \frac{x}{h}\right)\right]$ 从而所求体积为 $V = \int_0^h A(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{6}[(2a + A)b + (a + 2A)B]$
- (2) 用垂直于Ox轴的平面截椭球得截痕为一椭圆,它在yOz平面上的投影为 $\dfrac{y^2}{b^2\left(1-\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}\right)}+\dfrac{z^2}{c^2\left(1-\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}\right)}=1$ 由此可见其半轴分别为 $b\sqrt{1-\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}}$ 及 $c\sqrt{1-\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}}$,从而得此椭圆面积为 $A(x)=\pi bc\left(1-\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}\right)$ 于是,所求的椭球体体积为: $V=\int_{-a}^a A(x)\,\mathrm{d}x=2\int_0^a \pi bc\left(1-\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}\right)\,\mathrm{d}x=\dfrac{4}{3}abc$
- (3) $z = \sqrt{a^2 x^2 y^2}$ (上半面),其变化范围为 $-\sqrt{ax x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{ax x^2}$ 其截面积为 $A(x) = 2\int_0^{\sqrt{ax x^2}} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 y^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a^2 x^2) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{a + x}}$ 于是,所求体积为: $V = 2\int_0^a A(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\int_0^a \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a^2 x^2) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{a + x}} \right] \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{3} a^3 \left(\pi \frac{4}{3} \right)$
- (4) $y = \sqrt{a^2 x^2}, z = \sqrt{a^2 x^2} \tan \alpha$,

 則 $A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 x^2} \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 x^2) \tan \alpha$ 从而所求体积为: $V = \int_{-a}^{a} A(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{a} (a^2 x^2) \tan \alpha \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{3} a^3 \tan \alpha$
- 2. 求旋转体的体积:

 - (2) $y = \sin x, y = 0 (0 \le x \le \pi)$
 - (i) 绕x轴
 - (ii) 绕y轴
 - (3) $x = a \sin^3 t, y = b \cos^3 t (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$
 - (i) 绕x轴
 - (ii) 绕y轴
 - (4) 证明由 $a \le x \le b, 0 \le y \le y(x)$ (其中y(x)是连续函数)所围成的面积绕y轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积为: $V = \int_0^b 2\pi x y(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$

(5)
$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi, y = 0)$$

- (i) 绕x轴
- (ii) 绕y轴
- (iii) 绕直线y = 2a

(1)
$$V = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} \left[b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right) \right] dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$$

(2) (i)
$$V = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

(ii)
$$V = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin x \, dx = 2\pi^{2}$$

(3) (i)
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} b^2 \cos^6 t \cdot 3a \sin^2 t \cos t dt = 6a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ab^2 \sin^2 t \cos^7 t dt = 6\pi ab^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^7 t - \cos^9 t) dt = \frac{32}{105} \pi ab^2$$

(ii) 利用对称性,只需将上式答案中
$$a,b$$
对调,即得 $V = \frac{32}{105}\pi a^2 b$

(4) 证明:作[a,b]的任意分法: $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$

在 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 中任取一点 ξ_i ,对应的函数值为 $y(\xi_i)$; $A_i \approx y(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$, $\Delta V_i \approx 2\pi \xi_i y(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$,则 $V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2\pi \xi_i y(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$,

从而
$$V = \int_a^b 2\pi x y(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(5) (i)
$$V = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = 5\pi^2 a^3$$

(ii)
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 - \cos t)^2 (t - \sin t) dt = 6\pi^3 a^3$$

(iii) 作平移
$$y = \overline{y} + 2a, x = \overline{x}$$
, 则曲线方程为 $\overline{x} = a(t - \sin t), \overline{y} = -a(1 + \cos t)$ 及 $\overline{y} = -2a$
于是 $V = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} [4a^2 - a^2(1 + \cos t)^2] a(1 - \cos t) dt = \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (3 - 2\cos t - \cos^2 t)(1 - \cos t) dt = 7\pi^2 a^3$

- 3. 证明把面积 $0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \theta \leqslant \beta \leqslant \pi, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant r(\theta)(r(\theta)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上连续)绕极轴旋转所成的体积等于: $V = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\beta} r^3(\theta) \sin \theta \, d\theta$,并求出 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 绕极轴旋转所成的体积
 - (1) 证明:用微元法.

因以
$$r$$
为半径,与极线成 θ 角的扇形绕极轴旋转一周所得的体积为:
$$V = \frac{\pi}{3} (r \sin \theta)^2 r \cos \theta + \pi \int_{r \cos \theta}^{r} (r^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 (1 - \cos \theta)$$

 $<\theta_1<\cdots<\theta_n=\beta, \Delta\theta_i=\theta_i-\theta_{i-1}, \lambda=\max\{\Delta\theta_i\}$

在每个[
$$\theta_{i-1}, \theta_i$$
]都存在 θ_i' ,使 $\cos \theta_{i-1} - \cos_i = -\sin \theta_i' (\theta_{i-1} - \theta_i) = \sin \theta_i' \Delta \theta_i$ 以 $r(\theta_i')$ 作小扇形 A_i 的半径,则扇形绕极轴旋转一周后所得的体积为:
$$\Delta V_i = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3(\theta_i')(1-\cos \theta_i) - \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3(\theta_i')(1-\cos \theta_{i-1}) =$$

从丽
$$V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2}{3} \pi r^{3}(\theta'_{i}) \sin \theta'_{i} \Delta \theta_{i} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^{3}(\theta) \sin \theta \, d\theta.$$

(2) **AP**:
$$V = \frac{2}{3}\pi \int_0^\pi a^3 (1+\cos\theta)^3 \sin\theta \, d\theta = \frac{8}{3}\pi a^3$$

4. 把抛物线y=x(x-a)在横坐标0与c(c>a>0)之间的弧段绕x轴旋转,问c为何值时,该旋转体的体积V等于 以弦OP绕x轴旋转所成的锥体体积? (图8-14)

解: 因抛物线
$$y = x(x-a), x_P = c$$
, 故 $P(c, c(c-a))$

则以弦OP绕x轴旋转所成的锥体体积为: $V_1 = \frac{1}{3}\pi c[c(c-a)]^2 = \frac{\pi}{3}c^3(c-a)^2$

所求的旋转体体积为:
$$V_2 = \pi \int_0^c [x(x-a)]^2 dx = \pi \left(\frac{c^5}{5} - \frac{a}{2}c^4 + \frac{a^2}{3}c^3\right)$$

又 $V_1 = V_2$, 故 $\frac{\pi}{3}c^3(c-a)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{c^5}{5} - \frac{a}{2}c^4 + \frac{a^2}{3}c^3\right)$,
从而 $c = \frac{5}{4}a$

5. 把曲线 $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2}$ 绕x轴旋转得一旋转体,它在点x = 0与 $x = \xi$ 之间的体积记作 $V(\xi)$,求a等于何值时,能 $\oint V(a) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\xi \to \infty} V(\xi).$

解: 因
$$V(\xi) = \pi \int_0^{\xi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{\xi^2}{2(1+\xi^2)}\pi$$
,则 $V(a) = \frac{a^2}{2(1+a^2)}\pi$
又 $V(a) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\xi \to \infty} V(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\xi \to \infty} \frac{\xi^2}{2(1+\xi^2)}\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}$,于是 $a^2 = 1$

6. 椭圆 $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$ 绕x轴旋转得一旋转椭球体,把它沿x轴方向打一穿心的圆孔,使剩下的环形体体积等于椭球体体积的一半,决定钻空的半径 ρ (图8-15). 解:设题中剩下的环形体体积为V,椭球体体积为 V_1 因 $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$,则 $y = \frac{\sqrt{a^2b^2 - b^2x^2}}{a}$

因
$$b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$$
,则 $y = \frac{\sqrt{a^2b^2 - b^2x^2}}{a}$

$$\mathbb{U}V_1 = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} y^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{a^2 b^2 - b^2 x^2}{a^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$$

$$V = V_1 - 2\pi \rho^2 \frac{\sqrt{a^2 b^2 - a^2 \rho^2}}{b} - 2\pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{a^2 b^2 - a^2 \rho^2}}{a}}^{a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 b^2 - b^2 x^2}}{a}\right)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{4}{3}\pi ab\sqrt{b^2-\rho^2}-\frac{4\pi a}{3b}\rho^2\sqrt{b^2-\rho^2}=\frac{4}{3}\pi\frac{a}{b}(b^2-\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\\ &\pm \mathbb{B} \hat{\mathbb{B}}, \ \ \mathcal{H}V=\frac{1}{2}V_1\mathbb{B}\frac{4}{3}\pi\frac{a}{b}(b^2-\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{2}{3}\pi ab^2, \ \ \text{解此方程,} \ \ \mathcal{H}\rho=b\sqrt{1-2^{-\frac{2}{3}}} \end{split}$$

$\S 4$ 旋转曲面的面积

1. 求下列旋转曲面的面积:

(1)
$$x^2 = 2py + a(0 \le x \le a, a > 1)$$
绕x轴及y轴

(2)
$$y = \sin x (0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi)$$
绕x轴

(3) 椭圆
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
绕 y 轴

(4) 旋轮线
$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$
绕 x 轴

(5) 双纽线
$$r^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\theta$$

(ii) 绕轴
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(iii) 绕轴
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(1)
$$y = \frac{x^2 - a}{2p}, -\frac{a}{2p} \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{a^2 - a}{2p} (p > 0)$$

(i)
$$F_x = 2\pi \int_0^a \frac{x^2 - a}{2p} \sqrt{1 + \left[\left(\frac{x^2 - a}{2p} \right)' \right]^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{p^2} \int_0^a (x^2 - a^2) \sqrt{x^2 + p^2} dx = \left[\frac{a(2a^2 - 4a + p^2)}{8p^2} \sqrt{p^2 + a^2} - \frac{p^2 + 4a}{8} \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + p^2}}{p} \right| \right] \pi$$

(2)
$$F = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cdot \sqrt{1 + [(\sin x)']^2} \, dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{2}\pi + 2\pi \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$(3) F = 2\pi \int_{-b}^{b} x\sqrt{1 + (x')^2} \, dy = 2\pi \int_{-b}^{b} \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a(-y)}{b\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} \, dy = 2\pi \frac{a}{b} \int_{-b}^{b} \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}} y^2 \, dy = \frac{4a\pi}{b} \int_{0}^{b} \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{c^2}{b^2}} y^2 \, dy = 2a\pi \left(a + \frac{b^2}{c} \ln \frac{a + c}{b}\right).$$

(4)
$$\boxtimes dS = \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$
, $\square F = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} y ds = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 16a^2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \frac{t}{2} d\frac{t}{2} = \frac{64}{3}\pi a^2$.

(5) (i)
$$y = \sqrt{2}a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\sin \theta$$
, $dS = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}}d\theta\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 由对称性,得 $F = 2 \times 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2a^2 \sin \theta d\theta = 4\pi a^2(2 - \sqrt{2})$

(ii)
$$x = \sqrt{2}a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\cos \theta$$
, $dS = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}}d\theta\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$\mathbb{M}F = 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2a^2 \cos \theta \, d\theta = 4\sqrt{2\pi}a^2$$

(iii)
$$x = \sqrt{2}a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\cos \theta, y = \sqrt{2}a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\sin \theta,$$

(iii)
$$x = \sqrt{2}a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\cos \theta, y = \sqrt{2}a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\sin \theta,$$

$$dS = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}}d\theta\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

注意到在 $-\frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$ 内,恒有 $x - y \ge 0$,

于是,所求的表面积为
$$F = 2 \times 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = 4\sqrt{2}\pi a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta = 8\pi a^2$$

2. 证明由
$$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \chi(t)(t_0 \leqslant t \leqslant T)$$
与 Oxy 平面间所限的柱面面积等于 $S = \int_{t_0}^T \chi(t) \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} \, \mathrm{d}t$ 证明:设曲线 CD 在 Oxy 平面的投影为 AB ,则 AB 的方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$ $(t_0 \leqslant t \leqslant T)$ 在 AB 上取分点: $A = M_0, M_1, \cdots, M_{i-1}, M_i, \cdots, M_n = B$ 在 CD 对应的分点: $C = N_0, N_1, \cdots, N_{i-1}, N_i, \cdots, N_n = D$ 对应的参数: $t_0, t_1, \cdots, t_{i-1}, t_i, \cdots, t_n$ 设 M_i 的坐标为 $\chi_i = \varphi(t_i), y_i = \psi(t_i)$,则 $\overline{M_i}N_i = \chi(t_i)$ 直角梯形 $M_{i-1}N_{i-1}N_i$ 的面积:
$$S_i = \frac{\overline{M_i}N_i + \overline{M_{i-1}}N_{i-1}}{2} \cdot \overline{M_{i-1}M_i} = \frac{\chi(t_i) + \chi(t_{i-1})}{2} \sqrt{[\varphi(t_i) - \varphi(t_{i-1})]^2 + [\psi(t_i) - \psi(t_{i-1})]^2} = \chi(t_i)\sqrt{[\varphi(t_i) - \varphi(t_{i-1})]^2 + [\psi(t_i) - \psi(t_{i-1})]^2} - \chi(t_i)\sqrt{[\varphi(t_i) - \varphi(t_{i-1})]^2 + [\psi(t_i) - \psi(t_{i-1})]^2}$$
 由微分中值定理: $\varphi(t_i) - \varphi(t_{i-1}) = \varphi'(\xi_i)\Delta t_i, \psi(t_i) - \psi(t_{i-1}) = \psi'(\eta_i)\Delta t_i, \chi(t_i) - \chi(t_{i-1}) = \chi'(\zeta_i)\Delta t_i$ 代入,得 $S_i = \chi(t_i)\sqrt{\varphi'^2(\xi_i) + \psi'^2_i(\eta_i)}\Delta t_i - \frac{1}{2}\chi'(\zeta_i)\sqrt{\varphi'^2(\xi_i) + \psi'^2_i(\eta_i)}(\Delta t_i)^2$ 从而柱面面积为:
$$S = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \chi(t_i)\sqrt{\varphi'^2(\xi_i) + \psi'^2_i(\eta_i)}\Delta t_i - \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n \chi'(\zeta_i)\sqrt{\varphi'^2(\xi_i) + \psi'^2_i(\eta_i)}(\Delta t_i)^2$$

 $= \int_{t_0}^{T} \chi(t) \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} \, dt - 0 = \int_{t_0}^{T} \chi(t) \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} \, dt$

§5 质心

- 1. 求下列曲线段的质心坐标:
 - (1) 半径为a, 弧长为 $\frac{1}{2}a\alpha(\alpha \leq \pi)$ 的均匀圆弧;
 - (2) 以A(0,0), B(0,1), C(2,1), D(2,0)为顶点的矩形周界,曲线上任一点的密度等于该点到原点距离的二倍:
 - (3) 对数螺线 $r = ae^{k\theta}(a > 0, k > 0)$ 上由点(0, a)到点 (θ, r) 的均匀弧段.

解:

(1) 以原点为圆心,弧半经的起始边所在直线为x轴建立直角坐标系,则圆弧方程为 $x = a\cos\alpha, y = a\sin\alpha$,于是 $x' = -a\sin\alpha, y' = a\cos\alpha$

$$a\sin\alpha, \quad \forall \not\equiv x = -a\sin\alpha, \quad y = a\cos\alpha,$$

$$\mathcal{M} \ \text{iff} \ \overline{x} = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} a\cos\alpha\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} \, \mathrm{d}\alpha}{s} = \frac{a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cos\alpha \, \mathrm{d}\alpha}{s} = \frac{a^2 \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}a\alpha} = \frac{2a\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\alpha}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} a\sin\alpha\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} \, \mathrm{d}\alpha}{s} = \frac{a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sin\alpha \, \mathrm{d}\alpha}{s} = \frac{2a}{\alpha} \left(1 - \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

(2) 先求出密度函数.

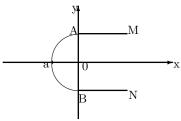
$$AB的方程为 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ y=y \end{array} \right. y \in [0,1], \ \, \\ y=1 \end{array} \right. y \in [0,1], \ \, \\ y=1 \end{array} \right. x \in [0,2], \ \, \\ y=1 \times [0,2], \ \, \\ y=2 \times [0,2], \ \, \\ x \in [0,2], \ \, \\ y=2 \times [0,2], \ \,$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{16\sqrt{5} + 14 + 24\ln\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}}{9\sqrt{5} + 15 + 3\ln(2+\sqrt{5}) + 12\ln\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \\ \overline{y} &= \frac{m_{AB}\overline{y}_{AB} + m_{BC}\overline{y}_{BC} + m_{CD}\overline{y}_{CD} + m_{DA}\overline{y}_{DA}}{m_{AB} + m_{BC} + m_{CD} + m_{DA}} \\ \frac{16\sqrt{5} - 14 + 3\ln(2+\sqrt{5})}{9\sqrt{5} + 15 + 3\ln(2+\sqrt{5}) + 12\ln\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \end{split}$$

$$\frac{9\sqrt{5} + 15 + 3\ln(2 + \sqrt{5}) + 12\ln\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{5}}{2}}{s} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\theta} r \cos\theta \sqrt{[(r\cos\theta)']^{2} + [(r\sin\theta)']^{2}} d\theta}{\int_{0}^{\theta} \sqrt{a^{2}(1 + k^{2})} e^{k\theta} d\theta} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\theta} r \cos\theta \sqrt{[(r\cos\theta)']^{2} + [(r\sin\theta)']^{2}} d\theta}{\int_{0}^{\theta} \sqrt{a^{2}(1 + k^{2})} e^{k\theta} d\theta} = \frac{a \int_{0}^{\theta} e^{2k\theta} \cos\theta d\theta}{\int_{0}^{\theta} e^{k\theta} d\theta} = \frac{ake^{2k\theta}(\sin\theta + 2k\cos\theta) - 2ak^{2}}{(4k^{2} + 1)(e^{k\theta} - 1)}$$
同法可得 $\overline{y} = \frac{ake^{2k\theta}(2k\sin\theta - \cos\theta) + ak}{(4k^{2} + 1)(e^{k\theta} - 1)}$
于是,重心的极坐标为:
$$\overline{r} = \sqrt{\overline{x^{2} + \overline{y^{2}}}} = \frac{ak}{(4k^{2} + 1)(e^{k\theta} - 1)} \sqrt{(e^{4k\theta} + 1 - 2e^{2k\theta}\cos\theta)(4k^{2} + 1)}$$

$$\tan\theta_{0} = \frac{\overline{y}}{\overline{x}} = \frac{e^{2k\theta}(\sin\theta + 2k\cos\theta) - 2k}{e^{2k\theta}(2k\sin\theta - \cos\theta) + 1}$$
且质心坐标为 $(\overline{r}, \theta_{0})$

2. 用一根密度均匀的金属丝弯成半径为a的半圆弧,在两端用同样的金属丝接上两条切线(图8-19),问切线 长b为多少时,方能使金属丝MABN的质心正好在圆心O?



设金属丝的密度为 μ ,半圆弧的质量为: $m = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \mu \, \mathrm{d}s = \pi a \mu$

半圆弧:
$$x = a\cos\theta, y = a\sin\theta\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$$
, $ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} d\theta = a d\theta$

則半圆弧的质心坐标为
$$\overline{x} = \frac{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} x \mu \, \mathrm{d}s}{m} = \frac{\mu a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \cos \theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta}{\pi a \mu} = -\frac{2a}{\pi};$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} y \mu \, \mathrm{d}s}{m} = \frac{\mu a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \sin \theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta}{\pi a \mu} = 0$$

又两条切线的质心坐标为: $\overline{x} = \frac{b}{2}, \overline{y} = 0$, 质量为: $2b\mu$

于是由己知,得质点系质心坐标为:
$$\overline{x} = \frac{-\frac{2a}{\pi} \cdot \pi a \mu + \frac{b}{2} \cdot 2b \mu}{\pi a \mu + 2b \mu} = 0$$
,从而 $b = \sqrt{2}a$

3. 轴长10米,密度分布为 $\rho = \rho(x) = (6+0.3x)$ 千克/米,其中x为距轴的一个端点的距离,求轴的质量. 解: $m = \int_0^{10} \rho(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{10} (6+0.3x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 75$ (千克)

解:
$$m = \int_0^{10} \rho(x) dx = \int_0^{10} (6 + 0.3x) dx = 75$$
(千克)

4. 已知一抛物线段 $y = x^2(-1 \le x \le 1)$, 曲线段上任一点处的密度与该点到y轴的距离成正比, x = 1处密度 为5, 求此曲线段的质量.

解: 由己知,得 $\rho(x)=k|x|$ 因x=1时, $\rho(1)=5$,则k=5,于是 $\rho(x)=5|x|$ 又 d $s=\sqrt{1+(y')^2}$ d $x=\sqrt{1+4x^2}$ dx,则 $m=\int_{-1}^1 \rho(x)\,\mathrm{d}s=2\int_0^1 5x\sqrt{1+4x^2}\,\mathrm{d}x=\frac{25}{6}\sqrt{5}-\frac{5}{6}$

平均值、功 86

1. 已知整流电路中电阻R两端的电压最大值为 U_m ,圆频率为 ω ,计算消耗在R上的平均功率(分半波整流和全波 整流两种情况讨论).

解: 半波整流时,消耗在R上的平均功率为: $\overline{P}_1 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} P(t) dt = \frac{2\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \frac{U_m^2}{R} \cos^2 \omega t dt = \frac{U_m^2}{2R}$ 全波整流时,消耗在R上的平均功率为: $\overline{P}_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \frac{U_m^2}{R} \cos^2 \omega t \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{U_m^2}{2R}$

2. 计算交流电压 $u=U_m\cos\omega t$ 在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{\omega}\right]$ 和 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2\omega},\frac{\pi}{2\omega}\right]$ 内的平均值. 解:在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{\omega}\right]$ 内的平均值为: $\overline{u}=\frac{\omega}{\pi}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}}U_m\cos\omega t\,\mathrm{d}t=0;$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2\omega}, \frac{\pi}{2\omega}\right]$ 内的平均值为: $\overline{u} = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2\omega}}^{\frac{\pi}{2\omega}} U_m \cos \omega t \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{2}{\pi} U_m$.

- 3. 求下列函数在给定区间内的平均值:
 - (1) $y = \sin x, [0, \pi]$
 - (2) $y = xe^x$, [0, 1]

(1)
$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

(2)
$$\bar{y} = \int_0^1 x e^x \, dx = 1$$

4. 把弹簧拉长所需的力与弹簧的伸长成正比.已知一公斤的力能使弹簧伸长1厘米,问把弹簧拉长10厘米要作多

解:由胡克定理知,弹性恢复力
$$F$$
与伸长量 x 成正比即 $F = kx$.
由条件,知 $k = 1$,因而 $F = x$,于是所求的功为 $W = \int_0^{10} F \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{10} x \, \mathrm{d}x = 50$ (千克·厘米)=5J

5. 修建大桥桥墩时要先下围囹.设一圆柱形围囹的直径为20米,水深27米,围囹高出水面3米,要把水抽尽,计

算克服重力所作的功. 解:因 $\Delta W = \pi r^2 \cdot \Delta x \cdot x \cdot 10^3 g = 10^5 g \pi x \Delta x$ 则 $W = 10^5 g \int_3^{30} \pi x \, \mathrm{d}x = 4.37 \times 10^8 \pi (\mathrm{J})$

6. 某水库的闸门是一梯形,上底6米,下底2米,高10米,求水灌满时闸门所受的力.设水的比重为1吨/米2.

解: 因 $\Delta F = 2xyg\Delta x = 2gx\left(3 - \frac{x}{5}\right)\Delta x$ 则 $F = 2g \int_{0}^{10} x \left(3 - \frac{x}{5}\right) dx = 1.63 \times 10^{6} (N)$

7. 物体按规律 $x=ct^3(c>0)$ 作直线运动,x表示在时间t内物体移动的距离,设介质的阻力与速度平方成正比, 求物体从x = 0到x = a时阻力所作的功

解: 因 $x = ct^3(c > 0)$, 故 $v = x' = 3ct^2$

又介质阻力与速度的平方成正比,则设 $f = kv^2(k$ 为常数),于是 $f = 9kc^2t^4$

又当x从x = 0到x = a时,t从t = 0到 $t = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$,

$$\mathbb{D}W = \int_0^{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}} 9kc^2t^4 \cdot 3ct^2 dt = 27kc^3 \int_0^{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}} t^6 dt = \frac{27}{7}kc^{\frac{2}{3}}a^{\frac{7}{3}}$$

8. 半径为r的球沉入水中,它与水面相接,球的比重为1,现将球从水中取出,要作多少功?解:因 $\Delta W = 1 \cdot \pi (\sqrt{r^2 - (x-r)^2})^2 \Delta x (2r-x) = \pi (4r^2x - 4rx^2 + x^3) \Delta x$ $\mathbb{N}W = \pi \int_{0}^{2r} (4r^{2}x - 4rx^{2} + x^{3}) \, dx = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^{4}$

定积分的近似计算 §7

1. 用抛物线形公式求
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{2}}$$
的近似值(取 $n=3$).

解: 取
$$n = 3$$
, 计算到4位小数, 可得:

1. 用抛物线形公式求
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}$$
 的近似值(取 $n=3$). 解: 取 $n=3$, 计算到4位小数,可得: $x_0=0,y_0=1.0000; x_1=\frac{1}{6}, 4y_1=3.8919; x_2=\frac{1}{3}, 2y_2=1.8000; x_3=\frac{1}{2}, 4y_3=3.2000; x_4=\frac{2}{3}, 2y_4=\frac{2}{3}$

$$1.3846; x_5 = \frac{5}{6}, 4y_5 = 2.3607; x_6 = 1, y_6 = 0.5000$$

$$1.3846; x_5 = \frac{5}{6}, 4y_5 = 2.3607; x_6 = 1, y_6 = 0.5000$$

利用抛物线形公式,有
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} \approx \frac{1}{18} [y_0 + 2(y_2 + y_4) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + y_6] = 0.7854$$

2. 求某翼型的面积.翼型如图8-24所示,x轴是它的对称轴,OA长2米,10等分,测得数据如下(单位:厘 米):

\boldsymbol{x}	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
\overline{y}	0	8.5	11.0	11.5	10.5	10.0	8.0	6.5	4.5	2.5	0

$$\frac{g}{k}$$
: 利用抛物线形公式,有
$$A \approx \frac{200}{6 \times 5} [0 + 0 + 4(8.5 + 11.5 + 10.0 + 6.5 + 2.5) + 2(11.0 + 10.5 + 8.0 + 4.5)] = \frac{20}{3} \times 224 \approx 1493.3 (cm^2)$$

3. 在宽为20米的河面上,测量河流横截面的面积.如果从河的一岸向对岸每隔2米,测得河水深度如下表所列:

\overline{x}	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
y(水深)	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.4

(水深单位: 米)求此河流横截面的面积(图8-25)

解:利用抛物线形公式,有
$$A \approx \frac{20}{6\times5}[0.4+0.4+4(0.8+2.0+2.1+1.6+0.8)+2(1.4+2.4+1.9+1.3)] = \frac{2}{3}\times44\approx29.3(\mathrm{m}^2)$$

第三篇 级数论

第一部分 数项级数和广义积分

第九章 数项级数

§1. 预备知识:上极限和下极限

1. 证明:

- (1) $\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} (x_n + y_n) \leqslant \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} x_n + \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} y_n$
- (2) $\underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} (x_n + y_n) \geqslant \underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} x_n + \underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} y_n$

证明:

- (2) 因 $x_n \geqslant \inf\{x_n\}, y_n \geqslant \inf\{y_n\}, \quad \exists x_n + y_n \geqslant \inf\{x_n\} + \inf\{y_n\},$ 据下确界为下界中最大的,则inf $\{x_n + y_n\} \geqslant \inf\{x_n\} + \inf\{y_n\},$ 从而 $\inf_{n>k}\{x_n + y_n\} \geqslant \inf_{n>k}\{x_n\} + \inf_{n>k}\{y_n\}$ 则 $\lim_{k\to\infty}\inf_{n>k}\{x_n + y_n\} \geqslant \lim_{k\to\infty}\left(\inf_{n>k}\{x_n\} + \inf_{n>k}\{y_n\}\right) = \lim_{k\to\infty}\inf_{n>k}\{x_n\} + \lim_{k\to\infty}\inf_{n>k}\{y_n\}$ 即 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_n + y_n) \geqslant \lim_{n\to\infty}x_n + \lim_{n\to\infty}y_n.$
- 2. 设 $x_n \ge 0, y_n \ge 0$, 证明:
 - $(1) \ \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} x_n y_n \leqslant \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} x_n \cdot \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} y_n$
 - (2) $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n y_n \geqslant \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n$

证明:

(1) 因 $0 \le x_n \le \sup\{x_n\}, 0 \le y_n \le \sup\{y_n\}, \quad \text{则} 0 \le x_n y_n \le \sup\{x_n\} \cdot \sup\{y_n\}$ 据上确界是上界中最小的,则有 $0 \le \sup\{x_n \cdot y_n\} \le \sup\{x_n\} \cdot \sup\{y_n\}$ 从而 $0 \le \sup_{n>k} \{x_n \cdot y_n\} \le \sup_{n>k} \{x_n\} \cdot \sup_{n>k} \{y_n\}$

- (2) $\exists x_n \geqslant \inf\{x_n\} \geqslant 0, y_n \geqslant \inf\{y_n\} \geqslant 0, \quad y_n y_n \geqslant \inf\{x_n\} \cdot \inf\{y_n\} \geqslant 0$ 据下确界是下界中最大的,则有inf $\{x_n \cdot y_n\} \geqslant \inf\{x_n\} \cdot \inf\{y_n\} \geqslant 0$ 从而 $\inf_{n>k} \{x_n \cdot y_n\} \geqslant \inf_{n>k} \{x_n\} \cdot \inf_{n>k} \{y_n\} \geqslant 0$ 则 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \inf_{n>k} \{x_n \cdot y_n\} \geqslant \lim_{k\to\infty} \left(\inf_{n>k} \{x_n\} \cdot \inf_{n>k} \{y_n\}\right) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \inf_{n>k} \{x_n\} \cdot \lim_{k\to\infty} \inf_{n>k} \{y_n\}$ 即 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n y_n \geqslant \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n \cdot \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n$
- 3. 若 lim x_n 存在,则对任何数列 $\{y_n\}$ 成立:
 - (1) $\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} (x_n + y_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n + \overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} y_n$

(2)
$$\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} (x_n \cdot y_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \cdot \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} y_n$$
, $\ddot{\Xi} \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n > 0$

证明: 设 $\lim x_n = \alpha$

若 $\overline{\lim} y_n = +\infty (\underline{\mathbf{y}} - \infty)$,则(1)显然成立. 因 $\alpha > 0$,则(2)显然成立.

故不妨设 $\overline{\lim} y_n = \beta$ 为有限数

因 $\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} y_n = \beta$, 故存在 $\{y_n\}$ 的子列 $\{y_{n_k}\}$, 使 $\lim_{k\to\infty} y_{n_k} = \beta$ 且 β 为所有收敛子列的极限中的最大者.

又
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \alpha$$
,则 $\lim_{k\to\infty} x_{n_k} = \alpha$,故 $\lim_{k\to\infty} (x_{n_k} + y_{n_k}) = \alpha + \beta$, $\lim_{k\to\infty} (x_{n_k} \cdot y_{n_k}) = \alpha\beta$ 下证 $\alpha + \beta$ 为 $\{x_n + y_n\}$ 之一切收敛子列的极限中的最大者(用反证法)

假设 $\{x_n + y_n\}$ 的一个收敛子列 $\{x_{n_k}, + y_{n_k}, \}$,使 $\lim_{k' \to \infty} (x_{n_k}, + y_{n_k}) = \gamma > \alpha + \beta$

$$\lim_{k' \to \infty} y_{n_{k'}} = \lim_{k' \to \infty} \left(x_{n_{k'}} + y_{n_{k'}} \right) - \lim_{k' \to \infty} x_{n_{k'}} = \gamma - \alpha > \beta$$

这与 β 为 $\{y_n\}$ 的所有收敛子列的极限中的最大值矛盾.

于是 $\alpha + \beta$ 就是 $\{x_n + y_n\}$ 所有收敛子列极限的最大值.

同理可证,当 $\alpha > 0$ 时, $\alpha + \beta$ 为 $\{x_n + y_n\}$ 的一切收敛子列的极限中的最大值.

从面
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n + y_n) = \alpha + \beta = \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n + \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n$$

从而
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} (x_n + y_n) = \alpha + \beta = \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n + \overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} y_n$$
 $\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} (x_n \cdot y_n) = \alpha\beta = \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n \cdot \overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} y_n$,若 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n > 0$

4. 求下列数列的上极限与下极限:

(1)
$$a_n = \frac{1}{2^{-n} + (-1)^n} (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

(2)
$$a_n = (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

(3)
$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} (n = 1, 2 \cdots)$$

(4)
$$a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{5} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

(1) 它只有两个具极限的子数列:
$$a_{2k} \to 1, a_{2k+1} \to -1 \ (k \to \infty) \ (k = 1, 2, 3 \cdots)$$
于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 1, \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = -1.$

(2) 它只有两个具极限的子数列:
$$a_{2k} \to 1, a_{2k+1} \to -1 \ (k \to \infty) \ (k = 1, 2, 3 \cdots)$$
于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 1, \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = -1.$

(3)
$$\mathbb{E}\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$$
, $\mathbb{E}\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$.

$$(4) -\sin\frac{2}{5}\pi \leqslant \sin\frac{n\pi}{5} \leqslant \sin\frac{2}{5}\pi$$

$$\stackrel{\,\,\sqcup}{=} n = 10k + 2 \ (k = 1, 2, \cdots)$$
 时, $a_{10k+2} \to \sin\frac{2}{5}\pi \ (k \to \infty)$

$$\stackrel{\,\,\sqcup}{=} n = 10k - 2 \ (k = 1, 2, \cdots)$$
 时, $a_{10k-2} \to -\sin\frac{2}{5}\pi \ (k \to \infty)$
于是 $\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} a_n = \sin\frac{2}{5}\pi$, $\underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} a_n = -\sin\frac{2}{5}\pi$.

5. 若
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \alpha$$
,则 $\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_{k_0+n}|} = \alpha$ 此处 k_0 是任意固定的整数.

(1) 因
$$|a_{k_0+n}|^{\frac{1}{n}} = |a_{k_0+n}|^{\frac{1}{k_0+n}} \left(|a_{k_0+n}|^{\frac{1}{k_0+n}}\right)^{\frac{k_0}{n}}$$
 又 $\overline{\lim_{n\to\infty}}^{k_0+n}\sqrt{|a_{k_0+n}|} = \alpha$, 且当 $\alpha > 0$ 时, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{k_0}{n}\ln|a_{k_0+n}|^{\frac{1}{k_0+n}} = 0$,故 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(|a_{k_0+n}|^{\frac{1}{k_0+n}}\right)^{\frac{k_0}{n}} = 1$ 由第2题(1),得 $\overline{\lim_{n\to\infty}}^{n}\sqrt{|a_{k_0+n}|} \leqslant \alpha$

(2) 因
$$\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \alpha$$
,故存在子列 $\{a_{n_k}\}$,使得 $\lim_{k \to \infty} |a_{n_k}|^{\frac{1}{n_k}} = \alpha$,
且当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,有 $\lim_{k \to \infty} |a_{n_k}|^{\frac{1}{n_k - k_0}} = \lim_{k \to \infty} |a_{n_k}|^{\frac{1}{n_k}} \cdot \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(|a_{n_k}|^{\frac{1}{n_k}}\right)^{\frac{k_0}{n_k - k_0}} = \alpha$

从而
$$\overline{\lim_{n\to\infty}} \sqrt[n]{|a_{k_0+n}|} \geqslant \alpha$$
 综合 $(1)(2)$,得当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,结论成立.

- (3) 若 $\alpha = 0$,则显然有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 0$,从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_{k_0+n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(|a_{k_0+n}|^{\frac{1}{k_0+n}} \right)^{\frac{k_0+n}{n}} = 0$ 于是得此结论正确
- 6. 若 $\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} a_n = a < b$, 证明: 必存在N, 当n > N时, 有 $a_n < b$. 又若 $\underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} a_n = a < b$.情况如何?证明:
 - (1) 取 $\varepsilon = \frac{b-a}{2}$,由 $\S 1$ 定理1,得 $\{a_n\}$ 中至多只有有限项属于 $(a+\varepsilon,+\infty) = \left(\frac{a+b}{2},+\infty\right)$ 令这有限项的足标最大者为N,则当n > N时,有 $a_n < a+\varepsilon = \frac{a+b}{2} < \frac{b+b}{2} = b$
 - (2) 若 $\underset{n \to \infty}{\underline{\lim}} a_n = a < b$, 结论未必成立. 例: $a_n = 1 + (-1)^n, n = 1, 2, \cdots$, 这个数列为 $0, 2, 0, 2, \cdots$, 显然 $\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} a_n = 2$, $\underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0$, 而 $\underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0 < 1$, 但有无穷多项 $a_{2n} = 2 > 1$ $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$

§2. 级数的收敛性及其基本性质

1. 讨论下列级数的敛散性:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} + \dots$$

(2)
$$1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} + \dots + \frac{n}{2n-1} + \dots$$

(3)
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) + \dots$$

(4)
$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} + \dots$$

(5)
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{5} + \cdots$$

解

(1) 因
$$S_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} = \frac{1}{5} \left[1 - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{11} + \dots + \frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right)$$
则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{5}$
于是据定义知,级数 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} + \dots$ 收敛.

(2) 因
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$
,故级数发散.

(3) 由于
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$
与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$ 均为收敛的几何级数,

故由数列级数性质2,知
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(4) 因
$$S_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)$$
则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$
于是据定义知,级数 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} + \dots$ 收敛.

(5) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \cos \frac{\pi}{n+2} = 1 \neq 0$$
,故级数发散.

2. 利用柯西收敛原理判别下列级数是收敛还是发散,

(1)
$$a_0 + a_1 q + a_2 q^2 + \dots + a_n q^n + \dots, |q| < 1, |a_n| \le A, (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

(2)
$$1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \cdots$$

证明:

(1) 因对任何自然数p, $|S_{n+p}-S_n|=\left|a_nq^n+a_{n+1}q^{n+1}+\cdots+a_{n+p-1}q^{n+p-1}\right|\leqslant\left|a_n\right||q^n|+\left|a_{n+1}\right|\left|q^{n+1}\right|+\cdots+\left|a_{n+p-1}\right|\left|q^{n+p-1}\right|\leqslant A|q|^n\frac{1-|q|^p}{1-|q|}$

又
$$|q|<1$$
,则 $0<1-|q|^p<1$,于是 $|S_{n+p}-S_n|< A\cdot \frac{|q|^n}{1-|q|}$ 从而对 $\forall \varepsilon>0$,取 $N=\left[\ln \frac{(1-|q|)\varepsilon}{A}/\ln |q|\right]$,当 $n>N$ 时,对任何 $p=1,2,3,\cdots$,总成立 $|S_{n+n}-S_n|<\varepsilon$

总成立
$$|S_{n+p} - S_n| < \varepsilon$$

按收敛原理,级数 $a_0 + a_1 q + a_2 q^2 + \cdots + a_n q^n + \cdots$ 收敛.

(2) 此级数为
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{3n+3} \right)$$
取 $0 < \varepsilon_0 < \frac{1}{6}$,不论 n 多大,若令 $p = n$,则有
$$|S_{n+p} - S_n| = |S_{2n} - S_n| = \frac{1}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{3n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{6n-2} + \frac{1}{6n-1} - \frac{1}{6n} > \frac{1}{3n+3} + \frac{1}{3n+3} - \frac{1}{3n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{6n} + \frac{1}{6n} - \frac{1}{6n} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) > \frac{1}{3} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}}_{n,\bar{y}} \right) = \frac{1}{6} > \varepsilon_0$$
因此级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{3n+3} \right)$ 发散.

3. 设有正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ (即每一项 $a_n > 0$),试证明若对其项加括号后所组成的级数收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 亦收敛.

证明: 设
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$$
部分和数列为 $\{S_n\}$,加括号后所组成的级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}A_n$

其中
$$A_n = a_{i_{n-1}+1} + a_{i_{n-1}+2} + \dots + a_{i_n}$$
, 显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ 仍为正项级数

其中
$$A_n = a_{i_{n-1}+1} + a_{i_{n-1}+2} + \dots + a_{i_n}$$
,显然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ 仍为正项级数.
设其部分和数列为 $\{S_n'\}$,其中 $S_n' = (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{i_1}) + (a_{i_1+1} + \dots + a_{i_2}) + \dots + (a_{i_{n-1}+1} + \dots + a_{i_n})$ 显然 $S_n' \geqslant S_n$

又 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}A_{n}$ 收敛,由基本定理,得 $\{S_{n}{}'\}$ 有上界,即存在M>0,使 $S_{n}{}'\leqslant M$,从而 $S_{n}\leqslant S_{n}{}'\leqslant M$,说 明 $\{S_n\}$ 有上界

则由基本定理,得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
收敛.

4. 确定使下列级数收敛的x的范围

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

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\ln x)^n$$

(1) 此级数是公比为
$$\frac{1}{1+x}$$
的等比级数,故当 $\left|\frac{1}{1+x}\right|<1$ 时级数收敛 从而收敛域为 $x<-2$ 或 $x>0$.

(2) 此级数是公比为 $\ln x$ 的等比级数,故当 $|\ln x| < 1$ 时级数收敛 从而收敛域为 $\frac{1}{e} < x < e$.

1. 判断下列级数的收敛和发散.

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}$$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n-1}}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-\sqrt{n}}{2n-1}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}$$

(5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}, (a>1)$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} \right)^n$$

(8)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{[\ln(n+1)]^n}$$

(9)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{2^n}$$

(10)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$$

$$(11) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

(12)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(1+x)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^n)}, (x \ge 0)$$

(13)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n$$
, 其中 $a_n \to a, a_n, b, a$ 皆正数, $a \neq 0$

(1) 因
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} = 1$$
,而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 是发散的则由比较判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}$ 亦发散.

则田比较判别法,得级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+n}}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$$
外友散.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$$

(2) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}}}{\frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{2n-1}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n-1}{4(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{4} < 1$$
 则由达朗贝尔判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)\cdot 2^{2n-1}}$ 收敛.

(3) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n-\sqrt{n}}{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \to 0$$
,故级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n-\sqrt{n}}{2n-1}$ 发散.

(4) 因
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2^n} \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2^n}$$
,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2^n}$ 收敛,故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}$ 收敛.

(5) 因
$$\frac{1}{1+a^n} \leqslant \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n$$
, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n$ 收敛, 故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$ 收敛.

(6) 因
$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^x = \lim_{x \to +0} e^{\ln x^x} = \lim_{x \to +0} e^{x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \to +0} x \ln x} = 1$$
,故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$
又 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{n}}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = 1$,而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 是发散的

则由比较判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{n}}$ 发散.

$$(7) \ \, |\exists \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{2n+1}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = 0 < 1, \ \, |a \otimes b| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1}\right)^n |b| \otimes 1.$$

(8)
$$\boxtimes \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{[\ln(n+1)]^n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} = 0 < 1$$
, $\boxtimes \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{[\ln(n+1)]^n}$ \bowtie $\boxtimes \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{[\ln(n+1)]^n}$

(9) 因
$$\frac{2+(-1)^n}{2^n} \leqslant \frac{3}{2^n}$$
 且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2^n}$ 收敛 则据比较判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2+(-1)^n}{2^n}$ 收敛.

(10) 因
$$0 < 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} \leqslant \pi \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$
 且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$ 收敛则据比较判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$ 收敛.

(11)
$$\boxtimes \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{n^n}{n!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e > 1, \text{ bight } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} \text{ bight } \text{ bight } 1.$$

(12) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}/[(1+x)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^n)(1+x^{n+1})]}{x^n/[(1+x)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^n)]} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^{n+1}} = \begin{cases} 0 < 1, & x > 1 或 x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} < 1, & x = 1 \\ x < 1, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$
 则据达朗贝尔判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(1+x)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^n)}$ 收敛.

(13) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{b}{a_n} = \frac{b}{a}$$
则 当 $\frac{b}{a} < 1$ 即 $b < a$ 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n$ 收敛;
 当 $\frac{b}{a} > 1$ 即 $b > a$ 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n$ 发散;
 当 $\frac{b}{a} = 1$ 即 $b = a$ 时,需进一步判断。例如:级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散;而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛.

2. 若正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$$
收敛,证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n^2$ 也收敛,其逆如何?
证明:因 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$ 收敛,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty}u_n=0$
取 $\varepsilon_0=1$,则存在正整数 N ,当 $n>N$ 时,有 $|u_n|<\varepsilon_0=1$ 即 $0\leqslant u_n<1$,于是 $0\leqslant u_n^2< u_n(n>N)$,

从而由比较判别法,得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$$
收敛

其逆不真.例:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$
收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散; $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛.

3. 设
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$$
和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}v_n$ 为两正项级数, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{u_n}{v_n}=0$,证明: 当 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}v_n$ 收敛时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$ 也收敛.又若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}v_n$ 发散时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$ 如何?若 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{u_n}{v_n}=\infty$,那么 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$ 和负敛散性之间有什么关系? 证明:

(1) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = 0$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 为两正项级数

取
$$\varepsilon_0 = 1$$
,则存在正整数 N ,当 $n > N$ 时,有 $\left| \frac{u_n}{v_n} \right| < \varepsilon_0 = 1$ 即 $0 \leqslant \frac{u_n}{v_n} < 1$,于是 $u_n < v_n (n > N)$

又
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$$
收敛,则由比较判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛

若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$$
发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 可能收敛,也可能发散

例:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$
 发散, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 0$, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛;

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \not \Xi \mathring{\mathbb{D}}, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = 0, \quad \mathbb{E} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \not \Xi \mathring{\mathbb{D}}.$$

(2) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \infty$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 为两正项级数

取
$$G_0=1$$
,则存在正整数 N ,当 $n>N$ 时,有 $\frac{u_n}{v_n}>G_0=1$,于是 $u_n>v_n(n>N)$

若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
收敛,则由比较判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 收敛;若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散,对 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 敛散性不定。

4. 若两正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \max(u_n, v_n)$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \min(u_n, v_n)$ 两级数如何?

解:因两正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散, $u_n \leq \max(u_n, v_n)$

则由比较判别法,得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \max(u_n, v_n)$$
发散.

对于
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \min(u_n, v_n)$$
敛散性不定.

例:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=1} \frac{1}{n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$$
都发散,
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \min\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{2n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$$
也发散;
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2}$$
都发散,
$$\underbrace{\mathbb{E}}_{n=1}^{\infty} \min\left(\frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2}, \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2}\right) = 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + \dots$$
却收敛.

$$(1) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} = 0$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{a^{n!}} = 0 (a > 1)$$

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}$$

$$\boxtimes \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{[(n+1)!]^2}}{\frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 0 < 1$$

则据达朗贝尔判别法的极限形式,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}$ 收敛,从而由级数收敛的必要条件,得 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} = 0$

6. 讨论下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\ln n)^p}$$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot \ln n \cdot \ln \ln n}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\ln n)^{1+\sigma} \ln \ln n}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}$$

(1) 由于不论
$$p$$
为何数,当 x 充分大时,函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p}$ 都是非负递减的,且
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_2^n \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(\ln x)^p} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p-1} (\ln 2)^{1-p}, & p > 1\\ \infty, & p \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

故当p > 1时,级数收敛;当 $p \leq 1$ 时,级数发散

(2) 设
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x \ln \ln x}$$
, $f(x) \stackrel{\cdot}{=} x \geqslant 3$ 是正值递减函数.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_3^n \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x \ln \ln x} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\ln \ln \ln n - \ln \ln \ln 2) = \infty$$
, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot \ln n \cdot \ln \ln n}$ 发散.

(3) 因
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{2}^{n} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(\ln x)^{1+\sigma}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\frac{1}{(\ln 2)^{\sigma}} - \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\sigma}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sigma(\ln 2)^{\sigma}} (\sigma > 0)$$
 故级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^{1+\sigma}}$ 收敛.
$$\mathbb{Z} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\ln n)^{1+\sigma} \ln \ln n} \leqslant \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^{1+\sigma}} , \quad \text{则由比较判别法,得级数} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (\ln n)^{1+\sigma} \ln \ln n} \text{ 收敛.}$$

(4) 令
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p(\ln \ln x)^q}$$
, 当 $n \le 3$ 时是正值递减函数.
又因为 $\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(\ln x)^p(\ln \ln x)^q} = \int_{\ln \ln 3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{e^{(p-1)t}t^q}$ 对任何 q , 当 $p-1 > 0$ 时,积分收敛,当 $p-1 < 0$ 时,积分发散; 当 $p=1$ 时,若 $q > 1$,积分收敛, 共 $q < 1$ 和分发数

由柯西积分判别法知,原级数敛散性与积分敛散性条件一致则原级数当p>1时收敛;当p<1时发散;当p=1时,q>1时级数收敛; $q\leqslant1$ 时级数发散.

7. 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 是收敛的正项级数,并且数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调下降,证明 $\lim_{n\to\infty} nu_n = 0$.

证明: 因
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 收敛,设 $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$, $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_k$ 则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_{2n}$,于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) = 0$ 又 $\{u_n\}$ 单调下降,则 $S_{2n} - S_n = u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{2n} \geqslant u_{2n} + u_{2n} + \dots + u_{2n} = nu_{2n}$ 又 $u_n \geqslant 0$,则 $0 \leqslant nu_{2n} \leqslant S_{2n} - S_n$,于是得 $\lim_{n \to \infty} nu_{2n} = 0$,从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (2n)u_{2n} = 0$ 又 因 $u_{2n+1} \leqslant u_{2n}, u_n \geqslant 0$,则 $0 \leqslant (2n+1)u_{2n+1} \leqslant (2n+1)u_{2n} = \frac{2n+1}{2n}(2nu_{2n}) \to 0$ ($n \to \infty$) 于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (2n+1)u_{2n+1} = 0$,从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} nu_n = 0$

8. 证明达朗贝尔判别法及其极限形式

证明:

(1) 达朗贝尔判别法:

因
$$n>N$$
时,有 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\leqslant q<1$,则 $\frac{u_{N+2}}{u_{N+1}}\leqslant q,u_{N+2}\leqslant qu_{N+1}; \frac{u_{N+3}}{u_{N+2}}\leqslant q,u_{N+3}\leqslant qu_{N+2};\cdots; \frac{u_{N+k+1}}{u_{N+k}}\leqslant q,u_{N+k+1}\leqslant qu_{N+k}\leqslant\cdots\leqslant q^Ku_{N+1}$ 因 $q<1$,则 $\sum_{k=1}^\infty q^k$ 收敛,于是由收敛级数的性质1知, $\sum_{k=1}^\infty q^ku_{N+1}$ 也收敛,从而由比较判别法,得 $\sum_{k=1}^\infty u_{N+k}$ 也收敛

再由收敛级数的性质5知,添加有限项 $u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_{N+1}$ 后得到的新级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 也收敛.

- (2) 达朗贝尔判别法的极限形式:
 - (i) 若 $\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} = \bar{r} < 1$ 由实数的稠密性知必存在 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$,使得 $\bar{r} < \bar{r} + \varepsilon_0 < 1$ 由上极限的定理1的证明中,知 $\left\{ \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right\}$ 只有有限项大于 $\bar{r} + \varepsilon_0$,于是定存在一个正整数N(只要取有限项中下标最大的做N即可),使得当n > N时,有 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} < \bar{r} + \varepsilon_0 < 1$,故由达朗贝尔判别法知级数收敛.
 - (ii) 若 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} = \underline{r} > 1$ 由实数的稠密性知必存在 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$,使得 $\overline{r} > \underline{r} - \varepsilon_0 > 1$ 由上极限的定理2的证明中,知 $\left\{\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right\}$ 只有有限项小于 $\underline{r} + \varepsilon_0$,于是定存在一个正整数N(只要取有限项中下标最大的做N即可),使得当n > N时,有 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} > \underline{r} + \varepsilon_0 > 1$,故由达朗贝尔判别法知级数发散.

(iii) 举例说明:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}, \quad \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = 1, \quad \Xi_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$
 发散;
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = 1, \quad \Xi_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$
 收敛.

§4. 任意项级数

1. 讨论下列级数的收敛性(包括条件收敛或绝对收敛):

(1)
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{3}{10^3} + \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{3}{10^5} + \cdots$$

(2)
$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5!} - \cdots$$

(3)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n^3}{2^n}$$

(5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{x}{n} \ (x \neq 0)$$

(7)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1} + \dots$$

$$(1) \ \, \boxtimes \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \, \psi \, \underline{\omega}, \ \, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^{2n-1}} \, \psi \, \underline{\omega}, \ \, \underbrace{\mathbb{M} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{10^{2n-1}} \, \psi \, \underline{\omega}}_{n=1} \, \underbrace{\mathbb{M} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^{2n-1}} \, \psi \, \underline{\omega}}_{n=1}, \ \, \underbrace{\mathbb{M} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{10^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{3}{10^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{3}{10^n} + \cdots + \frac{3}{10^$$

(2) 因
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$
发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2n}\right)$ 发散 又对级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)!}$ 因 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(2n+1)!}}{\frac{1}{(2n-1)!}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n(2n+1)} = 0 < 1$,则由达朗贝尔判别法的极限形式,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n_1)!}$ 收敛于是原级数分散

(3) 因
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n} \right| = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$
 又 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\ln n}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln n = +\infty$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,则由比较判别法,得 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$ 发散 又设 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} (x \geqslant 3)$,则 $f'(x) = \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0 \ (x \geqslant 3)$,于是 $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ 单调下降,从 而 $\left\{\frac{\ln n}{n}\right\}$ 在 $n \geqslant 3$ 时单调下降 又 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$ 于是据莱布尼兹定理,得 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n}$ 条件收敛.

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n^3}{2^n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{2^n}$$
因 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^3}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^3}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{2} < 1$,则据达朗贝尔判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{2^n}$ 收敛 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n^3}{2^n}$ 绝对收敛.

(5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$$
因 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{(n+1)^2}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} = 1$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$ 发散
$$\mathcal{C}_{x} f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} (x \ge 2), \quad \mathcal{D}_{x} f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{(x+1)^3} < 0 \ (x \ge 2), \quad \mathcal{F}$$
是当 $x \ge 2$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调下降,从 $\int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} dx = 0$,则据莱布尼兹定理,得 $\int_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} dx$ 从而 $\int_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$ 条件收敛.

(6)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{x}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right|$$
 $\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\sin \frac{x}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \right| \to |x| \neq 0 \quad m \to \infty \right] \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n} \right]$

(7) 设部分和数列为
$$\{S_n\}$$
,则 $S_{2n} = \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}+1}\right) = \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} \frac{2}{k-1} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k}$ 于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{2n} = +\infty$,则此级数加括号后发散,从而原级数发散.

2. 证明:若级数的项加括号后所作成的级数收敛,并且在同一个括号内项的符号相同,那末去掉括号后,此级数亦收敛;并由此考察级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{[\sqrt{n}]}}{n}$ 的收敛性.

证明:

(1) 已知新级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u'_n = (u_1 + \dots + u_{n_1}) + (u_{n_1+1} + \dots + u_{n_2}) + \dots + (u_{n_{k-1}+1} + \dots + u_{n_k}) + \dots$$
 收敛且在同一括号内的符号相同 设 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} u_k = S_n, \sum_{k=1}^{n} u'_k = S'_n, \quad \text{则}S_1' = S_{n_1}, S_2' = S_{n_2}, \dots, S_k' = S_{n_k}, \dots$ 当原级数的下标 n 从 n_{k-1} 到 n_k 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 的部分和单调变化,即 当 $u_{n_{k-1}+1}, \dots, u_{n_k}$ 均为正时,有 $S_{k-1}' = S_{n_{k-1}} < S_n < S_{n_k} = S_k'$ 当 $u_{n_{k-1}+1}, \dots, u_{n_k}$ 均为负时,有 $S_{k-1}' = S_{n_{k-1}} > S_n > S_{n_k} = S_k'$ 已知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u'_n$ 收敛,即 $\sum_{k\to\infty}^{\infty} S_k' = \lim_{k\to\infty} S_{k-1}' = S'$,则 $\sum_{n\to\infty}^{\infty} S_n = S'$,于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛.

又
$$A_k - A_{k+1} \geqslant \ln \frac{k^2 + 2k}{k^2 - 1} - \ln \frac{(k+2)^2}{(k+1)^2} = \ln \frac{k^2 + k}{k^2 + k - 2} > 0$$
,则由莱布尼兹判别法知 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k A_k$ 收金,从而原码和协会

3. 讨论下列级数是否绝对收敛或条件收敛:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x}$$

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

(3)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$
, $(0 < x < \pi)$

(4)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^p}$$
, $(0 < x < \pi)$

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|n+x|}$$
因 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{|n+x|}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{|n+x|} = 1$,则由比较判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|n+x|}$ 发散
$$\exists x \geqslant 0$$
时, $\frac{1}{n+x}$ 单调减少,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n+x} = 0$,则由莱布尼兹定理,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x}$ 收敛
$$\exists x < 0$$
且不为负整数时,因x为定数,则当n充分大时,即存在 $N \in Z^+$,当 $n > N$ 时,有 $n+x > 0$,于是 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x}$ 是交错级数,且由 $\frac{1}{n+x}$ 单调减少及 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n+x} = 0$,则 $\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x}$ 收敛,从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x}$ 收敛

则当
$$x$$
不为负整数时,此级数为条件收敛.

(2) 因 $\left| \frac{\sin(2^n x)}{n!} \right| \le \frac{1}{n!}$,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{1}{n!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 < 1$,则由达朗贝尔判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ 收敛 再据比较判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin(2^n x)}{n!} \right|$ 收敛,从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2^n x)}{n!}$ 绝对收敛.

$$(3) \ \ \left|\sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx\right| = \left|\frac{\cos\frac{x}{2} - \cos\frac{2n+1}{2}x}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}}\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{\left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right|}$$
且数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{n}\right\}$ 单调趋于0

则由狄立克莱判别法,得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$
收敛。
$$\mathbb{Z} \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right| \geqslant \frac{\sin^2 nx}{n} = \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{\cos 2nx}{2n} \, \mathbb{E} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos 2kx \right| = \left| \frac{\sin x - \sin(2n+1)x}{2\sin x} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{|\sin x|} \, \mathbb{Z} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{B} \mathcal{B}$$
 调趋于0

则由狄立克莱判别法,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n}$ 收敛.

又
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$
发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ 发散,于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n} - \frac{\cos 2nx}{2n} \right)$ 发散,从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right|$ 发散则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} (0 < x < \pi)$ 条件收敛.

(4) (i) 当p > 1时,因 $\left| \frac{\cos nx}{n^p} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n^p}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 当p > 1时收敛,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^p}$ (0 < $x < \pi$) 绝对收敛.

(ii) 当
$$0 时,因 $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx \right| = \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{2n+1}{2}x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right| \le \frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|}$ 且数列 $\left\{ \frac{1}{n^p} \right\}$ 单调趋于0则由狄立克莱判别法,得 $\sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{\cos nx}{n^p}$ 收敛.$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathbb{Z} \left| \frac{\cos nx}{n^p} \right| \geqslant \frac{\cos^2 nx}{n^p} = \frac{1}{2n^p} + \frac{\cos 2nx}{2n^p} \text{且由刚才证明可得} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\cos 2nx}{(2n)^p} \text{收敛}. \\ & \mathbb{M} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\cos 2nx}{(2n)^p} \cdot 2^{p-1} \text{收敛}, \quad \mathbb{P} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\cos 2nx}{2n^p} \text{收敛} \\ & \mathbb{Z} \oplus 0$$

(iii) 当
$$p \leqslant 0$$
时,因 $\frac{\cos nx}{n^p} \nrightarrow 0$,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^p} (0 < x < \pi)$ 当 $p \leqslant 0$ 时发散.

4. 若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$$
 收敛,并且 $\lim_{n\to\infty}rac{a_n}{b_n}=1$,能否断定 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}b_n$ 也收敛?证明:

(1) 若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 都是正项级数 由级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$,则据正项级数比较判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛

(2) 若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 不一定都是正项级数 由级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛,不可断定 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛 例:级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 为莱布尼兹型级数,则其收敛且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}} = 1$ 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}$ 发散.

5. 证明: 若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}}$$
收敛,那末当 $x > x_0$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^x}$ 也收敛。

证明: 因 $x > x_0$,则 $\frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^{x-x_0}}}{\frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}}} = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{x-x_0} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{x-x_0} < 1$,则 $\frac{1}{(n+1)^{x-x_0}} < \frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}}$ 且 $\frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}} \le 1$ 于是数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}}\right\}$ 单调有界,且 $\frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}} \le 1$ 又级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}}$ 收敛,则由阿贝尔判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^x}$ 收敛。

6. 设
$$\{na_n\}$$
收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n-1})$ 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 也收敛。 证明:因 $\{na_n\}$ 收敛,设其极限为 a 又 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n-1})$ 收敛,则其部分和数列 $\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{n} k(a_k - a_{k-1})\right\}$ 有极限,设其极限为 S 又 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k(a_k - a_{k-1}) = (a_1 - a_0) + 2(a_2 - a_1) + \dots + n(a_n - a_{n-1}) = na_n - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k$ 即 $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k = na_n - \sum_{k=1}^{n} k(a_k - a_{k-1})$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k = \lim_{n \to \infty} na_n - \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k(a_k - a_{k-1}) = a - S$ 于是 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛,从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n - a_0$ 收敛。

7. 若
$$\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} (a_v - a_{v-1})$$
绝对收敛, $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} b_v$ 收敛,那末 $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} a_v b_v$ 收敛.
证明:令 $B_n^{n+m} = \sum_{v=n+1}^{n+m} b_v$
由Abel 变换,得 $\sum_{v=n+1}^{n+p} a_v b_v = a_{n+p} B_n^{n+p} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} B_n^{n+i} (a_{n+i} - a_{n+i+1})$
故 $\left|\sum_{v=n+1}^{n+p} a_v b_v\right| \leqslant |a_{n+p}| \left|B_n^{n+p}\right| + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \left|B_n^{n+i}\right| |a_{n+i} - a_{n+i+1}|$
令 $H_n^p = \max\left\{\left|B_n^{n+1}\right|, \left|B_n^{n+2}\right|, \cdots, \left|B_n^{n+p}\right|\right\}$,则有 $\left|\sum_{v=n+1}^{n+p} a_v b_v\right| \leqslant H_n^p \left[|a_{n+p}| + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} |a_{n+i} - a_{n+i+1}|\right]$
因 $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} |a_v - a_{v-1}|$ 收敛,故 $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} (a_v - a_{v-1})$ 收敛且 $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} (a_v - a_{v-1}) = -a_0 + a_n$,故 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ 存在因而存在 $M > 0$,使对一切 n ,有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} |a_{n+i} - a_{n+i+1}| + |a_{n+p}| < M \tag{4}$$

又 $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} b_v$ 收敛,从而对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in Z^+, \ \exists n > N$ 时,对一切 $p \in Z^+, \ 有$

$$H_n^p < \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \tag{5}$$

由(??),(??)知,当
$$n>N$$
时,有 $\left|\sum_{v=n+1}^{n+p}a_vb_v\right|,这表明级数 $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty}a_vb_v$ 收敛$

8. 利用柯西收敛原理证明交错级数的莱布尼兹定理.

证明: 对任何自然数p,有
$$|S_{n+p}-S_n| = \left| (-1)^{n+2} u_{n+1} + (-1)^{n+3} u_{n+2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+p+1} u_{n+p} \right| = \left| (-1)^{n+2} (u_{n+1} - u_{n+2} + \cdots + (-1)^{p-1} u_{n+p}) \right| = \left| u_{n+1} - u_{n+2} + \cdots + (-1)^{p-1} u_{n+p} \right| = \left| u_{n+1} - u_{n+2} + \cdots + (-1)^{p-1} u_{n+p} \right| = \left| u_{n+1} - u_{n+2} + \cdots + (u_{n+p-1} - u_{n+p}) \right| = 0$$
 当 p 为奇数时, $(u_{n+1} - u_{n+2}) + \cdots + (u_{n+p-2} - u_{n+p-1}) + u_{n+p} \geqslant 0$ 总之 $\left| u_{n+1} - u_{n+2} + \cdots + (-1)^{p-1} u_{n+p} \right| = u_{n+1} - u_{n+2} + \cdots + (-1)^{p-1} u_{n+p}$ 又当 p 为偶数时, $u_{n+1} - (u_{n+2} - u_{n+3}) - \cdots - (u_{n+p-2} - u_{n+p-1}) - u_{n+p} \leqslant u_{n+1}$ 当 p 为奇数时, $u_{n+1} - (u_{n+2} - u_{n+3}) - \cdots - (u_{n+p-1} - u_{n+p}) \leqslant u_{n+1}$ 总之 $u_{n+1} - u_{n+2} + \cdots + (-1)^{p-1} u_{n+p} \leqslant u_{n+1}$ 为任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,因 $\lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} u_{n+1} = 0$ 于是必存在 $N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,当 $n > N$ 时,有 $|u_{n+1} - 0| < \varepsilon$,则 $u_{n+1} < \varepsilon$ 由此当 $n > N$ 时,对任何自然数 p 都有 $|S_{n+p} - S_n| = u_{n+1} - u_{n+2} + \cdots + (-1)^p u_{n+p} \leqslant u_{n+1} < \varepsilon$ 从而由柯西收敛原理,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} u_n$ 收敛.

绝对收敛级数和条件收敛级数的性质 ξ5.

1. 炎
$$|x|<1,$$
 $|y|<1,$ 证明 $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty}(x^{v-1}+x^{v-2}y+\cdots+y^{v-1})=\frac{1}{(1-x)(1-y)}$ 证明: 因 $|x|<1,$ 则

$$\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} x^{v-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^v + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x} \text{ and } 60$$

$$\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} y^{v-1} = 1 + y + y^2 + \dots + y^v + \dots = \frac{1}{1-y} \text{ 维对收敛}$$
 (7)

$$(??)\cdot(??), \ \ \mathcal{F}\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} x^{v-1} \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} y^{v-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-y)}$$

$$\mathbb{X} \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} x^{v-1} \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} y^{v-1} = (1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^v + \dots)(1 + y + y^2 + \dots + y^v + \dots) = \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} (x^{v-1} + x^{v-2}y + \dots + y^{v-1}),$$

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

证明: 因 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{|x|^n}{n!}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|x|}{n+1} = 0 < 1$,则据达朗贝尔判别法的极限形式,得级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{n!}$ 收敛

于是级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛

同理,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|y|^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛

可写成
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n$$

$$\sharp + C_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{x^i}{i!} \cdot \frac{y^{n-i}}{(n-i)!} = \frac{y^n}{n!} + \frac{x}{1!} \cdot \frac{y^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{1}{n!} (C_n^0 y^n + C_n^1 x y^{n-1} + \dots + C_n^n x^n) = \frac{(x+y)^n}{n!}$$

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

3. 证明:可以作出条件收敛级数的更序级数,使其发散到+∞.

证明: 设
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
条件收敛

由定理1,得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$$
和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_n$ 都发散,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散到 $+\infty$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-w_n)$ 发散到 $-\infty$ 选取发散到 $+\infty$ 的数列 $\{\beta_n\}$,即 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \beta_n = +\infty$

把
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$$
按顺序一项一项加起来

然后取 m_2 ,使 $v_1 + v_2 + \cdots + v_{m_1} + v_{m_1+1} + \cdots + v_{m_2} > \beta_2 + w_1 + w_2$

一般地,可取充分大的 $m_k > m_{k-1}$,使得 $v_1 + v_2 + \cdots + v_{m_1} + \cdots + v_{m_2} + \cdots + v_{m_k} > \beta_k + w_1 + w_2 + \cdots + w_k$ (k = 1) $3, 4, \cdots)$

这样交错地放入一组正项和一个负项:

$$(v_1 + \dots + v_{m_1} - w_1) + (v_{m_1+1} + \dots + v_{m_2} - w_2) + \dots + (v_{m_{k-1}+1} + \dots + v_{m_k} - w_k) + \dots$$
 (*)

此级数显然为原级数的更序级数

因(*)加括号后的级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (v_{m_{k-1}+1} + \cdots + v_{m_k} - w_k)$ 的k次部分和

$$(v_1 + \dots + v_{m_1} - w_1) + (v_{m_1+1} + \dots + v_{m_2} - w_2) + \dots + (v_{m_{k-1}+1} + \dots + v_{m_k} - w_k) > \beta_k$$

而
$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\beta_k=+\infty$$
 则 $\sum_{k=1}^\infty(v_{m_{k-1}+1}+\cdots+v_{m_k}-w_k)$ 发散到 $+\infty$ 由发散级数可任意去括号,则可以作出条件收敛级数的更序级数,使其发散到 $+\infty$.

1. 讨论无穷乘积的收敛性:

(1)
$$\prod_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 4}{n^2 - 1}$$

(2)
$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{\frac{(-1)^n}{n}} (a > 0)$$

$$(3) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}}$$

(1) 因
$$\frac{n^2-4}{n^2-1}=1-\frac{3}{n^2-1}, n\geqslant 3$$
,且 $-\frac{3}{n^2-1}<0$ 又 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{3}{n^2-1}}{\frac{1}{n^2}}=3$ 且 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty}\frac{3}{n^2-1}$ 收敛,于是 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty}\left(-\frac{3}{n^2-1}\right)$ 收敛 从而据定理2,得 $\prod_{n=3}^{\infty}\frac{n^2-4}{n^2-1}$ 收敛.

$$(2) \ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln a^{\frac{(-1)^n}{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \ln a = \ln a \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$
 因级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 为莱布尼兹型级数,则其收敛,于是级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln a^{\frac{(-1)^n}{n}}$ 收敛,从而无穷乘积 $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{\frac{(-1)^n}{n}}$ 收敛。

(3) 由于部分乘积
$$P_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdots \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n+2}} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$$

故无穷乘积 $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}}$ 发散于0.

2. 证明: 若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2$$
收敛,则 $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos x_n$ 收敛。
证明: 因 $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos x_n = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - 2\sin^2\frac{x_n}{2}\right)$ 且 $0 \leqslant 2\sin^2\frac{x_n}{2} \leqslant 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin x_n}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{x_n^2}{2}$
又 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2$ 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2\sin^2\frac{x_n}{2}$ 收敛
于是据定理2,得 $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos x_n$ 收敛。

3. 证明: 若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$$
绝对收敛,则 $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha_n\right)$ 收敛 $\left(\pm \mathbf{p} \left| \alpha_n \right| < \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$. 证明: $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha_n\right) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \tan \alpha_n}{1 - \tan \alpha_n} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2 \tan \alpha_n}{1 - \tan \alpha_n} \right)$ 因 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$ 绝对收敛,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = 0$,于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left| \frac{2 \tan \alpha_n}{1 - \tan \alpha_n} \right|}{\left| \alpha_n \right|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{2}{1 - \tan \alpha_n} \right| \left| \frac{\tan \alpha_n}{\alpha_n} \right| = 2$ 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$ 绝对收敛,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{2 \tan \alpha_n}{1 - \tan \alpha_n} \right|$ 收敛,于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \tan \alpha_n}{1 - \tan \alpha_n}$ 绝对收敛 从而 $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha_n\right)$ 绝对收敛.

第十章 广义积分

§1. 无穷限的广义积分

1. 求下列广义积分的值:

(1)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+p)(x^2+q)} dx, (p,q>0)$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} x \, \mathrm{d}x \, (a > 0)$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx$$
, $(a > 0)$

解

(1)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 = \ln \sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^{2}+p)(x^{2}+q)} dx = \frac{1}{q-p} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{p}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{q}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{pq}(\sqrt{p}+\sqrt{q})} = \frac{\pi}{2(q\sqrt{p}+p\sqrt{q})}$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} x \, dx = -\frac{e^{-ax^2}}{2a} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{-a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}$$

2. 讨论下列积分的收敛性:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}}$$

(2)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(3)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \sin \frac{1}{x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + x|\sin x|}$$

(5)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1 + x^2 \sin^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(6)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} \, \mathrm{d}x \,, (n>0, m>0)$$

(2) 因
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x^3} \arctan x}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{1+x^3} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,且 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}$ 收敛

则由比较判别法的极限形式,得
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$$
 收敛.

(3) 因
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$$
且 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ 收敛,从而 $\int_1^{+\infty} \sin \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 收敛.

$$(4) \ \frac{1}{1+x|\sin x|} \geqslant \frac{1}{1+x}$$
 因 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$ 且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}$ 发散,从而由比较判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x}$ 发散 又 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x}$ 为正常积分则收敛,于是 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x}$ 发散 从而由比较判别法,得 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x|\sin x|}$ 发散.

(5) 因
$$x \in [0, +\infty)$$
时,有 $\frac{x}{1 + x^2 \sin^2 x} \ge \frac{x}{1 + x^2}$ 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty$ 则由比较判别法,得 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1 + x^2 \sin^2 x} dx$ 发散.

3. 证明绝对收敛的广义积分必收敛, 但反之不然.

证明: 己知
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$$
收敛,由柯西判别原理,得对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,当 $A > 0$,当 $A'' > A' > A$ 时,有
$$\left| \int_{A'}^{A''} |f(x)| dx \right| < \varepsilon, \quad \text{则} \int_{A'}^{A''} |f(x)| dx < \varepsilon, \quad \text{于是} \left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x) dx \right| \le \int_{A'}^{A''} |f(x)| dx < \varepsilon,$$
 从而 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛。 收敛的广义积分未必绝对收敛。

收敛的广义积分未必绝对收敛.
例:
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{b}$$
 收敛; 而 $\int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \, \mathrm{d}x \,$ 发散(见书上55页).

4. 证明对于无穷限积分,分部积分公式成立(当公式中各部分有意义时)

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)g'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = f(x)g(x) \bigg|_{a}^{+\infty} - \int_{a}^{+\infty} g(x)f'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$
证明: 对于任意 $A > a$,成立 $\int_{a}^{A} f(x)g'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = f(x)g(x) \bigg|_{a}^{A} - \int_{a}^{A} g(x)f'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$
两边取极限,得 $\lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{A} f(x)g'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \left(f(x)g(x) \bigg|_{a}^{A} \right) - \lim_{A \to +\infty} \left(\int_{a}^{A} g(x)f'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right)$
则 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)g'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = f(x)g(x) \bigg|_{a}^{+\infty} - \int_{a}^{+\infty} g(x)f'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$

(1) 设
$$f(x)$$
为 $[0,+\infty)$ 上的一致连续函数,并且积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,则 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x)=0$; 如果仅仅积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,以及 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 连续, $f(x) \geq 0$,是否仍旧成立 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x)=0$?证明:用反证法.设 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x) \neq 0$,则 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$,对任意大的 $A>0$,都存在 $x_A>A$,使得 $|f(x_A)| \geq 2\varepsilon$. 取序列 $A_n \to +\infty (n\to\infty)$,有序列 $x_n \to +\infty \exists x_n > A_n (n=1,2,\cdots)$,使 $|f(x_n)| \geq 2\varepsilon$ 另一方面,由 $f(x)$ 的一致收敛性,对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$,使得当 $|x'-x''| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x')-f(x'')| < \varepsilon$ 因此,对一切 n ,当 $x \in \left(x_n - \frac{\delta}{2}, x_n + \frac{\delta}{2}\right)$ 时,有 $|f(x)-f(x_n)| < \varepsilon$,即 $|f(x_n)-\varepsilon| < f(x) < f(x_n) + \varepsilon$

当
$$f(x_n) > 0$$
时, $|f(x_n)| = f(x_n) \ge 2\varepsilon$,由左端不等式,得 $f(x) > 2\varepsilon - \varepsilon = \varepsilon$ 当 $f(x_n) < 0$ 时, $|f(x_n)| = -f(x_n) \ge 2\varepsilon$,由右端不等式,得 $f(x) < -2\varepsilon + \varepsilon = -\varepsilon$ 从而,
$$\int_{x_n - \frac{\delta}{2}}^{x_n + \frac{\delta}{2}} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x > \varepsilon \delta \, \text{(当}f(x_n) > 0$$
时)或
$$\int_{x_n - \frac{\delta}{2}}^{x_n + \frac{\delta}{2}} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x < -\varepsilon \delta \, \text{(当}f(x_n) < 0$$
时)此与
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{w}$$
数矛盾,则假设不成立,于是
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0.$$
积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{w}$$
数,以及 $f(x)$ 在[$0, +\infty$)连续, $f(x) \ge 0$,并不能保证 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

(2) 积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \, dx$$
收敛,以及 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 连续, $f(x) \geq 0$,并不能保证 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$.例: $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} \, dx$. 它是绝对收敛的. 因 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} \, dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} \, dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(I_n^1 + I_n^2\right)$ 其中 $I_n^1 = \int_{n\pi}^{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{n\pi + z}{1+(n\pi + z)^6 \sin^2 z} \, dz$, $I_n^2 = \int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{n\pi + \pi - z}{1+(n\pi + \pi - z)^6 \sin^2 z} \, dz$ 注意到当 $0 < z < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\frac{2}{\pi} < \frac{\sin z}{z} \leq 1$,于是 $(n\pi + z)^6 \sin^2 z \geq (n\pi)^6 \left(\frac{2z}{\pi}\right)^2 = (2\pi^2 n^3 z)^2$, $(n\pi + \pi - z)^6 \sin^2 z \geq (2\pi^2 n^3 z)^2$ 故有 $I_n^1 \leq \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(n+1)\pi}{1+(2\pi^2 n^3 z)^2} \, dz = \frac{n+1}{2n^3\pi} \int_{0}^{(n\pi)^3} \frac{dy}{1+y^2} \leq \frac{n+1}{4n^3}$

故有
$$I_n^1 \leqslant \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (2\pi^2 n^3 z)^2} dz = \frac{1}{2n^3 \pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + y^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{4n^3}$$
同理,有 $I_n^2 \leqslant \frac{n+1}{4n^3}$

因
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} dx$$
为正常积分,则必收敛 又 $\frac{n+1}{2n^3} < \frac{1}{n^2}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n^3}$ 收敛

于是
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x \le \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n^3}$$
绝对收敛

显然
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + x^6 \sin^2 x}$$
在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上非负连续

显然
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + x^6 \sin^2 x}$$
 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上非负连续
但若取 $x_n = 2n\pi(n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$,有 $f(x_n) = f(2n\pi) = 2n\pi \to +\infty(n \to \infty)$
则 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) \neq 0$.

6. 证明: 若 f(x), g(x) 在任何区间 [a,A] 可积,又设 $f^2(x)$, $g^2(x)$ 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 积分收敛,那末 $[f(x)+g(x)]^2$ 和 $|f(x)\cdot g(x)|$ 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上皆可积.

证明: 因
$$f(x)$$
, $g(x)$ 在任何区间 $[a,A]$ 可积,则 $\int_a^A |f(x)\cdot g(x)| \,\mathrm{d}x$ 存在, $\int_a^A [f(x)+g(x)]^2 \,\mathrm{d}x$ 存在

又
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f^{2}(x) dx$$
和 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} g^{2}(x) dx$ 都收敛,则 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} [f^{2}(x) + g^{2}(x)] dx$ 收敛,于是 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} 2[f^{2}(x) + g^{2}(x)] dx$ 和 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2}[f^{2}(x) + g^{2}(x)] dx$ 都收敛

$$\mathbb{X}[|f(x)| - |g(x)|]^2 = f^2(x) + g^2(x) - 2|f(x) \cdot g(x)| \geqslant 0 \, \mathbb{H}|f(x) \cdot g(x)| \leqslant \frac{1}{2}[f^2(x) + g^2(x)] + \frac{1}{2}[f^2(x)$$

则由比较判别法,得
$$|f(x)\cdot g(x)|$$
在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上可积 又 $[f(x)+g(x)]^2=f^2(x)+g^2(x)+2f(x)\cdot g(x)\leqslant f^2(x)+g^2(x)+2|f(x)\cdot g(x)|\leqslant 2[f^2(x)+g^2(x)]$ 则由比较判别法,得 $[f(x)+g(x)]^2$ 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上可积.

7. 对无穷限广义积分,讨论平方可积和绝对可积的关系. 考察例子: $\int_{-\pi/3/2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{3/2}} \pi \int_{-\pi/3/2}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$,其中

$$f(x) = n^2 \left(\stackrel{\text{\tiny \perp}}{=} n \leqslant x < n + \frac{1}{n^4} \right), \ f(x) = 0 \left(\stackrel{\text{\tiny \perp}}{=} n + \frac{1}{n^4} \leqslant x < n + 1 \right).$$

例:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
收敛,但
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{1}{x^{3/4}} \right| \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{3/4}}$$
发散;

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
收敛,且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \right| \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,绝对可积分平方可积 例: $\int_{1}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$,其中 $f(x) = n^{2}$ (当 $n \leqslant x < n + \frac{1}{n^{4}}$), $f(x) = 0$ (当 $n + \frac{1}{n^{4}} \leqslant x < n + 1$)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{1}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{1^{4}} \cdot 1^{2} + \frac{1}{2^{4}} \cdot 2^{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{4}} \cdot n^{2} + \dots = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{2}} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}}$$
收敛
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x, \quad \sharp + f(x) = n^{4} \left(\stackrel{\text{th}}{=} n \leqslant x < n + \frac{1}{n^{4}} \right), \quad f(x) = 0 \right(\stackrel{\text{th}}{=} n + \frac{1}{n^{4}} \leqslant x < n + 1 \right)$$

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} f^{2}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{1^{4}} \cdot 1^{4} + \frac{1}{2^{4}} \cdot 2^{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{4}} \cdot n^{4} + \dots = 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1$$
发散;
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \right| \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
收敛,且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛

8. 讨论下列积分的绝对收敛性及条件收敛性:

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{x + 100} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(2)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} dx, \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\lambda}} dx$$

(3)
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{P_{m}(x)}{Q_{n}(x)} \sin x \, dx, P_{m}(x), Q_{n}(x)$$
各为 m, n 次多项式且当 $x \ge a$ 时, $Q_{n}(x) \ne 0$

(4)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(2) (i) 当
$$\lambda > 1$$
时,因 $\left| \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \right| = \frac{|\cos x|}{x^{\lambda}} \leqslant \frac{1}{x^{\lambda}}$ 且当 $\lambda > 1$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\lambda}}$ 收敛,从而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛 同理 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛

则由狄立克莱判别法,得
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
收敛
$$\left(\frac{|\cos x|}{x^{\lambda}} \geqslant \frac{\cos^{2} x}{x^{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^{\lambda}} + \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \right), \text{ 由前面证明,可知} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
收敛
$$\mathcal{I} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\lambda}} (0 < \lambda \leqslant 1)$$
发散,则 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{|\cos x|}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散,从而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 条件收敛 同理, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 条件收敛

(iii) 当 $\lambda \leqslant 0$ 时 因 $n \to +\infty, 2n\pi \to +\infty$,于是对任意A > 0,至少可以找到 $(2n+1)\pi > 2n\pi > A$ 取 $\varepsilon_0 = 2$,当 $(2n+1)\pi > 2n\pi > A$ 时, $\left| \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x \right| = \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = 2 = \varepsilon_0$ 则当 $\lambda \leqslant 0$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \%$ 散 同理, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \%$ 散.

综合知,
$$\lambda > 1$$
时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛; $0 < \lambda \leqslant 1$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 条件收敛; $\lambda < 0$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\lambda}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散.

- (3) (i) 设m < n.此时,真分式 $\frac{P_m(x)}{Q_n(x)}$ 当x足够大时,随 $x \to +\infty$ 而单调下降趋于0 又 $\left|\int_a^A \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x\right| \leqslant 2($ 对 $\forall A > a)$,则据狄立克莱判别法,原积分收敛

 - (iii) 当 $m \ge n$ 时, $\frac{P_m(x)}{Q_n(x)} = R(x) + S(x)$, 其中R(x)为真分式, S(x)为整式 由(ii)知, $\int_a^{+\infty} S(x) \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散; 由(i)知, $\int_a^{+\infty} R(x) \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛, 故 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{Q_n(x)} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散
 - (iv) 设 $Q_n(x) = b_n x^n + \dots + b_1 x + b_0$ 由于 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left| \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} \sin x \right|}{\left| \frac{a_m}{b_n} x^{m-n} \sin x \right|} = 1$, 则由8(2)知,当 $\lambda = n m > 1$ 时,积分绝对收敛 综合知: $m \ge n$ 时,积分发散;m = n 1时,积分条件收敛;m < n 1时,积分绝对收敛.
- $(4) \ \, \forall A>2, \ \, \left|\int_2^A \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x\right| \leqslant 2, \ \, \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} = 0,$ $\left(\frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x}\right)' = \frac{1 \ln \ln x}{x(\ln x)^2}, \ \, \exists x>e^e \mathrm{H}, \ \, \left(\frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x}\right)' < 0, \ \, \text{此时此函数单调减趋于0}$ 则由狄立克莱判别法,得 $\int_{e^e}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{h}$ 又 $\int_2^{e^e} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{h}$ 正常积分,则必收敛,于是 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{h}$

$$\begin{split} & \mathbb{Z} \int_{2}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} \sin x \right| \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{2}^{n_0 \pi} \left| \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} \sin x \right| \, \mathrm{d}x + \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} I_n, \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} |\sin x| \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\ln \ln (n\pi + z)}{\ln (n\pi + z)} \sin z \, \mathrm{d}z \geqslant \frac{\ln \ln (n+1)\pi}{\ln (n+1)\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin z \, \mathrm{d}z = 2 \frac{\ln \ln (n+1)\pi}{\ln (n+1)\pi} \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{e^e + \pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln x} \, \mathrm{d}x > \int_{e^e + \pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \ln x}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \ln x (\ln \ln x - 1) \Big|_{e^e + \pi}^{+\infty} = +\infty, \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} \mathbb{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n \mathcal{E} , \quad \\ & \mathbb{E} \int_{n=n_0}^{+\infty} I_n$$

§2. 无界函数的广义积分

1. 下列积分是否收敛? 如果收敛, 求其值.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \cot x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(2)
$$\int_0^1 \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

解

(1) 因
$$\lim_{x \to +0} \cot x = \infty$$
,则 $x = 0$ 为 $\cot x$ 的奇点
$$\mathbb{Z} \int_{0+\eta}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cot x \, \mathrm{d}x = \ln|\sin x| \Big|_{\eta}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln\left|\sin\frac{1}{2}\right| - \ln|\sin\eta| \to +\infty (\eta \to +0)$$
,则积分 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cot x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散.

(2) 因
$$\lim_{x \to +0} \ln x = \infty$$
,则 $x = 0$ 为 $\ln x$ 的 奇点
$$\mathbb{R} \int_{0+\eta}^{1} \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x = x (\ln x - 1) \bigg|_{\eta}^{1} = -\eta \ln \eta - 1 + \eta \to -1 (\eta \to +0), \quad$$
则积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x \psi$ 敛于 -1 .

2. 讨论下列积分的收敛性:

(1)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(2)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}}$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}$$

(5)
$$\int_{0}^{1} |\ln x|^{p} dx$$

(6)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^m} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(7)
$$\int_0^1 x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(8)
$$\int_0^1 x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} \ln x \, dx$$

解:

(1)
$$x = 0$$
为 $\frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 的奇点
$$\mathbb{B}\lim_{x \to +0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \quad 则据柯西判别法,得 \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
绝对收敛.

(2)
$$x = 0$$
, $x = 1$ 均为被积函数的奇点,
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}}$$
 因 $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x}} = 1$,则据柯西判别法,得 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}}$ 绝对收敛;
$$\sum_{x \to 1-0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}} = \lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = 1$$
,则据柯西判别法,得 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}}$ 绝对收敛,从而 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1-x)}}$ 绝对收敛.

(3) 因
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{1 - x^2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-2x} = -\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{2x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 , 则 $x = 1$ 不是奇点,于是此积分只有一个奇点 0 又 $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1 - x^2} = \lim_{x \to +0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln x = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}} = -2 \lim_{x \to +0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$ 则由柯西判别法,得 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛.

$$(4) \ \ x = 0, \ \ x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
均为被积函数的奇点,则 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}$

$$\mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +0} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} = 1, \ \mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} \geqslant 0, \ \mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +0} \mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +0} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} = 1, \ \mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} \geqslant 0, \ \mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} \geqslant 0, \ \mathbb{E}\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}$$

因
$$\lim_{x\to 1-0} (1-x)^{-p} |\ln x|^p = \lim_{x\to 1-0} \frac{|\ln x|^p}{(1-x)^p} = \lim_{x\to 1-0} \left(\frac{\ln\frac{1}{x}}{1-x}\right)^p = \left(\lim_{x\to 1-0} \frac{1}{x}\right)^p = 1$$
 则据柯西判别法,得当 $-p < 1$ 即 $0 > p > -1$ 时, $\int_1^1 |\ln x|^p \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛;

当
$$-p \geqslant 1$$
即 $p \leqslant -1$ 时, $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} |\ln x|^p dx$ 发散

当
$$p \geqslant 0$$
时, $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} |\ln x|^p dx$ 为正常积分,故收敛

于是当
$$p > -1$$
时, $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} |\ln x|^p dx$ 收敛;当 $p \leqslant -1$ 时, $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} |\ln x|^p dx$ 发散

综合知, 当
$$p > -1$$
时, $\int_0^1 |\ln x|^p dx$ 收敛; 当 $p \le -1$ 时, $\int_0^1 |\ln x|^p dx$ 发散.

(6) 因
$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^m} = \begin{cases} 0, & m \leqslant 0 \\ \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\sin x}{mx^{m-1}} = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < m < 1 \\ \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\cos x}{m(m-1)x^{m-2}} = \begin{cases} 0, & 1 < m < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & m = 2 \\ \infty, & m > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^m} = \begin{cases} 0, & m < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & m = 2 \\ \infty, & m > 2 \end{cases}$$
从而当 $m \leqslant 2$ 时, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^m} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 为正常积分,故收敛

当
$$m > 2$$
时, $x = 0$ 为 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^m} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 的奇点

则当
$$0 < m-2 < 1$$
即 $2 < m < 3$ 时,积分收敛;当 $m-2 \geqslant 1$ 即 $m \geqslant 3$ 时,积分发散从而当 $m < 3$ 时, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^m} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛;当 $m \geqslant 3$ 时, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^m} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散.

则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得当1-a < 1即a > 0时积分收敛;当 $1-a \ge 1$ 即 $a \le 0$ 时,积分发散;对积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{x^{a-1}}{(1-x)^{1-b}} \, \mathrm{d}x$

$$\exists \lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{x^{a-1}}{(1-x)^{1-b}} = \begin{cases} 0, & b > 1\\ 1, & b = 1\\ \infty, & b < 1 \end{cases} \exists \lim_{x \to 1-0} (1-x)^{1-b} \frac{x^{a-1}}{(1-x)^{1-b}} = \lim_{x \to 1-0} x^{a-1} = 1$$

则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得当1-b < 1即b > 0时积分收敛;当 $1-b \ge 1$ 即 $b \le 0$ 时,积分发散;综上所述,当a > 0且b > 0时, $\int_0^1 x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx$ 收敛,其余情形积分均发散.

(8)
$$\int_{0}^{1}x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}\ln x\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}\ln x\,\mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}\ln x\,\mathrm{d}x$$
 对积分
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}\ln x\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{(1-x)^{b-1}\ln x}{x^{1-a}}\,\mathrm{d}x$$
 因
$$\lim_{x\to+0}\frac{(1-x)^{b-1}\ln x}{x^{1-a}} = \begin{cases} 0, & a>1\\ \infty, & a\leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$
 且
$$\lim_{x\to+0}x^{1-a} \int_{x\to+\infty}^{1-a+c}\frac{(1-x)^{b-1}}{x^{1-a}}|\ln x| = \lim_{x\to+0}\frac{-\ln x}{x^{-c}} = \lim_{x\to+0}\frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{-cx^{-c-1}} = \lim_{x\to+0}\frac{x^{c}}{c} = 0$$
 则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得当 $1-a+c<1$ 即 $a>0$ 的收敛 又
$$\lim_{x\to+0}x^{1-a}\frac{(1-x)^{b-1}}{x^{1-a}}|\ln x| = -\lim_{x\to+0}(1-x)^{b-1}\ln x = \infty$$
 则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得当 $1-a>1$ 即 $a>0$ 的形发散 对积分
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}\ln x\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}\frac{x^{a-1}\ln x}{(1-x)^{1-b}}\,\mathrm{d}x$$
 因
$$\lim_{x\to1-0}\frac{x^{a-1}\ln x}{(1-x)^{1-b}} = \begin{cases} 0, & b>0\\ -1, & b=0\\ \infty, & b<0 \end{cases}$$
 且
$$\lim_{x\to1-0}(1-x)^{-b}\frac{x^{a-1}}{(1-x)^{1-b}}|\ln x| = \lim_{x\to1-0}\frac{-\ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x\to1-0}\frac{1}{x} = 1$$
 则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得当 $-b>1$ 时的 $-b>1$ 1时收敛,当 $-b>1$ 1即 $-b>1$ 1时发散 综上所述,得当 $-b>1$ 1时发散,

- 3. 证明无界函数广义积分的柯西判别法及其极限形式.
 - (1) 柯西判别法:

$$0$$
且 $\varepsilon \to 0$ 时)
又当 $p = 1$ 时, $\int_a^b \frac{C}{x-a} dx$ 发散,从而 $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ 发散.

(2) 柯西判别法的极限形式:

(i) 设
$$\lim_{x\to a}(x-a)^p|f(x)|=k(0< k<\infty)$$
 则对 $\forall k>\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$,使当 $a< x< a+\delta$ 时,有 $0< k-\varepsilon<(x-a)^p|f(x)|< k+\varepsilon$ 即有 $\frac{k-\varepsilon}{(x-a)^p}<|f(x)|<\frac{k+\varepsilon}{(x-a)^p}$ 于是 $\int_a^b\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-a)^p}$ 与 $\int_a^b|f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$ 同时收敛或发散(归结为柯西判别法)从而当 $p<1$ 时, $\int_a^bf(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛; $p\geqslant1$ 时, $f(x)$ 有定号,则 $\int_a^bf(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$ 发散

(ii)
$$k = 0$$
时,取 $\varepsilon_0 = 1$,则 $\exists \delta > 0$,使当 $a < x < a + \delta$ 时,
$$|(x - a)^p f(x)| = (x - a)^p |f(x)| < 1$$
即 $|f(x)| < \frac{1}{(x - a)^p}$,则由柯西判别法,得 $p < 1$ 时, $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛

$$J_a$$
 (iii) $k = \infty$ 时,取 $G = 1$,则 $\exists \delta > 0$,使当 $a < x < a + \delta$ 时,有 $|(x - a)^p f(x)| = (x - a)^p |f(x)| > 1$ 即 $|f(x)| > \frac{1}{(x - a)^p}$ 则由柯西判别法,得当 $p \geqslant 1$ 时, $\int_a^b |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散;又 $f(x)$ 有定号,从而 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散. 综上,得若 $0 \leqslant k < +\infty, p < 1$,那末 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛;若 $0 < k \leqslant +\infty, p \geqslant 1$,那末 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散.

4. 讨论下列积分的收敛性:

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2 x (x-2)}}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{\alpha}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p + x^q}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^{\alpha}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(5) \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \ln^{q} x}$$

(6)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{|x - a_1|^{p_1} |x - a_2|^{p_2} \cdots |x - a_n|^{p_n}}$$

(1)
$$x = 0, 1, 2$$
均为被积函数的奇点
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2 x (x-2)}} = \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} + \int_{2}^3 + \int_{3}^{+\infty} \right) \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2 x (x-2)}}$$
 对积分
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2 x (x-2)}}$$
 因
$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2 x (x-2)}} \right| = \lim_{x \to +0} \left| \frac{x}{(x-1)^2 (x-2)} \right|^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$$
 则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得积分
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2 x (x-2)}}$$
 绝对收敛 对积分
$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2 x (x-2)}}$$

$$| \mathbf{B} | \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{6}} | \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 x(x-2)}} | = \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} \left| \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{6}}}{(x(x-2))^{\frac{1}{5}}} \right| = 0$$
則由柯西判別法的級服形式,為紹介 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 x(x-2)}}$ 给好收数
$$\frac{34 \Omega f}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 x(x-2)}}$$
 给好收数
$$\frac{34 \Omega f}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 x(x-2)}} | \frac{2-x}{x(x-1)^2} | \frac{1}{2} = 0$$
則由柯西判別法的級服形式,為紹介 $\int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 x(x-2)}} | \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 x(x-2)}} | \frac{1}{2} = 0$
則由柯西判別法的級服形式,為紹介 $\int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 x(x-2)}} | \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} | \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2$

若
$$p \leqslant 1, q < 1$$
,由于 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p \ln^q x} \geqslant \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln^q x} = \frac{1}{1-q} (\ln x)^{1-q} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$ 则此时积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p \ln^q x}$ 发散
从而积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^p \ln^q x}$ 当 $p > 1$ 且 $q < 1$ 时收敛.

(6) 首先,被积函数关于
$$\frac{1}{x}$$
是 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i}$ 级无穷小(当 $x \to \pm \infty$ 时)
其次(不妨设为 $i \neq j$ 时, $a_{i} \neq a_{j}$)
因 $\lim_{x \to a_{i}} \left[|x - a_{i}|^{p_{i}} \frac{1}{|x - a_{1}|^{p_{1}}|x - a_{2}|^{p_{2}} \cdots |x - a_{n}|^{p_{n}}} \right] = c_{i}, \ 0 < c_{i} < +\infty (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$
故积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{|x - a_{1}|^{p_{1}}|x - a_{2}|^{p_{2}} \cdots |x - a_{n}|^{p_{n}}}$ 仅当 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i} > 1$ 且 $p_{i} < 1 (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 时收敛.

5. 设f(x)当 $x \to +0$ 时单调趋向于 $+\infty$, 试证明: 若 $\int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,必须 $\lim_{x \to 0} x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$. 证明: 由题设知0是f(x)的奇点,即 $\int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 是无界函数的广义积分,且当x充分靠近0时, $f(x) \geqslant 0$,在[0,x]上单调减 又 $\int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,则由柯西收敛原理,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,当 $0 < \frac{x}{2} < x < \delta$ 时,有 $\left|\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right| = \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 由第一积分中值定理,得 $\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = f(\xi) \left(x - \frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{2} f(\xi) > \frac{x}{2} f(x) \left(\frac{x}{2} < \xi < x\right)$ 于是 $\frac{x}{2} f(x) < \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 即 $0 \leqslant x f(x) < \varepsilon$,从而 $\lim_{x \to 0} x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$.

6. 讨论下列积分的绝对收敛和条件收敛性:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1 + x^q} \, \mathrm{d}x (q \ge 0)$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^\lambda} \, \mathrm{d}x (\lambda > 0)$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^n} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

总之,当
$$p > -2, q > p + 1$$
时, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1 + x^q} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛 考虑 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1 + x^q} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 当 $q > p$ 时, $\left| \int_1^A \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant 2$, $\frac{x^p}{1 + x^q}$ 单调减趋于 $0(x \to +\infty)$ 则由狄立克莱判别法,得 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1 + x^q} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛 当 $q \leqslant p$ 时,当 $q = p$ 时, $\frac{x^p}{1 + x^q} \to 1(x \to +\infty)$;当 $q < p$ 时, $\frac{x^p}{1 + x^q} \to +\infty(x \to +\infty)$ 则对充分大的 x , 恒 $q = \frac{x^p}{1 + x^q} \geqslant \frac{1}{3}$ 于是对 $\forall A > 1$,必 $\exists N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使得 $2N\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} > A$ 且当 $x \geqslant 2N\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, 恒 $q = \frac{x^p}{1 + x^q} \geqslant \frac{1}{3}$ 从而对 $q = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $q = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $q = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$(2) \ | \exists \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} = \begin{cases} 0, \ \lambda \leqslant 0 \\ \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\lambda x^{\lambda - 1}} = \begin{cases} 0, \ \lambda \leqslant 1 \\ 2, \ \lambda = 1 \\ \infty, \ \lambda > 1 \end{cases} \\ \iint_{0}^{1} \lambda > 1 \text{ iff }, \ 0 \text{ 为奇点} \\ \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx \\ \iint_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx \\ \iint_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx + \iint_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx \\ \iint_{1}^{1} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx + \iint_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx \\ \iint_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx + \iint_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx \\ \iint_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} \, dx$$

从而当1 <
$$\lambda$$
 < 2时 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} dx$ を変数改数;当0 < λ < 1时 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin 2x}{x^{\lambda}} dx$ 条件收数. (3) $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin (x + \frac{1}{x})}{x^{n}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin (x + \frac{1}{x})}{x^{n}} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin (x + \frac{1}{x})}{x^{n}} dx = I_{1} + I_{2}$ 对 I_{1} 、令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $dx = -\frac{dt}{t^{2}}$, $MI_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin (x + \frac{1}{x})}{x^{n}} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin (x + \frac{1}{x})}{x^{2-n}} dx$ 所究 I_{2} 因 $\frac{\sin (x + \frac{1}{x})}{x^{n}} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin (x + \frac{1}{x}) (1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}})}{x^{n}} dx$ dx $\left| \int_{1}^{A} \sin (x + \frac{1}{x}) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}} \right) dx \right| = \left| \cos \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right| \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 2$ 且 $\left| x^{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}} \right) \right|' = nx^{n-1} - (n-2)x^{n-3} = x^{n-3}[nx^{2} - (n-2)]$ 则 当 $n \in (0,1]$ 时, $x^{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}} \right)$ 单 调增即 $\frac{1}{x^{n}} (1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}})$ 单 调增的 $\frac{1}{x^{n}} (1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}})$ 当 $\frac{1}{x^{n}} (1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}})$ 为 $\frac{1}{x^{n}} (1 - \frac{1}{x^{n}})$ 为 $\frac{1}{x^{n}} (1 - \frac{1}{x^{n}})$ 为 $\frac{1}{x^{n}} (1 - \frac{1}{x^{n}})$ 力 $\frac{1}{x^{n}} (1 -$

- 7. 设f(x)单调下降, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$,如果导数f'(x)在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续,那末积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f'(x) \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛. 证明:因 $(\sin^2 x)' = \sin 2x$,导数f'(x)在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) \sin^2 x = 0$ 则由分部积分公式,得 $\int_0^{+\infty} f'(x) \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = f(x) \sin^2 x \bigg|_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin 2x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin 2x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 对于 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin 2x \, \mathrm{d}x$,由己知f(x)单调下降, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$ 及 $\bigg|\int_0^A \sin 2x \, \mathrm{d}x \bigg| = \frac{1}{2} |\cos 2A 1| \leqslant 1$ 则由狄立克莱判别法,得 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin 2x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,从而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f'(x) \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛.
- 8. 在无界函数的广义积分(积分限为有限)中,证明平方可积一定绝对可积,但反之不然. 证明:由己知 $f^2(x)$ 可积,则 $\frac{f^2(x)}{2}$ 也可积 $\mathbb{B}(|f(x)|-1)^2=f^2(x)-2|f(x)|+1\geqslant 0, \ \ \mathbb{D}|f(x)|\leqslant \frac{f^2(x)+1}{2}$

于是由比较判别法,得|f(x)|可积 即平方可积定绝对可积. 反之不然

例:由57页例1,得
$$\int_{1}^{2} \left| \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right| dx$$
收敛即 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 绝对收敛但 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x-1}$ 发散,即 $\frac{1}{x-1}$ 在[1,2]上不可积.

9. 计算下列积分的柯西主值:

$$(1) \int_0^3 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

解

$$(1) \text{ P.V.} \int_0^3 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x} = \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[\int_0^{1-\eta} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x} + \int_{1+\eta}^3 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1-x} \right] = \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[-\ln(1-x) \Big|_0^{1-\eta} - \ln(x-1) \Big|_{1+\eta}^3 \right] = -\ln 2$$

$$(2) \text{ P.V.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \left(\int_{-A}^{A} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x \right) = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \left(-\cos x \bigg|_{-A}^{A} \right) = \lim_{A \to +\infty} (\cos(-A) - \cos A) = 0$$

10. 证明广义积分及柯西主值之间的关系:

(1) 若
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$
收敛, 其值为 A , 则柯西主值 $P.V.\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 存在, 且等于 A , 但反之不然;

(2) 若
$$f(x) \ge 0$$
, P.V. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 存在, 其值为 A , 则 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 且收敛于 A .

证明

(1) 由
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$
收敛,知 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,则有 $\lim_{B \to -\infty} \int_{B}^{0} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{A} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 存在,特别取 $B = -A$,有 $\lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{-A}^{A} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 存在,且等于A 这表明 $P.V.$ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 存在,且等于A 但反之不然。例如: $P.V.$ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{-A}^{A} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$,但 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 不收敛.

(2) 用反证法

若不然,则由于
$$f(x) \ge 0$$
,得 $\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 和 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 中至少有一为 $+\infty$
于是 $\int_{-A}^a f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 和 $\int_a^A f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 中当 $A \to +\infty$ 时至少有一趋于 $+\infty$,而另一个大于等于 0 ,从而它们的和趋于 $+\infty$,这与已知P.V. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 存在矛盾,则 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛。
又由P.V. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = A$,则据极限唯一性,得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = A$.

第二部分 函数项级数

第十一章 函数项级数、幂级数

§1. 函数项级数的一致收敛

1. 讨论下列函数序列在所示区域内的一致收敛性:

(1)
$$f_n(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}, -\infty < x < \infty$$

(2)
$$f_n(x) = x^2 - x^{2n}, \quad 0 \le x \le 1$$

(3)
$$f_n(x) = \sin \frac{x}{n}$$

(i) $-l < x < l$

(ii)
$$-\infty < x < \infty$$

(4)
$$f_n(x) = x^n(1-x), \quad 0 \le x \le 1$$

(5)
$$f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+nx}$$
, $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$

(6)
$$f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n} \ln \frac{x}{n}$$
, $0 < x < 1$

解

(1) 当
$$-\infty < x < +\infty$$
时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = |x|$ 则 $||f_n - f|| = \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} \left| \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - |x| \right| = \frac{1}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$ 于是由定义2,得 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内一致收敛于 $|x|$.

(2) 当
$$x = 1$$
时, $f_n(1) = 0$, $f(x) = 0$;当 $0 \leqslant x < 1$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 0$,则 $f(x) = 0$ ($0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$)
$$||f_n - f|| = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |x^n - x^{2n}| = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |x^n - x^{2n}|$$

$$\diamondsuit (x^n - x^{2n})' = nx^{n-1}(1 - 2x^n) = 0, \quad \emptyset | \exists x = 0, x = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla f_n(0) = 0, f_n\left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{4}, f_n(1) = 0, \quad \emptyset ||f_n - f|| = \frac{1}{4} \neq 0, \quad \text{于是由定义2,得此函数序列在所示区}$$

(3) (i) 当
$$-l < x < l$$
时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

$$||f_n - f|| = \sup_{x \in (-l,l)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in (-l,l)} \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| \leqslant \frac{l}{n} \to 0 (n \to \infty)$$
于是据定义2,得 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(-l,l)$ 上一致收敛于0.

(ii) $\stackrel{\text{dis}}{=} -\infty < x < +\infty \text{ ff}, \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

取
$$\varepsilon_0$$
使 $0 < \varepsilon_0 < 1$,不论 n 多大,只要取 $x = \frac{n}{2}\pi$,就有 $\left| f\left(\frac{n}{2}\pi\right) - f\left(\frac{n}{2}\pi\right) \right| = 1 > \varepsilon_0$ 则 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

$$\diamondsuit(x^n - x^{n+1})' = x^{n-1}[n - (n+1)x] = 0$$
。 则得 $x = 0, x = \frac{n}{n+1}$ 又 $f_n(0) = f_n(1) = 0, f_n\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{n}{n+1}\right) > 0$

于是由定义2,得此函数序列在所示区域内一致收敛于0.

(5)
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \le 1 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

于是f(x)在[0,1]上不连续,而 $f_n(x)$ 在[0,1]上连续,则 $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+nx}$ 在[0,1]上不一致收敛.

(6)
$$\boxtimes \lim_{t \to +0} t \ln t = 0$$
, $\coprod f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{x}{n} \ln \frac{x}{n} \right|$$

 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{x}{n} \ln \frac{x}{n} \right|$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,因 $\lim_{t \to +0} t \ln t = 0$,则存在 $\delta(\varepsilon) > 0$,当 $0 < t < \delta$ 时,有 $|t \ln t - 0| < \varepsilon$

取
$$N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\delta} \right
ceil$$
,当 $n > N$ 时, $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$

从而对一切
$$0 < x < 1$$
,有 $0 < \frac{x}{n} < \delta$,故 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \le \left| \frac{x}{n} \ln \frac{x}{n} \right| < \varepsilon$

2. 讨论下列级数的一致收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-x)x^n, \qquad 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

(3)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}}$$
, $-\infty < x < +\infty$

(4)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1 + n^4 x^2}$$
, $-\infty < x < +\infty$

(5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx \sin x}{\sqrt{n+x}}, \qquad 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\pi$$

(6)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (1 - e^{-nx})}{n^2 + x^2}, \quad 0 \leqslant x < +\infty$$

(7)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{1}{3^n x}$$
, $0 < x < +\infty$

(1) 因部分和
$$S_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (1-x)x^k = 1-x^{n+1}$$
, $\bigcup S(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x < 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \end{cases}$

于是S(x)在[0,1]上不连续,而 $S_n(x)$ 在[0,1]上连续,则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-x)x^n$ 在[0,1]上不一致收敛.

(2) 因此级数为交错级数,且
$$\frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} \leqslant \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$$
,则余式的绝对值不会超过它的首项的绝对值,即 $|r_n(x)| \leqslant \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} = \frac{x^2}{1+nx^2+\cdots+x^{2n}} < \frac{1}{n} \ (\forall x \in (-\infty,+\infty))$ 从而对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix}$,当 $n > N$ 时,有 $|r_n(x)| < \varepsilon$,则此级数在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

(3) 当
$$-\infty < x < +\infty$$
时, $\left| \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}} \right| \le \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}}$ 恒成立,且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}}$ 收敛 即由無氏判別注。得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$ 本 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

则由魏氏判别法,得级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}}$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

又级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2}$$
 收敛,则据魏氏判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

又
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+x}}$$
 对 $x \in [0,2\pi]$ 关于 n 单调递减且由 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+x}} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 得当 $n \to \infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+x}}$ 关于 x 在 $[0,2\pi]$ 上一致地趋于 0 (由定义2)

则据狄立克莱判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx \sin x}{\sqrt{n+x}}$ 在 $[0,2\pi]$ 上一致收敛.

(6) 由于对
$$\forall x \in [0, +\infty)$$
,有 $0 \le 1 - e^{-nx} < 1$,则 $\left| \frac{(-1)^n (1 - e^{-nx})}{n^2 + x^2} \right| \le \frac{1}{n^2}$ 又级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^1}$ 收敛,则据魏氏判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (1 - e^{-nx})}{n^2 + x^2}$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

$$(7) \ \ \ \exists u_n(x) = 2^n \sin \frac{1}{3^n x}$$

今取
$$p = 1, n = N$$
,则对一切 $x \in (0, +\infty)$,应有 $|u_{N+1}(x)| < \varepsilon = 1$

又取
$$x_0 = \frac{2}{3^{N+1}\pi} \in (0, +\infty)$$
,也应有 $|u_{N+1}(x_0)| < 1$

但事实上却有
$$u_{N+1}(x_0) = 2^{N+1} \sin \frac{1}{3^{N+1}x_0} = 2^{N+1} > 1$$
这与 $|u_{N+1}(x_0)| < 1$ 矛盾

则假设不成立,即级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{1}{3^n x}$$
在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上收敛但非一致收敛.

3. 证明一致收敛定义1和定义2的等价性.

证明: 定义1→定义2

已知对任给的 $\varepsilon>0$,存在只依赖于 ε 的正整数 $N(\varepsilon)$,使 $n>N(\varepsilon)$ 时,有 $|S_n(x)-S(x)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 对一切 $x\in X$ 都成

于是
$$||S_n - S|| = \sup_{x \in X} |S_n(x) - S(x)| \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$$
,从而 $\lim_{n \to \infty} ||S_n - S|| = 0$.

定义2⇒定义1

$$\left| \left| \left| \left| S_n - S \right| \right| - 0 \right| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| S_n(x) - S(x) \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\overline{n}|S_n(x) - S(x)| \leq ||S_n - S|| - 0| < \varepsilon$$
对一切 $x \in X$ 都成立.

(完全类似地可证明函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 定义 $1 \Longleftrightarrow$ 定义2).

4. 试证级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+nx)}{nx^n}$ 在任何区间 $[1+\alpha,\infty)$, $\alpha > 0$ 为一致收敛.

证明: 因当
$$h > 0$$
时, $\ln(1+h) < h$,则 $\left| \frac{\ln(1+nx)}{nx^n} \right| = \frac{\ln(1+nx)}{nx^n} < \frac{nx}{nx^n} = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} \leqslant \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^{n-1}} (1+\alpha \leqslant x < +\infty)$ 又 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^{n-1}}$ 收敛,则据M判别法,得原级数在 $[1+\alpha,+\infty)(\alpha > 0)$ 上一致收敛.

5. 若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$$
的一般项 $|u_n(x)| \leqslant c_n(x)$,并且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n(x)$ 在 X 上一致收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在 X 上亦一致收敛且绝对收敛

证明: 因
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n(x)$$
在 X 上一致收敛

则由一致收敛的柯西充要条件,得对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = N(\varepsilon) \in Z^+$,使当n > N时,对一切 $x \in X$ 和任意的正整 数p, 有 $|c_{n+1}(x) + c_{n+2}(x) + \dots + c_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon$

又
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x)$$
的一般項 $|u_n(x)| \leqslant c_n(x)$

则对上述 $\varepsilon > 0$,正整数 $N = N(\varepsilon)$,使当n > N时,对一切 $x \in X$ 和上述正整数p,有

 $|u_{n+1}(x) + u_{n+2}(x) + \dots + u_{n+p}(x)| \leq |u_{n+1}(x)| + |u_{n+2}(x)| + \dots + |u_{n+p}(x)| \leq |c_{n+1}(x) + c_{n+2}(x) + \dots + |c_{n+p}(x)| \leq |c_{n+1}(x) + |c_{n+2}(x)| + \dots + |c_{n+p}(x)| + |c_{n+p}($

由一致收敛的柯西充要条件,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在X上一致收敛且绝对收敛.

6. 设
$$f_0(x)$$
在 $[0,a]$ 上连续,又 $f_n(x) = \int_0^x f_{n-1}(t) dt$,证明 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[0,a]$ 上一致收敛于零. 证明:因 $f_0(x)$ 在 $[0,a]$ 上连续,则其有界,即存在 $M>0$,有 $|f_0(x)| \leqslant M$

又
$$f_n(x) = \int_0^x f_{n-1}(t) dt$$
,则

$$|f_1(x)| = \left| \int_0^{30} f_0(t) dt \right| \le \int_0^x |f_0(t)| dt \le \int_0^x M dt = Mx \le Ma$$

$$|f_2(x)| = \left| \int_0^x f_1(t) dt \right| \le \int_0^x |f_1(t)| dt \le \int_0^x Mt dt = \frac{Mx^2}{2} \le \frac{Ma^2}{2}$$

$$|f_n(x)| = \left| \int_0^x f_{n-1}(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right| \leqslant \int_0^x |f_{n-1}(t)| \, \mathrm{d}t \leqslant \int_0^x M \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \, \mathrm{d}t = M \frac{x^n}{n!} \leqslant M \frac{a^n}{n!}$$

于是
$$|f_n(x) - 0| < M\varepsilon$$
对一切 $x \in [0, a]$ 均成立

从而由定义1,得 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在[0,a]上一致收敛于零.

7. 证明级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+x^2}$$
 关于 x 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上为一致收敛,但对任何 x 并非绝对收敛,而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$ 虽在 $x \in (-\infty,+\infty)$ 上绝对收敛,但并不一致收敛. 证明:因 $\left|\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k-1}\right| \leqslant 1$ 即 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k-1}$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致有界

证明: 因
$$\left|\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k-1}\right| \le 1$$
 即 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k-1}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致有界

又
$$\frac{1}{n+1+x^2} < \frac{1}{n+x^2}$$
,则函数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{n+x^2}\right\}$ 对于 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 单调减

又对
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,取 $N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil$,则当 $n > N$ 时,对一切 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,都有 $\left| \frac{1}{n+x^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n+x^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$

则
$$\left\{\frac{1}{n+x^2}\right\}$$
 关于 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛于0,于是由狄立克莱判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+x^2} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+x^2}$$

因 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{1}{n+x^2}}{\frac{1}{2}}=1$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$ 发散,则由比较判别法的极限形式,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n+x^2}$ 发散,于是对任何x级数非绝对

收敛.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$$

が固定的
$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
,因 $\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

由柯西判别法,得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 收敛,于是绝对收敛.

当
$$x \neq 0$$
时, $S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^k} = 1 - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n}$, $S(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n(x) = 1$
当 $x = 0$ 时, $S_n(0) = 0$, $S(0) = 0$,则 $S(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$
因 $S_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,而 $S(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上不连续,则 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内不一致收敛.

8. 证明:

(1) 如果
$$\sum |f_n(x)|$$
在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛,那末 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上也一致收敛;

(2) 如果
$$\sum f_n(x)$$
在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛,但 $\sum |f_n(x)|$ 未必一致收敛,以 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x^n - x^{n+1}), 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$ 为例来说明.

证明:

(1) 由柯西准则及题设,得 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = N(\varepsilon) \in Z^+, \ \$ 使当n > N时,对一切 $x \in [a,b]$ 和任意 $p \in Z^=, \$ 有 $|f_{n+1}(x)| + |f_{n+2}(x)| + \cdots + |f_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon$ 从而 $|f_{n+1}(x)| + f_{n+2}(x) + \cdots + f_{n+p}(x)| \le |f_{n+1}(x)| + |f_{n+2}(x)| + \cdots + |f_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon$ 则据一致收敛的柯西准则,得 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛.

9. 设每一项 $\varphi_n(x)$ 都是[a,b]上的单调函数,如果 $\sum \varphi_n(x)$ 在[a,b]的端点为绝对收敛,那末这级数在[a,b]上一致收敛.

证明: 因 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上单调,故有 $|\varphi_n(x)| \leq |\varphi_n(a)| + |\varphi_n(b)|$ ($\forall x \in [a,b]$) 由于 $\sum |\varphi_n(a)|$ 和 $\sum |\varphi_n(b)|$ 收敛,则 $\sum (|\varphi_n(a)| + |\varphi_n(b)|)$ 收敛 则据M判别法,得级数 $\sum \varphi_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛.

10. 下列函数列是否一致收敛?

$$(1) f_n(x) = (\sin x)^n, \qquad 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$$

(2)
$$f_n(x) = (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

(i)
$$0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$$

(ii)
$$\delta \leqslant x \leqslant \pi - \delta$$

(3)
$$f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$$

(i)
$$0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 - \varepsilon$$

(ii)
$$1 - \varepsilon < x < 1 + \varepsilon \quad (\varepsilon > 0)$$

(iii)
$$1 + \varepsilon \leqslant x < \infty$$

解:

(1)
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi \coprod x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1, & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$
 因 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上不连续,但 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上连续,则 $f_n(x) = (\sin x)^n$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上不一致收敛.

(2) (i)
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0, \pi \\ 1, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$
 因 $f(x)$ 在[$0, \pi$]上不连续,但 $f_n(x)$ 在[$0, \pi$]上连续,则 $f_n(x) = (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 在[$0, \pi$]上不一致收敛. (ii) 因 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 1, |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1 - (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leqslant 1 - (\sin \delta)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 即 $||f_n - f|| = \sup_{x \in [\delta, \pi - \delta]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1 - (\sin \delta)^{\frac{1}{n}} \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$

则由定义2,得
$$f_n(x) = (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
在 $[\delta, \pi - \delta]$ 上一致收敛于1.

(3) (i) 当
$$0 \le x \le 1 - \varepsilon$$
时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 0$,则 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \frac{x^n}{1 + x^n} \le x^n \le (1 - \varepsilon)^n$ 于是 $||f_n - f|| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1 - \varepsilon]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = (1 - \varepsilon)^n \to 0 \ (n \to \infty)$ 则由定义2,得 $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1 + x^n}$ 在 $[0, 1 - \varepsilon]$ 上一致收敛于0.

则由定义2,得
$$f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$$
在 $[0,1-\varepsilon]$ 上一致收敛于0.

(ii) $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 1-\varepsilon < x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 1 \\ 1, & 1 < x < 1 + \varepsilon \end{cases}$

因f(x)在 $(1-\varepsilon,1+\varepsilon)$ 上不连续,而 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(1-\varepsilon,1+\varepsilon)$ 上连续,则 $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ 在 $(1-\varepsilon,1+\varepsilon)$ 上不一致收敛.

(iii) 当
$$1+\varepsilon \leqslant x < +\infty$$
时, $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 1$,则 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \frac{1}{1+x^n} \leqslant \frac{1}{1+(1+\varepsilon)^n}$ 于是 $||f_n - f|| = \sup_{x \in [1+\varepsilon, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \frac{1}{1+(1+\varepsilon)^n} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty)$ 从而由定义2,得 $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ 在 $[1+\varepsilon, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛于1.

11. 证明
$$\sum_{1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$$
在 $(0,+\infty)$ 內连续

证明:
$$\text{ }^{1}$$
 任取 $x_{0} \in (0, +\infty)$,则存在 $\alpha, \beta > 0$,使 $\alpha < x_{0} < \beta$,在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上 $0 < ne^{-nx} \leqslant ne^{-n\alpha}$ 因 $\alpha > 0$,则 $e^{\alpha} > 1$,于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)e^{-(n+1)\alpha}}{ne^{-n\alpha}} = \frac{1}{e^{\alpha}} < 1$,则由达朗贝尔判别法的极限形式,得级数 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} ne^{-n\alpha}$ 收敛,从而据M判别法,得 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上一致收敛.

又
$$ne^{-nx}$$
在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上连续,从而 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上连续

因
$$x_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$$
,则 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$ 在 x_0 点连续

由于
$$x_0$$
是 $(0,+\infty)$ 的任意点,故 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内连续.

12. 证明函数
$$f(x) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \div (-\infty, +\infty)$$
内连续,并有连续导函数.

证明: 因
$$\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n^3}$$
 且 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ 收敛,则据M判别法,得 $f(x) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

又
$$\frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$$
 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 內连续,则 $f(x) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 內连续

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right) = \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

于是
$$f'(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

又
$$\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$
 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 內连续,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 內连续

即
$$f'(x)$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 內连续且 $f'(x) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$.

13. 证明函数 $\zeta(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x} \div (1, +\infty)$ 连续,并有连续各阶导函数.

证明: 各项求导数所得级数为 $-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^x}$. 下证它在 $1 < a \leqslant x < +\infty$ 上一致连续(a为大于1的任何数)

当
$$a\leqslant x<+\infty$$
时,有 $0<rac{\ln n}{n^x}\leqslantrac{\ln n}{n^a}$

由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln n}{n^a}}{\frac{1}{n^{(a+1)/2}}} = 0$$
且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{(a+1)/2}}$ 收敛

则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^a}$ 收敛,于是由M判别法,得级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^x}$ 在 $a \leqslant x < +\infty$ 上一致收敛

注意到每项 $\frac{\ln n}{n^x}$ 都是x的连续函数,则级数 $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$ 在 $a \leqslant x < +\infty$ 上可逐项求导数,得 $\zeta'(x) = -\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^x}$

且 $\zeta'(x)$ 在 $a \leqslant x < +\infty$ 上连续

由a > 1的任意性,得 $\zeta'(x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^x}$ 对一切 $1 < x < +\infty$ 成立且 $\zeta'(x)$ 在 $1 < x < +\infty$ 上连续,当然 $\zeta(x)$ 更

在 $1 < x < +\infty$ 上连续

利用数学归纳法,并注意到对任何正整数k,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^a} (a>1)$ 都收敛,仿照上述,可证:对任何正整

数k, $\zeta^{(k)}(x)$ 在 $1 < x < +\infty$ 上都存在且连续,且可由原级数逐项求导数k次,得 $\zeta^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^x} (1 < x < +\infty).$

$$\zeta^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^x} (1 < x < +\infty)$$

14. 试证级数 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2^n \pi x)}{2^n}$ 在整个实数轴上一致收敛,但在任何区间内不能逐项求微商.

证明: $\left| \frac{\sin(2^n \pi x)}{2^n} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{2^n}$ 对 $\forall x \in (-\infty < +\infty)$ 皆成立且级数 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ 收敛,则据M判别法,得 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2^n \pi x)}{2^n}$

在整个实数轴上一致收敛
$$\left(\frac{\sin(2^n\pi x)}{2^n}\right)' = \pi\cos(2^n\pi x)$$

下证 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi \cos(2^n \pi x)$ 在任何区间内都有不连续点

任取
$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
, 总存在 $k \in Z$, 使 $x = k + y$, 其中 $0 \le y < 1$
将其代入,得 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \cos(2^n \pi x) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \cos(2^n \pi y)$, 特别的,取 $y = 2^{-m}h$, 其中 $m \in Z^+, h = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^m - 1$

当n > m时, $\cos(2^n \pi y) = 1$,此时级数一般项不趋于0,则 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \cos(2^n \pi x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \cos(2^n \pi y)$ 发散,于是 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi \cos(2^n \pi x)$ 发

又在任何区间内都存在
$$x = k + 2^{-m}h(h = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^m - 1)$$
这样的点, k 为 x 的最小整数部分则级数 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2^n \pi x)}{2^n}$ 在任何区间内不能逐项求微商.

15. 先证

$$\frac{1 - r^2}{1 - 2r\cos x + r^2} = 1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx$$

当|r| < 1时成立,从而证明:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - r^2}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx = 2\pi (|r| < 1)$$

. 证明:
$$|r^n \cos nx| \leq |r|^n$$
对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 都成立.
$$\Box |r| < 1, \quad \coprod_{n=1}^{\infty} |r|^n$$
收敛,于是由M判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内一致收敛

从而设
$$f(x) = 1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx$$
 因 $1 - 2r \cos x + r^2 \neq 0$,上式两端同乘以 $1 - 2r \cos x + r^2$,则得
$$(1 - 2r \cos x + r^2)f(x) = (1 - 2r \cos x + r^2)\left(1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx\right)$$

$$= \left[1 - 2r \cos x + r^2 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx - 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+1}(2\cos nx\cos x) + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+2}\cos nx\right]$$

$$= \left[1 - 2r \cos x + r^2 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx - 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+1}\cos(n+1)x - 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+1}\cos(n-1)x + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+2}\cos nx\right]$$

$$= \left[1 - r^2 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx - 2\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+1}\cos(n+1)x + r\cos x\right) - 2\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+1}\cos(n-1)x - r^2\right) + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+2}\cos nx\right]$$

$$= 1 - r^2$$

$$+ 2\int_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx - 2\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+1}\cos(n+1)x + r\cos x\right) - 2\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+1}\cos(n-1)x - r^2\right) + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{n+2}\cos nx \right]$$

$$= 1 - r^2$$

$$+ 2\int_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx - 2\int_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx + r^2 = 1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx$$

$$= 1 - r^2$$

$$+ 2\int_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx - 2\int_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx + r^2 = 1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx + r^$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - r^2}{1 - 2r\cos x + r^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx \right) \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} r^n \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi.$$

16. 用有限覆盖定理证明狄尼定理.

证明: 因 $\{S_n(x)\}$ 在[a,b]上收敛于S(x),故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall x \in [a,b], \exists N(\varepsilon,x) \in Z^+$,使得当 $n \geqslant N(\varepsilon,x)$ 时,都 应有 $|S_n(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon$, 特别有 $|S_{N(\varepsilon,x)} - S(x)| < \varepsilon$

由 $S_{N(\varepsilon,x)}(x) - S(x)$ 在x点连续,得存在x点的开邻域 O_x ,使得 $|S_{N(\varepsilon,x)}(y) - S(y)|, \forall y \in O_x$

于是 $\{O_x|x\in[a,b]\}$ 构成[a,b]的开覆盖(对端点a,b可作连续延拓)

据有限覆盖定理,从中选出有限个开邻域 O_{x_1},\cdots,O_{x_m} 同样覆盖[a,b]且满足 $|S_{N(\varepsilon,x_i)}(y)-S(y)|<\varepsilon, \forall y\in S(x_i)$ $O_{x_i}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$

取 $N = \max_{i \leqslant i \leqslant m} N(\varepsilon, x_i)$,则当n > N时,对 $\forall x \in [a, b]$,由 $\{S_n(x)\}$ 单调性和 $\bigcup_{i=1}^m O_{x_i} \supset [a, b]$,必存在某 即 ${S_n(x)}$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛于S(x).

17. 若 $S_n(x)$ 在c点左连续 $(n=1,2,3,\cdots)$,但 $\{S_n(c)\}$ 发散,则在任何开区间 $(c-\delta,c)$ 内 $(\delta>0)$, $\{S_n(x)\}$ 必不一 致收敛.

证明:用反证法.

假设存在 $\delta_0 > 0$, 使得 $\{S_n(x)\}$ 在 $(c - \delta_0, c)$ 内一致收敛

由一致收敛的柯西原理,得对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon) \in Z^+$,使得当 $n > N(\varepsilon)$ 时,对 $\forall x \in (c - \delta_0, c)$ 和 $\forall p \in Z^+$,都应

有
$$|S_{n+p}(x) - S_n(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$
 (*)成立

因每一个 $S_n(x)$ 在c点左连续,则 $S_{n+p}(x) - S_n(x)$ 也在c点左连续

于是
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} [S_{n+p}(x) - S_n(x)] = S_{n+p}(c) - S_n(c)$$

在(*)式两端令 $x \to c - 0$,得 $|S_{n+p}(c) - S_n(c)| \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$

由数列的柯西收敛原理,得 $\{S_n(c)\}$ 收敛,与已知 $\{\overline{S}_n(c)\}$ 发散矛盾

故假设不正确,则在任何开区间 $(c-\delta,c)$ 内 $(\delta>0)$, $\{S_n(x)\}$ 必不一致收敛.

1. 求下列各幂级数的收敛区间:

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

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

(3)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n x \right]^n$$

(4)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n^2}}{2^n}$$

(5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[3 + (-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n$$

(6)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} (x+1)^n$$

解

(1)
$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$$

$$BR = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = +\infty, \quad 则其收敛域为(-\infty, +\infty).$$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} x^n , \ a_n = \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

由于
$$\lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{(y+1)\ln y}{y\ln(y+1)} = \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{y+1}{y} \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{\ln y}{\ln(y+1)} = 1$$
,则 $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = 1$,于是其收敛区间为 $(-1,1)$

当
$$x = -1$$
时,原级数为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n} x^n$

因
$$\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$
 且 当 $x \ge 3$ 时, $\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)' < 0$, 则 $\left\{\frac{\ln n}{n}\right\}$ 单调减少

又
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$$
,则级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n} x^n$ 为莱布尼兹级数,于是级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{n} x^n$ 收敛

当
$$x = 1$$
时,原级数为 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} x^n$

因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\ln n}{n}=+\infty$$
,则据正项级数的比较判别法及级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$ 发散,得级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{\ln n}{n}$ x^n 发散则此级数的收敛域为[-1,1).

又
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = e$$
,则其收敛半径为 $R = \frac{1}{e}$,收敛区间为 $\left(-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e}\right)$

当
$$x = \pm \frac{1}{e}$$
 时,原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\pm 1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^n$,则 $u_n = (\pm 1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^n$

由洛必达法则,得 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |u_n| = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0$

则级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\pm 1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^n$$
发散,于是原级数的收敛域为 $\left(-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e}\right)$.

(4)
$$a_n = \frac{1}{2^n}$$
 由 $\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n^2]{|a_n| x^{n^2}} = |x| \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}} = |x| < 1$,得其收敛半径为 $R = 1$,收敛区间为 $(-1,1)$ 当 $|x| = 1$ 即 $x = \pm 1$ 时,原级数变为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm 1)^{n^2}}{2^n}$ 由于级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(\pm 1)^{n^2}}{2^n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ 收敛,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm 1)^{n^2}}{2^n}$ 绝对收敛则收敛 从而幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n^2}}{2^n}$ 的收敛域为 $[-1,1]$.

(6)
$$a_n = \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n}$$
 因 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$,则级数的收敛半径为 $R = \frac{1}{3}$,收敛区间为 $\left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right)$ 当 $x = -\frac{4}{3}$ 时,原级数变为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n}{n}$ 对级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n}{n}$ 因 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1}{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n / n} = \frac{2}{3} < 1$,则据达朗贝尔判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n}{n}$ 收敛 又级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛,则当 $x = -\frac{4}{3}$ 时,原级数收敛; 同法可得,当 $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ 时,原级数发散 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n}$ $(x+1)^n$ 的收敛域为 $\left[-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right)$.

2. 求级数的收敛半径:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) x^n$$

(2)
$$\sum \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} x^n$$

解:

(2)
$$a_n = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{2(n+1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \text{f-} \mathbb{E}\sharp\psi \otimes \mathbb{P} + \mathbb{E} +$$

3.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} (x+1)^n$$
 设幂级数 $\sum a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径为 R , $\sum b_n x^n$ 的收敛半径为 Q , 讨论下列级数的收敛半径:

$$(1) \sum a_n x^{2n}$$

$$(2) \sum (a_n + b_n) x^n$$

(3)
$$\sum a_n b_n x^n$$

解:

(1)
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[2n]{|a_n|} = \overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}$$
,则其收敛半径为 $R_1 = \sqrt{R}$.

(3) 设
$$B_n = a_n b_n$$
 则有 $\sqrt[n]{|B_n|} = \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|} = \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \cdot \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}$ 于是 $\frac{1}{R_3} = \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|B_n|} = \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \left\{ \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \cdot \sqrt[n]{|b_n|} \leqslant \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \cdot \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|} \right\} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{RQ}$ 从而 $R_3 \geqslant RQ$.

4. 设对充分大的
$$n$$
, $|a_n| \leq |b_n|$, 那末级数 $\sum a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径不小于 $\sum b_n x^n$ 的收敛半径. 证明: 因对充分大的 n , $|a_n| \leq |b_n|$, 则 $\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}$, 于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leq \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}$ 设级数 $\sum a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径为 R , 级数 $\sum b_n x^n$ 的收敛半径为 Q

则当
$$0 < \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leqslant \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|} < \infty$$
时,由 $R = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}, Q = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}}, 《得 $R \geqslant Q$;$

当 $\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty}$ $\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leqslant \overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty}$ $\sqrt[n]{|b_n|} = \infty$ 时,则 $R \geqslant 0, Q = 0$,于是 $R \geqslant Q$ 综上知,级数 $\sum a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径不小于 $\sum b_n x^n$ 的收敛半径.

证明: 性质1.

设x为 $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ 内任一点,总可以选取0 < r < R,使得 $|x - x_0| \le r$

由阿贝尔第二定理,得
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_n(x-x_0)^n$$
在 $[x_0-r,x_0+r]$ 上一致收敛

由阿贝尔第二定理,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ 在 $[x_0-r,x_0+r]$ 上一致收敛 $\nabla a_n(x-x_0)^n(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 在 $[x_0-r,x_0+r]$ 连续,则由函数项级数的和的连续性知S(x)在 $[x_0-r,x_0+r]$ 连 续, 当然在x这一点连续

而
$$x$$
为 $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ 上任一点,则 $S(x)$ 在 $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ 连续

又若
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^n$$
在 $x_0 + R$ 收敛,则由阿贝尔第二定理,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^n$ 在 $[a, x_0 + R]$ (取 $a \in (x_0 - x_0)^n$

由于 $a_n(x-x_0)^n(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 在 $[a,x_0+R]$ 连续,则由函数项级数的和的连续性定理,得 S(x)在 $[a, x_0 + R]$ 连续,当然也在 $x_0 + R$ 连续,于是S(x)在 $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R]$ 上连续

同理若 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ 在 $x_0 - R$ 收敛,则S(x)在[$x_0 - R, x_0 + R$]上连续. 性质2.

(1) 设x为 (x_0-R,x_0+R) 内任一点,由阿贝尔第二定理,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ 在 $[x_0,x]$ 上一致收敛(若 $x < x_0$)

则取 $[x,x_0]$ 即可) 又 $a_n(x-x_0)^n(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 在 $[x_0,x]$ 连续则由函数项级数逐项求积分定理,得

$$\int_{x_0}^x S(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n (x - x_0)^n \right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_{x_0}^x [a_n (x - x_0)^n] dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

(2) 由第5页习题3(2)知,若 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=0$,则对任何 $\{y_n\}$,有 $\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty}(x_n\cdot y_n)=\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n\cdot\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty}y_n$ $\mathbb{M}\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{|na_n|} = \overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$

这说明:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-x_0)^{n-1}$$
与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ 有相同的收敛半径 R 设 x 是 (x_0-R,x_0+R) 内任一点,总可选取一点 $0 < r < R$,使得 $|x-x_0| \leqslant r$ 由阿贝尔第二定理,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ 在 $[x_0-r,x_0+r]$ 上一致收敛,因而收敛

由阿贝尔第二定理,得
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$$
在 $[x_0-r,x_0+r]$ 上一致收敛,因而收敛

又
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-x_0)^{n-1}$$
 的收敛半径为 R ,则由阿贝尔第二定理,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-x_0)^{n-1}$ 在 $[x_0-r,x_0+r]$ 上一致收敛

一致收敛 又 $na_n(x-x_0)^{n-1}(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 在 $[x_0-r,x_0+r]$ 连续,则由函数项级数逐项微分定理,得

在
$$[x_0 - r, x_0 + r]$$
当然也就在 x 点,有 $\frac{d}{dx}S(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x - x_0)^n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x - x_0)^{n-1}$

再由x在 $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ 的任意性, 得在 $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ 上式也成立

(3) 设
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$$
收敛半径为 R'

由(1), 得当
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$$
在 (x_0-R,x_0+R) 收敛(收敛到 $S(x)$)时, 有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x-x_0)^{n+1} \dot{\Xi}(x_0-R,x_0+R) \pm \mathbf{w} \dot{\mathfrak{D}} \left(\mathbf{w} \dot{\mathfrak{D}} \dot{\mathfrak{D}} \int_{x_0}^x S(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right), \ \, \mathbb{R} \, \bar{\pi} R \leqslant R'$$

另一方面,由(2),当
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x-x_0)^{n+1} \hat{\mathbf{c}}(x_0-R',x_0+R')$$
上收敛 $\left(\mathbf{v}$ 敛到 $\int_{x_0}^x S(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right)$ 时,有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n \dot{\mathbf{r}}(x_0-R',x_0+R') 收敛(收敛到S(x)), 那末R' \leqslant R 于是R = R'$$

6. 设
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$$
收敛于 A , $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛于 B ,如果它们的柯西乘积

$$\sum_{0}^{\infty} c_n = \sum_{0}^{\infty} (a_0 b_n + a_1 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_0)$$

收敛,则一定收敛于AB.

证明:作
$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n, C(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$$

当
$$x = 1$$
时, $A = A(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n, B = B(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n, C = C(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n$

即幂级数
$$\sum_{0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \sum_{0}^{\infty} b_n x^n, \sum_{0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \pm x = 1$$
收敛
由Abel第一定理,得上述的幂级数在 $|x| < 1$ 内绝对收敛
由柯西定理,得级数 $\sum_{0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ 收敛于 $\left(\sum_{0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right) \left(\sum_{0}^{\infty} b_n x^n\right)$ 即 $C(x) = A(x)B(x)$
因 $\sum_{0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \sum_{0}^{\infty} b_n x^n, \sum_{0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \pm x = 1$ 收敛
由幂级数类似性质1,则 $A(x), B(x), C(x) \pm x = 1$ 左连续
 $C(1) = \lim_{x \to 1-0} C(x) = \lim_{x \to 1-0} A(x)B(x) = A(1)B(1)$
则 $C = AB$,于是 $\sum_{0}^{\infty} c_n = AB$.
设 $f(x) = \sum_{0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = |x| < r$ 时收敛,那末当 $\sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} r^{n+1}$ 收敛时成立

7. 设
$$f(x) = \sum_{0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$
当 $|x| < r$ 时收敛,那末当 $\sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} r^{n+1}$ 收敛时成立

$$\int_0^r f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n+1} \, r^{n+1}$$

不论
$$\sum_{0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \, \exists x = r$$
时是否收敛.

证明: 因
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$
当 $|x| < r$ 时收敛,则其收敛半径为 R ,且 $r \leqslant R$,从而 $f(x)$ 在 $(-r,r)$ 内收敛.

则据性质2, 当
$$x \in (-r, r)$$
时,有 $\int_0^\theta f(x) dx = \int_0^\theta \left[\sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n x^n \right] dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n+1} \theta^{n+1}, \theta \in (0, r)$

$$\mathbb{H} \int_0^\theta f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n+1} \, \theta^{n+1} \, \theta \in (0,r)$$

因
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} r^{n+1}$$
收敛,则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} \theta^{n+1}$ 在 $\theta = r$ 收敛,于是其和 $S(\theta)$ 在 r 点左连续

$$S(r) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} r^{n+1} = \lim_{\theta \to r-0} S(\theta) = \lim_{\theta \to r-0} \int_0^{\theta} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^r f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

从而不论
$$\sum_{0}^{\infty}a_{n}x^{n}$$
当 $x=r$ 时是否收敛,均有 $\int_{0}^{r}f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x=\sum_{0}^{\infty}rac{a_{n}}{n+1}\,r^{n+1}$

8. 利用上题证明
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} dt = -\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2}$$
.

证明: 因
$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} (-1 < x < 1)$$
,则 $\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n} (-1 < x < 1$ 且 $x \neq 0$)

$$\mathbb{H}f(x) = \begin{cases}
\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}, & x \in (-1,0) \cup (0,1) \\
-1, & x = 0
\end{cases}, f(x) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \, \mathbb{E}(x), \quad \mathbb{E}(x) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

9. 求
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2^n \cdot x)}{n!}$$
的麦克劳林级数,说明它的麦克劳林级数并不表示这个函数.

证明: 因
$$\left| \frac{\sin(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \right| \le \frac{1}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty))$$
,且 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ 收敛,则由M判别法,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2^n \cdot x)}{n!}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内

$$f(0) = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \right]' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!}$$

$$\left| \frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \right| \leqslant \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} 收敛, \quad 则由M判别法, \quad 得 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} 在(-\infty, +\infty) 内 - 颈收敛, \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{2^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{2^n}{n!} (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} (n=0,1,2,\cdots) \; \pounds(-\infty,+\infty)$$
內连续,则由逐项求导定理,得在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上
$$f'(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\sin(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \right] = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\sin(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \right] = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{2^n \cos(2^n \cdot x)}{n!} \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{2^n}{n!} = e^2 - 1 \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{2^{nn} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2} + 2^n\pi\right)}{n!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{2^{nn} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2} + 2^n\pi\right)}{n!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^k \frac{2^{(2k+1)n}}{n!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^k \left(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1 \right), \quad m = 2k \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^k \left(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1 \right), \quad m = 2k + 1 \\ \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^k \left(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1 \right) \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+1)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+1)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+1)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+1)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+1)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!} \right] \\ + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(e^{2^{2k+1}} - 1)/(2k+3)!}{($$

但由前面可知其在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内均收敛,则它的麦克劳林级数并不表示此函数.

10. 证明:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!}$$
 满足 $y^{(IV)} = y;$

证明:

(1)
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{(4n)!}}$$
, $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = +\infty$ 则知对任一 x , 幂级数都收敛,即其收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 在收敛域内逐项微分之,得 $y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-1}}{(4n-1)!}$, $y'' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-2}}{(4n-2)!}$, $y''' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-3}}{(4n-3)!}$, $y^{(4)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-4}}{(4n-4)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!} = y$ 即 $y^{(IV)} = y$.

(2)
$$a_n = \frac{1}{(n!)^2}$$
,则 $R = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = +\infty$ 则知对任一 x ,幂级数都收敛,即其收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 在收敛域内逐项微分之,得 $y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!(n+1)!}$, $y'' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!(n+1)!}$ 于是 $xy'' + y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!(n+1)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!(n+1)!} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(n-1)!(n+1)!} + \frac{1}{n!(n+1)!} \right] x^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!(n+1)!} x^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n!)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n!)^2} = y$

11. 展开:

(1)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a-x} (a \neq 0)$$
成为 x 的幂级数, 并确定收敛范围;

(2)
$$f(x) = \ln x$$
为 $(x-2)$ 的幂级数.

解:

12. 利用已知展开式展开下列函数为幂级数,并确定收敛范围:

(1)
$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

(2)
$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

解·

(1) 因
$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} (-\infty < x < +\infty), e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

則 $f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!} \right]$

当 $n = 2k$ 时, $f(x) = 0$; 当 $n = 2k + 1$ 时, $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$

综上可知, $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$, 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

(2) 因
$$\cos 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$
則 $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$,收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

13. 展开
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)$$
 为 x 的幂级数,并推出 $1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$.

解: 因 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$,则 $\frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+1)!} (x \neq 0)$ 令 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$,则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+1)!}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的幂级数,其收敛范围为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

由幂级数的逐项求导定理,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+1)!}$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内逐项求导

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n-1}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\exists \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n-1}$$

$$\exists \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{(x-1)e^x + 1}{x^2} \Big|_{x=1} = 1, \quad \emptyset \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n-1} \Big|_{x=1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = 1$$

14. 求下列函数的幂级数展开式,并推出收敛半径:

(1)
$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

(2)
$$\int_0^x \cos t^2 \, \mathrm{d}t$$

解

(2) 因
$$\cos t^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (t^2)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{4n}}{(2n)!}$$
, 其收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 收敛半径为 $R = \infty$ 由幂级数的逐项积分定理,得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{4n}}{(2n)!}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内逐项积分
$$\int_0^x \cos t^2 \, \mathrm{d}t = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{4n+1}}{(4n+1)(2n)!}$$
, 其收敛半径为 $R = \infty$.

15. 求下列级数的和:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1}$$

(4)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{n!}$$

解

(1) 因
$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$
, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} - 1 = e^x - 1(-\infty < x < \infty)$

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

因 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n (-1 < x \le 1)$

则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n = x \ln(1+x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n - x = (1+x) \ln(1+x) - x(-1 < x \le 1)$
 $x = -1$ 时, $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = 1$

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)^2 x^n, a_n = (n+1)^2$

則 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = 1$, 于是其收敛半径为 $R = 1$

3 = 3 = 1 当|x| = 1 时,由于 $(n+1)^2 \to +\infty$,则级数发散,于是级数的收敛域为(-1,1)

当
$$x \in (-1,1)$$
时,令 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1}, |x| < 1$ 由性质2,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1}$ 在 $(-1,1)$ 可逐项积分, $\int_0^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n$,且其收敛半径不变,仍为1. 又由性质2,得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n$ 在 $(-1,1)$ 上可逐项积分
$$\int_0^x \left(\int_0^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right) \, \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n x^n \, \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \, x^{n+1} = x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x^n}{n} \right) + x = \frac{x^2}{1-x} + \ln(1-x) + x, |x| < 1$$

$$\iiint_0^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x} + \ln(1-x) + x \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$
 于是 $f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}, |x| < 1$
$$(4) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{n!} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{n!} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x^2}{(n-1)!} \, x^{2(n-1)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}$$
 因 $e^{x^2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2(n-1)}}{(n-1)!}$
$$\iiint_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{n!} = (2x^2+1)e^{x^2}, (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

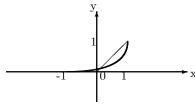
逼近定理 ξ3.

1. 在闭区间[-1,1]上用伯恩斯坦多项式 $B_4(x)$ 逼近函数 $f(x) = \frac{x + |x|}{2}$, 作出函数 $y = \frac{x + |x|}{2}$ 和 $y = B_4(x)$ 的图

則f(x)在[-1.1]上用伯恩斯坦多项式为 $B_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f\left(-1 + 2 \cdot \frac{k}{n}\right) C_n^k \frac{(x+1)^k (1-x)^{n-k}}{2^n}$ 則 $B_4(x) = \sum_{k=0}^4 f\left(-1 + \frac{k}{2}\right) C_4^k \frac{(x+1)^k (1-x)^{4-k}}{2^4}$

$$\mathbb{M}B_4(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{4} f\left(-1 + \frac{k}{2}\right) C_4^k \frac{(x+1)^k (1-x)^{4-k}}{2^4}$$

 $\mathbb{M}B_4(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)C_4^3\frac{(x+1)^3(1-x)}{2^4} + f(1)C_4^4\frac{(x+1)^k}{2^4} = \frac{1}{8}(1-x)(x+1)^3 + \frac{1}{16}(1+x)^4.$



2. 设f(x)是[a,b]上的连续函数,证明存在有理系数的多项式P(x),使得 $\max_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x) - P(x)| < \varepsilon$.其中 ε 是预先给 定的任意正数.

证明: 因f(x)是[a,b]上的连续函数

则由逼近定理,得对任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$,定存在多项式Q(x),使得 $||f(x) - Q(x)|| = \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x) - Q(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 其中 $Q(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ 均为实数)

设 $C = \max(|a|,|b|)$,由实数的稠密性,得必存在有理数 b_i ,使得 $|b_i - a_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4(n+1)^2C^i}(i=0,1,\cdots,n)$

于是 $||P(x)-Q(x)||=\max_{x\in[a,b]}|P(x)-Q(x)|<rac{arepsilon}{2}$ 从而 $||f(x)-P(x)||\leqslant||f(x)-Q(x)||+||Q(x)-P(x)||<arepsilon$ 即存在有理系数的多项式P(x),使得 $\max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-P(x)|<arepsilon$

第十二章 富里埃级数和富里埃变换

§1. 富里埃级数

- 1. 证明:
 - (1) $1, \cos x, \cos 2x, \cdots, \cos nx, \cdots$
 - (2) $\sin x, \sin 2x, \sin 3x, \dots, \sin nx, \dots$

是 $[0,\pi]$ 上的正交系; 但 $1,\cos x,\sin x,\cos 2x,\sin 2x,\cdots,\cos nx,\sin nx,\cdots$ 不是 $[0,\pi]$ 上的正交系. 证明:

(1)
$$\boxtimes \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos kx \, dx = 0 \ (k = 1, 2, \cdots), \int_0^{\pi} \cos kx \cdot \cos lx \, dx = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq l, k, l = 1, 2, \cdots \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & k = l = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} 1^2 \, dx = \pi$$

$$\emptyset 1, \cos x, \cos 2x, \cdots, \cos nx, \cdots \not= [0, \pi] \bot \text{ in } \bot \text{ i$$

(2) 因
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin kx \sin lx \, dx = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq l, k, l = 1, 2, \cdots \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & k = l = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$
 则 $\sin x, \sin 2x, \sin 3x, \cdots, \sin nx, \cdots$ 是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正文.

又 $\int_0^\pi 1 \cdot \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = 2 \neq 0$,则 $1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \cdots, \cos nx, \sin nx, \cdots$ 不是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正交系.

2. 证明:
$$\sin x$$
, $\sin 3x$, \cdots , $\sin(2n+1)x$, \cdots 是 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的正交系,写出它的标准正交系 $\left($ 即不仅正交,而且每个函数的平方在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的积分为1 $\right)$,并导出 $\sin\frac{\pi x}{2l}$, $\sin\frac{3\pi x}{2l}$, \cdots , $\sin\frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$, \cdots 是 $\left[0,l\right]$ 上的正交系.

证明: 因
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\sin(2k+1)x\sin(2l+1)x] dx = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq l, k, l = 1, 2, \cdots \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & k = l = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$

则 $\sin x$, $\sin 3x$, \cdots , $\sin(2n+1)x$, \cdots 是 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的正交系

$$\mathbb{Z} \int_{0}^{l} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{2l} \sin \frac{\sin(2m+1)\pi x}{2l} \, dx = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq m, k, m = 1, 2, \dots \\ \frac{l}{2} \neq 0, & k = m = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

则
$$\sin \frac{\pi x}{2l}$$
, $\sin \frac{3\pi x}{2l}$, \dots , $\sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$, \dots 是 $[0,l]$ 上的正交系.

3. 设f(t)是周期为T的方波,它在 $\left[-\frac{T}{2},\frac{T}{2}\right]$ 上的函数表示式为

$$f(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} E, & \triangleq 0 \leqslant t < \frac{T}{2} \text{ 时} \\ 0, & \triangleq -\frac{T}{2} \leqslant t < 0 \text{ 时} \end{array} \right.$$

将这个方波展开成富里埃级数.

解: 因
$$\omega = \frac{T}{2}$$
, $f(t) = \begin{cases} E, & \exists 0 \leqslant t < \frac{T}{2} \text{ 时} \\ 0, & \exists -\frac{T}{2} \leqslant t < 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$

4. 设f(t)是周期为T的半波整流波,它在 $\left[-\frac{T}{2},\frac{T}{2}\right]$ 上的函数表示式为

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} U_m \sin \omega t, & = 0 \le t < \frac{T}{2} \text{ 时} \\ 0, & = -\frac{T}{2} \le t < 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

把这半波整流波展开成富里埃级数

解: 因
$$\omega' = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$
, $f(t) = \begin{cases} U_m \sin \omega t, & \stackrel{\text{de}}{=} 0 \leqslant t < \frac{T}{2}$ 时 $0, & \stackrel{\text{de}}{=} -\frac{T}{2} \leqslant t < 0$ 时
$$\mathbb{M}a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{2U_m}{\omega T} \left(1 - \cos \frac{T\omega}{2} \right)$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \cos k\omega' t \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{U_m}{\omega T + 2k\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{T\omega + 2k\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{U_m}{\omega T - 2k\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{T\omega - 2k\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \sin k\omega' t \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{U_m}{\omega T - 2k\pi} \sin \frac{T\omega - 2k\pi}{2} - \frac{U_m}{\omega T + 2k\pi} \sin \frac{T\omega + 2k\pi}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{M}f(t) \sim \frac{2U_m}{\omega T} \left(1 - \cos \frac{T\omega}{2} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(a_k \cos \frac{2k\pi}{T} t + b_k \sin \frac{2k\pi}{T} t \right) = \begin{cases} U_m \sin \omega t, & 0 \leqslant t < \frac{T}{2} \\ 0, & -\frac{T}{2} < t < 0 \\ \frac{U_m}{2} \sin \frac{T\omega}{2}, & t = \pm \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

5. 设f(t)以 2π 为周期,在 $[-\pi,\pi)$ 内

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\pi \leqslant t < 0 \text{ by} \\ 0, & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \leqslant t < \pi \text{ by} \end{cases}$$

把f(t)展开成富里埃级数.

$$\mathbf{\widehat{R}}: \ | \exists a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos kt \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{k^2 \pi} [1 - (-1)^k]$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin kt \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k}$$

$$| | | | | f(t) \sim -\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \sin kt + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^k}{k^2} \cos kt =$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \sin kt + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \cos(2k+1)t = \begin{cases} t, & -\pi < t < 0 \\ 0, & 0 \leqslant t < \pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & t = \pm \pi \end{cases}$$

6. 设f(t)是周期为 2π 、高为h的锯齿形波,它在 $[0,2\pi)$ 上的函数表示式为 $f(t) = \frac{h}{2\pi} t$,将这个锯齿形波展开成富里埃级数。

7. 将宽度为 τ 、高为h、周期为T的矩形波展开成余弦级数

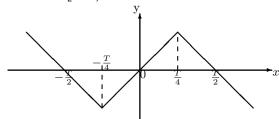
解: 在一个周期
$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
内矩形波函数表达式为 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\frac{T}{2} \leqslant t < -\frac{\tau}{2} \\ h, & -\frac{\tau}{2} \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{\tau}{2} < t \leqslant \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$ 则 $a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{2h}{T} \tau$
$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \cos \frac{2k\pi}{T} t \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{2h}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\tau}{T} \pi$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \sin \frac{2k\pi}{T} t \, dt = 0$$

$$f = \frac{h}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \sin \frac{2k\pi}{T} t \, dt = 0$$

于是
$$f(t) \sim \frac{h}{T} \tau + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2h}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi}{T} \tau \cos \frac{2k\pi}{T} t$$

8. 写出如图12-5所示的周期为T的三角波在 $\left[0, \frac{T}{2}\right]$ 内的函数表示式,并将它展开成正弦级数.



解:如图所示的周期为T的三角波在 $\left[0,\frac{T}{2}\right)$ 的函数表达式为 $f(t)=\left\{egin{array}{c} \frac{4E}{T}\,t, & 0\leqslant t<rac{T}{4}\\ \frac{4E}{T}\left(rac{T}{2}-t
ight), & rac{T}{4}\leqslant t<rac{T}{2} \end{array}
ight.$

先把f(t)延拓成 $\left[-\frac{T}{2},\frac{T}{2}\right]$ 上的函数,再据题意,还必须把它延拓成奇函数,于是 $a_0=a_k=0$

$$b_k = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \sin \frac{2k\pi}{T} t \, dt = \frac{8E}{k^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{k}{2} \pi = \begin{cases} 0, & k$$
 为例
$$\frac{(-1)^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \cdot 8E}{k^2 \pi^2}, & k$$
 为奇

9. 在区间 $(0,2\pi)$ 中展开 $f(x)=\frac{\pi-x}{2}$ 成富里埃级数.

解: 因
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} \, dx = 0$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} \cos kx \, dx = 0$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} \sin kx \, dx = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\mathbb{M}f(x) \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sin kx = \frac{\pi - x}{2} (0 < x < 2\pi)$$

10. 在区间(
$$-\pi$$
, π)中展开 $f(x) = \pi^2 - x^2$ 成富里埃级数.
解: 因在($-\pi$, π)上, $f(x) = \pi^2 - x^2$ 为偶函数,则 $b_k = 0$
又 $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2$
 $a_k = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) \cos kx dx = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{4}{k^2}$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x^2 - x^2) \cos kx \, dx = (-1)^{-k} \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} f(x) \sim \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k^2} \cos kx = \pi^2 - x^2 \ (-\pi < x < \pi)$$

11. 将 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x)$ 展开成富里埃级数.

解: 因 $f(x+2\pi) = \text{sgn}[\cos(x+2\pi)] = \text{sgn}(\cos x) = f(x)$,则f(x)是以 2π 为周期的周期函数由f(-x) = f(x),则f(x)为偶函数,于是 $b_k = 0$

$$\mathbb{Z}a_{0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-1) \, \mathrm{d}x \right] = 0$$

$$a_{k} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) \cos kx \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{4}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & k = 2n \\ (-1)^{n} \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi}, & k = 2n+1 \end{cases} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$\mathbb{M}f(x) \dot{\pi}(-\infty, +\infty) \, \mathbb{L} \, \mathbb{H} \, \mathbb{E} \, \mathcal{H}f(x) \sim \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n+1)} \cos(2n+1)x = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x)$$

12. 应当如何把区间 $\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内的可积函数f(x)延拓后,使它展开成的富里埃级数的形状如下:

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(2n-1)x \ (-\pi < x < \pi)$$

解:因展开式中无正弦项,则f(x)延拓后应为偶函数

设
$$f(x)$$
延拓到 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},\pi\right)$ 内的部分为 $\varphi(x)$

因展开式中偶数项的系数 $a_{2n} = 0$ 即 $a_{2n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos 2nx \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos 2nx \, \mathrm{d}x \right] = 0$

$$\mathbb{I}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos 2nx \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos 2nx \, dx = 0$$

五元
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 在左端前一积分中作变量代换,令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ 在左端前一积分中作变量代换,令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $f(x)$

要使上式成立,则必须当
$$x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$
时。有 $f(\pi - x) + \varphi(x) = 0$ 即 $\varphi(x) = -f(\pi - x)$

于是就求出了延拓后的函数在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},\pi\right)$ 内的表达式为 $-f(\pi-x)$

又延拓后的函数为偶函数,则它在 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},0\right)$ 的表达式为f(-x),在 $\left(-\pi,-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 的表达式为 $-f(\pi+x)$

不妨设延拓后的函数为
$$\psi(x)$$
,则 $\psi(x)=\left\{ egin{array}{ll} -f(\pi+x), & -\pi < x < -rac{\pi}{2} \\ f(-x), & -rac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \\ f(x), & 0 < x < rac{\pi}{2} \\ -f(\pi-x), & rac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{array} \right.$

13. 同上一题,但展开的富里埃级数形状为:

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(2n-1)x \ (-\pi < x < \pi)$$

解:因展开式中无余弦项,则f(x)延拓后应为奇函数

设
$$f(x)$$
延拓到 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},\pi\right)$ 内的部分为 $\varphi(x)$

因展开式中偶数项的系数
$$b_{2n} = 0$$
即 $b_{2n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin 2nx \, dx \right] = 0$
则 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin 2nx \, dx = 0$

$$J_{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

在左端前一和分中作变量代换,今 $r = \pi - t$

在左端前一积分中作变量代换,令
$$x = \pi - t$$
 则 $-\int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\pi - t) \sin 2n(\pi - t) dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi(x) \sin 2nx dx = 0$ 即 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} [-f(\pi - x) + \varphi(x)] \sin 2nx dx = 0$

要使上式成立,则必须当
$$x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$
时。有 $-f(\pi - x) + \varphi(x) = 0$ 即 $\varphi(x) = f(\pi - x)$

于是就求出了延拓后的函数在
$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2},\pi\right)$$
内的表达式为 $f(\pi-x)$

又延拓后的函数为奇函数,则它在
$$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},0\right)$$
的表达式为 $-f(-x)$,在 $\left(-\pi,-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 的表达式为 $-f(\pi+x)$
不妨设延拓后的函数为 $\psi(x)$,则 $\psi(x)=\left\{ egin{array}{ll} -f(-x), & -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -f(-x), & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \\ f(x), & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$

14. 设f(x)可积、绝对可积,证明:

- (1) 如果函数f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上满足 $f(x+\pi)=f(x)$,那末 $a_{2m-1}=b_{2m-1}=0$
- (2) 如果函数f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上满足 $f(x+\pi) = -f(x)$, 那末 $a_{2m} = b_{2m} = 0$

证明:

(1) 因
$$f(x)$$
可积、绝对可积且函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上满足 $f(x+\pi)=f(x)$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积、绝对可积且以 π 为周期于是 $a_k=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f(x)\cos kx\,\mathrm{d}x=\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{0}f(x)\cos kx\,\mathrm{d}x+\int_{0}^{\pi}f(x)\cos kx\,\mathrm{d}x\right]$

对右端第二式作变量代换: $t = x - \pi$, 则其变为 $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^0 f(t) \cos k(t+\pi) \, dt$

于是
$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} [1 + (-1)^k] f(x) \cos kx \, dx$$

从而,得
$$a_{2m-1}=0(m=1,2,\cdots)$$
同理,得 $b_{2m-1}=0(m=1,2,\cdots)$

同理, 得
$$b_{2m-1}=0(m=1,2,\cdots)$$

(2) 因f(x)可积、绝对可积且函数f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上满足 $f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$,则 $f(x+2\pi)=f(x)$ 于是f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积、绝对可积且以 2π 为周期

于是
$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \cos kx \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx \right]$$

对右端第二式作变量代换: $t = x - \pi$, 则其变为 $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(t) \cos k(t+\pi) \, dt$

于是
$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 [1 + (-1)^{k+1}] f(x) \cos kx \, dx$$

从而,得
$$a_{2m} = 0 (m = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

同理, 得
$$b_{2m}=0(m=1,2,\cdots)$$

- 15. 周期为 2π 的可积和绝对可积函数f(x)的富里埃系数为 a_n, b_n ,计算:
 - (1) 函数f(x+k) (k为常数)的富里埃系数 \bar{a}_n , \bar{b}_n ;
 - (2) $F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x-t) dt$ 的富里埃系数 A_n, B_n ,设有关的积分顺序可交换.

解:

(1) 由己知,得
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x, a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x, b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x$$
 则作代换 $x + k = y$ 且 $f(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的函数,有
$$\overline{a}_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+k) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+k}^{\pi+k} f(y) \, \mathrm{d}y = a_0$$

$$\overline{a}_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+k) \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+k}^{\pi+k} f(y) \cos n(y-k) \, \mathrm{d}y = a_n \cos nk + b_n \sin nk$$
 即 $\overline{a}_n = a_n \cos nk + b_n \sin nk \ (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$ 同理,可求得 $\overline{b}_n = b_n \cos nk - a_n \sin nk$

(2) 因 f(x)是周期为 2π 的可积和绝对可积函数 则 $F(x+2\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+2\pi-t) dt = F(x)$,于是F(x)仍是以 2π 为周期的函数 又 $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$, $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$, $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$ 则 $A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x-t) dx$ 对 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x-t) dx$ 作代换x-t=y且f(x)是以 2π 为周期的函数,有 $A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \int_{-\pi-t}^{\pi-t} f(y) dy = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \right]^2 = a_0^2$ 同理,可求得 $A_n = a_n^2 - b_n^2$

16. 如果
$$\varphi(-x) = \psi(x)$$
,问 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 的富里埃系数之间有什么关系?

解:函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 的富里埃系数分为 $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx \, dx, b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx \, dx$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(x) \cos nx \, dx, \beta_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(x) \sin nx \, dx$$

$$\forall a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx \, dx + \vec{a} + \vec{b} +$$

17. 如果 $\varphi(-x) = -\psi(x)$,问 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 的富里埃系数之间有什么关系?

解:函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 的富里埃系数分为 $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx \, dx, b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx \, dx$ $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(x) \cos nx \, dx, \beta_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(x) \sin nx \, dx$ $\forall a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $\forall a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos nx \, dx + \pi \sin nx \, dx$ $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-y) \cos$

18. 设
$$f(t)$$
 在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 上 分 段 连续,当 $t=0$ 连续且有单侧导数,证明当 $p\to\infty$ 时
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt \to \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} [f(t) - f(-t)] \cot\frac{t}{2} \ dt$$
 证明: $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt = \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt$ 在右端前一积分中令 $t=-x$,则 $\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt = -\int_{0}^{\pi} f(-t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt$ 代回原式, 得 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt = -\int_{0}^{\pi} f(-t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\cos\frac{t}{2} - \cos pt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \ dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} [f(t) - f(-t)] \cot\frac{t}{2} \ dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{f(t) - f(-t)}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \cos pt \ dt$

19. 设
$$T_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{v=1}^n \cos vx, T_0(x) = \frac{1}{2}, \sigma_n(x) = \frac{T_0(x) + \dots + T_n(x)}{n+1}$$
 证明

(1)
$$\sigma_n(x) = \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2$$

$$(2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sigma_n(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \pi$$

证明

$$(1) \ \boxtimes 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{v=1}^{n}\cos vx\right) = \sin\frac{2n+1}{2}x, \ \boxtimes T_{n}(x) = \frac{\sin\frac{2n+1}{2}x}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\exists \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{v=1}^{n}\cos vx = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n}T_{k}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n}T_{k}(x) = \frac{1}{n+1}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{\sin\frac{2n+1}{2}x}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2(n+1)\sin^{2}\frac{x}{2}}\left(\sin^{2}\frac{x}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n}\sin\frac{x}{2}\sin\frac{2k+1}{2}x\right) = \frac{1}{2(n+1)\sin^{2}\frac{x}{2}}\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos(n+1)x\right] = \frac{1}{2(n+1)}\left(\frac{\sin\frac{2n+1}{2}x}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{2}$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sigma_n(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} T_k(x)}{n+1} dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{v=1}^{n} \cos vx \right) \right] dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \left[\pi + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\pi + \sum_{v=1}^{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos vx \, dx \right) \right] = \pi.$$

20. 设 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b]上为单调增加函数,证明

(2) 如果
$$a < 0, b > 0$$
,有 $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} dz \to \frac{\varphi(+0) + \varphi(-0)}{2} (p \to \infty)$

证明

(1) 因
$$\varphi(x)$$
在[a,b]上为单调增加函数,则 $\varphi(-t)$ 在[$-b,-a$]上为单调减少函数 当 $a=0,b<0$ 时, $\varphi(-t)$ 在[$0,-b$]($-b>0$)上为单调增加函数 对 $\int_a^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z$ 作变量代换 $z=-t$,则 $\int_a^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} = -\int_0^{-b} \varphi(-t) \frac{\sin pt}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t$ 则由狄立克莱引理,得 $\lim_{p\to\infty}\int_0^{-b} \varphi(-t) \frac{\sin pt}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{2}\varphi(-0)$ 即 $\lim_{p\to\infty}\int_a^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z = -\frac{\pi}{2}\varphi(-0)$ 于是 $\frac{1}{\pi}\int_a^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z \to -\frac{1}{2}\varphi(-0)$ ($p\to\infty$)

(2) 因
$$a<0,b>0$$
, $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上为单调增加函数,
$$\int_a^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z = \int_a^0 \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z + \int_0^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z$$
 据(1),得
$$\lim_{p\to\infty} \int_0^a \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z = -\frac{\pi}{2} \, \varphi(-0), \quad \text{则} \lim_{p\to\infty} \int_a^0 \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\pi}{2} \, \varphi(-0)$$
 又由狄立克莱引理,得
$$\lim_{p\to\infty} \int_0^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{2} \, \varphi(+0)$$
 则
$$\lim_{p\to\infty} \int_a^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\pi}{2} [\varphi(+0) + \varphi(-0)]$$
 于是
$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \varphi(z) \frac{\sin pz}{z} \, \mathrm{d}z \to \frac{\varphi(-0) + \varphi(+0)}{2} \, (p\to\infty)$$

§2. 富里埃变换

1. 设f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内绝对可积,证明 $\hat{f}(\omega)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续。 证明: 对 $\forall \omega \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 总有A', A'', 使得 $\omega \in [A', A'']$ 由于 $\left| \widehat{f}(\omega) \right| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x$

后者收敛且不含参量 ω ,这表明积分 $\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx$ 在[A',A'']上一致收敛

据一致收敛积分的连续性,得 $\hat{f}(\omega)$ 在[A',A'']上连续,从而在点 ω 处连续 由 ω 的任意性,得 $f(\omega)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续

2. 设f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内绝对可积,证明 $\widehat{f}(\omega) = 0$.

证明: 由f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内绝对可积,得对于任给的 $\varepsilon>0$,存在A>0,使有 $\int_A^{+\infty}|f(x)|\,\mathrm{d}x<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

 $\left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ 设 f(x) 在 [0, A] 内 无 瑕 点,则在 [0, A] 中插入分点 [0, A] 中插入分点 [0, A] 中插入分点 [0, A] 计设 [0, A] 计算 [0, A] 计

 $\int_{0}^{A} f(x) \sin \omega x \, dx = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_{k}} f(x) \sin \omega x \, dx = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_{k}} [f(x) - m_{k}] \sin \omega x \, dx + \sum_{k=1}^{m} m_{k} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_{k}} \sin \omega x \, dx$

 $|\int_0^A f(x) \sin \omega x \, \mathrm{d}x | \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k \Delta t_k + \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k| \frac{|\cos nt_{k-1} - \cos nt_k|}{n} \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k \Delta t_k + \frac{2}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k|$

其中 ω_k 为f(x)在区间[t_{k-1}, t_k]上的振幅, $\Delta t_k = t_k - t_{k-1}$

由于f(x)在[0,A]上可积,故可取某一分法,使有 $\left|\sum_{k=1}^{m} \omega_k \Delta t_k\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

对于这样固定的分法, $\sum_{k=1}^{m} |m_k|$ 为一定值,因而存在 $\delta > 0$,使当 $\omega > \delta$ 时,恒有 $\frac{2}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^{m} |m_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

于是对上述所选取的 δ ,当 $\omega > \delta$ 时 $\left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin \omega x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| + \left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \varepsilon \mathbb{P}\lim_{\omega \to \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ 其次,设f(x)在区间[0,A]中有瑕点,为简便起见,不妨设只有一个瑕点且为0

于是对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\eta > 0$,使有 $\int_0^{\eta} |f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

又f(x)在 $[\eta, A]$ 上无暇点,故应用上述结果可得存在 δ ,使当 $\omega > \delta$ 时,恒有 $\left| \int_{-\infty}^{A} f(x) \sin \omega x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

于是当 $\omega > \delta$ 时,有 $\left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x \, dx \right| \leq \int_0^{\eta} |f(x)| \, dx + \left| \int_x^A f(x) \sin \omega x \, dx \right| + \int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, dx < \varepsilon$

 $\mathbb{H}\lim_{x\to\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)\sin\omega x\,\mathrm{d}x=0$

同法,得当f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内绝对可积时,均有 $\lim_{\omega \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$

同法可证得当f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内绝对可积时, $\lim_{\omega \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x \, dx = 0$

于是 $\lim_{\omega \to \infty} \widehat{f}(x) = 0.$

$$(1) \ f(x) = \begin{cases} E \sin \omega_0 x, & |x| < \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} \\ 0, & |x| \geqslant \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \ f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\infty < x \leqslant -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{2h}{\tau} x + h, & -\frac{\tau}{2} < x < 0 \\ -\frac{2h}{\tau} x + h, & 0 \leqslant x < \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

金之

$$(2) \ \widehat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{0} \left(\frac{2h}{\tau}x + h\right)e^{-i\omega x} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \left(-\frac{2h}{\tau}x + h\right)e^{-i\omega x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \\ \frac{2h}{\tau} \left[\int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{0} xe^{-i\omega x} \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{0}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} xe^{-i\omega x} \, \mathrm{d}x\right] + \frac{2h}{\omega} \sin\frac{\omega\tau}{2} = \frac{4h}{\tau\omega^2} - \frac{4h}{\tau\omega^2} \cos\frac{\omega\tau}{2} \left(\omega \neq 0\right) \\ \mathbb{E}\widehat{f}(\omega) \, \mathcal{h}(-\infty, +\infty) \, \mathcal{h} \, \hat{\mathbf{n}} \,$$

第四篇 多变量微积分学 第一部分 多元函数的极限论 多元函数的极限与连续 第十三章

§1. 平面点集

1. 证明 $(x_n, y_n) \to (x_0, y_0)$ 的充要条件是: $x_n \to x_0, y_n \to y_0 (n \to \infty)$ 证明: ⇒

因 $\lim M_n = M_0$,则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in Z^+$, $\dot{\exists} n > N$ 时,有 $r(M_n, M_0) < \varepsilon$

即 $\sqrt{(x_n - x_0)^2 + (y_n - y_0)^2} < \varepsilon$ 于是一定有 $|x_n - x_0| \le r(M_n, M_0) < \varepsilon, |y_n - y_0| \le r(M_n, M_0) < \varepsilon$ 即 $x_n \to x_0, y_n \to y_0 (n \to \infty)$

因 $(|x_n - x_0| + |y_n - y_0|)^2 \ge |x_n - x_0|^2 + |y_n - y_0|^2$ 即 $0 \le \sqrt{|x_n - x_0|^2 + |y_n - y_0|^2} \le |x_n - x_0| + |y_n - y_0|$ 又 $x_n \to x_0, y_n \to y_0$ ($n \to \infty$),则 $\sqrt{|x_n - x_0|^2 + |y_n - y_0|^2} \to 0$ ($n \to \infty$)即 $(x_n, y_n) \to (x_0, y_0)$ ($n \to \infty$)

2. 证明:若平面上的点列 $\{M_n\}$ 收敛,则它只有一个极限.

证明: 设 $\lim_{n \to \infty} M_n = M_0$,假设又有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} M_n = M_0$

由定义, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 当n > N时, 有 $r(M_n, M_0) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, r(M_n, M_0') < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 由三角不等式,有 $r(M_0, M_0') \leqslant r(M_n, M_0) + r(M_n, M_0') < \varepsilon$ 又 M_0, M_0' 为固定的两点,由 ε 的任意性,得 $r(M_0, M_0') = 0$ 即 $M_0 = M_0'$.

- 3. 证明: $\overline{H}M_n \to M_0(n \to \infty)$, 那么它的任何一个子列 $M_{n_k} \to M_0$. 证明: 因 $M_n \to M_0(n \to \infty)$,则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in Z^+$,当n > N时,有 $r(M_n, M_0) < \varepsilon$ 今取K = N,则对一切k > K,有 $n_k > n_K = n_N \geqslant N$,自然有 $r(M_{n_k}, M_0) < \varepsilon$ 即 $M_{n_k} \to M_0(k \to \infty)$.
- 4. 求下列点集E的内点, 外点, 边界点:
 - (1) E由满足 $y < x^2$ 的点所组成;
 - (2) E由满足 $1 \le x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} < 4$ 的点所组成;
 - (3) E由满足 $0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 的点所组成;
 - (4) E由所有这样的点(x,y)所组成,其中x和y都是有理数.

- (1) 凡满足 $y < x^2$ 的点(x,y)是E的内点; 凡满足 $y > x^2$ 的点(x,y)是E的外点; 凡满足 $y = x^2$ 的点(x,y)是E的 边界点.
- (2) 凡满足 $1 < x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} < 4$ 的点(x,y)是E的内点; 凡满足 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1$ 或 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} > 4$ 的点(x,y)是E的外点; 凡满足 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 或 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 4$ 的点(x, y)是E的边界点.
- (3) 凡满足 $0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 的点(x,y)是E的内点; 凡满足 $x^2 + y^2 > 1$ 的点(x,y)是E的外点; 原点 θ 及满 $\mathbb{E}x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的点(x, y)是E的边界点.
- (4) 由有理数及无理数的稠密性,得平面上所有点(x,y)都是E的边界点.
- 5. 证明: \overline{H}_0 是平面点集E的聚点,则在E中存在点列 $M_n \to M_0$ $(n \to \infty)$.

证明: 已知 M_0 是平面点集E的聚点,取 $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}$,在 $O(M_0, \delta_1)$ 中定存在E的点 $M_1 \neq M_0$;在 $O(M_0, \delta_2)$ 中定存 在E的点 $M_2, M_2 \neq M_i (i \neq 0, 1)$

如此进行下去,得到点列 $\{M_n\}(M_n \neq M_i)(i=0,1,\cdots,n-1)$ 且 $r(M_0,M_n)<\frac{1}{n}$ 于是当 $n \to \infty$ 时, $r(M_0, M_n) \to 0$ 即 $M_n \to M_0(n \to \infty)$.

6. 证明平面点列的收敛原理.

证明: ⇒

7. 用平面上的有限覆盖定理证明魏尔斯特拉斯定理.

证明:

- (1) 若 $\{M_n(x_n,y_n)\}$ 是有界有限点集, 定理成立;
- (2) 若 $\{M_n(x_n, y_n)\}$ 是有界无穷点集,据5,只需证 $E = \{M_n(x_n, y_n) | n = 1, 2, \cdots\}$ 中至少有一个聚点. 反证. 设E没有聚点.

由于 $a\leqslant x_n\leqslant b,c\leqslant y_n\leqslant d(n=1,2,\cdots)$,而矩形域 $R=\{(x,y)\big|a\leqslant x\leqslant b,c\leqslant d\}$ 是有界闭区域且 $E\subset R$

 $\forall M(x,y) \in R$,都不是E的聚点,因而存在 δ_M ,使得 $O(M,\delta_M)$ 至多有E中有限个点, $\{O(M,\delta_M)|M\in R\}$ 覆盖R

据有限覆盖定理,存在有限个开集 $O(M_1,\delta_{M_1}),\cdots,O(M_k,\delta_{M_k})$ 同样覆盖R,其中每个 $O(M_i,\delta_{M_i})(i=1,2,\cdots,k)$ 中至多有有限个E中的点

于是 $\bigcup_{i=1}^k O(M_i, \delta_{M_i})$ 至多含E中有限个点

但由于 $\bigcup_{i=1}^{k} O(M_i, \delta_{M_i}) \supset R \supset E$,于是矛盾.

§2. 多元函数的极限和连续性

1. 确定并绘出下列函数之定义域:

$$(1) \ \ u = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1-y}$$

(2)
$$u = \sqrt{x - y + 1}$$

$$(3) \ u = \ln(-x - y)$$

(4)
$$u\sqrt{\sin(x^2+y^2)}$$

(5)
$$u\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2-z^2}+\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2-r^2}$$

解:

- (1) 定义域为 $x \ge 0$ 且 $y \le 1$
- (2) 定义域为满足不等式 $y \leq x + 1$ 的点集
- (3) 定义域为半平面x + y < 0
- (4) 定义域为满足不等式 $2k\pi \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq (2k+1)\pi(k=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 的点集
- (5) 定义域为满足不等式 $r^2 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leqslant R^2$ 的点集
- 2. 求下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} - 1}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{1 + x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

(4)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2}$$

(5)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}$$

(6)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 1 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\ln(x + e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

解

$$(1) \ \boxtimes 0 \leqslant \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} \leqslant \frac{(|x| + |y|)^2}{|x| + |y|} = |x| + |y| \coprod \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} (|x| + |y|) = 0, \ \coprod \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} = 0$$

$$(2) \ \boxtimes \lim_{t \to +0} \frac{t}{\sqrt{t+1}-1} = \lim_{t \to +0} (\sqrt{t+1}+1) = 2, \ \boxtimes \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}-1} = 2$$

$$(3) \ \boxtimes \lim_{t \to +0} \frac{1+t}{t} = +\infty, \ \boxtimes \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{1+x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = +\infty$$

$$(4) \ \ \boxtimes 0 \leqslant \left| \frac{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{|x^3 + y^3|}{x^2 + y^2} \leqslant \frac{|x|^3 + |y|^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{|x|^3}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{|y|^3}{x^2 + y^2} \leqslant |x| + |y| \coprod \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} (|x| + |y|) = 0$$

$$\varnothing \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$(5) \ \boxtimes \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{t}{e^t} = 0, \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{t^2}{e^t} = 0$$

$$\underset{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}}{\lim} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)} = \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \left[\frac{(x+y)^2}{e^{-(x+y)}} - 2\frac{x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{y}{e^y} \right] = 0$$

(6)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 1 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{\ln(x + e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \ln 2$$

3. 试证若 $\lim_{\substack{y\to a\\x\to b}}f(x,y)=A$ 存在,而当x取任何与a邻近之值时,极限 $\lim_{y\to b}f(x,y)=\varphi(x)$ 存在,则二次极限存在,且等于A:

$$\lim_{x \to a} \lim_{y \to b} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{y \to a \\ x \to b}} f(x, y) = A$$

证明: 因二重极限存在,则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$,当 $|x-a| < \delta, |y-b| < \delta$ 且 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \neq 0$ 时,恒有 $|f(x,y)-A| < \varepsilon$ 现在 $0 < |x-a| < \delta$ 中固定x,而在上式中令 $y \to b$,即得 $|\varphi(x)-A| \leqslant \varepsilon$,这就证明了 $\lim_{x \to a} \varphi(x) = A$ 于是 $\lim_{x \to a} \lim_{y \to b} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \to a} \varphi(x) = A = \lim_{y \to a \atop x \to b} f(x,y)$

- 4. (1) 试举出两个二次极限不相等的例子;
 - (2) 试举出只有一个二次极限存在的例子;
 - (3) 试举出二重极限存在,但二次极限不全存在的例子.

解:

(1) 例:
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-y}{x+y}, & x+y \neq 0 \\ 0, & x+y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 $(0,0)$ 的二次极限
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{y \to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1, \lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1$$
 則 $\lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{y \to 0} f(x,y) \neq \lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y).$

(2) 例:
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x} + y}{x + y}$$
 在点(0,0)的二次极限
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{y} = 1$$
 但
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{y \to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$
 不存在.

(3) 例:
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{y}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 $(0,0)$ 的二次极限和二重极限
$$||f(x,y)|| = \left| x \sin \frac{1}{y} \right| \leqslant |x|, \quad ||\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x,y)| = 0$$
 即其二重极限存在

 $\lim_{y\to 0}\lim_{x\to 0}f(x,y)=0,\ \ \text{m}\ \exists y\to 0\ \text{bl},\ \ x\sin\frac{1}{y}\ \text{W}\ \text{R}\ \text{\overline{A}}\ \text{\overline{A}}\ \text{\overline{A}}\ \text{lim}\ \lim_{x\to 0}\lim_{y\to 0}f(x,y)\ \text{\overline{A}}\ \text{\overline{A}}\ \text{\overline{A}}.$

5. 讨论下列函数在点(0,0)的二次极限和二重极限:

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

(2)
$$f(x,y) = (x+y) \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{y}$$

解:

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y) = 0$$
, $\lim_{y\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = 0$ 若按 $y = kx \to 0$ 的方向取极限,则有 $\lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2k^2}{x^2k^2 + (1-k)^2}$ 特别的,分别取 $k \neq 1$ 及 $k = 1$,便得到不同的极限0及1,因此 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0 \\ y\to 0}} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

(2) 因
$$0 \le |f(x,y)| \le |x+y| \le |x| + |y|$$
,则 $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} f(x,y) = 0$ 即其二重极限存在
$$\mathbb{Z}\lim_{y \to 0} (x+y) \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{y} \, \text{不存在} \left(\exists x \neq \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots), \ \lim_{x \to 0} (x+y) \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{y} \, \text{不存} \left(\exists y \neq \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$
 即 $\lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y)$ 及 $\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y)$ 都不存在.

6. 讨论下列函数的连续范围:

(1)
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

(2)
$$u = \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2)$$

$$(3) \ \ u = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}$$

(4)
$$u = \ln \frac{1}{(x-1)^a + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$$

- (1) 函数 $u=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+u^2}}$ 在点(0,0)无定义,故原点(0,0)为此函数的不连续点,除此点外均连续;
- (2) 单位圆内的点,即满足 $x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 的各点为函数 $u = \ln(1 x^2 y^2)$ 的连续点;
- (3) 连续范围为 $x \neq m\pi, y \neq n\pi(m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$.
- (4) 除点(a.b.c)外均连续.
- 7. 证明函数

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

分别对于每一变量x和y是连续的,但非关于二变量的连续函数

证明: 先固定 $y=a\neq 0$, 则得x的函数 $g(x)=f(x,a)=\frac{2ax}{x^2+a^2}\left(-\infty < x < +\infty\right)$

它是处处有定义的有理函数

又当y = 0时, $f(x,0) \equiv 0$,它显然是连续的

于是当变数y固定时,函数f(x,y)对于变数x是连续的

同理可证,当变数x固定时,函数f(x,y)对于变数y是连续的

作为二元函数,f(x,y)虽在除点(0,0)外的各点均连续,但在点(0,0)不连续

取不同的m,则极限值不同,说明其二重极限不存在,于是 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) \neq f(0,0)$

则其关于二变量的函数在(0,0)点不连续,从而其非关于二变量的连续函数.

8. 证明函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在(0,0)点沿每一条射线 $x = t\cos\theta, y = t\sin\theta (0 \leqslant t + \infty)$ 连续,但它在(0,0)点不连续.

证明: $\exists \sin \theta = 0$ 时, $\cos \theta = 1$ 或-1, 于是 $\exists t \neq 0$ 时, $f(t \cos \theta, t \sin \theta) = 0$, 而f(0,0) = 0则有 $\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\theta, t\sin\theta) = f(0,0)$

当 $\sin \theta \neq 0$,有 $\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos \theta, t\sin \theta) = 0$,故有 $\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos \theta, t\sin \theta) = f(0,0)$

其次,设动点P(x,y)沿抛物线 $y=x^2$ 趋于原点,得 $\lim_{\substack{y=x^2\\y=x_0}} f(x,y)=\frac{1}{2} \neq f(0,0)$,则函数f(x,y)在点(0,0)不连

9. 若f(x,y)在某一区域G内对变量x为连续,对变量y满足李普希兹条件,即对任何

$$(x, y') \in G, (x, y'') \in G$$

有 $|f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| \le L|y' - y''|$

其中L为常数,则此函数在G内连续.

证明: $\exists f(x,y)$ 在区域G内对变量x为连续,则对G内任一点 (x_0,y_0) ,对 $\forall \varepsilon < 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$,当 $|x-x_0| < \delta_1$ 时,

有
$$|f(x,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)|<rac{arepsilon}{2}$$

又因f(x,y)在G内对y满足奉普希兹条件,则对任何 $(x,y) \in G, (x,y_0) \in G$,有 $|f(x,y)-f(x,y_0)| \leqslant L|y-y_0|$

令
$$L|y-y_0|<rac{arepsilon}{2}$$
,则 $|y-y_0|<rac{arepsilon}{2L}$ 取 $\delta=\min\left(\delta_1,rac{arepsilon}{2L}
ight)$,当 $|x-x_0|<\delta,|y-y_0|<\delta$ 时,定有
$$|f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)|\leqslant|f(x,y)-f(x,y_0)|+|f(x,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)|$$

即此函数在G内连续.

第十四章 偏导数和全微分

§1. 偏导数和全微分的概念

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

(1)
$$z = x^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

(2)
$$u = e^{xy}$$

(3)
$$z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$$

(4)
$$u = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

(5)
$$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$$

(6)
$$u = e^{\varphi - \theta} \cos(\theta + \varphi)$$

解:

(1)
$$z_x = 2x \left[\ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right], z_y = \frac{2x^2y}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

(2)
$$u_x = ye^{xy}, u_y = xe^{xy}.$$

(3)
$$z_x = y + \frac{1}{y}, z_y = \frac{x(y^2 - 1)}{y^2}.$$

(4)
$$u_x = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, u_y = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

(5)
$$u_x = 2(x+y+z), u_y = 2(x+y+z), u_z = 2(x+y+z).$$

(6)
$$u_{\varphi} = e^{\varphi - \theta} [\cos(\theta + \varphi) - \sin(\theta + \varphi)], u_{\theta} = -e^{\varphi - \theta} [\sin(\theta + \varphi) + \cos(\theta + \varphi)].$$

2.
$$\forall f(x,y) = x^2y^2 - 2y$$
, $\forall f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y), f_x(2,3), f_y(0,0), f_y(x,y) \Big|_{\substack{x=y\\y=x}}$.

$$\mathbf{A}: \ f_x(x,y) = 2xy^2, f_y(x,y) = 2x^2y - 2, f_x(2,3) = 36, f_y(0,0) = -2, f_y(x,y) \Big|_{\substack{x=y\\y=x}} = 2xy^2 - 2xy$$

3.
$$abla z = \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}), \quad \text{iff} \exists y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

证明: 因
$$z = \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})$$
,则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})}$

于是
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

4. 求下列函数在给定点 (x_0,y_0) 的全微分:

(1)
$$u = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2$$
, $(0,0)$, $(1,1)$

(2)
$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, (1, 0), (0, 1)$$

(3)
$$u = x \sin(x+y), (0,0), \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

(4)
$$u = \ln(x + y^2), (0, 1), (1, 1)$$

解

(1) 因
$$du = 4x(x^2 - 2y^2) dx + 4y(y^2 - 2x^2) dy$$
,则 在(0,0)点 $du = 0$;在(1,1)点 $du = -4 dx - 4 dy$.

(2) 因
$$du = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx - \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy$$
, 则
 $\pm (1,0)$ 点 $du = 0$; $\pm (0,1)$ 点 $du = dx$.

(3) 因
$$du = [\sin(x+y) + x\cos(x+y)] dx + x\cos(x+y) dy$$
,则 在(0,0)点 $du = 0$;在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 点 $du = dx$.

(4) 因
$$du = \frac{dx}{x+y^2} + \frac{2y}{x+y^2} dy$$
, 则
在(0,1)点 $du = dx + 2 dy$; 在(1,1)点 $du = \frac{dx}{2} + dy$.

5. 求下列函数的全微分:

(1)
$$u = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$(2) \ u = x^m \cdot y^n$$

(3)
$$u = e^{xy}$$

$$(4) \ u = x^y$$

(5)
$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

(6)
$$u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

(1)
$$du = 2\cos(x^2 + y^2)(x dx + y dy)$$

(2)
$$du = x^{m-1}y^{n-1}(my dx + nx dy)$$

(3)
$$du = e^{xy}(y dx + x dy)$$

$$(4) du = x^{y-1}(y dx + x \ln x dy)$$

(5)
$$du = \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

(6)
$$du = \frac{2(x dx + y dy + z dz)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

6. 证明:
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$$
在 $(0,0)$ 连续, $f_x(0,0), f_y(0,0)$ 存在,但在 $(0,0)$ 点不可微. 证明: 由 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \sqrt{|xy|} = 0$,得 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$,则 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点连续

则 $f_x(0,0), f_y(0,0)$ 存在

程
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$$
在 $(0,0)$ 点不可微.若可微. 则有 $\Delta f = f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y + o(\rho)$ 即 $\Delta f = o(\rho)$ 考虑点 $P(x,y)$ 沿 $y = x$ 趋于0时,有 $\frac{\Delta f}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0 (\rho \to 0)$ 矛盾,于是假设不成立,

则f(x,y)在(0,0)点不可微

7. 证明: $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + u^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在(0,0)点的邻域中连续, $f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y)$ 有界,但在(0,0)点

证明:由于
$$\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$
是二元初等函数,在其定义域内必连续,则 $f(x,y)$ 在 $x^2+y^2\neq 0$ 连续

又
$$0 < \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| = \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}, f(0,0) = 0, \quad \text{則} \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x,y) = f(0,0), \quad$$
于是 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点

连续,从而
$$f(x,y)$$
在 $(0,0)$ 点的任何邻域内连续
$$\exists f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x,0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0, f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = 0$$

$$\exists x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时}, \ f_x(x,y) = \frac{y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, |f_x(x,y)| = \left| \frac{y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| \leqslant 1, \ \text{则} f_x(x,y)$$
 有界

同理可得 $f_y(x,y)$ 有界

但
$$f(x,y)$$
在 $(0,0)$ 点不可微.若可微,则有 $\Delta f = f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y + o(\rho)$ 即 $\Delta f = o(\rho)$ 考虑点 $P(x,y)$ 沿 $y = x$ 趋于0时,有 $\frac{\Delta f}{\rho} = \frac{\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 0 (\rho \rightarrow 0)$ 矛盾,于是假设不成立,则 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点不可微.

证明 $f_x(x,y)$, $f_y(x,y)$ 存在但不连续,在(0,0)点的任何邻域中无界,但在(0,0)点可微。

证明: 当
$$x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$$
时, $f_x(x,y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0$$
, 则 $f_x(0,0)$ 存在 考察在点 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}, 0\right)$ 的偏导数

考察在点
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}},0\right)$$
的偏导数

$$f_x\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}},0\right) = -2\sqrt{2n\pi} \to -\infty(n\to\infty)$$

这说明 $f_x(x,y)$ 在(0,0)点的任何邻域内无界,则其在(0,0)点不连续,于是 $f_x(x,y)$ 不连续同理可得 $f_y(x,y)$ 存在但不连续且 $f_y(0,0)=0$,在(0,0)点的任何邻域中无界

$$\frac{\Delta f - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho} = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \sin\frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \rightarrow 0 (\rho \rightarrow 0)$$

 ρ 则 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 点可微.

9. 求下列函数的高阶偏导数:

(1)
$$u = x \sin(x+y) + y \cos(x+y)$$
, 所有二阶偏导数

(2)
$$u = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$
, 所有二阶偏导数

(3)
$$u = x \ln(xy)$$
,
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$$

(4)
$$u = \ln(ax + by + cz),$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$$

(5)
$$u = (x - x_0)^p \cdot (y - y_0)^q$$
,
$$\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q}$$

(6)
$$u = x \cdot y \cdot z e^{x+y+z}$$
,
$$\frac{\partial^{p+q+r} u}{\partial x^p \cdot \partial y^q \cdot \partial z^r}$$

解:

(1)
$$\boxtimes u_x = (1-y)\sin(x+y) + x\cos(x+y), u_y = -y\sin(x+y) + (x+1)\cos(x+y)$$

 $\coprod u_{x^2} = (2-y)\cos(x+y) - x\sin(x+y), u_{xy} = u_{yx} = (1-y)\cos(x+y) - (x+1)\sin(x+y),$
 $u_{y^2} = -y\cos(x+y) - (x+2)\sin(x+y)$

$$(3) \ \ \exists \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y} \ , \ \ \underbrace{\mathbb{M}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{y} \ , \ \ \pounds \underbrace{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{a}{ax + by + cz}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{b}{ax + by + cz}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = -\frac{a^{2}}{(ax + by + cz)^{2}}, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = -\frac{b^{2}}{(ax + by + cz)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{3} u}{\partial x^{3}} = \frac{2a^{3}}{(ax + by + cz)^{3}}, \frac{\partial^{3} u}{\partial x \partial y^{2}} = \frac{2ab^{2}}{(ax + by + cz)^{3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{4} u}{\partial x^{4}} = -\frac{6a^{4}}{(ax + by + cz)^{4}}, \frac{\partial^{4} u}{\partial x^{2} \partial y^{2}} = -\frac{6a^{2}b^{2}}{(ax + by + cz)^{4}}$$

(5) 因
$$\frac{\partial^q u}{\partial u^q} = q!(x - x_0)^p$$
,则 $\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^p \partial u^q} = p!q!(p, q$ 均为自然数)

$$(6) \ \frac{\partial^{p+q+r} u}{\partial x^p \cdot \partial u^q \cdot \partial z^r} = \frac{\partial^p}{\partial x^p} (xe^x) \frac{\partial^q}{\partial u^q} (ye^y) \frac{\partial^r}{\partial z^r} (ze^z) = e^{x+y+z} (x+p) (y+q) (z+r)$$

10. 设

$$(1) \ \ u = x^2 - 2xy - 3y^2$$

(2)
$$u = x^{y^2}$$

(3)
$$u = \arccos\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$$

验证成立等式
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

证明

(1)
$$\exists u_x = 2x - 2y, u_y = -2x - 6y, \quad \mathbb{N} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad \mathcal{E} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -2, \quad \mathcal{E} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

(3) 当
$$0 < x \le y$$
时, $u = \arccos\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = \arccos\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}}$

則 $u_x = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x(y-x)}}$, $u_y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2y\sqrt{y-x}}$

于是 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

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

同理可证,当 $y \le x < 0$ 时, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ 也成立。
综上,得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$.

§2. 求复合函数偏导数的链式法则

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

$$(1) \ u=f(x,y), \ \ \, \sharp \, \dot{\mp} x=r\cos\theta, \\ y=r\sin\theta, \ \ \, \dot{\pi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\,, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}\,;$$

(2)
$$u = f(x,y)$$
, $\sharp + x = a\xi, y = b\eta$, $\sharp \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$

(3)
$$u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
, $\dot{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$

$$(4) \ \ u=f\left(x,\frac{x}{y}\right), \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\,,\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\,,\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

(1)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = f_x \cos \theta + f_y \sin \theta$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = f_{x^2} \cos^2 \theta + f_{xy} \sin 2\theta + f_{y^2} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$(2)\ \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}=af_x, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}=a^2f_{x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}=abf_{xy}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}=bf_y, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}=b^2f_{y^2}$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4x^2f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xyf''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2zf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

(4)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1 + \frac{1}{y} f_2, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f_{11} + \frac{2}{y} f_{12} + \frac{1}{y^2} f_{22}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f_2$$

2. 设
$$\Phi = \Phi(x,y,z), x = u+v, y = u-v, z = uv$$
, 求 Φ_u , Φ_v . 解: $\Phi_u = \Phi_x + \Phi_y + v\Phi_z, \Phi_v = \Phi_x - \Phi_y + u\Phi_z$

解:
$$\Phi_u = \Phi_x + \Phi_y + v\Phi_z, \Phi_v = \Phi_x - \Phi_y + u\Phi_z$$

3. 求下列函数的全微分(设其可微):

$$(1) \ u = f(x+y)$$

(2)
$$u = f(x + y, x - y)$$

(3)
$$u = f(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)$$

解:

$$(1) du = f'(x+y)(dx + dy)$$

(2)
$$du = (f_1 + f_2) dx + (f_1 - f_2) dy$$

(3)
$$du = 2f'(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)(ax dx + by dy + cz dz)$$

4. 验证下列各式:

(2) 设
$$u = y\varphi(x^2 - y^2)$$
, 则 $y\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xu}{y}$

证明:

(1)
$$\boxtimes \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x\varphi'(x^2 + y^2), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y\varphi'(x^2 + y^2)$$

 $\iiint y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$

(2)
$$\boxtimes \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy\varphi'(x^2 - y^2), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi(x^2 - y^2) - 2y^2\varphi'(x^2 - y^2)$$

 $\boxtimes y\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x\varphi(x^2 - y^2) = \frac{xu}{y}.$

(3)
$$\exists \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi(x+y) + x\varphi'(x+y) + y\psi'(x+y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x\varphi'(x+y) + \psi(x+y) + y\psi'(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) + \psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) + \psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) + \psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) + \psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) + \psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) + \psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'(x+y) + \psi'(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'(x+y) + \psi'(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\psi'(x+y) + x\varphi''(x+y) + y\psi''(x+y)$$

5.
$$\vec{x}\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}, u = f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2).$$

$$\vec{x}: \quad \exists \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1 + 2xf_2, \quad \exists \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f_{11} + 4xf_{12} + 4x^2f_{22} + 2f_2$$

$$\exists \vec{x} \Rightarrow \vec{$$

6. 若 $u = f(r), r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中f(r)二次可微, 试证明

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r}$$

证明: 因
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f'(r)$$
, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f'(r) + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} f''(r)$ 据对称性,得 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f'(r) + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} f''(r)$ 于是 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r}$

7. 若u, v为x, y的函数, $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$,试由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

证明等式
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

证明: 因 u, v 为 x, y 的函数, $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$
则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$
又 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$ 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$

8. 设 $f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y)$, 则有

$$x\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = nf$$

具有这样性质的函数,称为n次齐次函数.利用这结果,对 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$,求 $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$. 证明: 因 $f(tx,ty)=t^nf(x,y)$,则两端对t求偏导,得 $f_1(tx,ty)x+f_2(tx,ty)y=nt^{n-1}f(x,y)$ 令t=1,则 $f_1(x,y)x+f_2(x,y)y=nf(x,y)$ 即 $x\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}=nf$ 因 $z(x,y)=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$,则 $z(tx,ty)=t\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ($t\geqslant 0$)于是 $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$.

9. 设 φ 与 ψ 是任意的二阶可导函数,证明:

$$z = x\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

满足
$$x^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}+2xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}+y^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}=0$$
 证明: 因 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-\frac{y}{x}\,\varphi'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-\frac{y}{x^2}\,\psi'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=\varphi'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+\frac{1}{x}\,\psi'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}=\frac{y^2}{x^3}\,\varphi''+\frac{2y}{x^3}\,\psi'+\frac{y^2}{x^4}\,\psi'', \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}=-\frac{y}{x^2}\,\varphi''-\frac{1}{x^2}\,\psi'-\frac{y}{x^3}\,\psi'', \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}=\frac{1}{x}\,\varphi''+\frac{1}{x^2}\,\psi''$ 于是 $x^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}+2xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}+y^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}=0$

10. 设 $u = \varphi(x + at) + \psi(x - at)$, 其中 φ , ψ 是任意的二次可微函数, 求证

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

证明: 因
$$u=\varphi(x+at)+\psi(x-at)$$
, φ , ψ 是任意的二次可微函数 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=a(\varphi'-\psi')$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=\varphi'+\psi'$, 于是 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}=a^2(\varphi''+\psi'')$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}=\varphi''+\psi''$ 从而 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}=a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$.

§3. 由方程(组)所确定的函数的求导法

1. 求由下列方程所确定的函数z = f(x,y)的一阶和二阶的偏导数:

$$(1) x+y+z=e^z$$

$$(2) xyz = x + y + z$$

解:

(1) 两边关于
$$x$$
求导,得 $1 + z_x = z_x e^z$,则 $z_x = \frac{1}{e^z - 1}$,于是 $z_{x^2} = \frac{e^z}{(1 - e^z)^3}$ 同法可得, $z_y = \frac{1}{e^z - 1}$, $z_{y^2} = \frac{e^z}{(1 - e^z)^3}$, $z_{xy} = z_{yx} = \frac{e^z}{(1 - e^z)^3}$

(2) 两边关于
$$x$$
求导,得 $yz + xyz_x = 1 + z_x$ (*),则 $z_x = \frac{yz - 1}{1 - xy}$ 将(*)式两边关于 x 求导,得 $2yz_x + xyz_{x^2} = z_{x^2}$,则 $z_{x^2} = \frac{2yz_x}{1 - xy} = \frac{2y(yz - 1)}{(xy - 1)^2}$ 同法可得, $z_y = \frac{xz - 1}{1 - xy}$, $z_{y^2} = \frac{2x(xz - 1)}{(xy - 1)^2}$, $z_{xy} = z_{yx} = \frac{2z}{(xy - 1)^2}$

2. 求由下列方程所确定的函数的全微分或偏导数

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

(2)
$$z = f(xz, z - y)$$
,求 dz;

(3)
$$F(x-y, y-z, z-x) = 0$$
, $\Re \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$;

(4)
$$F(x, x + y, x + y + z) = 0$$
, $$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

解

(1) 两边关于
$$x$$
求导,且 $z=z(x,y)$,得 $f_1+f_2z_x+f_3(z_x+1)=0$,则 $z_x=-\frac{f_1+f_3}{f_2+f_3}$ 同法可得, $z_y=-\frac{f_1+f_2}{f_2+f_3}$

(2) 两端微分,得
$$dz = (x dz + z dx) f_1 + (dz - dy) f_2$$
,则 $dz = \frac{z f_1 dx - f_2 dy}{1 - x f_1 - f_2}$

(3) 两边关于
$$x$$
求导,且 $z=z(x,y)$,得 $F_1-F_2z_x+F_3(z_x-1)=0$,则 $z_x=\frac{F_1-F_3}{F_2-F_3}$ 同法可得, $z_y=\frac{F_2-F_1}{F_2-F_2}$

(4) 两边关于
$$x$$
求导,且 $z=z(x,y)$,得 $F_1+F_2+F_3(1+z_x)=0$ (*),则 $z_x=-\frac{F_1+F_2+F_3}{F_3}$ 在(*)式两边再关于 x 求导,得
$$F_{11}+F_{12}+F_{13}(1+z_x)+F_{21}+F_{22}+F_{23}(1+z_x)+z_{x^2}F_3+(1+z_x)[F_{13}+F_{23}+F_{33}(1+z_x)]=0$$
则 $z_{x^2}=-\frac{1}{F_3^3}\left[F_3^2(F_{11}+2F_{12}+F_{22})-2F_3(F_1+F_2)(F_{13}+F_{23})+F_{33}(F_1+F_2)^2\right]$ 同法可得, $z_y=-\frac{F_2+F_3}{F_3}$

3. 设由方程 $z=x+y\cdot\varphi(z)$ 确定函数z=z(x,y),设 $1-y\varphi'(z)\neq 0$,证明

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi(z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

证明: 方程两端微分,且
$$z = z(x,y)$$
,得 d $z = dx + \varphi(z) dy + y\varphi'(z) dz$ 又 $1 - y\varphi'(z) \neq 0$,则 d $z = \frac{dx + \varphi(z) dy}{1 - y\varphi'(z)}$ 于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{1 - y\varphi'(z)}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 - y\varphi'(z)}$,从而 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi(z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

4. 证明由方程 $ax + by + cz = \Phi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 所定义的函数z = z(x,y)满足方程 $(cy - bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z(x,y)$ bx - ay, 其中 $\Phi(u)$ 是u的可微函数, a, b, c为常数,

证明: 方程两端微分,且z = z(x,y), $\Phi(u)$ 是u的可微函数

則得
$$a dx + b dy + c dz = 2(x dx + y dy + z dz)\Phi$$

于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x\Phi' - a}{c - 2z\Phi'}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y\Phi' - b}{c - 2z\Phi'}$

以面
$$(cy - bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = bx - ay$$

5. 设 φ 为任意的可微函数,证明由方程 $\varphi(cx-az,cy-bz)=0$ 所定义的函数z=z(x,y)满足 $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=c$.

$$c\varphi_1 - a\varphi_1 z_x - b\varphi_2 z_x = 0, -a\varphi_1 z_y + c\varphi_2 - b\varphi_2 z_y = 0$$

证明:对方程两端分别关于
$$x,y$$
求导,且 $z=z(x,y)$,得 $c\varphi_1-a\varphi_1z_x-b\varphi_2z_x=0,-a\varphi_1z_y+c\varphi_2-b\varphi_2z_y=0$ 于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\frac{c\varphi_1}{a\varphi_1+b\varphi_2},\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=\frac{c\varphi_2}{a\varphi_1+b\varphi_2}$

从而
$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c.$$

6. 证明由方程
$$F(x+zy^{-1},y+zx^{-1})=0$$
所确定的函数 $z=z(x,y)$ 满足 $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z-xy$. 证明:对方程两端分别关于 x,y 求导,且 $z=z(x,y)$,得
$$F_1\left(1+\frac{z_x}{y}\right)+F_2\left(\frac{z_x}{x}-\frac{z}{x^2}\right)=0, F_1\left(\frac{z_y}{y}-\frac{z}{y^2}\right)+F_2\left(1+\frac{z_y}{x}\right)=0$$
 于是 $\partial z_y zF_2-x^2yF_1$ $\partial z_x zF_1-xy^2F_2$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yzF_2 - x^2yF_1}{x(xF_1 + yF_2)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xzF_1 - xy^2F_2}{y(xF_1 + yF_2)}$$

从而
$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy.$$

7. 求下列方程组所确定的函数的导数或偏导数或全微分:

$$(3) \; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xu+yv=0, \\ yu+xv=1, \end{array} \right. \, \dot{\mathfrak{R}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, , \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, , \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \, , \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \, , \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \, ; \\ \end{array}$$

$$(4) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \cos\theta\cos\varphi, \\ y = \cos\theta\sin\varphi, \quad \mbox{$\rlap/$$} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}; \\ z = \sin\theta, \end{array} \right.$$

$$(5) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = f(u,x,v+y), \\ v = g(u-x,u^2 \cdot y), \end{array} \right. \overrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

(1) 对求求导,得
$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0 \\ yz + xz\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + xy\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{联立求解,得 } \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y(z-x)}{x(y-z)}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{z(x-y)}{x(y-z)} \\ \text{(*)式再对xx导,得 } \begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \frac{\mathrm{d}^2z}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 0 \\ z\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + y\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} + z\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} + xz\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + y\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} + xy\frac{\mathrm{d}^2z}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{联立,得 } \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{2z\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + 2y\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} + 2x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}}{x(y-z)} \\ \text{将 } \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} \text{ 代入,得 } \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{yz[(x-y)^2 + (x-z)^2 + (y-z)^2]}{x^2(z-y)^3} \end{cases}$$

(2) 将原式改写为
$$\begin{cases} u+v=x+y \\ y\sin u=x\sin v \end{cases}$$
 微分,得
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{d} u+\operatorname{d} v=\operatorname{d} x+\operatorname{d} y \\ \sin u\operatorname{d} y+y\cos u\operatorname{d} u=\sin v\operatorname{d} x+x\cos v\operatorname{d} v \end{cases}$$
 则
$$\operatorname{d} u=\frac{1}{x\cos v+y\cos u}[(\sin v+x\cos v)\operatorname{d} x-(\sin u-x\cos v)\operatorname{d} y]$$

$$\operatorname{d} v=\frac{1}{x\cos v+y\cos u}[-(\sin v-y\cos u)\operatorname{d} x+(\sin u+y\cos u)\operatorname{d} y]$$

(3) 微分,得
$$\begin{cases} x \, \mathrm{d}u + y \, \mathrm{d}v = -u \, \mathrm{d}x - v \, \mathrm{d}y \\ y \, \mathrm{d}u + x \, \mathrm{d}v = -v \, \mathrm{d}x - u \, \mathrm{d}y \end{cases}$$
于是 $\mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} [(yv - xu) \, \mathrm{d}x + (yu - xv) \, \mathrm{d}y], \, \mathrm{d}v = \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} [(yu - xv) \, \mathrm{d}x + (yv - xu) \, \mathrm{d}y]$
则
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{yv - xu}{x^2 - y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 - y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 - y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{yv - xu}{x^2 - y^2}$$
于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(yu_x - v - xv_x)(x^2 - y^2) - 2x(yu - xv)}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}$$
将
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$
 代入,得
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2(x^2v + y^2v - 2xyu)}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}$$

(4) 由
$$x,y$$
对 x 求偏导数,得
$$\begin{cases} 1 = -\sin\theta \cdot \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x} - \cos\theta \cdot \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \\ 0 = -\sin\theta \cdot \sin\varphi \frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x} + \cos\theta \cdot \cos\varphi \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$
则
$$\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta} \cdot \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin\varphi}{\cos\theta} \cdot \exists \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x} = -\cot\theta \cos\varphi = -\frac{x}{z}$$
同理可得, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{z}$

(5) 对求求偏导,得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_2 + f_3 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = g_1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 1 \right) + 2vyg_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f_2(1 - 2vyg_2) - g_1 f_3}{(f_1 - 1)(2vyg_2 - 1) - g_1 f_3}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{g_1(f_1 + f_2 - 1)}{(f_1 - 1)(2vyg_2 - 1) - g_1 f_3}.$$

8. 方程
$$x = u + v, y = u^2 + v^2, z = u^3 + v^3$$
定义 z 为 x, y 的函数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解: 因
$$x^2 - y = 2uv$$
, 则 $z = (u+v)(u^2 - uv + v^2) = \frac{x}{2}(3y - x^2)$
于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{2}(y - x^2)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2}x$.

9. 设 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 变换方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = y + kx(x^2 + y^2) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = -x + ky(x^2 + y^2) \end{cases}$$

为极坐标方程.

解:由方程知,x,y是t的函数,从极坐标变换知 r,θ 也是t的函数, $x=r\cos\theta,y=r\sin\theta$

解: 田万程知,
$$x, y$$
是t的函数, 从极坐标变换知 r, θ 也是t的函数, $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ 两端对 t 求导, 得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \cos \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} - r \sin \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sin \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} + r \cos \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} \end{cases}$$
 将 $x, y, \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}$ 代入原方程组,得
$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} - r \sin \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = r \sin \theta + kr \cos \theta \cdot r^2 \\ \sin \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} + r \cos \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = -r \cos \theta + kr \sin \theta \cdot r^2 \end{cases}$$
 于是
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = kr^3, \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = -1.$$

10. 设
$$x = e^u \cos \theta, y = e^u \sin \theta$$
, 变换方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

則
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}; \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$
 于是 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$ 又 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$ 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2}$
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2}$$
 又 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ 同法可得, $\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$
$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
 又 $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}\right)^2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$ 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^{-2u} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2}\right) = 0$ 即 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

11. 设
$$x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$$
, 则 $f(x,y) = \Phi(r,\theta)$, 用 Φ 关于 r , θ 的偏导数来表示 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$.

解: 将
$$f(x,y) = \Phi(r,\theta)$$
 关于 r,θ 求偏导,得
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \quad \mathbb{P} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} \quad \mathbb{P} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} r \cos \theta = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \sin 2\theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta$$

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

$$\mathbb{P} \mathbb{E} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta}$$

12. 设
$$x = e^{\xi}, y = e^{\eta}$$
, 变换方程 $ax^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2bxy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + cy^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0(a, b, c$ 为常数).
解: 因 $x = e^{\xi}, y = e^{\eta}$, 则 $\xi = \ln x, \eta = \ln y$, 于是 $\frac{d\xi}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}, \frac{d\eta}{dy} = \frac{1}{y}$

则
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}$$

于是 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right), \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{y^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right), \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xy} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$
代入原方程,化简整理,得 $a \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right) + 2b \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + c \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0.$

13. 设
$$\xi = x, \eta = x^2 + y^2$$
, 变换方程 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

13. 故 $\xi = x, \eta = x^2 + y^2$,变换方程 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

解:由方程知z是x,y的函数,而 ξ,η 又是x,y的函数,从而z可看成是通过中间变量 ξ,η 关于x,y的复合函数于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}$ 因而 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}$

因
$$y \neq 0$$
, 则由 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0$.

14. 设
$$\xi = x, \eta = y - x, \zeta = z - x$$
, 变换方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$.

14. 设 $\xi=x,\eta=y-x,\zeta=z-x$, 变换方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}=0$. 解:由方程知u是x,y,z的函数,而 ξ,η,ζ 又是x,y,z的函数,从而u可看成是通过中间变量 ξ,η,ζ 关于x,y.z的复

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}$$

则由 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$, 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0$

15. 设线性变换
$$\xi = x + \lambda_1 y, \eta = x + \lambda_2 y$$
, 现在要把方程 $A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 (A, B, C$ 为常数,

且
$$AC-B^2<0$$
)变换为 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}=0$,证明 λ_1,λ_2 为方程 $C\lambda^2+2B\lambda+A=0$ 的两个相异实根. 证明:由方程知 u 是 x,y 的函数,因而可以把 u 视为以 ξ,η 为中间变量的关于 x,y 的复合函数,于是

由前两个方程,得
$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$$
是方程 $C\lambda^2 + 2B\lambda + A = 0$ 的根

而由第三个方程,得
$$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$$
,则 λ_1, λ_2 是 $C\lambda^2 + 2B\lambda + A = 0$ 的两个相异实根
又因 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\frac{2B}{C}, \lambda_1\lambda_1 = \frac{A}{C}, \text{则}A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + C\lambda_1\lambda_2 = \frac{2}{C}(AC - B^2) \neq 0$

于是方程 $A\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 在线性变换 $\xi = x + \lambda_1 y, \eta = x + \lambda_2 y$ 下确实变换为 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$,

且 λ_1, λ_2 为方程 $C\lambda^2 + 2B\lambda + A = 0$ 的两个相异实根

16. 证明拉普拉斯方程
$$\Delta w \equiv \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
在变化 $x = \varphi(u, v), y = \psi(u, v)$ (它们满足 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$)下形状保持不变.

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right) \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$\boxtimes \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \boxtimes \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0$$

这表明拉普拉斯方程 $\Delta w \equiv \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0$ 在变化 $x = \varphi(u, v), y = \psi(u, v)$ 下形状保持不变.

17. 设
$$\xi = x - at$$
, $\eta = x + at$, 变换方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

解:由方程知u是t,x的函数,
$$\xi,\eta$$
也是t,x的函数,故可将u视为以 ξ,η 为中间变量的关于t,x的函数则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -a\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$ $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$ 于是由 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$,得 $4a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$ 又 $a \neq 0$,则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$.

18. 作自变数和因变数的变换,取u,v为新的自变数,w=w(u,v)为新的因变数:

(1) 设
$$u = x^2 + y^2, v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}, w = \ln z - (x+y)$$
, 变换方程

$$y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (y - x) \cdot z$$

(2) 设
$$u=x+y, v=rac{y}{x}, w=rac{z}{x}$$
, 变换方程

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

(3) 设
$$x = u, y = \frac{u}{1 + uv}, z = \frac{u}{1 + u \cdot w}$$
, 变换方程

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

(4) 设
$$u = \frac{x}{y}$$
, $v = x$, $w = xz - y$, 变换方程

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

(1) 由己知,得
$$du = 2x dx + 2y dy$$
, $dv = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy$, $dw = \frac{1}{z} dz - dx - dy$ 另一方面, $dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$ 则 $\frac{1}{z} dz - dx - dy = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (2x dx + 2y dy) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy \right)$ 整理,得 $dz = \left(2xz \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z \right) dx + \left(2yz \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{y^2} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z \right) dy$ 将上式所确定的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代入原方程,得 $z = 0$ 及 $z = 0$ 见 $z = 0$ $z = 0$ 见 $z = 0$ $z =$

(2) 由己知,得
$$du = dx + dy$$
, $dv = -\frac{y}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{x} dy$, $dw = -\frac{z}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{x} dz$
另一方面, $dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$
则 $-\frac{z}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{x} dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (dx + dy) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{x} dy \right)$
整理,得 $dz = \left(x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x} \right) dx + \left(x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) dy$
则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x} , \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$

- (3) 因 $x = u, y = \frac{u}{1 + uv}, z = \frac{u}{1 + u \cdot w}, \quad \text{则}u = x, v = \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{x}, w = \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{x}$ 于是 du = dx, d $v = \frac{1}{x^2} dx \frac{1}{y^2} dy$, d $w = \frac{1}{x^2} dx \frac{1}{z^2} dz$ 另一方面, d $w = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$ 则 $\frac{1}{x^2} dx \frac{1}{z^2} dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} dx \frac{1}{y^2} dy \right)$ 整理,得 d $z = z^2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{z^2}{y^2} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dy$ 将上式所确定的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代入原方程,得 $x^2 z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$ 又 $xz \neq 0$,则 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$.

§4. 空间曲线的切线与法平面

1. 求下列曲线在所示点处的切线与法平面:

(1)
$$x = a \sin^2 t, y = b \sin t \cdot \cos t, z = c \cos^2 t$$
, 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的点处;

(2)
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6, x + y + z = 0$$
, £ $(1, -2, 1)$.

解

(1)
$$x_0 = \frac{a}{2}, y_0 = \frac{b}{2}, z_0 = \frac{c}{2}, x'(t_0) = a, y'(t_0) = 0, z'(t_0) = -c$$

则曲线在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的点处的切线方程为
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x - \frac{a}{2}}{a} = \frac{z - \frac{c}{2}}{-c} \\ y = \frac{b}{2} \end{cases}$$
 即
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c} = 1 \\ y = \frac{b}{2} \end{cases}$$
 法平面方程为 $a \left(x - \frac{a}{2} \right) - c \left(z - \frac{c}{2} \right) = 0$ 即 $ax - cz = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - c^2).$

(2) 因
$$\frac{D(F_1, F_2)}{D(y, z)} \bigg|_{(1, -2, 1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \bigg|_{(1, -2, 1)} = -6, \ \frac{D(F_1, F_2)}{D(z, x)} \bigg|_{(1, -2, 1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2z & 2x \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \bigg|_{(1, -2, 1)} = 0,$$

$$\frac{D(F_1, F_2)}{D(x, y)} \bigg|_{(1, -2, 1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \bigg|_{(1, -2, 1)} = 6$$

则曲线在点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 的切线方程为
$$\begin{cases} x + z - 2 = 0 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$$
法平面方程为 $x - z = 0.$

2. 在曲线 $x=t,y=t^2,z=t^3$ 上求出一点,使此点的切线平行于平面x+2y+z=4. 解:设所求点为 (t_0,t_0^2,t_0^3) ,则 $x'(t_0)=1,y'(t_0)=2t_0,z'(t_0)=3t_0^2$ 于是曲线的切线方向矢量为 $\mathbf{v}=\{1,2t_0,3t_0^2\}$

又平面法矢量 $\mathbf{n} = \{1, 2, 1\}$,则据题意,应有 $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 1 + 4t_0 + 3t_0^2 = 0$,于是 $t_0 = -1, t_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$ 则所求点为 $(-1, 1, -1), \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27}\right)$.

3. 证明曲线 $x=ae^t\cos t, y=ae^t\sin t, z=ae^t$ 与锥面 $x^2+y^2=z^2$ 的母线相交成同一角. 证明:将x,y,z代入 $x^2+y^2=z^2$,得 $a^2e^{2t}\cos^2 t+a^2e^{2t}\sin^2 t=a^2e^{2t}=z^2$,则曲线应在曲面上 圆锥 $x^2+y^2=z^2$ 的项点在原点,过圆锥上任一点 $P(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的母线也过原点 则母线的方向矢量为 $\mathbf{v}_1=\{x_0,y_0,z_0\}$ 又曲线在点P的切向量为 $\mathbf{v}_2=\{ae^{t_0}(\cos t_0-\sin t_0),ae^{t_0}(\sin t_0+\cos t_0),ae^{t_0}\}=\{x_0-y_0,x_0+y_0,z_0\}$ $x_0^2+y_0^2=z_0^2$

则 $\cos(\widehat{\mathbf{v}_1,\mathbf{v}_2}) = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2}{|\mathbf{v}_1||\mathbf{v}_2|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$,这与曲线上点(x,y,z)的位置没有关系因而曲线与锥面的母线相交成同一角.

4. 求下列各曲线在所示点的切线的方向余弦:

(1) $x = t^2, y = t^3, z = t^4, \text{ } £t = 1 \text{ } h \text{ } £ \bot;$

(2)
$$xyz = 1, y^2 = x$$
, 在点(1,1,1).

解

(1) 因
$$x'(t_0) = 2, y'(t_0) = 3, z'(t_0) = 4$$
,则切向量为 $\{2, 3, 4\}$ 于是方向余弦为: $\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{29} \sqrt{29}, \cos \beta = \pm \frac{3}{29} \sqrt{29}, \cos \gamma = \pm \frac{4}{29} \sqrt{29}$.

(2) 因
$$\frac{D(F_1, F_2)}{D(y, z)} \bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = \bigg| \begin{vmatrix} xz & xy \\ -2y & 0 \end{vmatrix} \bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = 2, \frac{D(F_1, F_2)}{D(z, x)} \bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = \bigg| \begin{vmatrix} xy & yz \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = 1,$$

$$\frac{D(F_1, F_2)}{D(x, y)} \bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = \bigg| \begin{vmatrix} yz & xz \\ 1 & -2y \end{vmatrix} \bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = -3, \quad \text{则切向量为}\{2, 1, -3\}$$
于是方向余弦为: $\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}, \cos \beta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14}, \cos \gamma = \pm \frac{3}{14}\sqrt{14}.$

§5. 曲面的切平面与法线

- 1. 求下列曲面在所示点的切平面及法线方程:
 - (1) $x = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta, y = a \sin \varphi \sin \theta, z = a \cos \varphi$, $\text{\'et}(\theta_0, \varphi_0)$;
 - (2) $e^{\frac{x}{z}} + e^{\frac{y}{z}} = 4$, $\pm \pm (\ln 2, \ln 2, 1)$;

 - (4) $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + d = 0$, $\triangle(x_0, y_0, z_0)$.

解

- (2) 因在 $(\ln 2, \ln 2, 1)$ 点 $f_x = 2, f_y = 2, f_z = -\ln 16$ 则切平面方程为 $x + y - 2\ln 2 \cdot z = 0$; 法线方程为 $\frac{x - \ln 2}{1} = \frac{y - \ln 2}{1} = \frac{z - 1}{-2\ln 2}$
- (3) 因 $z_x(2,1) = 8$, $z_y(2,1) = 8$ 则切平面方程为8x + 8y z = 12; 法线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{8} = \frac{y-1}{8} = \frac{z-12}{-1}$.
- (4) 因在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 点 $f_x = 2ax_0, f_y = 2by_0, f_z = 2cz_0$ 则切平面方程为 $ax_0x + by_0y + cz_0z + d = 0$; 法线方程为 $\frac{x - x_0}{ax_0} = \frac{y - y_0}{by_0} = \frac{z - z_0}{cz_0}$.
- 2. 在曲面z=xy上求一点,使这点的法线垂直于平面x+3y+z+9=0,并写出此法线方程. 解:过曲面上任一点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的 $\mathbf{n}_1=\{y_0,x_0,-1\}$,法线的切向量为 $\mathbf{n}_2=\{1,3,1\}$ 要使法线垂直于上述平面,则 $\mathbf{n}_1\parallel\mathbf{n}_2$ 即 $\frac{-y}{1}=\frac{-x}{3}=\frac{1}{1}$ 于是所求点为(-3,-1,3),则法线方程为 $\frac{x+3}{1}=\frac{y+1}{3}=\frac{z-3}{1}$.
- 3. 证明曲面 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}, (a > 0)$ 上任何一点的切平面在各坐标轴上的截距之和等于a. 证明:在曲面上任取一点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

则曲面在该点的切平面方程为
$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}\left(x-x_0\right)+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}\left(y-y_0\right)+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}\left(z-z_0\right)=0$$
 即 $\sqrt{y_0z_0}(x-x_0)+\sqrt{x_0z_0}(y-y_0)+\sqrt{x_0y_0}(z-z_0)=0$ 于是切平面在坐标轴上的截距分为 $\sqrt{ax_0},\sqrt{ay_0},\sqrt{az_0}$,其和为 $\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0}+\sqrt{y_0}+\sqrt{z_0})=a$.

4. 求两曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, bz = xy$ 的交角.

解: 设两曲面任一交点
$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$
 此两曲面在 M_0 占的注向量为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = 12x_0$ 5

此两曲面在 M_0 点的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \{2x_0, 2y_0, 0\}, \mathbf{n}_2 = \{y_0, x_0, -b\}$

于是交角
$$\varphi$$
满足 $\cos \varphi = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2}{|\mathbf{n}_1| |\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{2bz_0}{|a|\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

ξ6. 方向导数和梯度

- 1. $\bar{x}u = x^2 xy + y^2 \pm (1,1)$ 处沿方向 $\mathbf{l} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$ 的方向导数.并进一步求:
 - (1) 在哪个方向上其导数有最大值;
 - (2) 在哪个方向上其导数有最小值;
 - (3) 在哪个方向上其导数为0;
 - (4) 求u的梯度.

解: 因
$$u_x = 2x - y$$
, $u_y = -x + 2y$, 则 $u_x(1,1) = 1$, $u_y(1,1) = 1$ 又 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = u_x(1,1)\cos\alpha + u_y(1,1)\sin\alpha$, 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 于是

(1) 当
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 时,在方向 $\mathbf{l} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 上其导数有最大值 $\sqrt{2}$;

(2) 当
$$\alpha = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$$
时,在方向 $\mathbf{l} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 上其导数有最小值 $-\sqrt{2}$;

(3) 当
$$\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi$$
时,在方向 $\mathbf{l} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 或 $\mathbf{l} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 上其导数为0;

- (4) grad $u = u_x(1,1)\mathbf{i} + u_y(1,1)\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$.
- 2. $\bar{x}u = xyz$ 在点M(1,1,1), 沿l = (2,-1,3)的方向导数及梯度.

解: 因
$$u_x = yz, u_y = xz, u_z = xy$$
,则在 $(1,1,1)$ 点 $u_x = u_y = u_z = 1$

解: 因
$$u_x = yz$$
, $u_y = xz$, $u_z = xy$, 则在 $(1,1,1)$ 点 $u_x = u_y = u_z = 1$
又向量1的方向余弦 $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}$, $\sin \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$, $\cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$

$$\mathbb{M} \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = u_x(1,1,1)\cos\alpha + u_y(1,1,1)\cos\beta + u_z(1,1,1)\cos\gamma = \frac{2}{7}\sqrt{14} ; \text{ grad} u = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}.$$

3. 求数量函数
$$u=x^2+2y^2+3z^2+xy+3x-2y-6z$$
在 $O(0,0,0)$ 及 $A(1,1,1)$ 的梯度及其大小. 解: 因 $u_x=2x+y+3, u_y=4y+x-2, u_z=6z-6$

解 因
$$u = 2r + u + 3$$
 $u = 4u + r - 2$ $u = 6z - 6$

则在
$$O(0,0,0)$$
点: $u_x = 3, u_y = -2, u_z = -6$,于是 $\operatorname{grad} u = 3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}, |\operatorname{grad} u| = 7$

在
$$A(1,1,1)$$
点: $u_x = 6, u_y = 3, u_z = 0$, 于是 $\operatorname{grad} u = 6\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}, |\operatorname{grad} u| = 3\sqrt{5}$.

- 4. 证明:
 - (1) $\operatorname{grad}(\alpha u + \beta v) = \alpha \operatorname{grad} u + \beta \operatorname{grad} v$, 其中 α , β 都是常数;
 - (2) $\operatorname{grad}(uv) = u\operatorname{grad} v + v\operatorname{grad} u;$
 - (3) $\operatorname{grad} F(u) = F'(u)\operatorname{grad} u$

证明: 以二元函数为例来证.令u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y)

$$(1) \ \boxtimes \frac{\partial (\alpha u + \beta v)}{\partial x} = \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial (\alpha u + \beta v)}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\mathbb{M} \operatorname{grad}(\alpha u + \beta v) = \left(\frac{\partial (\alpha u + \beta v)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial (\alpha u + \beta v)}{\partial y} \right) = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = \alpha \operatorname{grad} u + \beta \operatorname{grad} v.$$

$$(2) \ \ \boxtimes \frac{\partial (uv)}{\partial x} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \, , \\ \frac{\partial (uv)}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \mathbb{Q}[\operatorname{grad}(uv)] = \left(\frac{\partial (uv)}{\partial x} \, , \frac{\partial (uv)}{\partial y} \right) = v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, , \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + u \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \, , \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = u \operatorname{grad} v + v \operatorname{grad} u.$$

$$(3) \ \operatorname{grad} F(u) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right) = \left(F'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, F'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = F'(u)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = F'(u)\operatorname{grad} u$$

多元函数可仿二元函数证之.

5. 证明
$$\operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3}$$
, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$. 证明: 因 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}$, $\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}$, $\frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$

证明:
$$eta \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\text{Migrad} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \operatorname{grad}r = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r} (x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}) = -\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3}.$$

6. 设数量函数
$$u=\ln\frac{1}{r}$$
, $r=\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2}$, 在空间中哪些点上成立 $|\operatorname{grad} u|=1$?

解: 因 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}=\frac{x-a}{r}$, $\frac{\partial r}{\partial y}=\frac{y-b}{r}$, $\frac{\partial r}{\partial z}=\frac{z-c}{r}$

则 $\operatorname{grad} u=\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} r}\left(\ln\frac{1}{r}\right)\operatorname{grad} r=-\frac{1}{r}\left(\frac{x-a}{r}\,\mathbf{i}+\frac{y-b}{r}\,\mathbf{j}+\frac{z-c}{r}\,\mathbf{k}\right)=-\frac{1}{r^2}\left[(x-a)\mathbf{i}+(y-b)\mathbf{j}+(z-c)\mathbf{k}\right]$
于是 $|\operatorname{grad} u|=\frac{1}{r}=1$, 则 $r=1$ 即 $(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2=1$
这表明在以 (a,b,c) 为球心,半径为1的球面上成立 $|\operatorname{grad} u|=1$.

§7. 泰勒公式

- 1. 写出点(1,-2)附近函数 $f(x,y)=2x^2-xy-y^2-6x-3y+5$ 的泰勒公式. 解: 因 $f_x=4x-y-6, f_y=-x-2y-3, f_{x^2}=4, f_{xy}=-1, f_{y^2}=-2$,所有三阶偏导均为0则在点(1,-2), $f=5, f_x=0, f_y=0, f_{x^2}=4, f_{xy}=-1, f_{y^2}=-2$ 于是 $f(x,y)=5+2(x-1)^2-(x-1)(y+2)-(y+2)^2$.
- 2. 接x及y的乘幂展开函数 $f(x,y) = e^x \ln(1+y)$ 到三项为止.

解:因
$$f_x = e^x \ln(1+y), f_y = \frac{e^x}{1+y}, f_{x^2} = e^x \ln(1+y), f_{y^2} = -\frac{e^x}{(1+y)^2}, f_{xy} = \frac{e^x}{1+y}$$

$$f_{x^3} = e^x \ln(1+y), f_{y^3} = \frac{2e^x}{(1+y)^3}, f_{xy^2} = -\frac{e^x}{(1+y)^2}, f_{yx^2} = \frac{e^x}{1+y}$$
则在点 $(0,0)$ 处, $f = 0, f_x = f_{x^2} = f_{x^3} = 0, f_y = 1, f_{xy} = 1, f_{y^2} = -1, f_{xy^2} = -1, f_{yx^2} = 1, f_{y^3} = 2$
于是 $f(x,y) = y + xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y - \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3$ 。

第十五章 极值和条件极值

§1. 极值和最小二乘法

1. 求下列函数的极值:

(1)
$$z = x^2 - (y - 1)^2$$

(2)
$$z = (x - y + 1)^2$$

(3)
$$z = 3axy - x^3 - y^3 \ (a > 0)$$

(4)
$$z = \sin x + \cos y + \cos(x - y)$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \leqslant & \frac{x}{y} & \leqslant & \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right)$

(5)
$$z = xy \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} (a, b > 0)$$

解

(1) 令
$$z_x = 2x = 0$$
, $z_y = -2(y - 1) = 0$ 则得 $x = 0$, $y = 1$,于是点 $(0, 1)$ 为可能极值点 又 $z_{x^2} = 2$, $z_{xy} = 0$, $z_{y^2} = -2$,则 $A = 2$, $B = 0$, $C = -2$,于是 $H = -4 < 0$,从而此函数无极值.

(2) 令
$$z_x = 2(x - y + 1) = 0$$
, $z_y = -2(x - y + 1) = 0$ 则当点分布在 $x - y + 1 = 0$ 上时,函数可能有极值 又 $A = 2$, $B = -2$, $C = 2$,则 $H = 0$,故需进一步判断 因对直线 $x - y + 1 = 0$ 上的点均有 $z = 0$,且 $z \ge 0$ 恒成立则函数 z 在直线 $x - y + 1 = 0$ 上各点取得极小值 $z = 0$.

(3) 令
$$z_x = 3ay - 3x^2 = 0$$
, $z_y = 3ax - 3y^2 = 0$ 则得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 即在点 $(0,0)$, (a,a) 处可能有极值 $\sum z_{x^2} = -6x$, $z_{xy} = 3a$, $z_{y^2} = -6y$ 则在点 $(0,0)$, $A = 0$, $B = 3a$, $C = 0$, 于是 $H = -9a^2 < 0$, 此时函数无极值; 在点 (a,a) , $A = -6a < 0$, $B = 3a$, $C = -6a$, 于是 $H = 27a^2 > 0$, 此时函数有极大值 $z = a^3$.

(4) 令
$$z_x = \cos x - \sin(x - y) = 0, z_y = -\sin y + \sin(x - y) = 0$$
则得 $\cos x = \sin y$,于是 $y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$,故 $\cos x - \sin(x - y) = \cos - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\cos\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{3}{2}x = 0$
因 $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $\cos\frac{x}{2} \ne 0, \cos\frac{3}{2}x = 0$,于是 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, y = \frac{\pi}{6}$,即在点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 处可能有极值 又 $z_{x^2} = -\sin x - \cos(x - y), z_{xy} = \cos(x - y), z_{y^2} = -\cos y - \cos(x - y)$ 则 $A = -\sqrt{3} < 0, B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, C = -\sqrt{3}$,于是 $B = \frac{9}{4} > 0$,即在点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 处函数有极大值 $z = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$.

(5) 令
$$z_x = y\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} - \frac{x^2y}{a^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} = 0$$
, $z_y = x\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} - \frac{xy^2}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} = 0$

則得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y_2 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x_3 = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y_3 = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x_4 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y_4 = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x_5 = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y_5 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$

于是在点 $P_1(0,0), P_2\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right), P_3\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right), P_4\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right), P_5\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 处可能取极
位

又 $z_{x^2} = \frac{-3a^2b^2xy + 2b^2x^3y + 3a^2xy^3}{a^4b^2\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, z_{xy} = \frac{a^4b^4 - 3a^2b^4x^2 + 2b^4x^4 - 3a^4b^2y^2 + 3a^2b^2x^2y^2 + 2a^4y^4}{a^4b^4\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$$z_{y^2} = \frac{3b^2x^3y - 3a^2b^2xy + 2a^2xy^3}{a^2b^4\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

在点
$$P_2\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right), P_3\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},-\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$
处, $A=-\frac{4\sqrt{3}\,b}{3a}<0, B=-\frac{2}{3}\,\sqrt{3}, C=-\frac{4\sqrt{3}\,a}{3b}$

此时H=4>0,于是函数有极大值 $z=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}ab$;

在点
$$P_4\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right), P_5\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$
处, $A = \frac{4\sqrt{3}b}{3a} > 0, B = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}, C = \frac{4\sqrt{3}a}{3b}$

此时H=4>0,于是函数有极小值 $z=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\,ab$; 在点 $P_1(0,0)$ 处,A=0,B=1,C=0,此时H=-1<0,于是函数无极值.

2. 证明函数 $z = (1 + e^y)\cos x - ye^y$ 有无穷多个极大值,但无极小值.

因 $1 + e^y \neq 0$,则 $\sin x = 0$,于是 $x = k\pi \ (k \in Z)$

又 $e^y \neq 0$,则 $\cos x - 1 - y = 0$ 即有 $y = \cos x - 1$

当
$$k$$
为偶数时, $y=0$; 当 k 为奇数时, $y=-2$,则可能的极值点为 $\begin{cases} x_1=2k\pi\\ y_1=0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x_2=(2k+1)\pi\\ y_2=-2 \end{cases}$ $(k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$

又 $z_{x^2} = -(1+e^y)\cos x, z_{xy} = -e^y\sin x, z_{y^2} = e^y\cos x - 2e^y - ye^y$ 则在点 $(2k\pi,0)$,A = -2 < 0,B = 0,C = -1,此时B = 2 > 0,则此时函数有极大值B = 2

在点
$$((2k+1)\pi, -2)$$
, $A=1+\frac{1}{e^2}$, $B=0$, $C=-\frac{1}{e^2}$,此时 $H=-\frac{1}{e^2}\left(1+\frac{1}{e^2}\right)<0$,则此时函数无极值

综上可知,函数 $z = (1 + e^y)\cos x - ye^y$ 有无穷多个极大值,但无极小值

3. 在已知周长为2p的一切三角形中求出面积最大的三角形.

解: 设三角形的边长分别为x,y,z,则C=x+y+z=2p, $D=\frac{x+y+z}{2}=p$, 于是z=2p-x-y

則 $S = \sqrt{D(D-x)(D-y)(D-z)} = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(x+y-p)}$ 考虑函数 $u = S^2 = p(p-x)(p-y)(x+y-p)$, 0 < x, y < p

S的极值均为u的极值且当u在点(x,y)取得的极值不为0时,S也在点(x,y)取得极值

因
$$p \neq 0, 0 < x, y < p$$
 ,则解得 $x = y = \frac{2}{3} p$,于是 $z = \frac{2}{3} p$

则当 $x = y = z = \frac{2}{3} p$ 时,u有极值即S有极值

从而当 $x = y = z = \frac{2}{3} p$ 时,面积最大且值为 $S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} p^2$.

4. 曲面 $z = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4xy + 9y^2 + 3x - 14y + \frac{1}{2}$ 在何处有最高点或最低点? 解: 由 $\begin{cases} z_x = x - 4y + 3 = 0 \\ z_y = -4x + 18y - 14 = 0 \end{cases}$,解得 $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$ 即在点(1,1)可能有极值 又 $z_{x^2} = 1, z_{xy} = -4, z_{y^2} = 18, \quad MA = 1 > 0, B = -4, C = 18, \quad \mp 2 = 2 > 0$

则此时函数有极小值z=-5,从而曲面有最低点(1,1,-5)

又当 $x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty$ 时, $z \to +\infty$,故曲面无最高点.

5. 已知 $y=ax^2+bx+c$, 现测得一组数据 $(x_i,y_i),i=1,2,\cdots,n$, 利用最小二乘法, 求系数a,b,c所满足的三元

解:由已知,得 $\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - ax_i^2 - bx_i - c)^2$,为使总偏差 $\varepsilon(a,b,c)$ 达到最小,由极值的必要条件,有

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial a} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - ax_i^2 - bx_i - c)x_i^2 = 0, \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial b} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - ax_i^2 - bx_i - c)x_i = 0, \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial c} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - ax_i^2 - bx_i - c)x_i = 0$$

即
$$a, b, c$$
满足下列三元一次方程组:
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{4}\right) a + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{3}\right) b + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}\right) c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} y_{i} \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{3}\right) a + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}\right) b + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right) c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i} \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}\right) a + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right) b + nc = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} \end{array} \right.$$

6. 曲线 $y = x^2$ 在[0,1]上要用什么样的直线 $\eta = ax + b$ 来代替,才能使它的平方误差的积分

$$J(a,b) = \int_0^1 (y-\eta)^2 dx$$
 为极小的意义下为最佳近似?

解:
$$J(a,b) = \int_0^1 (y-\eta)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 (x^2-ax-b)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{a^2}{3} + b^2 - \frac{a}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \, b + ab$$
 为了选择 a,b 使平方误差的积分 $J(a,b)$ 达到极小,由极值的必要条件,有 令 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial a} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \, a + b = 0$, $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = -\frac{2}{3} + a + 2b = 0$ 则 $a = 1, b = -\frac{1}{6}$ 于是曲线 $y = x^2$ 用直线 $\eta = x - \frac{1}{6}$ 来代替,可达到最佳近似的要求.

§2. 条件极值

1. 求下列函数在所给条件下极值:

解:

(1) 作函数
$$L = x + y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

解方程组
$$\begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 得
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \lambda_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

同理可得,函数在
$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$
处取得极小值 $-\sqrt{2}$.

(2) 作函数
$$L = x - 2y + 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

解方程组
$$\begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 得
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ y_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \\ Z_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ \lambda_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} x_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \\ y_2 = \frac{2}{3} \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

同理可得,函数在 $\left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ 处取得极大值3.

(3) 作函数
$$L = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

解方程组
$$\begin{cases} L_x = yz - \frac{\lambda}{x^2} = 0 \\ L_y = xz - \frac{\lambda}{y^2} = 0 \\ L_z = xy - \frac{\lambda}{z^2} = 0 \\ L_\lambda = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $XL_{x^2}(3a, 3a, 3a) = L_{y^2}(3a, 3a, 3a) = L_{z^2}(3a, 3a, 3a) = 6a,$

 $L_{xy}(3a, 3a, 3a) = L_{xz}(3a, 3a, 3a) = L_{yz}(3a, 3a, 3a) = 3a$

则 $d^2L(3a,3a,3a) = 3a[(dx + dy + dz)^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2] > 0$,于是函数在(3a,3a,3a)处取得极小值 $27a^3$.

(4) 作函数
$$L = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \lambda(x + y - 2)$$

解方程组
$$\begin{cases} L_x = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \lambda = 0 \\ L_y = -\frac{1}{y^2} + \lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} , \ \ \exists x = y = \lambda = 1$$

则 $d^2L(1,1) = 2(dx^2 + dy^2) > 0$, 于是函数在(1,1)处取得极小值2.

(5) 作函数
$$L = xyz + u(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + v(x + y + z)$$

解方程组
$$\begin{cases}
L_x = yz + 2ux + v = 0 \\
L_y = xz + 2uy + v = 0 \\
L_z = xy + 2uz + v = 0 \\
L_u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \\
L_v = x + y + z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y_1 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ z_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ u_1 = \frac{1}{6} \\ v_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \\ v_2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ y_3 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ z_3 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ v_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ v_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ v_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ v_5 = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ v_6 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ v_6 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ v_6 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ v_6 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ v_8 =$$

则在点
$$(x_1, y_1, z_1)$$
处, $d^2L = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 - 4 dx dy + 2 dx dz + 2 dy dz)$
由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,得 $2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz = 0$,则在点 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 处,有 $dx + dy = 2 dz$

又由x+y+z=0, 得 dx+ dy+ dz=0, 则 dx=- dy, dz=0, 于是 d $^2L(x_1,y_1,z_1)=\sqrt{6}$ d $x^2>0$,

则函数在
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)$$
处取得极小值 $-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{18}$

月理可得,函数在 (x_3,y_3,z_3) , (x_5,y_5,z_5) 处取得极小值 $-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{18}$

函数在 (x_2, y_2, z_2) , (x_4, y_4, z_4) , (x_6, y_6, z_6) 处取得极大值 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{10}$.

2. 求 $f = x^m y^n z^p$ 在条件x + y + z = a, a > 0, m > 0, p > 0, p > 0, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0之下的最大值. 解: 因x>0,y>0,z>0,则 $f=x^my^nz^p$ 最大时, $\ln f=m\ln x+n\ln y+p\ln z$ 也最大,反之亦然,故只需 求 $\ln f$ 的极大点,它也是f的极大点

 $\diamondsuit L = m \ln x + n \ln y + p \ln z + \lambda (x + y + z - a)$

则解方程
$$\begin{cases} L_x = \frac{m}{x} + \lambda = 0 \\ L_y = \frac{n}{y} + \lambda = 0 \\ L_z = \frac{p}{z} + \lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x + y + z - a = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 得
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{ma}{m + n + p} \\ y = \frac{na}{m + n + p} \\ z = \frac{pa}{m + n + p} \\ \lambda = -\frac{m + n + p}{a} \end{cases}$$

则
$$\left(\frac{ma}{m+n+p}, \frac{na}{m+n+p}, \frac{pa}{m+n+p}\right)$$
 为可能极值点

故在
$$\left(\frac{ma}{m+n+p}, \frac{na}{m+n+p}, \frac{pa}{m+n+p}\right)$$
处ln f 有极大值,即 f 有极大值 $\frac{m^m n^n p^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}$ a^{m+n+p}

也是它的最大点.

3. 求椭圆 $x^2 + 3y^2 = 12$ 的内接等腰三角形,使其底边平行于椭圆的长轴,而面积最大.

解:由于题中三角形内接于椭圆
$$\frac{x^2}{(2\sqrt{3})^2} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$
是等腰三角形,且底边平行于长轴

故其底边所对顶点必是短轴上椭圆的顶点(0,±2)

设三角形的另一个顶点坐标为(x,y) (x,y>0),则其内接等腰三角形底边长为2x,高为y+2

等腰三角形三项点坐标为A(0,-2), B(x,y), C(-x,y), 由椭圆的对称性, 得A(0,2), B(x,-y), C(-x,-y)也是

则S = x(y+2), 点(x,y)在椭圆 $x^2 + 3y^2 = 12$ 上

又因此问题是求S=x(y+2)在限制条件 $x^2+3y^2=12$ 上的最大值(x,y>0)

则解方程
$$\begin{cases} L_x = y + 2 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = x + 6\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + 3y^2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 得
$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 1 \\ \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

因此问题为实际问题,最大值必存在,则在(0,2),(3,-1),(-3,-1)或(0,-2),(3,1),(-3,1)处其面积最大,其

4. 试求抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上的点,使它与直线x - y + 4 = 0相距最近.

而拋物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 在右面部分,因而点(x,y)到它的距离为 $d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x-y+4)$

$$\diamondsuit L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x - y + 4) + \lambda (y^2 - 4x)$$

则解方程组
$$\begin{cases} L_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 4\lambda = 0 \\ L_y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2\lambda y = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \beta \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 2 \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

又 $L_{x^2} = 0$, $L_{y^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$, $L_{xy} = 0$, $d^2L(1,2) = L_{x^2} dx^2 + 2L_{xy} dx dy + L_{y^2} dy^2 = \frac{dy^2}{2\sqrt{2}} > 0$ 故(1,2)为极小点,即点(1,2)到直线的距离最近.

5. 抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被平面x + y + z = 1截成一椭圆,求原点到这椭圆的最长与最短距离. 解:据题意,求距离 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 在限制条件 $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y + z = 1$ 的最值

则解方程组
$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x - 2\lambda x + \gamma = 0 \\ L_y = 2y - 2\lambda y + \gamma = 0 \\ L_z = 2z + \lambda + \gamma = 0 \\ L_\lambda = z - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ L_\gamma = x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ z_1 = 2 - \sqrt{3} \\ \lambda_1 = \frac{-5\sqrt{3} + 9}{3} \\ \gamma_1 = -7 + \frac{11}{2}\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$
,
$$\begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ z_2 = 2 + \sqrt{3} \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{5\sqrt{3} + 9}{3} \\ \gamma_2 = -7 - \frac{11}{2}\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

于是 $d(x_1, y_1, z_1) = \sqrt{9 - 5\sqrt{3}}, d(x_2, y_2, z_2) = \sqrt{9 + 5}$

据问题的实际意义,最长、最短距离存在

则最长距离为原点到点 $\left(-\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3}\right)$ 的距离,为 $\sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}};$ 最短距离为原点到点 $\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3}\right)$ 的距离,为 $\sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}.$

6. 求空间一点(a,b,c)到平面Ax + By + Cz + D = 0的最短距离.

解: 设(x,y,z)为平面Ax+By+Cz+D=0上任一点,则它与(a,b,c)点的距离为 $d=\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2}$, 其中(x, y, z)满足Ax + By + Cz + D = 0

因d > 0,故d最大 $\Longleftrightarrow d^2$ 最大

接题设,应求 $d^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2$ 在条件Ax + By + Cz + D = 0下的极值

第十六章 隐函数存在定理、函数相关

§1. 隐函数存在定理

- 1. 若在隐函数存在定理中条件改为:
 - (1) 在区域 $D: (x_0 a \le x \le x_0 + 1, y_0 b \le y \le y_0 + b)$ 上连续;
 - (2) $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$;
 - (3) 当x固定时,函数F(x,y)是y的单调函数;则可得到什么样的结论,试证明之.

证明:结论及证明:

- (1) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 的某一邻域内,由方程F(x,y)=0能唯一确定y=f(x)是x的单调函数且 $y_0=f(x_0)$. 由条件(3)知,当x固定时,F(x,y)是y的严格单调函数.不妨设它是y的严格单增函数 固定 x_0 ,函数 $F(x_0,y)$ 是y的严格增函数,且 $F(x_0,y_0)=0$,因此有 $F(x_0,y_0+b)>0$, $F(x_0,y_0-b)<0$ 由条件(1)知,F(x,y)在区域D上连续,因而存在 $\eta>0$,使当 $|x-x_0|<\eta$ 时,亦有 $F(x,y_0+b)>0$, $F(x,y_0-b)<0$ 那末对 $\forall x\in O(x_0,\eta)$,由函数F(x,y)在 $[y_0-b,y_0+b]$ 的连续性及 $F(x,y_0+b)>0$, $F(x,y_0-b)<0$ 据零点存在定理,必存在 $y\in (y_0-b,y_0+b)$,使F(x,y)=0 由于F(x,y)在 $[y_0-b,y_0+b]$ 严格单调,从而当y>y时,F(x,y)>0;当y<y时,F(x,y)<0 故上述y是唯一的 这表明对 $\forall x\in O(x_0,\eta)$,通过上述方法,有唯一的y与x对应,且满足x0,x0。于是确定了定义在x0、x1)上的单值函数x2 = x2 计就足x3 = x3 。特别有x4 = x4 。
- (2) f(x)是连续函数.

 $\forall x_1 \in O(x_0, a)$, 下证y = f(x)在 x_1 点连续. 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0(\varepsilon < b)$, 设 $y_1 = f(x_1)$, 于是 $F(x_1, y_1) = 0$ 又由条件(3), F(x, y)是y的严格单增函数 因此 $F(x_1, y_1 + \varepsilon) > 0$, $F(x_1, y_1 - \varepsilon) < 0$ 则由F的连续性,知存在邻域 $O(x_1, \delta) \subset O(x_0, a)$,使得当 $x \in O(x_1, \delta)$ 时,恒有 $F(x, y_1 + \varepsilon) > 0$, $F(x, y_1 - \varepsilon) < 0$ 于是据零点存在定理,得必有 $y \in O(y_1, \varepsilon)$,使F(x, y) = 0即y = f(x) 即只要 $|x - x_1| < \delta$,就有 $|f(x) - f(x_1)| = |y - y_1| < \varepsilon$ 即y = f(x)在 x_1 点连续由 $x_1 \in O(x_0, a)$ 的任意性,得f(x)为连续函数.

- 2. 函数 $F(x,y) \equiv y^2 x^2(1-x^2) = 0$ 在哪些点近旁可唯一地决定单值连续,且有连续导数的函数y = y(x). 解: 二元函数 $F(x,y) = y^2 x^2(1-x^2)$ 在整个二维空间连续,它的偏导数 $F_x = 4x^3 2x$, $F_y = 2y$ 也连续由 $y^2 x^2(1-x^2) = 0$, 若y = 0,则 $x^2(1-x^2) = 0$,解得x = 0, $x = \pm 1$ 又 $y^2 \ge 0$, $x^2 \ge 0$,故 $1-x^2 \ge 0$ 即一 $1 \le x \le 1$ 当 $y \ne 0$ 时, $F_y \ne 0$ 由隐函数存在定理1,在任何满足 $\{(x,y) \mid |x| < 1, x \ne 0, y^2 x^2(1-x^2) = 0\}$ 近旁可唯一地决定单值连续且有连续导数的函数y = y(x).
- 3. 证明有唯一可导的函数y=y(x)满足方程 $\sin y+\sinh y=x$,并求出导数y'(x). 证明: 二元函数 $F(x,y)=\sin y+\sinh y-x$ 在整个二维空间连续, $F_x=-1,F_y=\cos y+\cosh y$ 也连续又 $\cosh y=\frac{e^y+e^{-y}}{2}\geqslant 1$ 且等号只在y=0时成立,而此时 $\cos y=1$,在一般情况下 $|\cos y|\leqslant 1$ 则对一切点(x,y),恒有 $F_y=\cos y+\cosh y>0$,于是 $F_y\neq 0$ 由隐函数存在定理1,在任何满足上述方程的点(x,y),有唯一可导的函数满足方程 $\sin y+\sinh y=x$ 其导函数为 $y'=-\frac{F_x}{F_y}=\frac{1}{\cos y+\cosh y}$.
- 4. 设D是点 $P_0: (x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0, v_0)$ 的邻域, 若
 - (1) $F(x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0, v_0) = 0, G(x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0, v_0) = 0;$
 - (2) F, G关于一切变量的偏导数在D中连续;

$$(3) \ J = \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix} 在 P_0 点不为零;$$

则在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的邻域R内存在唯一的一对函数

$$u = f(x, y, z); v = g(x, y, z)$$

满足:

(1)
$$u_0 = f(x_0, y_0, z_0), v_0 = g(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

(2)
$$F(x, y, z, f, g) \equiv 0, G(x, y, z, f, g) \equiv 0$$

(3)
$$u = f(x, y, z), v = g(x, y, z)$$
在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的邻域 R 内有对一切变量的偏导数,且
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{D(F, G)}{D(x, v)}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{D(F, G)}{D(y, v)}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{D(F, G)}{D(z, v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{D(F, G)}{D(u, x)}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{D(F, G)}{D(u, y)}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{D(F, G)}{D(u, z)}$$

证明: 由条件(3)知, F_u , F_v 中至少有一个在 P_0 点不等于0

不妨设 $F_v(P_0) \neq 0$,则由隐函数存在定理2,知在 P_0 点的某个邻域内可以把v从F(x,y,z,u,v) = 0中解出来. 设 $v = \varphi(x, y, z, u)$ 且 $v_0 = \varphi(x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0)$ 在 (x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0) 的某个邻域内是唯一的,具有关于x, y, z, u的连续

把
$$v = \varphi(x, y, z, u)$$
代入 $G(x, y, z, u, v)$ 中得 $G(x, y, z, u, \varphi(x, y, z, u)) = \psi(x, y, z, u)$
故 $\psi_u = G_u + G_v \cdot v_u = G_u + G_v \left(-\frac{F_u}{F_v} \right) = -\frac{J}{F_v}$

由假设 $F_v(P_0) \neq 0$ 且在 P_0 点 $J \neq 0$,故 $\psi_u(x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0) \neq 0$

则由定理2,得在 (x_0,y_0,z_0,u_0) 的某邻域内可从方程 $G=G(x,y,z,u,\varphi)\equiv\psi(x,y,z,u)=0$ 中解出u来.

设u = f(x, y, z), 它在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的某邻域内有连续偏导数, 且 $u_0 = f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

把u = f(x, y, z)代入 $\varphi(x, y, z, u)$ 中得 $v = \varphi(x, y, z, f(x, y, z)) = g(x, y, z)$

则有 $g(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \varphi(x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0) = v_0$

故u = f(x, y, z), v = g(x, y, z)即为所求

对方程组
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,z,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,z,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 两端关于 x 求导,得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之,得
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{D(F,G)}{D(x,v)}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{D(F,G)}{D(x,u)}$$

解之,得
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J}\frac{D(F,G)}{D(x,v)}$$
, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J}\frac{D(F,G)}{D(x,u)}$
同理可得 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J}\frac{D(F,G)}{D(y,v)}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{J}\frac{D(F,G)}{D(z,v)}$, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J}\frac{D(F,G)}{D(u,y)}$, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{J}\frac{D(F,G)}{D(u,z)}$

5. 设 $\varphi_i(x)$ ($i=1,2,\cdots,n$)是x的连续可导函数:

$$G_i(x_1,\dots,x_n)=F_i(\varphi_1(x_1),\dots,\varphi_n(x_n))$$

其中
$$\Delta(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{D(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)}{D(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) = \varphi_{1}'(x_{1})\varphi_{2}'(x_{2})\cdots\varphi_{n}'(x_{n}).$$

i=1 证明: 因 $\varphi_i(x)(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 是x的连续可导函数,且 $G_i(x_1,\cdots,x_n)=F_i(\varphi_1(x_1),\cdots,\varphi_n(x_n))$

则
$$\frac{\partial G_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \varphi_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial \varphi_j} \varphi_i{}'(x_j)(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{j}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{j}} \varphi_{i}'(x_{j})(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{j}} \varphi_{i}'(x_{j})(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \cdot \frac$$

$$\varphi_{1}'(x_{1})\varphi_{2}'(x_{2})\cdots\varphi_{n}'(x_{n})\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial \varphi_{1}(x_{1})} & \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial \varphi_{2}(x_{2})} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial \varphi_{n}(x_{n})} \\ \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial \varphi_{1}(x_{1})} & \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial \varphi_{2}(x_{2})} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial \varphi_{n}(x_{n})} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_{n}}{\partial \varphi_{1}(x_{1})} & \frac{\partial F_{n}}{\partial \varphi_{2}(x_{2})} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_{n}}{\partial \varphi_{n}(x_{n})} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}'(x_{i}) \frac{D(F_{1}, F_{2}, \cdots, F_{n})}{D(\varphi_{1}(x_{1}), \varphi_{2}(x_{2}), \cdots, \varphi_{n}(x_{n}))}$$

$$\Delta(\varphi(x_1),\cdots,\varphi_n(x_n))\prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_i'(x_i).$$

6. 设F(x,y,z)有二阶连续偏导数,并由F(x,y,z)=0可确定z=f(x,y).讨论z=f(x,y)的极值的必要和充分条

件.再求由

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0$$

所确定的z = f(x, y)的极值.

证明: 因函数
$$z=f(x,y)$$
取得极值的必要条件为
$$\begin{cases} z_x=f_x(x,y)=0\\ z_y=f_y(x,y)=0 \end{cases}$$

又
$$z_x = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$$
, $z_y = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$, 则 $F(x,y,z)$ 取得极值的必要条件为 $\begin{cases} F_x = 0 \\ F_y = 0 \end{cases}$

令
$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x - 2 = 0 \\ F_y = 2y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
解得
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$
, 对应的z值为 $z_1 = -2, z_2 = 6$

又
$$z_x = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$$
, $z_y = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$, 则 $F(x,y,z)$ 取得极值的必要条件为 $\left\{\begin{array}{c}F_x = 0\\F_y = 0\end{array}\right\}$ 又隐函数取极值的的充分条件与显函数类同,只是求二阶偏导数时要用隐函数的高阶偏导数求法令 $\left\{\begin{array}{c}F_x = 2x - 2 = 0\\F_y = 2y + 2 = 0\end{array}\right\}$ 解得 $\left\{\begin{array}{c}x = 1\\y = -1\end{array}\right\}$, 对应的 z 值为 $z_1 = -2$, $z_2 = 6$ 又 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x - 1}{2 - z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1 + y}{2 - z}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(x - 1)^2 + (2 - z)^2}{(2 - z)^3}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(1 + y)^2 + (2 - z)^2}{(2 - z)^3}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(x - 1)(1 + y)}{(2 - z)^3}$ 于是在点 $(1, -1, -2)$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$, 由 $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{16} > 0$ 及 $\frac{1}{4} > 0$,则 $z_1 = -2$ 为极小值;

于是在点
$$(1,-1,-2)$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$, 由 $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{16} > 0$ 及 $\frac{1}{4} > 0$, 则 $z_1 = -2$ 为极小值

在点(1,-1,6),
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$, 由 $\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) - 0 = \frac{1}{16} > 0$ 及 $-\frac{1}{4} < 0$,则 $z_2 = 6$ 为极

大值

§2. 函数行列式的性质、函数相关

1. 证明
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta\cos\varphi \\ y = r\cos\theta\sin\varphi \end{cases}$$
 函数独立
$$z = r\sin\theta$$

1. 证明
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi & \text{函数独立} \\ z = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
 证明: 因
$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\theta,\varphi)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \varphi & -r \sin \theta \cos \varphi & -r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \sin \varphi & -r \sin \theta \sin \varphi & r \cos \theta \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = -r^2 \cos \theta$$
 则 是
$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(x,\theta,\varphi)} \neq 0$$
 于是据定理5,得原函数组在区域 D 内函数独立.

则在
$$r \neq 0$$
且 $\theta \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 的区域 D 内 $\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\theta,\varphi)} \neq 0$

2. 证明
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \\ y_2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \\ y_3 = x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1} x_n \end{cases}$$
 函数相关,并写出其函数关系式.

证明: 因存在函数 $\varphi(t_1,t_2)=\frac{1}{2}(t_1^2-t_2)$,使得 $y_3=\varphi(y_1,y_2)=\frac{1}{2}(y_1^2-y_2)$ 在整个n维空间 (x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n) 内

则函数组在整个n维空间中函数相关,其函数关系式为 $y_3 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1^2 - y_2)$.

3. 下列函数是否相关?

$$(1) \ \frac{x-y}{x-z} \,, \frac{y-z}{y-x} \,, \frac{z-x}{z-y}$$

(2)
$$\frac{x}{1-x-y-z}$$
, $\frac{y}{1-x-y-z}$, $\frac{z}{1-x-y-z}$

(1) 因 $f_1 \cdot f_2 \cdot f_3 = -1$, 则函数相关.

$$(2) \ \diamondsuit f_1(x,y,z) = \frac{x}{1-x-y-z}, f_2(x,y,z) = \frac{y}{1-x-y-z}, f_3(x,y,z) = \frac{z}{1-x-y-z}$$

$$\emptyset f_1(x,y,z) = \frac{x}{1-x-y-z}, f_3(x,y,z) = \frac{z}{1-x-y-z}$$

$$\emptyset f_2(x,y,z) = \frac{y}{1-x-y-z}, f_3(x,y,z) = \frac{z}{1-x-y-z}$$

$$\emptyset f_2(x,y,z) = \frac{z}{1-x-y-z}$$

$$\emptyset f_2($$

第三部分 含参变量的积分和广义积分 含参变量的积分 第十七章

1. 设
$$F(y) = \int_y^{y^2} e^{-x^2y} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
,计算 $F'(y)$. 解: 因定理4条件满足,应用定理4,有
$$F'(y) = \int_y^{y^2} (-x^2) e^{-x^2y} \, \mathrm{d}x + 2y e^{-y^5} - e^{-y^3} = \frac{5}{2} \, y e^{-y^5} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-y^3} - \frac{1}{2y} \, F(y)$$
.

2. 设
$$F(y) = \int_0^y (x+y)f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$
, 其中 $f(x)$ 为可微函数, 求 $F''(y)$. 解: 因 $f(x)$ 为可微函数,则 $f(x)$ 连续,于是 $(x+y)f(x)$ 连续,则定理4条件满足于是 $F'(y) = \int_0^y f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + 2yf(y)$, $F''(y) = 3f(y) + 2yf'(y)$.

3. 若
$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
,直接计算积分,求出 $F(y)$,再求出 $F'(0)$,并检验应用定理4计算 $F'(0)$ 的正确性.

$$y \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}\frac{x}{y}}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \ln \sqrt{1 + y^2} - 1 + y \arctan \frac{1}{y}.$$

則
$$F_{+}'(0) = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}, F_{-}'(0) = \lim_{y \to -0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
于是 $F'(0)$ 不存在

另一方面,当
$$x>0$$
时, $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\ln\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\Big|_{y=0}=\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\Big|_{y=0}=0$,则 $\int_0^1\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\ln\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)\Big|_{y=0}\mathrm{d}x=0$ 又 F_+ '(0) = $\frac{\pi}{2}\neq 0=\int_0^1\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\ln\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)\Big|_{y=0}\mathrm{d}x$ 列当 $y=0$ 时,不能在积分号下求导数,即使求左、右导数也不行.

$$E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \, \mathrm{All} F(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \, (0 < k < 1)$$

的导数且证明E(k)满足方程:

$$E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1 - k^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} & \stackrel{\cdot}{\mathbf{m}} \colon E'(k) = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \; \mathrm{d}\varphi = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \right] \; \mathrm{d}\varphi = \frac{1}{k} [E(k) - F(k)] \\ & F'(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^2 \varphi}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \; \mathrm{d}\varphi = -\frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} - \frac{1}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \; \mathrm{d}\varphi = -\frac{1}{k} F(k) + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \; \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ & \stackrel{\cdot}{\mathbb{E}} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \left(\frac{k^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \right) = \frac{k^2 (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi)(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi) + k^4 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k^2 - 1 + (1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k^2 - 1}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \\ & \stackrel{\cdot}{\mathbb{E}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{1 - k^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \, \mathrm{d}\varphi = \frac{1}{1 - k^2} E(k) \end{split}$$

則
$$F'(k) = \frac{1}{k(1-k^2)} E(k) - \frac{1}{k} F(k)$$

于是 $E''(k) = \frac{(E'(k)-F'(k))k - (E(k)-F(k))}{k^2} = -\frac{E(k)}{k^2(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k^2}$
从而 $E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = -\frac{E(k)}{k^2(1-k^2)} + \frac{F(k)}{k^2} + \frac{E(k)-F(k)}{k^2} + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$

5. 研究函数

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} \, dx, (y \ge 0)$$

的连续性,其中f(x)是[0,1]上连续且为正的函

解: 设
$$d > c > 0$$
,取 $y \in [c,d]$,则被积函数 $\frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 $[0,1] \times [c,d]$ 上连续

由定理1,得
$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
在 $[c,d]$ 上连续,由 c,d 的任意性,得 $F(y)$ 在 $y > 0$ 连续又 $f(x)$ 是 $[0,1]$ 上连续且为正的函数,则 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上必有最小值 $m > 0$ 由于 $F(y) \geqslant m \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = m \arctan \frac{1}{y} \mathcal{D}_{y \to +0} \arctan \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $\lim_{y \to +0} F(y) \geqslant \frac{m\pi}{2} > 0$ 又 $F(0) = 0$,则 $F(y)$ 当 $y = 0$ 时不连续.

由于
$$F(y) \geqslant m \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = m \arctan \frac{1}{y} \underset{y \to +0}{\lim} \arctan \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,则 $\lim_{y \to +0} F(y) \geqslant \frac{m\pi}{2} > 0$
又 $F(0) = 0$,则 $F(y) \stackrel{\text{dist}}{=} y = 0$ 时不连续:

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 - \sin^2 x) \, \mathrm{d}x \ (a > 1)$$
(不必定常数,若计算时出现无界情况,取极限计算);

(2)
$$\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2) \, \mathrm{d}x \, (|a| < 1)$$

因被积函数
$$\ln(a^2 - \sin^2 x)$$
在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times [1, +\infty]$ 上不连续

则不能用定理2,为了能用定理,缩小范围
$$\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times [b,c](b>1,c\to +\infty)$$

这时
$$f(x,a) = \ln(a^2 - \sin^2 x)$$
及 $f_a = \frac{2a}{a^2 - \sin^2 x}$ 都在闭矩形 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times [b, c]$ 上连续

由定理2,有
$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a}{a^2 - \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \left[\arctan \frac{a + 1}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} + \arctan \frac{a - 1}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \right] = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}$$

对
$$a$$
积分,得 $I(a)=\pi\ln|a+\sqrt{a^2-1}|+C$
因 $a\in[b,c]$,由 b ,c的任意性,则 $I(a)=\pi\ln|a+\sqrt{a^2-1}|+C$

$$|a| < 1$$
 $\exists |a| < 1$ $\exists |a|$

则
$$f(x,a) = \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2)$$
及 $f_a = \frac{-2\cos x + 2a}{1 - 2a\cos x + a^2}$ 都在闭矩形 $[0,\pi] \times [-b,b]$ 上连续 $(|a| \le b < 1)$

(2) 设
$$I(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2) dx$$

 $|a| < 1$ 时,由于 $1 - 2a\cos x + a^2 > 1 - 2|a| + a^2 = (1 - |a|)^2 > 0$
则 $f(x,a) = \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2)$ 及 $f_a = \frac{-2\cos x + 2a}{1 - 2a\cos x + a^2}$ 都在闭矩形 $[0,\pi] \times [-b,b]$ 上连续 $(|a| \le b < 1)$
由定理2,有 $I'(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-2\cos x + 2a}{1 - 2a\cos x + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 + a^2) - 2a\cos x} = \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a(1 + a^2)} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \left(-\frac{2a}{a^2 + 1}\right)\cos x}$

作代换
$$t = \tan\frac{x}{2}$$
则 $\int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \left(-\frac{2a}{a^2 + 1}\right)\cos x} = 2\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + a^2}{(1 - a)^2 + (1 + a)^2 t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1 + a^2}{1 - a^2} \pi$
于是 $L'(a) = 0$,从证 $L(a) = C$

于是
$$I'(a) = 0$$
,从而 $I(a) = C$

又
$$I(0) = 0$$
,则 $C = 0$,于是 $I(a) = 0$

因
$$a \in [-bb]$$
, 由 b 的任意性, 得当 $|a| < 1$ 时, $I(a) = 0$.

7. 应用积分号下求积分方法计算积分:

$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} \, dx \, (a > 0, b > 0)$$

(若出现无界情况与前面同样处理)

这里, 当x=0时, $\sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)x^y$ 理解为0,从而 $\sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)x^y$ 在 $0\leqslant x\leqslant 1, a\leqslant y\leqslant b$ 上连续

作代换
$$x = e^{-t}$$
,可得 $\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) x^y \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(y+1)t} \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{1 + (1+y)^2}$

于是
$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{dy}{1 + (1+y)^2} = \arctan(1+b) - \arctan(1+a) = \arctan\frac{b-a}{1 + (1+b)(1+a)}$$

8. 证明
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy \neq \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx$$

8. 证明
$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \neq \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

证明: 因 $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \,, \ \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1 + y^2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$
 例 $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \neq \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$

9. 设函数f(x,y)在D=[a,A;b,B]有界,除去D内有限条连续曲线 $y=\varphi_i(x)$,f在D连续,证明:

$$F(x) = \int_{b}^{B} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y$$

在[a,A]连续.

证明:不妨设只有一条连续曲线 $y=\varphi_1(x)$,f(x,y)在这条曲线上间断

因f(x,y)有界,记 $M = \sup_{[a,A;b,B]} |f(x,y)|$

任取 $x_0 \in [\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, A], y_0 = \varphi_1(x_0) \in [b, B]$ 下证 $F(x) = \int_a^B f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}x_0$ 点连续,即证 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \ \exists |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|F(x) - F(x_0)| = \left| \int_b^B f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y - \int_b^B f(x_0, y) \, \mathrm{d}y \right| < \varepsilon$$

由于 $y = \varphi_1(x)$ 在 x_0 点连续,则对 $\forall \varepsilon_1 > 0$,当 $|x - x_0| < 2\delta_1$ 时,有 $|y - y_0| = |\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_1(x_0)| < \varepsilon_1$ 于是在 $x_0 - \delta_1 \le x \le x_0 + \delta_1, b \le y \le B$ 的带域内使f(x,y)间断的点只含于以 (x_0,y_0) 为中心的矩形域 $x_0 - \delta_1 \le x_0 + \delta_1, b \le y \le B$ 的带域内使f(x,y)间断的点只含于以 $f(x_0,y_0)$ 为中心的矩形域 $f(x_0,y_0)$ $x \le x_0 + \delta_1, y_0 - \varepsilon_1 < y < y_0 + \varepsilon_1$ 在这带域的上、下两侧(若 $y_0 - \varepsilon_1$ 恰好等于b或 $y_0 + \varepsilon_1$ 恰好等于B,则只有 上侧或下侧), 闭域中f(x,y)为连续

因而在这两个(或一个)闭域中f(x,y)为一致连续,特别对 $\forall \varepsilon_2 > 0$,当 $|x - x_0| < \delta_2$ 时,有

 $|f(x,y) - f(x_0,y)| < \varepsilon_2$

現取
$$\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$
, 当 $|x' - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 有
$$|F(x') - F(x)| = \left| \int_b^B f(x', y) \, \mathrm{d}y - \int_b^B f(x_0, y) \, \mathrm{d}y \right| \le \int_b^{y_0 - \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y) - f(x_0, y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x', y)| \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\int_{y_0 - \varepsilon_1}^{y_0 + \varepsilon_1} |f(x_0, y)| \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{y_0 + \varepsilon_1}^{B} |f(x', y) - f(x_0, y)| \, \mathrm{d}y \leqslant \varepsilon_2(B - b) + 4\varepsilon_1 M$$

若取
$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{8M}, \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2(B-b)}$$

则当 $|x'-x_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|F(x')-F(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ 当 $x_0 \in [a,\alpha]$ 或 $x_0 \in [\beta,A]$ 时,F(x)在 x_0 连续,故F(x)在[a,A]连续

若f(x,y)有间断的连续曲线有几条,则只需把使f(x,y)可能成为间断的点用至多几个小矩形隔开就行了 其余论证相同

由于f(x,y)有界且至多有几条间断线,则 $F(x) = \int_{a}^{B} f(x,y) \, dy$ 存在且在[a,A]连续.

第十八章 含参变量的广义积分

1. 证明: 若在 $[a,\infty;c,d]$ 内成立 $|f(x,y)| \leq F(x,y)$, 并且关于 $y \in [c,d]$ 积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} F(x,y) dx$ 一致收敛,则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ 关于 $y \in [c,d]$ 亦一致收敛,且绝对收敛。

 $\exists J_a$ $\exists J$

対
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,存在与 y 无关的 $A_0(\varepsilon) > a$,当 $A, A' \geqslant A_0$ 时,对一切 $y \in [c,d]$,有 $\left| \int_A^{A'} F(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon$

而
$$\left| \int_A^{A'} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \le \left| \int_A^{A'} |f(x,y)| \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \le \left| \int_A^{A'} F(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon$$
对一切 $y \in [c,d]$ 都成立

由无穷限含参变量广义积分的柯西一致收敛原理, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 关于 $y \in [c,d]$ 一致收敛, $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x,y)| \, \mathrm{d}x$ 关于 $y \in [c,d]$ 一致收敛

于
$$y \in [c,d]$$
一致收敛 则 $\int_{c}^{+\infty} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 关于 $y \in [c,d]$ 一致收敛且绝对收敛.

2. 证明下列积分在所给定的区间内一致收敛:

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos xy}{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \ (y \geqslant a > 0)$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos xy}{x^2 + 1} dx \ (-\infty < y < +\infty)$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 \ln xy \, \mathrm{d}x \left(\frac{1}{b} \leqslant y \leqslant b, b > 1 \right)$$

证明

(1) 因
$$y \geqslant a > 0$$
, 则 $\left| \frac{\cos xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} \, \prod_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a} \,$ 收敛 于是由魏氏判别法,得 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos xy}{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \,$ 关于 y 在 $[a, +\infty)(a > 0)$ 内一致收敛.

(2) 因
$$y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
, $\left| \frac{\cos xy}{x^2 + 1} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \, \overline{\text{m}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \, \psi$ 敛 于是由魏氏判别法,得 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos xy}{x^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x \,$ 关于 y 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内一致收敛.

(3)
$$x = 0$$
是奇点,当 $\frac{1}{b} \leqslant y \leqslant b, b > 1, 0 < x \leqslant 1$ 时, $|\ln xy| \leqslant |\ln x| + |\ln y| \leqslant -\ln x + \ln b = \ln \frac{b}{x}$ 因 $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{\frac{1}{4}} \ln \frac{b}{x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln \frac{b}{x}}{x^{-\frac{1}{4}}} = 0$,则由无界函数广义积分判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_0^1 \ln \frac{b}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛从而由魏氏判别法,得 $\int_0^1 \ln xy \, \mathrm{d}x$ 关于 y 在 $[\frac{1}{b}, b](b > 1)$ 上一致收敛.

3. 设f(x,y)在 $[a,+\infty;c,d]$ 连续,对[c,d)上每一个y, $\int_a^{+\infty}f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,但积分在y=d发散. 证明这积分在[c,d]非一致收敛.

证明: 由
$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,d) \, \mathrm{d}x$$
 发散,得 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall A_0 > a, \exists A', A'' \geqslant A_0$,使 $\left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x,d) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \geqslant \varepsilon_0$ 这表明对 $y = d \in [c,d]$ 有 $\left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \geqslant \varepsilon_0$,说明 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $[c,d]$ 非一致收敛.

4. 讨论下列积分在指定区间的一致收敛性:

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{\alpha} e^{-x} dx \ (a \leqslant \alpha \leqslant b; a, b$$
为任意实数)

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \ (0 < \alpha < +\infty)$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(ii)
$$-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$$

(4)
$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^2 x \, dx$$

(i) $p \ge p_0 > 0$ (ii) p > 0

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x \ (\alpha > 0)$$

- (1) 因 $\alpha \in [a, b], x \in (1, +\infty)$,则 $0 < |x^{\alpha}e^{-x}| \le x^b e^{-x}$ 又 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^2 \cdot x^b e^{-x} = 0$,则据无穷限广义积分的柯西判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^b e^{-x} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 一致收敛 于是由魏氏判别法,得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{\alpha} e^{-x} dx$ 关于 $\alpha \in a,b$ 任意实数)一致收敛.
- (2) $\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 收敛,但它在 $(0, +\infty)$ 关于 α 非一致收敛 对 $\forall A > 0$,因 $\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_A^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_{\sqrt{\alpha}A}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 故对于 $0 < \varepsilon_0 < \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$,必存在 $\alpha_0 > 0$,使得 $\left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha_0} e^{-\alpha_0 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \right| = \int_{A}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha_0} e^{-\alpha_0 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x > \varepsilon_0$, 即 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$ 关于 $\alpha \bar{\alpha}(0,+\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.
- (3) 对任意固定的 $\alpha \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,积分 $\int_{-\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx$ 都收敛,且 $\int_{-\pi}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$
 - (i) |x|充分大时,对一切 $a < \alpha < b$,有 $0 < e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} < 2e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$ 因 因 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛 则由魏氏判别法,得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx$ 对 $a < \alpha < b$ 一致收敛.
 - (ii) $\forall A > 0$, $\exists \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{A-\alpha}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}$ 则当 α 充分大时, $\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx > \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 由此,得 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 上非一致收敛 从而 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 上非一致收敛.
- (4) (i) $|x^{p-1} \ln^2 x| = x^{p-1} \ln^2 x \leqslant x^{p_0-1} \ln^2 x \ (p \geqslant p_0 > 0, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1)$ $\Re \iint \int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p_0 z} z^2 \, \mathrm{d}z$ $\lim_{z \to +\infty} z^2 \cdot e^{-p_0 z} z^2 = \lim_{z \to +\infty} \frac{z^4}{e^{p_0 z}} = 0 \ (p_0 > 0)$ 则由柯西判别法的极限形式 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-p_0 z} z^2 dz$ 收敛,于是 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{p_0-1} \ln^2 x dx$ 收敛 从而由魏氏判别法,得 $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 关于p在 $p \ge p_0 > 0$ 上一致收敛.
 - (ii) $\exists \exists x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right), \ln^2 x \geqslant 1$ 故有 $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^2 x \, dx > \int_0^{\frac{1}{e}} x^{p-1} \ln^2 x \, dx > \int_0^{\frac{1}{e}} x^{p-1} \, dx = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^p \to +\infty \ (p \to +0)$ 于是 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} \ln^{2} x \, dx \, dx \, dx = p > 0$ 时不一致收敛.

5. 证明:

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha}{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx \, dx \, dx = 0$$
 的任何区间上是连续函数;

(2)
$$F(p) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi - x)^{2-p}} dx \dot{\pi}(0, 2) \dot{\pi} \dot{\pi}(0, 2) \dot$$

(1) 设
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha}{x^2 + \alpha^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
. 对任何 $\alpha_0 \neq 0$, 不妨设 $\alpha_0 > 0$, 今取 $\delta > 0$, 使得 $\alpha_0 - \delta > 0$, 下证 $F(\alpha)$ 在[$\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta$]内一致收敛事实上,当 $\alpha \in [\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta]$ 时, $\frac{\alpha}{x^2 + \alpha^2} \leqslant \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{x^2 + (\alpha_0 - \delta)^2}$ 因积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{(\alpha_0 - \delta)^2 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,则由魏氏判别法,得 $F(\alpha)$ 在[$\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta$]上关于 α —致收敛于是由连续定理,得 $F(\alpha)$ 在该区间上是 α 的连续函数,特别在 α_0 点连续由于 $\alpha_0 \neq 0$ 的任意性,得 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha}{x^2 + \alpha^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 对任何 $\alpha \neq 0$ 连续,由此可知 $F(\alpha)$ 在任何不含 $\alpha = 0$ 的区间上都连续但由 $\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\lim_{\alpha \to -0} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 得 $F(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha = 0$ 处不连续,则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha}{x^2 + \alpha^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 在不含 $\alpha = 0$ 的任何区间上是连续函数.

(2) 任取
$$p \in (0,2)$$
,则存在 $0 < p_1, p_2 < 2$,使 $0 < p_1 \le p \le p_2 < 2$

(2) 任取
$$p \in (0,2)$$
,则存在 $0 < p_1, p_2 < 2$,使 $0 < p_1 \leqslant p \leqslant p_2 < 2$
因 0 和 π 均可能是奇点,将积分分为三段
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}} dx + \int_1^{\pi-1} \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}} dx + \int_{\pi-1}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}} dx$$
对于 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}} dx$
因 $\frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}} \leqslant \frac{\sin x}{x^{p_2}(\pi-x)^{2-p_2}} (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 < p_1 \leqslant p \leqslant p_2 < 2)$
且 $\lim_{x\to+0} x^{p_2-1} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p_2}(\pi-x)^{2-p_2}} = \frac{1}{\pi^{2-p_2}}$

因
$$p_2 < 2$$
,则 $p_2 - 1 < 1$,于是由柯西判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^{p_2}(\pi - x)^{2-p_2}} dx$ 收敛 从而由魏氏判别法,得 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi - x)^{2-p}} dx$ 关于 $p \in [p_1, p_2]$ 一致收敛

又被积函数
$$\frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}}$$
 在 $(0,1]$ × $[p_1,p_2]$ 上连续,则由连续性定理,得 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}} dx$ 在 $[p_1,p_2]$ 连续 $\int_1^{\pi-1} \frac{\sin x}{x^p(\pi-x)^{2-p}} dx$ 是含参变量的常义积分

8. 试证明 $\Gamma(s)$ 的导数存在,求出 $\Gamma'(s)$ 的积分表达式,说明推导过程是合理的。

因若 $s_0 < 1$, 0为奇点,由 $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{1-s_0} x^{s_0-1} e^{-x} = 1$ 及柯西判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_0^1 x^{s_0-1} e^{-x} x \, dx$ 收敛;

若
$$s_0 \ge 1$$
,则 $\int_0^1 x^{s_0-1} e^{-x} dx$ 为常义积分,故收敛

总之
$$\int_0^1 x^{s_0-1} e^{-x} dx$$
收敛,从而由魏氏判别法,得 $\int_0^1 x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$ 关于 s 在 $s \ge s_0$ 上一致收敛 又 $x^{s-1} e^{-x} \le x^{S_0-1} e^{-x} (1 \le x < +\infty)$

因
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^2 x^{S_0-1} e^{-x} = 0$$
,则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{S_0-1} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛

于是由魏氏判别法,得
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$$
关于 $s \in S_0$ 上一致收敛

从而
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$$
在 $[s_0, S_0]$ 上一致收敛,故收敛.

が同
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{s-1}e^{-x} \ln x \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{s-1}e^{-x} \ln x \, dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{s-1}e^{-x} \ln x \, dx$$
对上面的 $0 < s_0 \leqslant s \leqslant S_0$, $|x^{s-1}e^{-x}\ln x| \leqslant x^{s_0-1} |\ln x| \ (0 < x \leqslant 1)$
因 $\lim_{x \to +0} x^{1-\frac{s_0}{2}} x^{s_0-1} \ln x = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\frac{s_0}{2}}} = 0$, 则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{s_0-1}e^{-x} |\ln x| \, dx = -\int_{0}^{1} x^{s_0-1}e^{-x} \ln x \, dx$ 收敛

对上面的
$$0 < s_0 \leqslant s \leqslant S_0$$
, $|x^{s-1}e^{-x}\ln x| \leqslant x^{s_0-1}|\ln x| \ (0 < x \leqslant 1)$

因
$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{1-\frac{s_0}{2}} x^{s_0-1} \ln x = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\frac{s_0}{2}}} = 0$$
,则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得

$$\int_0^1 x^{s_0 - 1} e^{-x} |\ln x| \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^1 x^{s_0 - 1} e^{-x} \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$$
收益

于是由魏氏判别法,得
$$\int_0^1 x^{s-1} e^{-x} \ln x \, dx$$
在 $s \ge s_0$ 上一致收敛

$$\nabla x^{s-1}e^{-x}\ln x = x^s e^{-x} \frac{\ln x}{x} < x^{S_0}e^{-x} \ (1 \le x < +\infty)$$

又
$$x^{s-1}e^{-x}\ln x = x^s e^{-x}\frac{\ln x}{x} < x^{S_0}e^{-x} \ (1 \le x < +\infty)$$
因 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 x^{S_0}e^{-x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{S_0+2}}{e^x} = 0$,则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{S_0}e^{-x} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,于是由魏氏

判别法,得
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} \ln x \, dx \, dx \, ds \leqslant S_0$$
上一致收敛

从而
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} \ln x \, dx$$
在 $[s_0, S_0]$ 上一致收敛

则由积分号下求导定理,得
$$\Gamma(s)$$
在 $[s_0, S_0]$ 上可导,当然在 s 可导,且 $\Gamma'(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$

再由
$$s > 0$$
的任意性,得 $\Gamma(s)$ 在 $s > 0$ 可导且 $\Gamma'(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} \ln x \, dx$.

(2) 利用积分号下求导的法则引出
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}c} = -2L$$
来求得同一结果,并推出 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ay^2 - \frac{b}{y^2}} \,\mathrm{d}y \ (a>0,b>0)$ 之 值.

证明:

(1)
$$L(c) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2 - \frac{c^2}{y^2}} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(y - \frac{c}{y}\right)^2 - 2c} \, \mathrm{d}y = e^{-2c} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(y - \frac{c}{y}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = e^{-2c} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = e^{-a^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = e^{-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = e^{-a^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = e^{-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = e^{-a^2} \, \mathrm{d$$

于是
$$L(c) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2 - \frac{c^2}{y^2}} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2c}.$$

$$(2) \ L(c) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2 - \frac{c^2}{y^2}} dy, \frac{dL}{dc} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2 - \frac{c^2}{y^2}} \left(-\frac{c}{y^2} \right) dy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v = \frac{c}{y}, \quad \text{则} \frac{dL}{dc} = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-v^2 - \frac{c^2}{y^2}} dv = -2L(c)$$
于是 $\ln L = -2c + \ln c_0 \text{即} \ln \frac{L}{c_0} = -2c \text{所} \text{即} L = c_0 e^{-2c}$
又 $L(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \quad \text{则} c_0 = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \quad \text{于} EL(c) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2c}$
则 $\Leftrightarrow u = \sqrt{ay}, \quad \text{行}$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ay^2 - \frac{b}{y^2}} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2 - \frac{(\sqrt{ab})^2}{u^2}} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2\sqrt{ab}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-2\sqrt{ab}} \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

第四部分 多变量积分学

第十九章 积分(二重、三重积分,第一类 曲线、曲面积分)的定义和性质

积分的性质 ξ2.

1. 证明中值定理: 若 f(M), g(M) 在 Ω 上连续, g(M) 在 Ω 不变号, 则

$$\int_{\Omega} f(M)g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{\Omega} g(M) d\Omega$$

其中 $P \in \Omega$.

证明:设Ω是有界闭区域且有度量

因f(M),g(M)在 Ω 上连续,g(M)在 Ω 不变号则f(M),g(M)在 Ω 上可积,且可设 $g(M)\geqslant 0$, $M=\max_{M\in\Omega}\{f(M)\},m=\min_{M\in\Omega}\{f(M)\}$

由性质4, 得
$$m \int_{\Omega} g(M) d\Omega \leqslant \int_{\Omega} f(M)g(M) d\Omega \leqslant M \int_{\Omega} g(M) d\Omega$$

若 $\int_{\Omega}g(M)\,\mathrm{d}\Omega=0$,由于 $g(M)\geqslant0$ 且连续,则必有 $g(M)\equiv0$, $M\in\Omega$,从而 $\int_{\Omega}f(M)g(M)\,\mathrm{d}\Omega=0$ 即要证不等式成立;

$$\overline{\mathcal{Z}} \int_{\Omega} g(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega > 0, \ \ \mathbb{M} m \leqslant \frac{\displaystyle \int_{\Omega} f(M) g(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega}{\displaystyle \int_{\Omega} g(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega} \leqslant M$$

由连续函数的介值定理,得必存在 $P\in\Omega$,使 $\dfrac{\displaystyle\int_{\Omega}f(M)g(M)\,\mathrm{d}\Omega}{\displaystyle\int_{\Omega}g(M)\,\mathrm{d}\Omega}=f(P)$

即
$$\int_{\Omega} f(M)g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{\Omega} g(M) d\Omega$$

同理, 当 $g(M) \leqslant 0$ 时, 亦有 $\int_{\Omega} f(M)g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{\Omega} g(M) d\Omega$.

2. 证明: 若f(M)在 Ω 上连续, $f(M) \ge 0$, 但 $f(M) \ne 0$, 则

$$\int_{\Omega} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega > 0$$

证明: 因 $f(M) \ge 0$, $f(M) \not\equiv 0$, 则至少存在一点 $M_0 \in \Omega$, 使得 $f(M_0) > 0$ 又f(M)在 Ω 上连续,当然在 M_0 连续,则必存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $M \in O(M_0, \delta)$ 时,有f(M) > 0 于是 $\int_{\Omega} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega = \int_{\Omega \setminus O(M_0, \delta)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega + \int_{O(M_0, \delta)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega \ge \int_{O(M_0, \delta)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega > 0$

$$\int_{\Omega'} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega = 0$$

则 $f(M) \equiv 0$

由此证明: $\overline{a}f(M), g(M)$ 在Ω上连续, 在Ω的任何部分区域Ω′ \subseteq Ω上成立:

$$\int_{\Omega'} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega = \int_{\Omega'} g(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega$$

则在 Ω 上成立: $f(M) \equiv g(M)$.

证明:用反证法.若存在点 $M' \in \Omega$,使 $f(M') \neq 0$,不妨设f(M') > 0

由于f(M)在 Ω 上连续,则存在M'的邻域 $\Omega' = O(M',\delta) \subset \Omega(\delta > 0)$,使得 $f(M) > \frac{f(M')}{2} > 0$, $\forall M \in \Omega'$

于是有
$$\int_{\Omega'} f(M) d\Omega \geqslant \frac{f(M')}{2} ||\Omega'|| > 0$$
与题设 $\int_{\Omega'} f(M) d\Omega = 0$ 矛盾

则假设不成立,即有 $f(M) \equiv 0$

令F(M) = f(M) - g(M),则在 Ω 的任何部分区域 $\Omega' \subseteq \Omega$ 上 $\int_{\Omega'} F(M) d\Omega = \int_{\Omega'} f(M) d\Omega - \int_{\Omega'} g(M) d\Omega = 0$ 从而由上面所证结论,有 $F(M) \equiv 0$,即 $f(M) - g(M) \equiv 0$ 亦即 $f(M) \equiv g(M)$.

4. 若f(M)|在 Ω 上可积,那末f(M)在 Ω 上是否可积?考察函数f(x,y)=-1,当x和y中至少有一个是无理数 时; f(x,y) = 1, 当x和y都是有理数时, 在[0,1;0,1]上的积分. 解: 未必.

事实上,
$$f(x,y)$$
在 $[0,1;0,1]$ 上的上和、下和分别为 $S' = \sum_{i_k} M_{i_k} \Delta \Omega_{i_k} = 1, S = \sum_{i_k} m_{i_k} \Delta \Omega_{i_k} = -1$
其中 $M_{i_k} = \max_{[0,1;0,1]} f(x,y) = 1, m_{i_k} = \min_{[0,1;0,1]} f(x,y) = -1$

其中
$$M_{i_k} = \max_{[0,1;0,1]} f(x,y) = 1, m_{i_k} = \min_{[0,1;0,1]} f(x,y) = -1$$

从而f(x,y)在[0,1;0,1]上不可积

然而 $|f(x,y)| \equiv 1$ 在[0,1;0,1]上可积.

重积分的计算及应用 第二十章

二重积分的计算

1. 化二重积分

$$I = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}\sigma$$

为二次积分(分别列出对两个变量先后次序不同的二次积分),其中积分域D分别为:

- (1) D是由x轴与 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2(y > 0)$ 所围成的区域;
- (2) D是由 $y = 0, y = x^2(x > 0)$ 及x + y = 2所围成的区域;
- (3) D是由y = x, x = 2及 $y = \frac{1}{x}(x > 0)$ 所围成的区域;
- (4) D是圆环 $1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$

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

(2)
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{3\pi}^{2-y} f(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^3} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x,y) dy$$

(3)
$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{2} f(x, y) dx + \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{2} f(x, y) dx = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{x} f(x, y) dy$$

$$(4) \quad I = \int_{-2}^{-1} \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{-1}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \left[\int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{-\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y \right] + \int_{1}^{2} \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-2}^{-1} \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-1}^{1} \mathrm{d}y \left[\int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{-\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right] + \int_{1}^{2} \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

2. 设f(x,y)在区域D上连续,其中D是由y=x,y=a及x=b(b>a)所围成的,证明

$$\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x,y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x,y) dx$$

令
$$\overline{f}(x,y)$$
 他 $f(x,y)$ $f(x,$

3. 在下列积分中改变逐次积分的次序:

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

(2)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy;$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x,y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x,y) dx;$$

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

$$(1) \int_0^{2a} \mathrm{d}x \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^a \mathrm{d}y \left[\int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{2a} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right] + \int_a^{2a} \mathrm{d}y \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{2a} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

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

(3)
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x,y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x,y) dx = \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{3-x} f(x,y) dy.$$

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

4. 计算下列二重积分

$$(1) \iint_{[a,b;c,d]} xye^{x^2+y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y;$$

(2)
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} xy^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y, \Omega$$
是由抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 和直线 $x = \frac{\rho}{2} \ (\rho > 0)$ 所界的区域;

(3)
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{2a-x}}$$
 $(a>0)$, Ω 是由圆心在点 (a,a) 半径为 a 且与坐标轴相切的圆周的较短一段弧和坐标轴所围成的区域;

(4)
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y, \Omega$$
是以 $y = x, y = x + a, y = a$ 和 $y = 3a \ (a > 0)$ 为边的区域.

$$(1) \iint_{[a,b;\,c,d]} xye^{x^2+y^2} \,dx \,dy = \int_a^b xe^{x^2} \,dx \int_c^d ye^{y^2} \,dy = \frac{1}{4} (e^{b^2} - e^{a^2})(e^{d^2} - e^{c^2}).$$

(2)
$$\iint_{\Omega} xy^2 \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{\frac{\rho}{2}} x \, dx \int_{-\sqrt{2p \, x}}^{\sqrt{2p \, x}} y^2 \, dy = \frac{p \, \rho^3}{21} \, \sqrt{p \, \rho}.$$

(3)
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{dx \, dy}{\sqrt{2a - x}} = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2a - x}} \int_{0}^{a - \sqrt{2ax - x^{2}}} dy = \left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{3}\right) a\sqrt{a}.$$

(4)
$$\iint (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_a^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^y (x^2 + y^2) dx = 14a^4.$$

5. 证明

$$J = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{x} f(y) dy = \int_{a}^{b} f(y)(b - y) dy = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)(b - x) dx$$

证明:将 $\int_a^b \mathrm{d}x \int_a^x f(y) \,\mathrm{d}y$ 逐项积分,得 $\iint_{-\infty} f(y) \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y$,其中 Ω 是x = b, x = y, y = a所围成的区域

对此积分可化为先对
$$x$$
后对 y 的积分,则得
$$\int_a^b \mathrm{d}x \int_a^x f(y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_a^b \mathrm{d}y \int_y^b f(y) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(y)(b-y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_a^b f(x)(b-x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

(1)
$$\left| \iint_{D} (x - \alpha)(y - \beta) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \right| \leq l_{x} l_{y} |D|;$$

(2)
$$\left| \iint_{D} (x - \alpha)(y - \beta) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \right| \leqslant \frac{l_x^2 l_y^2}{4} \,.$$

(1) 由于
$$(x - \alpha)(y - \beta)$$
在 D 上连续,故由积分中值定理,存在 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$,使得
$$\left| \iint_{D} (x - \alpha)(y - \beta) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \right| = \left| (\xi - \alpha)(\eta - \beta) \iint_{D} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \right| \leqslant l_{x}l_{y}|D|$$

$$(2) \quad \partial u = b - a, l_y = d - c, \quad \mathcal{U}$$

$$\left| \iint_D (x - \alpha)(y - \beta) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \right| \leqslant \iint_D |x - \alpha| |y - \beta| \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \leqslant \iint_{[a,b;\,c,d]} |x - \alpha| |y - \beta| \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y =$$

$$\int_a^b |x - \alpha| \, \mathrm{d}x \int_c^d |y - \beta| \, \mathrm{d}y = \left(\int_a^\alpha (\alpha - x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_\alpha^b (x - \alpha) \, \mathrm{d}x \right) \left(\int_c^\beta (\beta - y) \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_\beta^d (y - \beta) \, \mathrm{d}y \right) =$$

$$\frac{(b - \alpha)^2 + (\alpha - a)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{(d - \beta)^2 + (\beta - c)^2}{2} \leqslant \frac{(b - a)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{(d - c)^2}{2} = \frac{l_x^2 l_y^2}{4}$$

- 7. 用极坐标计算 $\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$ 时,积分限如何配置(写出下列区域上的两种逐次积分)?
 - (1) $\Omega: \# \boxtimes x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2, y \geqslant 0;$
 - (2) $\Omega: \# \Re a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2, x \geq 0;$
 - (3) $\Omega : \square x^2 + y^2 \leq ay \ (a > 0);$
 - (4) Ω :正方形: $0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le a$.

解:

(1)
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{0}^{\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{|a|} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r \, \mathrm{d}r = \int_{0}^{|a|} r \, \mathrm{d}r \int_{0}^{\pi} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \, \mathrm{d}\theta.$$

$$(2) \iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{|a|}^{|b|} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r \, \mathrm{d}r = \int_{|a|}^{|b|} r \, \mathrm{d}r \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \, \mathrm{d}\theta.$$

(3)
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a \sin \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr = \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{\arcsin \frac{r}{a}}^{\pi - \arcsin \frac{r}{a}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta.$$

$$(4) \iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{\cos\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r \, \mathrm{d}r + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{\sin\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r \, \mathrm{d}r$$
$$= \int_{0}^{a} r \, \mathrm{d}r \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \, \mathrm{d}\theta + \int_{a}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{a}{r} \, \mathrm{d}r \int_{\arccos\frac{a}{r}}^{\arcsin\frac{a}{r}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \, \mathrm{d}\theta.$$

8. 在下列积分中引进新变量u,v,变换下列积分.

(1)
$$\int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{\alpha x}^{\beta x} f(x, y) dy \ (0 < a < b, 0 < \alpha < \beta), \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} u = x, \\ v = \frac{y}{x}; \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y, \ \ \mathrm{其中}\Omega \mathrm{是由曲线}\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}=\sqrt{a}$$
与坐标轴所界的区域. 若 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=u\cos^4v\\ y=u\sin^4v \end{array} \right.$

解

(1) 因
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = u \\ y = uv \end{array} \right., \quad \mathbb{M}|J| = \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| = u > 0$$
 于是
$$\int_a^b \mathrm{d}x \int_{\alpha x}^{\beta x} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_a^b u \, \mathrm{d}u \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(u,uv) \, \mathrm{d}v$$

(2)
$$\mathbb{E}\left\{\begin{array}{l} x = \frac{u+v}{2} \\ y = \frac{u-v}{2} \end{array}\right\}, \quad \mathbb{M}|J| = \left|\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)}\right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} du \int_{-u}^{4-u} f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) dv$$

9. 应用极坐标计算下列二重积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y;$$

(2)
$$\iint_{\pi^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\pi^2} \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y;$$

(3)
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y, (\Omega 是 \, \mathbb{B} \, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant x + y \, \text{的内部}).$$

(1)
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r e^{-r^2} dr = \pi (1 - e^{-R^2}).$$

(2)
$$\iint_{\pi^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\pi^2} \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r \, dr = -6\pi^2$$

(3) 作变换
$$x = \frac{1}{2} + r\cos\theta, y = \frac{1}{2} + r\sin\theta, \quad \text{则}|J| = r$$
 于是 $\iint_{\Omega} (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} [r + r^{2}(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)] \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

10. 求由锥面 $z = \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 、平面z = 0及圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所围的立体体积. 解:锥面 $z = \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 、平面z = 0及圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所围的立体在XOY平面上的射影域是圆域 $\Omega = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leqslant R^2\}$,在第一象限部分记为 Ω_1 则利用对称性,得所求立体体积为 $V = \iint_{\Omega} z \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 4 \iint_{\Omega_1} z \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{4h}{R} \iint_{\Omega_1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{4h}{R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^R r^2 \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{2}{3} \, \pi R^2 h.$

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy = 4 \iint_{\Omega_1} z \, dx \, dy = \frac{4h}{R} \iint_{\Omega_1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx \, dy = \frac{4h}{R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R r^2 \, dr = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^2 h.$$

11. 求球面
$$x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$$
与圆柱面 $x^2+y^2=ax\;(a>0)$ 公共部分的体积. 解:由对称性,得 $V=2\iint\limits_{\Omega}\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y=2\int\limits_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\mathrm{d}\theta\int_0^{a\cos\theta}r\sqrt{a^2-r^2}\,\mathrm{d}r=\frac{2}{3}\,a^3\left(\pi-\frac{4}{3}\right).$

12. 求由抛物线
$$y^2 = mx, y^2 = nx \ (0 < m < n)$$
和直线 $y = \alpha x, y = \beta x \ (0 < \alpha < \beta)$ 所围成区域的面积. 解:作变换: $u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{y}{x}$,则 $|J| = \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| = \frac{1}{\left| \frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,y)} \right|} = \frac{1}{\frac{y^2}{x^3}} = \frac{u}{v^4}$

于是所求面积为
$$D = \iint\limits_{\Omega} dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dv}{v^4} \int_{m}^{n} u du = \frac{1}{6} (n^2 - m^2) \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^3} - \frac{1}{\beta^3} \right).$$

13. 求曲线 $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{xy}{c^2}$ 所围的面积.

解:此曲线只在1、3象限且关于原点对称,故只需计算图形在第一象限中的面积,再2倍即可

$$2x = ar\cos\theta, y = br\sin\theta, \quad ||J| = |ab|r, r = \frac{\sqrt{|ab|}}{|c|} \sqrt{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$$

令
$$x = ar\cos\theta, y = br\sin\theta$$
,則 $|J| = |ab|r, r = \frac{\sqrt{|ab|}}{|c|}\sqrt{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$
于是 $D = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} dx dy = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{|ab|}}{|c|}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin\theta\cos\theta}}{|ab|r dr} = \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{2c^{2}}$

14. 求一物体的体积,此物体的界面为: 平面z=0, 抛物面 $2z=\frac{x^2}{a}+\frac{y^2}{b}$, 以及以球面 $x^2+y^2+(z-c)^2=c^2$ 与 这个抛物面的交线为准线的正柱面(a,b,c>0).

解: 将
$$z = \frac{x^2}{2a} + \frac{y}{2b^2}$$
代入球方程,得 $x^2 + y^2 + \left(\frac{x^2}{2a} + \frac{y^2}{2b} - c\right)^2 = c^2$

15. 求边长为a的正方形薄板的质量,设薄板上每一点的密度与该点距正方形某一顶点的距离成正比,且在正方形的中点处密度为 ho_0 .

解: 设某一顶点为原点
$$(0,0)$$
,则 $\rho=k\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 且当 $x=y=\frac{a}{2}$ 时, $\rho=\rho_0$,于是 $k=\frac{\sqrt{2}\;\rho_0}{a}$ 则密度函数为 $\rho(x,y)=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}\;\rho_0\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 于是利用第7题 (4) ,得

$$\begin{split} m &= \iint\limits_{[0\,,a;\,0,a]} \frac{\sqrt{2}\;\rho_0}{a}\;\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\,\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\,\mathrm{d}\theta\int_0^{\frac{a}{\cos\theta}} \frac{\sqrt{2}\;\rho_0}{a}\;r^2\,\mathrm{d}r + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\,\mathrm{d}\theta\int_0^{\frac{a}{\sin\theta}} \frac{\sqrt{2}\;\rho_0}{a}\;r^2\,\mathrm{d}r \\ &= \frac{\rho_0a^2}{3}\left[2+\sqrt{2}\;\ln(1+\sqrt{2})\right]. \end{split}$$

§2. 三重积分的计算

1. 计算下列三重积分:

(1)
$$\iiint_V xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz, V$$
: $\oplus \oplus \equiv z = xy, y = x, z = 0, x = 1$ 所围成;

(2)
$$\iiint_V xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz, V: \ \ \text{in the mean} \ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0, z \geqslant 0 \text{ flow}.$$

解

(1)
$$\iiint_{\mathcal{U}} xy^2 z^3 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int_0^1 x \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x y^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{xy} z^3 \, \mathrm{d}z = \frac{1}{364} \, .$$

(2)
$$\iiint\limits_V xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 x \, dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \, dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z \, dz = \frac{1}{48}.$$

2. 指示下列三重积分的区域V的形状并改变积分次序:

(1)
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz;$$

(2)
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{xy} f(x, y, z) dz;$$

(3)
$$\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{1-x-y}^{0} f(x, y, z) dz;$$

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

(5)
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x,y,z) dz$$
.

解

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & (3) & \int_{1}^{2} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}y \int_{1-x-y}^{0} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}y \int_{1}^{2} \mathrm{d}x \int_{1-x-y}^{0} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}z \\ & = \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}y \int_{-y}^{0} \mathrm{d}z \int_{1}^{2} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}y \int_{-1-y}^{-y} \mathrm{d}z \int_{1-y-z}^{2} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \int_{-2}^{-1} \mathrm{d}z \int_{-1-z}^{1} \mathrm{d}y \int_{1-y-z}^{2} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-1}^{0} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{-z} \mathrm{d}y \int_{1-y-z}^{2} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-1}^{0} \mathrm{d}z \int_{-1-z}^{1} \mathrm{d}y \int_{1}^{2} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. 计算下列三重积分:

(1)
$$\iiint_U z \, dx \, dy \, dz$$
, 其中积分区域 V 是由球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 与抛物面 $z = \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + y^2)$ 所围成的立体;

(2)
$$\iiint\limits_{V}(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})\,\mathrm{d}V,\ \, 其中V是x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\leqslant 1;$$

(3)
$$\iiint_{U} z^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z, V \, \mathrm{由两个球}x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leqslant R^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leqslant 2Rz$$
的公共部分所组成;

解

(1) 利用柱面坐标,得
$$\iiint\limits_{V}z\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z=\int_{0}^{2\pi}\,\mathrm{d}\theta\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}}\,\mathrm{d}r\int_{\frac{r^{2}}{3}}^{\sqrt{4-r^{2}}}rz\,\mathrm{d}z=\frac{13}{4}\,\pi$$

(2) 利用球面坐标,得
$$\iiint (x^2+y^2+z^2)\,\mathrm{d}V = \int_0^{2\pi}\,\mathrm{d}\theta\int_0^\pi\sin\varphi\,\mathrm{d}\varphi\int_0^1\rho^4\,\mathrm{d}\rho = \frac{4}{5}\,\pi$$

(3) 利用球面坐标,得
$$\iiint_{V} z^{2} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^{2} \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{R} \rho^{4} d\rho + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{2R \cos \varphi} \rho^{4} d\rho \\
= \frac{59}{480} \pi R^{5}$$

(4) 由广义球面坐标,得
$$\iiint \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} \, dx \, dy \, dz = abc \int_0^{2\pi} \, d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \, d\rho = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \, abc.$$

- 4. 利用球面坐标或柱面坐标计算下列曲面所界体积:
 - (1) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4R^2$ 的内部被 $x^2 + y^2 = 2Rx$ 所划出的部分;

(2)
$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3 = 3xyz$$
.

解:

(1) 利用柱面坐标 $x=r\cos\theta,y=r\sin\theta,z=z$ 且|J|=r, 在此变换下,曲面方程变为: $r^2+z^2=4R^2,r=2r\cos\theta$

$$\mathbb{M}V = \iiint\limits_V \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y \, \mathrm{d} z = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d} \theta \int_{0}^{2R \cos \theta} r \, \mathrm{d} r \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4R^2 - r^2}} \mathrm{d} z = \frac{16}{3} \, R^3 \left(\pi - \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

(2) 由题知立体在第一、第三、第六及第八卦限内,对于这些卦限分别有 $x,y,z\geqslant 0; x,y\leqslant 0,z\geqslant 0; x,z\leqslant 0,y\geqslant 0; x\geqslant 0, y,z\leqslant 0$ 因原式左端及右端当x,y,z中任两个同时变号时等式仍成立,故立体在这四个卦限内的各部分,一对一对地对称于坐标轴之一. 由球面坐标 $x=\rho\sin\varphi\cos\theta,y=\rho\sin\varphi\sin\theta,z=\rho\cos\varphi,|J|=\rho^2\sin\varphi$ 曲面方程变为: $\rho^6=3\rho^3\sin^2\varphi\cos\varphi\sin\theta\cos\theta$ 即 $\rho^3=3\sin^2\varphi\cos\varphi\sin\theta\cos\theta$,

且在第一卦限内,
$$\rho \geqslant 0, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$

于是 $V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{3 \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}} \rho^2 \, d\rho = \frac{1}{2}$.

5. 利用适当的坐标变换计算下列曲面所围体积:

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

(2)
$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1, (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, a, b, c > 0)$$

(3)
$$z = x^2 + y^2, z = 2(x^2 + y^2), xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, x = 2y, 2x = y$$
, $(\sharp, \psi, x, y > 0)$

解

(1) 由广义球面坐标: $x = a\rho\sin\varphi\cos\theta, y = b\rho\sin\varphi\sin\theta, z = c\rho\cos\varphi$, 其中 $\rho \geqslant 0, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \pi$, 这时 $|J| = abc\rho^2\sin\varphi$ 曲面方程变为: $\rho = \sin\varphi$ 则 $V = abc\int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi\,\mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{\sin\varphi} \rho^2\,\mathrm{d}\rho = \frac{\pi^2}{4}\,abc$

(2) 作变换: $x = ar\cos^2\theta\cos\varphi, y = br\sin^2\theta\cos\varphi, z = cr\sin\varphi$, 其中 $0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$, 这时 $|J| = 2abcr^2\cos\theta\sin\theta\cos\varphi$ 则 $V = \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{-\pi}^{1} (2abcr^2\cos\theta\sin\theta\cos\varphi)\,\mathrm{d}r = \frac{abc}{3}$

(3) 令
$$z = u(x^2 + y^2), xy = v, x = wy$$
,則 $x = \sqrt{wv}, y = \sqrt{\frac{v}{w}}, z = u\left(wv + \frac{v}{w}\right)$
此时 $|J| = \frac{v}{2} + \frac{v}{2w^2}$,且 $1 \leqslant u \leqslant 2, a^2 \leqslant v \leqslant 2a^2, \frac{1}{2} \leqslant w \leqslant 2$
于是 $V = \int_1^2 \mathrm{d}u \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} v \, \mathrm{d}v \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2w^2}\right) \, \mathrm{d}w = \frac{9}{4} \, a^4$

6. 求具有单位体积 $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 1$ 的物体的质量,若物体在点M(x,y,z)的密度为 $\mu = x + y + z$.

ξ3. 积分在物理上的应用

1. 求下列曲线所界薄板的质心坐标:

(1)
$$ay = x^2, x + y = 2a \ (a > 0)$$

(2)
$$r = a(1 + \cos \varphi) \ (0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \pi)$$

$$(1) \ \, \text{密度}\rho为常数,则 $x_G = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Omega} x\,\mathrm{d}\Omega}{\iint\limits_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}\Omega}\,, y_G = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Omega} y\,\mathrm{d}\Omega}{\iint\limits_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}\Omega}$
$$\oplus \iint\limits_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}\Omega = \int_{-2a}^a \mathrm{d}x \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} \mathrm{d}y = \frac{9}{2}\,a^2$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} x\,\mathrm{d}\Omega = \int_{-2a}^a x\,\mathrm{d}x \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} \mathrm{d}y = -\frac{9}{4}\,a^3$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} y\,\mathrm{d}\Omega = \int_{-2a}^a \mathrm{d}x \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} y\,\mathrm{d}y = \frac{36}{5}\,a^3$$

$$\iiint\limits_{\Omega} x_G = -\frac{a}{2}\,, y_G = \frac{8}{5}\,a$$$$

2. 求由下列曲面所界的物体的质心:

(1)
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$$

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

解:
$$(1) \ \underline{\hat{x}} \underline{\hat{y}} \underline{$$

$$\iiint_V x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^a x \, dx \int_0^{a-x} \, dy \int_0^{x^2 + y^2} \, dz = \frac{a^5}{15}$$

$$\iiint_V y \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{a^5}{15}, \iiint_V z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{7}{180} \, a^6$$

$$\iiint_V x_G = \frac{2}{5} \, a, y_G = \frac{2}{5} \, a, z_G = \frac{7}{30} \, a^2.$$

3. 求均匀分布于两个圆 $r=2\sin\theta$ 及 $r=4\sin\theta$ 之间的区域上的质量的质心.

解:由对称性,得
$$\overline{x}=0$$

又
$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} r^2 \sin\theta dr = \frac{7}{3}$$
,则所求形心为 $\left(0, \frac{7}{3}\right)$.

4. 在某一生产过程中,要在半圆形的直边上添上一个边与直径等长的矩形,使整个平面图形的质心落在圆心 上,试求矩形的另一边长.

解:设密度 ρ 为常数,矩形的另一边长为l,圆心在坐标原点(0,0),取圆位于x轴上方,取矩形位于x轴下方

于是
$$\overline{x} = \frac{\rho \int_{-R}^{R} x \, \mathrm{d}x \int_{-l}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}y}{\rho \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 + 2Rl\right)} = 0$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\rho \int_{-R}^{R} \, \mathrm{d}x \int_{-l}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} y \, \mathrm{d}y}{\rho \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 + 2Rl\right)} = \frac{2}{\pi R + 4l} \left(\frac{2}{3} R^2 - l^2\right)$$
令 $\overline{y} = 0$, 则得 $l = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} R$.

5. 求均匀分布在由
$$y=x^2$$
与 $y=1$ 所围成的平面图形上的质量关于直线 $y=-1$ 的转动惯量. 解: $I_{y=1}=\iint\limits_{\Omega}(y+1)^2\,\mathrm{d}\Omega=\int_{-1}^1\,\mathrm{d}x\int_{x^2}^1(y+1)^2\,\mathrm{d}y=\frac{368}{105}$.

- 6. 求由下列曲面所界均匀体对于所示轴的转动惯量:
 - (1) $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y = \pm 1, x y = \pm 1, z = 0$ $\exists \pm 1, z = 0$
 - (2) 长方体关于它的一棱.

解:

(1) 曲面所界均匀物体对于OZ轴的转动惯量记为 I_{OZ}

$$\mathbb{M}I_{OZ} = \iiint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{x^{2}+y^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \, dz + \int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{-(1+x)}^{x+1} dy + \int_{0}^{x^{2}+y^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \, dz = \frac{14}{45}$$

(2) 设长方体 $0 \leqslant z \leqslant c, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant b, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant$ 关于z轴的转动惯量为 $I_{OZ} = \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{b} dy \int_{0}^{c} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dz = \frac{abc}{3} (a^{2} + b^{2}).$

7. 求均匀薄片 $x^2+y^2\leqslant R^2, z=0$ 对于z轴上一点(0,0,c) (c>0)处单位质量的引力. 解:引力在OX,OY轴上的射影为0,即 $F_x=F_y=0$,设 $\rho=\rho_0$

解:引力在
$$OX$$
, OY 轴上的射影为 0 ,即 $F_x = F_y = 0$,设 $\rho = \rho_0$

$$\mathbb{M}F_z = k \iint \rho_0 \frac{c}{d^3} d\Omega = k \rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{cr}{(r^2 + c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dr = 2k \rho_0 \pi c \left[\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} \right].$$

8. 求均匀柱体
$$x^2 + y^2 \le a^2, 0 \le z \le h$$
对于 $p(0,0,c)$ $(c > h)$ 点处的单位质量的引力. 解: 设 $\rho = \rho_0$,由对称性,得引力在 OX,OY 轴上的射影为0,即 $F_x = F_y = 0$ 利用柱面坐标,得引力在 OZ 轴上的射影为:
$$F_z = k\rho_0 \iint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y \int_0^h \frac{z-c}{(x^2+y^2+(z-c)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,\mathrm{d}z = k\rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^a r\,\mathrm{d}r \int_0^h \frac{z-c}{[r^2+(z-c)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,\mathrm{d}z = 2\pi k\rho_0 (\sqrt{a^2+c^2}-\sqrt{a^2+(c-h)^2}-h).$$

1. 计算下列广义重积分之值:

$$(1) \iint\limits_{\substack{xy \geqslant 1\\x \geqslant 1}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^p y^q}$$

(2)
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$

(3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$
.并由此证明概率积分

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = 1$$

解

(2)
$$\iint_{2 \to 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 1} \int_0^{2\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\varepsilon} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} \, \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi.$$

(3) 作变换
$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta \ (0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, r > 0), |J| = r$$

則 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} r e^{-r^2} dr = \pi.$

由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \, \text{且} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \, \text{为某一}$

值

則 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$ 即 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 1.$

2. 讨论下面广义重积分的收敛性:

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)}$$
(2)
$$\iint_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y, \quad 0 < m \leq |\varphi(x,y)| \leq M$$

(3)
$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|x-y|^p} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y, \quad 0 < m \leqslant |\varphi(x,y)| \leqslant M$$

(4)
$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} \, dx \, dy, \quad 0 < m \le |\varphi(x, y)| \le M$$

解

(1) 因被积函数为正且关于
$$OX, OY$$
轴对称,则 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)} = 4\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{(1+x^p)(1+y^q)}$ 又 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} x^p \frac{1}{1+x^p} = 1$,则由无穷限广义积分柯西判别法的极限形式,得 当 $p>1$ 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^p}$ 收敛;当 $p\leqslant 1$ 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^p}$ 发散 同理可得,当 $q>1$ 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^q}$ 收敛;当 $q\leqslant 1$ 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^q}$ 发散 综上可知,当 $p>1$ 且 $q>1$ 时,积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)}$ 收敛,其余情况均发散.

(2) 因
$$\frac{m}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \le \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \le \frac{M}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$$
 则由广义重积分的比较判别法及广义重积分性质,得 $\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$ dx dy 与 $\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$ 同数散 由被积函数的对称性及非负性,得 $\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} = 2\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$ 由于0 $\le y \le 1$,则 若 $p \ge 0$,则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+x^2)^p} \le \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \le \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$ 若 $p < 0$,则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2+x^2)^p} \ge \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \ge \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2)^p}$ 对于 $\alpha > 0$,由于 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2p} \frac{1}{(\alpha^2+x^2)^p} = 1$,则积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(\alpha^2+x^2)^p}$ 当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛;当 $p \le \frac{1}{2}$ 时发散 于是 $\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$ 当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛;当 $p \le \frac{1}{2}$ 时发散 从而 $\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$ 当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛;当 $p \le \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛;当 $p \le \frac{1}{2}$ 时发散

(3) 因
$$0 < \frac{m}{|x-y|^p} \leqslant \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|x-y|^p} \leqslant \frac{M}{|x-y|^p}$$
则由广义重积分的比较判别法及广义重积分性质,得 $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|x-y|^p} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{|x-y|^p} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{|x-y|^p} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 2 \int_0^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \frac{a^{2-p}}{(2-p)(1-p)}$
則 $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{|x-y|^p} = 2 \int_0^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \frac{2a^{2-p}}{(2-p)(1-p)}$
当 $p \geqslant 1$ 时, $\int_0^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_\varepsilon^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(x-y)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \left(\frac{a+\varepsilon \ln \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} - 1 - \ln a\right) = -\infty$
則 $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{|x-y|^p} \, \exists p = 2$ 时发散;

(4)
$$(0,0)$$
是奇点,由于 $x^2 + xy + y^2 > 0$ (当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$),则
$$\frac{m}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} \leqslant \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} \leqslant \frac{M}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p}$$
 由广义重积分的比较判别法及广义重积分性质,得 $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p}$ 同效散
$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{r^{2p-1}} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{(1 + \sin\theta \cos\theta)^p} = N \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{r^{2p-1}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} N \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} (-\ln \varepsilon) = +\infty, & p = 1 \\ N \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \frac{1 - \varepsilon^{2-2p}}{2 - 2p} = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2 - 2p}, & p < 1 \\ \infty, & p > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (其中 $N = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{(1 + \sin\theta \cos\theta)^p}$ 为常义积分,为常量) 总之,
$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} \, \text{当}p < 1 \text{时收敛}; \quad \text{当}p \geqslant 1 \text{时发散}$$
 从而
$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \text{当}p < 1 \text{ 时收敛}; \quad \text{当}p \geqslant 1 \text{ Hb b b}$$
.

3. 证明 设 \mathcal{D} 是由在第一象限的抛物线 $y=x^2$,圆周 $x^2+y^2=1$ 及x轴所围成的区域,则 $\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+y^2}$ 存在.

最好:
$$(0,0)$$
定用点
$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+y^2} = \int_0^{\theta_0} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta}}^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{r} = \int_0^{\theta_0} \ln\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} \,\mathrm{d}\theta, 0$$
是奇点
$$\left(其中\theta_0 满足 \frac{\sin\theta_0}{\cos^2\theta_0} = 1 \text{即}\sin\theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \right)$$
因 $\lim_{\theta \to +0} \theta^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} = 0$,则由柯西判别法的极限形式,得 $\int_0^{\theta_0} \ln\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} \,\mathrm{d}\theta$ 收敛
从而原积分 $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+y^2}$ 存在.

解:引力在
$$OX$$
, OY 轴上的射影为 0 ,即 $F_x = F_u = 0$,

4. 求均匀正圆锥体关于在它的顶点处的质量为
$$m$$
的质点的引力. 解:引力在 OX,OY 轴上的射影为 0 ,即 $F_x = F_y = 0$,
$$F_z = \iiint_V \frac{mz}{gr^3} \; \mathrm{d}V = \frac{m}{g} \int_0^{2\pi} \; \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^R \; \mathrm{d}\rho \int_0^{\frac{h}{R}} \frac{\rho}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \; \mathrm{d}z = \frac{2mR\pi}{gl} \; (l-g).$$

第二十一章 曲线积分和曲面积分的计算

§1. 第一类曲线积分的计算

1. 计算
$$\int_{l} (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}s$$
, l 是以 $O(0,0), A(1,0), B(0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形.

解:
$$I = \int_{l} (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}s = \left\{ \int_{\overline{OA}} + \int_{\overline{AB}} + \int_{\overline{BO}} \right\} (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}s$$

在直线段 \overline{OA} 上, $y = 0$, $\mathrm{d}s = \mathrm{d}x$,则 $\int_{\overline{OA}} (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}s = \int_{0}^{1} x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2}$;
在直线段 \overline{AB} 上, $y = 1 - x$, $\mathrm{d}s = \sqrt{2} \, \mathrm{d}x$,则 $\int_{\overline{AB}} (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}s = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \sqrt{2}$;
在直线段 \overline{BO} 上, $x = 0$, $\mathrm{d}s = \mathrm{d}y$,则 $\int_{\overline{BO}} (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}s = \int_{0}^{1} y \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{2}$ 于是 $I = 1 + \sqrt{2}$.

2. 计算 $\int_{l} (x^2 + y^2) ds$, l是以原点为中心, 半径为R的左半圆周.

解: 因
$$l: x = R\cos\theta, y = R\sin\theta, \frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{3}{2}\pi$$
,则 d $s = \sqrt{x_{\theta}^2 + y_{\theta}^2}$ d $\theta = R$ d θ 于是 $\int_{l} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \pi R^3$.

3. 计算
$$\int_{l} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$$
, l是圆螺旋线: $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt \ (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$.

解: 因
$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt$$

則 $I = \int (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{2}{3} \pi (3a^2 + 4\pi^2 b^2) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}.$

4. 计算
$$\int_{l} x^{2} ds$$
, l 是球面 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$ 与平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 相交的圆周.

解: 由对称性,得
$$\int_I x^2 ds = \int_I y^2 ds = \int_I x^2 ds$$
,则 $\int_I x^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_I (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{a^2}{3} \int_I ds = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$.

5. 计算
$$\int_{t} \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2} ds$$
, l 是螺线: $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = at, (0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2\pi)$.

解: 因
$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)}$$
 $dt = \sqrt{2} dt$, 则 $I = \int_I \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2} ds = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi^3 a$.

6. 设一金属丝l的方程为:

$$x = e^t \cos t$$
, $y = e^t \sin t$, $z = e^t$, $(0 \le t \le t_0)$

它在每一点的密度与该点的矢径平方成反比,且在点(1,0,1)处为1,求它的质量.

解: 因
$$\rho = \frac{k}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
且在点 $(1,0,1)$ 处 $\rho = 1$,则 $k = 2$,于是 $\rho = \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = e^{-2t}$ 又 d $s = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)}$ d $t = \sqrt{3}e^t$ d t ,则 $m = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho \, \mathrm{d}s = \sqrt{3}(1 - e^{-t_0})$.

7. 求椭圆 $x = a\cos t, y = b\sin t$ 周界的质量 $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$,若曲线在点M(x,y)的线性密度为 $\rho = |y|$. 解: $M = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |y| \, \mathrm{d}s$,其中l为椭圆 $x = a\cos t, y = b\sin t (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$

(1) 读
$$a > b$$
, 则 $ds = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)}$ $dt = a\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_1^2 \cos^2 t}$ dt , 其中 $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$ 于是 $M = \int_l |y| \, ds = \int_0^{\pi} ab \sin t \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_1 \cos^2 t} \, dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} a(-b \sin t) \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_1^2 \cos^2 t} \, dt = 2ab\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_1^2} + \frac{2ab}{\varepsilon_1} \arcsin \varepsilon_1 = 2b^2 + \frac{2ab}{\varepsilon_1} \arcsin \varepsilon_1$

从而
$$M = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 2b^2 + \dfrac{2ab}{arepsilon_1} \ \arcsin arepsilon_1 \ , & a > b \\ 4a^2 , & a = b \\ 2b^2 + \dfrac{2ab}{arepsilon_2} \ \ln (arepsilon_2 + \sqrt{1 + arepsilon_2^2}) \ , & a < b \end{array} \right.$$

§2. 第一类曲面积分的计算

- 1. 计算下列曲面面积:
 - (1) z = axy包含在圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 内的部分;
 - (2) 锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{3}z^2$ 与平面x + y + z = 2a(a > 0)所界部分的表面;

解

(1) 由
$$z_x = ay$$
, $z_y = ax$, 得 $\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + a^2 x^2 + a^2 y^2}$ 由对称性,并利用柱面坐标,得
$$S = 4 \iint_{\sigma_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + a^2 x^2 + a^2 y^2} \, dx \, dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + a^2 r^2} \, r \, dr = \frac{2}{3a^2} \pi \left[(1 + a^4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right].$$

(2) 曲面的交线在
$$xoy$$
平面上的射影为 $3x^2+3y^2=(2a-x-y)^2$ 即 $x^2+y^2-xy+2a(x+y)=2a^2$ 令 $x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x'-y'),y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x'+y')$,则方程变为 $\frac{(x'+2\sqrt{2}\,a)^2}{(2\sqrt{3}\,a)^2}+\frac{y'^2}{(2a)^2}=1$ 由此可见,曲面所界的物体在 xoy 平面上的射影域为以 $2a$ 为短半轴, $2\sqrt{3}\,a$ 为长半轴的椭圆物体的表面积由截面和截出的锥面两部分组成 对于 $z=2a-x-y,z=\sqrt{3x^2+3y^2}$ 分别有 $\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}=\sqrt{3},\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}=2$ 于是物体的表面积为 $S=\iint \sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y+\iint 2\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y=(\sqrt{3}+2)\pi\cdot 2a\cdot 2\sqrt{3}\,\pi=4\pi(3+2\sqrt{3})a^2.$

(3)
$$\exists y_x = -\frac{x}{y}, y_z = 0, \quad \exists \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} = \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\exists y_x = -\frac{x}{y}, y_z = 0, \quad \exists \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} = \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\exists x \in S_x = -\frac{|a|}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx dz = \int_0^{|a|} dx \int_{-x}^x \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dz = 2a^2.$$

2. 计算第一类曲面积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{S} (x+y+z) \, dS, S : £ \sharp x = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}, y \leq 0;$$

(2)
$$\iint\limits_{S}x\,\mathrm{d}S,S: 螺旋面x=u\cos v, y=u\sin v, z=cv\bot的一部分0\leqslant u\leqslant a, 0\leqslant v\leqslant 2\pi;$$

(3)
$$\iint_{S} dS, S : 球面x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 2cz(c > 0)$$
夹在锥面 $x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2}$ 内的部分;

(4)
$$\iint_{S} (x^2 + y^2) dS, S$$
:体积 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le 1$ 的边界;

(5)
$$\iint_S \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{r^2}$$
, S 为圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 介于 $z = 0$ 和 $z = H$ 之间的部分,其中 r 为曲面上的点到原点的距离.

解·

(1) 将
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
投影到 xoz 平面,此时有 $y = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - z^2}$ 则 $y_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - z^2}}$, $y_z = \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - z^2}}$,于是 $\sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - z^2}}$ 于是 $\iint_S (x + y + z) \, \mathrm{d}S = \int_{-a}^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - z^2}} \, (x - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - z^2} + z) \, \mathrm{d}z = -\pi a^3$

(2)
$$E = x_u^2 + y_u^2 + z_u^2 = 1, F = x_u x_v + y_u y_v + z_u z_v = 0, G = x_v^2 + y_v^2 + z_v^2 = u^2 + c^2$$

$$\iiint_S x \, dS = \iint_\Sigma u \cos v \sqrt{u^2 + c^2} \, du \, dv = \int_0^a u \sqrt{u^2 + c^2} \, du \int_0^{2\pi} \cos v \, dv = 0$$

(3)
$$\exists x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2cz, \quad \exists x^2 + y^2 + (z - c)^2 = c^2, z = c + \sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\exists z_x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \exists x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\exists z_x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \exists x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\exists z_x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \exists z_x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\exists z_x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{c^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \exists z_x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{$$

- (4) 分为两部分: 第一部分: $z = 1, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = 1$; 第二部分: $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 则 $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) \, \mathrm{d}S = \int_0^{2\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \, \mathrm{d}r + \int_0^{2\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} \, r^3 \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2}).$
- $\begin{array}{ll} (5) \;\; x = R\cos\theta, y = R\sin\theta, z = z \; (0 \leqslant \theta 2\pi, 0 \leqslant z \leqslant H) \\ \mathbb{M}E = x_{\theta}^2 + y_{\theta}^2 + z_{\theta}^2 = R^2, F = x_{\theta}x_z + y_{\theta}y_z + z_{\theta}z_z = 0, G = x_z^2 + y_z^2 + z_z^2 = 1 \\ \mathbb{T}\mathbb{E}\sqrt{EG F^2} = R, \;\; \mathbb{M}\mathbb{m}\iint\limits_{S} \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{r^2} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{H} \frac{R}{R^2 + z^2} \; \mathrm{d}z = 2\pi \arctan\frac{H}{R} \; . \end{array}$
- 3. 求抛物面壳 $z = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2), 0 \le z \le 1$ 的质量.此壳的密度为 $\rho = z$. 解: 因 $z = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)$,则 $z_x = x, z_y = y$,于是 $\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}$ 则质量 $M = \iint_S \rho \, \mathrm{d}S = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 < 2} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \sqrt{1 + r^2} \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{2(1 + 6\sqrt{3})}{15} \pi.$

§3. 第二类曲线积分

1. 计算下列第二类曲线积分:

(1)
$$\int_{l} (x^2 - 2xy) \, dx + (y^2 - 2xy) \, dy, l \, \forall y = x^2 \, \mathbb{M}(1, 1) \, \mathfrak{P}(-1, 1);$$

(2)
$$\oint (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy, l$$
为以 $A(1,0), B(2,0)C(2,1), D(1,1)$ 为顶点的正方形,正向;

(4)
$$\int_{l} y \, dx - x \, dy + (x^{2} + y^{2}) \, dz, l \, b \, dt \, dt \, dt = e^{t}, y = e^{-t}, z = at \, \mathcal{M}(1, 1, 0) \, \mathfrak{A}(e, e^{-1}, a)$$

(1)
$$\int_{l} (x^2 - 2xy) \, dx + (y^2 - 2xy) \, dy = \int_{1}^{-1} [x^2 - 2x^3 + 2x(x^4 - 2x^3)] \, dx = \frac{14}{15}.$$

(3)
$$\int_{l} (2a - y) dx + dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} [(a + a\cos t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t) + a\sin t] dt = a^{2}\pi.$$

$$(4) \int_{l} y \, dx - x \, dy + (x^{2} + y^{2}) \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{-t} \cdot e^{t} - e^{t} (-e^{-t}) + (e^{2t} + e^{-2t}) a \right] dt = 2 + \frac{a}{2} \left(e^{2} - e^{-2} \right).$$

2. 求积分

$$J = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

其中dr为矢径方向,积分路径分别为:

(1) 沿直线;

(2) 沿曲线
$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{i}\sin\varphi + \mathbf{j}(1-\cos\varphi) + \mathbf{k}\frac{2\varphi}{\pi}, \left(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

(1) 直线方程为:
$$x = y = z$$

則 $J = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} (z - y) \, dx + (x - z) \, dy + (y - x) \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} (x - x) \, dx + \int_{0}^{1} (y - y) \, dy + \int_{0}^{1} (z - z) \, dz = 0.$

$$(2) \quad J = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \left[\frac{2\varphi}{\pi} - (1 - \cos\varphi) \right] \cos\varphi + \left(\sin\varphi - \frac{2\varphi}{\pi} \right) \sin\varphi + \left[(1 - \cos\varphi) - \sin\varphi \right] \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \right\} d\varphi = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{8}{\pi} .$$

3. 设光滑闭曲线L在光滑曲面S上,S的方程为z=f(x,y),曲线L在XY面上的投影曲线为l,函数P(x,y,z)在L上

$$\oint_L P(x, y, z) \, \mathrm{d}x = \oint_l P[x, y, f(x, y)] \, \mathrm{d}x$$

证明:不妨设S为曲面的上侧, $z=f(x,y),(x,y)\in D$ 则曲面的边界L在XY平面上的投影应是逆时针方向的曲线 $l:x=\varphi(t),y=\psi(t),a< b,a\leqslant t\leqslant b$ 空间曲线L的方程随之可表为 $L:x=\varphi(t),y=\psi(t),z=\omega(t)=f[\varphi(t),\psi(t)],a\leqslant t\leqslant b$

于是
$$\oint_L P(x,y,z) dx = \int_a^b P(\varphi(t),\psi(t),f[\varphi(t),\psi(t)]) \varphi'(t) dt = \oint_l P[x,y,f(x,y)] dx.$$

4. 证明:对于曲线积分的估计式为

$$\left|\int_l P\,\mathrm{d}x + Q\,\mathrm{d}y\right| \leqslant LM\ ,\ (式中L为积分曲线段长度)$$

$$M = \max_{(x,y)\in l} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

利用这个不等式估计:

$$I_R = \oint_{x^2 + y^2 = R^2} \frac{y \, dx - x \, dy}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2}$$

并证明 $\lim_{R\to\infty}I_R=0.$ 证明:

$$(1) \left| \int_{l} P \, \mathrm{d}x + Q \, \mathrm{d}y \right| = \left| \int_{l} [P \cos \alpha + Q \sin \alpha] \, \mathrm{d}S \right| \leqslant \int_{l} |(P,Q) \cdot (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)| \, \mathrm{d}S \leqslant \int_{l} |(P,Q)| |(\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)| \, \mathrm{d}S = \int_{l} \sqrt{P^{2} + Q^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}S = \sqrt{P^{2}(\xi, \eta) + Q^{2}(\xi, \eta)} \int_{l} \mathrm{d}S \leqslant ML.$$

5. 设平面区域D由一条连续闭曲线L所围成,区域D的面积设为S, 推导用曲线积分计算面积S的公式:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(1) 首先考虑图形D = PQRS,其中 $QR, PS \parallel Y$ 轴, $PQ: y = y_0(x); SR: y = y_1(x)$ 且在[a,b]上连续 将D的面积看作两曲边梯形abPS和abQP的面积之差(其中a,b分为SP,RQ与X轴的交点) 于是有 $S = \int_{a}^{b} [y_1(x) - y_0(x)] dx$ 另一方面,据II型曲线计算公式,有 $\int_{\widehat{PQ}} y \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b y_0(x) \, \mathrm{d}x, \int_{\widehat{SR}} y \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b y_1(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 并注意到 $\int_{\overline{\Omega}} y \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\overline{\Omega}} y \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ $\mathbb{M} - \int_{L} y \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{PSRQP} y \, \mathrm{d}x = \left(\int_{\overline{PS}} + \int_{\widehat{SR}} + \int_{\overline{RQ}} + \int_{\widehat{QR}} \right) y \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{a}^{b} y_{1}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{a}^{b} y_{0}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = S$ $\mathbb{H}S = -\int_{\tau} y \, \mathrm{d}x.$

- (2) 对于区域D = PQRS, 其中PQ, $RS \parallel X$ 轴, 同理, 有 $\int_{\Gamma} x \, \mathrm{d}y = S$.
- (3) 对于更复杂的区域情形可化为上两种情形,同样计算诸小块面积,然后相加,注意重复路线相互抵消。 同样可得上两种结果.

综上所述,有
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

- 6. 计算下列曲线所围区域的面积:
 - (1) 椭圆: $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t, (0 \le t \le 2\pi);$
 - (2) 星形线: $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t, (0 \le t \le 2\pi).$

解

(1)
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} ab \, dt = \pi ab.$$

(2)
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{3}{2} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2.$$

84. 第二类曲面积分

1. 计算
$$\iint_S (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + (y+z) \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + (z+x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$
 S 是以原点为中心的正方体(每边长度为2)的边界,指向外侧。

#: $I = \iint_S (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + (y+z) \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + (z+x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \iint_S (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + \iint_S (y+z) \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + \iint_S (z+x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$

计算 $I = \iint_S (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z$

因正方体六个面中有四个面垂直于 YOZ 平面,则此四个面的面积为0

于是 $\iint_S (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{-1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1} (1+y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{-1 \leqslant z \leqslant 1} (-1+y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = 0$

同理可得 $\iint_S (y+z) \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x = 8$, $\iint_S (z+x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 8$

于是 $I = \iint_S (x+y) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + (y+z) \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + (z+x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 24$.

2. 计算 $\iint_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$

或: 证 $\inf_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + g(y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}x + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}x + h(z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$
 $\lim_S f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \,$

$$\iiint_{S} f(x) \, dy \, dz + g(y) \, dx \, dz + h(z) \, dx \, dy = abc \left[\frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a} + \frac{g(b) - g(0)}{b} + \frac{h(c) - h(0)}{c} \right].$$

3. 计算
$$\iint_{S} yz \,dz \,dx$$

$$S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
的上半表面的上侧.

解:将椭球面表为参数
$$(\varphi,\theta)$$
形式: $x = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta, y = b \sin \varphi \cos \theta, z = c \cos \varphi \left(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi\right)$
$$I = \iint_{S} yz \, dz \, dx = \pm \iint_{\Omega} bc \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cdot B \, d\varphi \, d\theta, \quad \text{其中} \Omega \text{为} \varphi \theta \text{平面} \text{上的区域} 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi$$

$$\text{且} B = z_{\varphi} x_{\theta} - x_{\varphi} z_{\theta} = ac \sin^{2} \varphi \sin \theta$$

因积分沿上侧,应取正号,即得
$$I = abc^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi \cos \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \, abc^2$$

4. 计算
$$\iint_{S} z \, dx \, dy + x \, dy \, dz + y \, dx \, dz$$

$$S$$
为柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 被平面 $z=0$ 及 $z=3$ 所截部分的外侧.
解:由于柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 在 XOY 平面上的投影为一圆周,故其面积为0,从而 $\iint z\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y=0$

$$\mathbb{X} \iint\limits_{S} x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \left(\iint\limits_{S_{\widehat{\mathbb{M}}}} + \iint\limits_{S_{\widehat{\mathbb{M}}}} \right) x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \iint\limits_{S_{yz}} \sqrt{1 - y^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z - \iint\limits_{S_{yz}} (-\sqrt{1 - y^2}) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \int\limits_{S_{yz}} \left(-\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm$$

$$2\int_{0}^{2} dz \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} dy = 3\pi$$

$$\iint_{S} y \, dx \, dz = \left(\iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} \right) y \, dx \, dz = 2 \int_{0}^{3} \, dz \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} \, dx = 3\pi$$

$$\iiint_{\mathcal{S}} z \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y + x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + y \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z = 6\pi.$$

5. 计算
$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy$$

$$S$$
为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的外侧.

取 所侧
$$\iiint_{S} x^{3} \, dy \, dz = \iint_{S_{2}} x^{3} \, dy \, dz + \iint_{S_{1}} x^{3} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{y^{2} + z^{2} \leqslant a^{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{S_{2}} (a^{2} - y^{2} -$$

$$2\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r(a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dr = \frac{4}{5} \pi a^5$$

于是
$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^{5}.$$

第二十二章 各种积分间的联系和场论初步

§1. 各种积分间的联系

1. 利用格林公式计算曲线积分:

(2)
$$\oint_l (x+y) dx - (x-y) dy, l$$
: 椭圆周 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$;

(3)
$$\oint_l (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2+y^2) dy, l$$
: 顶点为 $A(1,1), B(3,2), C(2,5)$ 的三角形的边界;

(4)
$$\int_{A\widehat{MO}} (e^x \sin y - my) \, dx + (e^x \cos y - m) \, dy$$
,
其中 \widehat{MO} 为由点 $A(a, 0)$ 至点 $O(0, 0)$ 经过上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 的道路;

解·

(1) 由格林公式,此时
$$P = xy^2, Q = -x^2y$$
 则 $\oint_l xy^2 dx - x^2y dy = \iint_D (-2xy - 2xy) dx dy = -4 \int_{-a}^a x dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} y dy = 0$

(2)
$$P = x + y, Q = -(x - y), \quad \text{MI} \oint_{l} (x + y) \, dx - (x - y) \, dy = -2 \iint_{D} dx \, dy = -2\pi ab$$

(3)
$$AB, BC, CA$$
的方程分别为: $AB: x - 2y + 1 = 0$; $BC: 3x + y - 11 = 0$; $CA: 4x - y - 3 = 0$ $P = (x + y)^2, Q = -(x^2 + y^2)$ 则 $I = \oint_l (x + y)^2 dx - (x^2 + y^2) dy = -2 \iint_D (2x + y) dx dy$
$$= -2 \left[\int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{x+1}{2}}^{4x-3} (2x + y) dy + \int_2^3 dx \int_{\frac{x+1}{2}}^{11-3x} (2x + y) dy \right] = -46\frac{3}{2}$$

(4) 在Ox轴上连接点O(0,0)与A(a,0),这样便构成封闭的半圆形AMOA,且在线段OA上 $\int_{OA} (e^x \sin y - my) \, \mathrm{d}x + (e^x \cos y - m) \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$ 则 $\int_{A\widehat{MOA}} (e^x \sin y - my) \, \mathrm{d}x + (e^x \cos y - m) \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{A\widehat{MO}} (e^x \sin y - my) \, \mathrm{d}x + (e^x \cos y - m) \, \mathrm{d}y$ 利用格林公式,得 $\int_{A\widehat{MOA}} (e^x \sin y - my) \, \mathrm{d}x + (e^x \cos y - m) \, \mathrm{d}y = m \iint_D \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{\pi m}{8} \, a^2$ 于是 $\int_{A\widehat{MO}} (e^x \sin y - my) \, \mathrm{d}x + (e^x \cos y - m) \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{\pi m^2}{8} \, a^2$

- 2. 利用格林公式计算下列曲线所围面积:
 - (1) 星形线: $x = a\cos^3 t, y = b\sin^3 t;$
 - (2) 抛物线: $(x+y)^2 = ax(a>0)$ 和x轴

解:

(2) 作代换
$$y = tx$$
,则原方程化为 $x^2(1+t)^2 = ax \ (a>0, x>0)$ 于是得曲线参数方程 $x = \frac{a}{(1+t)^2}$, $y = \frac{at}{(1+t)^2}$ ($0 \le t < +\infty$) 它与 Ox 轴的交点为 $(a,0)$ 与 $(0,0)$ 在 Ox 轴上从 $(0,0)$ 点到 $(a,0)$ 点的一段上有 $x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$; 在抛物线上有 $x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{a^2}{(1+t)^4} \, \mathrm{d}t$ 于是面积 $D = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\Gamma} x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t)^4} = \frac{a^2}{6}$.

3. 证明若C为平面上封闭曲线,1为任意方向则

$$\oint_{\mathcal{C}} \cos(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{n}) \, \mathrm{d}s = 0$$

式中n为C的外法线方向

证明:不妨设C的方向为逆时针方向

因
$$(\mathbf{l},\mathbf{n}) = (\mathbf{l},x) - (\mathbf{n},x)$$
,则 $\cos(\mathbf{l},\mathbf{n}) = \cos(\mathbf{l},x)\cos(\mathbf{n},x) + \sin(\mathbf{l},x)\sin(\mathbf{n},x)$

又
$$\sin(\mathbf{n}, x) = -\cos(\mathbf{t}, x), \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) = \sin(\mathbf{t}, x)$$
且 $\cos(\mathbf{t}, x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}s}, \sin(\mathbf{t}, x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}s}$ 则 $\cos(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{n}) \, \mathrm{d}s = \cos(\mathbf{l}, x) \, \mathrm{d}y - \sin(\mathbf{l}, x) \, \mathrm{d}x$

則
$$\cos(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{n}) ds = \cos(\mathbf{l}, x) dy - \sin(\mathbf{l}, x) dx$$

于是
$$\oint_C \cos(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{n}) ds = \oint_C [-\sin(\mathbf{l}, x) dx + \cos(\mathbf{l}, x) dy]$$

$$\pm P = -\sin(\mathbf{l}, x), Q = \cos(\mathbf{l}, x), \quad \{ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \}$$

于是
$$\oint_C \cos(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{n}) ds = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

4. 设u(x,y),v(x,y)是具有二阶连续偏导数的函数,并设

$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

证明:

(1)
$$\iint_{\sigma} \Delta u \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}s$$

(2)
$$\iint_{\mathcal{A}} v \Delta u \, dx \, dy = -\iint_{\mathcal{A}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \, dx \, dy + \oint_{l} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, ds$$

(3)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) \, dx \, dy = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right) \, ds$$

其中 σ 为闭曲线l所围的平面区域, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$ 为沿l外法线方向导数.

(1)
$$\int_{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, ds = \int_{l} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\mathbf{n}, x) \right) \, ds = \int_{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin(\mathbf{t}, x) \, ds - \int_{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\mathbf{t}, x) \, ds$$

$$= \int_{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, dy - \int_{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, dx = \iint_{\sigma} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \right] \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\sigma} \Delta u \, dx \, dy$$

(2)
$$\begin{split} & \iint_{l} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, \, \mathrm{d}s = \oint_{l} v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, \sin(\mathbf{n}, x) \right) \, \mathrm{d}s = \oint_{l} \left[v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, \sin(\mathbf{t}, x) - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, \cos(\mathbf{t}, x) \right] \, \mathrm{d}s \\ & = \oint_{l} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, \, \mathrm{d}y - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, \, \mathrm{d}x = \iint_{\sigma} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \, \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \, \left(-v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right] \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \\ & = \iint_{\sigma} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{\sigma} v \Delta u \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \\ & \iiint_{\sigma} v \Delta u \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = -\iint_{\sigma} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y + \oint_{l} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}s \end{split}$$

(3)
$$\[\pm (2), \] \[\] \[\iint_{\sigma} u \Delta v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = - \iint_{\sigma} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y + \oint_{l} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}s \]$$

$$\[\] \[\iint_{\sigma} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = - \int_{l} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right) \, \mathrm{d}s \]$$

5. 求以下积分之值

$$I = \oint_{l} [x \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + y \cos(\mathbf{n}, y)] \, \mathrm{d}s$$

l: 包围有界区域的简单封闭曲线, n为它的外法线方向.

$$\mathbf{\mathcal{H}}: I = \oint_{l} [x \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + y \cos(\mathbf{n}, y)] \, \mathrm{d}s = \oint_{l} [x \sin(\mathbf{t}, x) - y \cos(\mathbf{t}, x)] \, \mathrm{d}s$$
$$= \oint_{l} x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x = \iint_{l} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}y} \right) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 2 \iint_{l} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 2S$$

6. 证明:

$$\oint_{l} \frac{\cos(r, \mathbf{n})}{r} \, \mathrm{d}s = 0$$

其中l是一单连通区域 σ 的边界而r是l上的一点到 σ 外某一定点的距离.若r表示l上一点到 σ 内某一定点的距离. 那末这积分之值等于2π.

证明: 设 \mathbf{r} 为点A(x,y)到l上的点 $M(\xi,\eta)$ 的向量, \mathbf{n},\mathbf{r} 与Ox轴的夹角分别为 α,β

则(
$$\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}$$
) = $\alpha - \beta$, 于是 $\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \sin \alpha$

因而P,Q的偏导数除去点A(此处r=0)外,在全平面上是连续的,且 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \varepsilon} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial n}$

于是利用格林公式,知当点
$$A$$
在曲线 l 之外时, $\oint_l \frac{\cos(r, \mathbf{n})}{r} ds = 0$

当点在曲线 l 之内时,P,Q, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi}$ 均在(x,y)不连续,则不能直接使用格林公式,为此在 l 所包围的区域 σ 内,以A为圆心,R为半径作一圆,以其圆周作为曲线 l',并使其包围的区域 $\sigma' \subset \sigma$,再将 σ 扩大为 σ'' ,使 $\sigma \subset \sigma''$

因
$$P, Q, \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi}$$
均在除 (x, y) 外的整个平面上连续且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi}$

则在复连通区域
$$\sigma''\setminus(x,y)$$
中连续且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi}$

这时
$$\oint_l \frac{\xi - x}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{\eta - y}{r^2} d\xi = \oint_{l'} \frac{\xi - x}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{\eta - y}{r^2} d\xi$$

$$\overline{\prod} \oint_{l'} \frac{\xi - x}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{\eta - y}{r^2} d\xi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi$$

$$\mathbb{M} \oint_{l} \frac{\cos(r, \mathbf{n})}{r} \, \mathrm{d}s = 2\pi$$

(当点
$$A$$
在 l 上时, $\oint_l \frac{\cos(r, \mathbf{n})}{r} ds = \pi$)

7. 利用高斯公式变换以下积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{S} xy \, dx \, dy + xz \, dx \, dz + yz \, dy \, dz$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS$$

其中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 是曲面的外法线方向余弦.

(1) 因
$$P=yz, Q=xz, R=xy$$
,则 $P_x=Q_y=R_z=0$ 于是由高斯公式,得 $\iint\limits_S xy\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y+xz\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}z+yz\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z=0$

(2) 因
$$P = u_x, Q = u_y, R = u_z$$
, 则由高斯公式, 得
$$\iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS = \iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) dx dy dz$$

8. 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分:

(1)
$$\iint\limits_{S} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + y^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + z^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y, S: \ \text{立方体0} \leqslant x, y, z \leqslant a$$
的外表面;

(2)
$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dx dz + z^{3} dx dy, S: 单位球外表面;$$

(3)
$$\iint\limits_{S} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) \, \mathrm{d}S, S: \ x^2 + y^2 = z^2, 0 \leqslant z \leqslant h; \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$$
为此曲面外法线方向余弦.

解:

(1) 因
$$P = x^2, Q = y^2, R = z^2$$
, 则由高斯公式,得 $\iint_C x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + y^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + z^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 2 \int_0^a \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^a \, \mathrm{d}y \int_0^a (x+y+z) \, \mathrm{d}z = 3a^4$

(2) 因
$$P = x^3, Q = y^3, R = z^3$$
 则由高斯公式,得 $\iint_S x^3 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + y^3 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + z^3 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 3 \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z$
$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{12}{5} \pi$$

(3) 由高斯公式,得
$$\iint_{S} (x^{2} \cos \alpha + y^{2} \cos \beta + z^{2} \cos \gamma) \, dS = 2 \iiint_{V} (x + y + z) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{h} r \, dr \int_{r}^{h} [r(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) + z] \, dz = \frac{\pi h^{4}}{2}.$$

9. 证明: 若

$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

S是V的边界曲面,则成立下面公式:

(1)
$$\iiint\limits_V \Delta u \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint\limits_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, dS$$

(2)
$$\iint\limits_{S} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, dS = \iiint\limits_{V} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right] \, dx \, dy \, dz + \iiint\limits_{V} u \Delta u \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

式中u在V+S上有连续二阶导数, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 为沿曲面S外法线方向的导数.

(1)
$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, dS = \iint_{S} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\mathbf{n}, y) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(\mathbf{n}, z) \right] \, dS = \iiint_{V} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \right] \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_{V} \Delta u \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{S} \left[u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\mathbf{n}, y) + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(\mathbf{n}, z) \right] dS$$
$$= \iiint_{V} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right] dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint\limits_{V} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right] dx dy dz + \iiint\limits_{V} u \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \right] dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint\limits_{V} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right] dx dy dz + \iiint\limits_{V} u \Delta u dx dy dz$$

10. 证明由曲面S所包围的体积等于

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) \,dS$$

式中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 为曲面S的外法线的方向余弦. 证明:由高斯公式,得

$$V = \iiint\limits_V \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z = \frac{1}{3}\iint\limits_S (x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z + y\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}z + z\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y) = \frac{1}{3}\iint\limits_S (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)\,\mathrm{d}S.$$

- 11. 利用斯托克司公式计算曲线积分:
 - (1) $\oint_l y \, dx + z \, dy + x \, dz, l$: 圆周 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 从x轴正向看去圆周是逆时针方向的;
 - (2) $\oint_{I} (z-y) dx + (x-z) dy + (y-x) dz, l$ 是从(a,0,0) 经(0,a,0) 和(0,0,a) 回到(a,0,0) 的三角形.

- (1) 把平面x + y + z = 0上l所包围的区域记为 σ ,则 σ 的法线方向为(1,1,1)则其方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 于是 $\oint_l y \, dx + z \, dy + x \, dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = -\iint_S (\sqrt{3} \, dS = -\sqrt{3} \, \pi a^2)$
- (2) 把l所包围的区域记为 σ ,则 σ 的法线方向为(1,1,1),则其方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\mathbb{X}P = z - y, Q = x - z, R = y - x, \quad \mathbb{M}\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 2, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 2, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2$ 于是 $\oint_l (z-y) dx + (x-z) dy + (y-x) dz = 2\sqrt{3} \iint dS = 3a^2$

ξ2. 曲线积分和路径的无关性

1. 设在某闭矩形区域D内 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 试证

$$U(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^{x} P(x,y) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x_0,y) dy + C$$

为
$$P \, \mathrm{d}x + Q \, \mathrm{d}y$$
的原函数,其中 $C = U(x_0,y_0)$.
证明: 因 $U(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y) \, \mathrm{d}y + C$
则 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = P(x,y)$, $\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \int_{x_0}^x P_y(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + Q(x_0,y) = \int_{x_0}^x Q_x(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + Q(x_0,y) = Q(x,y)$
于是 $\mathrm{d}U = P(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + Q(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y$
又 $U(x_0,y_0) = C$,则 $U(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y) \, \mathrm{d}y + C \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{f} \, \mathrm{g} \, \mathrm{g}$

2. 计算下列全微分式的线积分:

(1)
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy)$$

(2)
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} f(x+y)(dx+dy)$$
, 式中 $f(u)$ 是连续函数;

(3)
$$\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{y \, dx - x \, dy}{x^2}$$
, 沿不和 Oy 轴相交的途径;

(4)
$$\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(0,1,1)} yz \, dx + xz \, dy + xy \, dz$$

(5)
$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{x \, dx + y \, dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
, 沿不通过原点的途径;

(6)
$$\int_{(2.1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy$$
, 其中 φ , ψ 为连续函数.

(1)
$$\boxtimes (x-y)(dx-dy) = d\frac{(x-y)^2}{2}$$
, $\iiint_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy) = \frac{(x-y)^2}{2} \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} = 0$

(2) 因
$$P + Q = f(x+y)$$
, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f'(x+y) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 于是从 $(0,0)$ 到 (a,b) 积分与路径无关 取 $(0,0) \to (a,0) \to (a,b)$, 则 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} f(x+y) (\,\mathrm{d} x + \,\mathrm{d} y) = \int_0^a f(x+0) \,\mathrm{d} x + \int_0^b f(a+y) \,\mathrm{d} y = \int_0^{a+b} f(u) \,\mathrm{d} u$

(3)
$$\stackrel{\cong}{=} x \neq 0$$
 $\stackrel{\cong}{=} x \neq 0$ $\stackrel{\cong}{=}$

(4)
$$\boxtimes yz \, dx + xz \, dy + xy \, dz = dxyz$$
, $\bigvee \int_{(1,2,3)}^{(0,1,1)} yz \, dx + xz \, dy + xy \, dz = 0$

(5)
$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}(x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
 $\text{ iff.} \quad \frac{x\,\mathrm{d}x + y\,\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \mathrm{d}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \text{iff.} \quad \frac{x\,\mathrm{d}x + y\,\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 9$

(6) 由于
$$\varphi$$
, ψ 是连续函数,故有 $\varphi(x) \, dx + \psi(y) \, dy = d(F(x) + G(x))$
其中 $F(x) = \int_2^x \varphi(u) \, du$, $G(y) = \int_1^y \psi(v) \, dv$
于是有 $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x) \, dx + \psi(y) \, dy = (F(x) + G(y)) \Big|_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} = \int_2^1 \varphi(u) \, du + \int_1^2 \psi(v) \, dv = \int_1^2 [\psi(x) - \varphi(x)] \, dx$

3. 求原函数*u*:

(1)
$$(x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2) dy$$

(2)
$$(2x\cos y - y^2\sin x) dx + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y) dy$$

(3)
$$\frac{a}{z} dx + \frac{b}{z} dy + \frac{-by - ax}{z^2} dz$$

(4)
$$(x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2xz) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz$$

(5)
$$e^x [e^y (x - y + 2) + y] dx + e^x [e^y (x - y) + 1] dy$$

(1)
$$\boxtimes \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x - 2y$$
, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y$, $\boxtimes \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$
 $\exists \exists P \in \mathcal{P} = \int_0^x (x^2 + 2xy - y^2) \, dx + \int_0^y (-y^2) \, dy + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} + C$

(2) $\boxtimes (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x) dx + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y) dy = \cos y dx^2 + x^2 d\cos y + y^2 d\cos x + \cos x dy^2 = d(x^2\cos y + y^2\cos x)$ $\boxtimes (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x) dx + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y) dy = \cos y dx^2 + x^2 d\cos y + y^2 d\cos x + \cos x dy^2 = d(x^2\cos y + y^2\cos x)$

(3)
$$\exists \frac{a}{z} dx + \frac{b}{z} dy + \frac{-by - ax}{z^2} dz = a \frac{z dx - x dz}{z^2} + b \frac{z dy - y dz}{z^2} = d \frac{ax + by}{z}$$

$$\exists \frac{a}{z} dx + \frac{b}{z} dy + \frac{-by - ax}{z^2} dz = a \frac{z dx - x dz}{z^2} + b \frac{z dy - y dz}{z^2} = d \frac{ax + by}{z}$$

(4)
$$\exists (x^2 - 2yz) \, dx + (y^2 - 2xz) \, dy + (z^2 - 2xy) \, dz = \frac{1}{3} (dx^3 + dy^3 + dz^3) - 2(yz \, dx + xz \, dy + xy \, dz) = d\left(\frac{x^3 + y^3 + z^3}{3} - 2xyz\right)$$

$$\exists (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C$$

(5)
$$\exists e^x [e^y (x-y+2) + y] dx + e^x [e^y (x-y) + 1] dy = (x-y)e^{x+y} (dx + dy) + 2e^{x+y} dx + d(ye^x) = d((x-y)e^{x+y}) + e^{x+y} d(x+y) + d(ye^x) = d((x-y+1)e^{x+y}) + d(ye^x)$$

 $\exists d = (x-y)e^{x+y} + e^{x+y} d(x+y) + d(ye^x) = d((x-y+1)e^{x+y}) + d(ye^x)$

4. 验证:

$$P dx + Q dy = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x dy - y dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$$

(A, B, C为常数, 且 $AC - B^2 > 0$)适合条件:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

求: 关于奇点(0,0)的循环常数.

证明: 因
$$P = -\frac{y}{2(Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2)}$$
, $Q = \frac{x}{2(Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2)}$ 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{Cy^2 - Ax^2}{2(Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 于是 $\omega = \oint_{x^2 + y^2 = 1} P \, \mathrm{d}x + Q \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{2(A\cos^2 t + 2B\sin t\cos t + C\sin^2 t)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \arctan \frac{C\left(\tan t + \frac{B}{C}\right)}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}\Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ $= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}, & C > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}, & C < 0 \end{cases}$

5. 证明:

$$\int \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x + y \, \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

关于奇点
$$(0,0)$$
的循环常数为 0 ,从而 $\frac{x\,\mathrm{d}x+y\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+y^2}$ 的积分与路径无关。
证明:因 $P=\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$, $Q=\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$,则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}=-\frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}=\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 于是 $\omega=\oint_{x^2+y^2=1}P\,\mathrm{d}x+Q\,\mathrm{d}y=0$

(1) 若闭路l不包围(0,0)点,可将奇点(0,0)与区域D的边界用一条曲线C连接起来,于是复连通区域变成了单连通区域

年 活 的 語
$$t$$
 不 包 回 $(0,0)$ 点 、 可 将 司 点 $(0,0)$ 与 と 域 D 的 边 单 连 通 区 域
$$Z \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \ , \quad \text{则 由 等 价 条 件 } \ \mathcal{A} \oint_{l} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d} x + y \, \mathrm{d} y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

(2) 若闭路l包围奇点(0,0),因沿环绕奇点的任一闭路的积分等于循环常数,则 $\oint_l \frac{x\,\mathrm{d}x+y\,\mathrm{d}y}{x^2+y^2}=0$

总之
$$\frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
的积分与路径无关.

ξ3. 场论初步

1. 设
$$\mathbf{H}(t) = e^t \mathbf{a} + e^{-t} \mathbf{b}$$
, 其中 \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} 为常向量, t 为参数,

(1)
$$\dot{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{H}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

(2) 证明
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{H}}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \mathbf{H}$$

解: 因 $\mathbf{H}(t) = e^t \mathbf{a} + e^{-t} \mathbf{b}$, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 为常向量, 则

$$(1) \ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{H}}{\mathrm{d}t} = e^t \mathbf{a} - e^{-t} \mathbf{b}$$

(2)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \mathbf{H}}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{H}}{\mathrm{d}t} \right) = e^t \mathbf{a} + e^{-t} \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{H}$$

2. 证明:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[\mathbf{A}\cdot(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C})] = \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{A}}{\mathrm{d}t}\cdot(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}) + \mathbf{A}\cdot\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{B}}{\mathrm{d}t}\times\mathbf{C}\right) + \mathbf{A}\cdot\left(\mathbf{B}\times\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{C}}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)$$

证明: 设
$$\mathbf{A} = A_x \mathbf{i} + A_y \mathbf{j} + A_z \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{B} = B_x \mathbf{i} + B_y \mathbf{j} + B_z \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{C} = C_x \mathbf{i} + \hat{C_y} \mathbf{j} + C_z \mathbf{k}$$

则
$$\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \end{vmatrix}$$
, 对等式两端求导,右端用对行列式求导法则,得

2. 证明:
$$\frac{d}{dt}[\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C})] = \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) + \mathbf{A} \cdot \left(\frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt} \times \mathbf{C}\right) + \mathbf{A} \cdot \left(\mathbf{B} \times \frac{d\mathbf{C}}{dt}\right)$$
证明: $\mathbf{\mathbf{C}} \mathbf{A} = A_x \mathbf{i} + A_y \mathbf{j} + A_z \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{B} = B_x \mathbf{i} + B_y \mathbf{j} + B_z \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{C} = C_x \mathbf{i} + C_y \mathbf{j} + C_z \mathbf{k}$

$$\mathbf{\mathbf{M}} \mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \end{vmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{\mathbf{M}} \mathbf{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{\mathbf{M}} \mathbf{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{\mathbf{S}$$

3. 设
$$\mathbf{a} = 3\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j} - 15\mathbf{k}$$
,对下列数量场 ϕ 分别求出 $\operatorname{grad}\phi$ 及 $\operatorname{div}(\phi \mathbf{a})$.

(1)
$$\phi = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(2)
$$\phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

(3)
$$\phi = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

解:

(1)
$$\operatorname{grad}\phi = \phi_x \mathbf{i} + \phi_y \mathbf{j} + \phi_z \mathbf{k} = \frac{-x}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{-y}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mathbf{j} + \frac{-z}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mathbf{k}$$

 $\operatorname{div}(\phi \mathbf{a}) = \phi \operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} + \operatorname{grad}\phi \cdot \mathbf{a} = \operatorname{grad}\phi \cdot \mathbf{a} = \frac{-3x - 20y + 15z}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

(2)
$$\operatorname{grad}\phi = 2x\mathbf{i} + 2y\mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}, \operatorname{div}(\phi\mathbf{a}) = 6x + 40y - 30z$$

(3)
$$\operatorname{grad}\phi = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{j} + \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{k}, \operatorname{div}(\phi \mathbf{a}) = \frac{6x + 40y - 30z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

4. 设
$$U(x,y,z) = xyz$$

- (1) 求U(x,y,z)在点 $P_1(0,0,0)$, $P_2(1,1,1)$ 及 $P_3(2,1,1)$ 处沿 $\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} 4\mathbf{k}$ 的方向导数;
- (2) 在上述三点处,U(M)的最大方向导数为何值?
- (3) 在上述三点处,求 $\operatorname{divgrad}U(M)$ 及 $\operatorname{rotgrad}U(M)$.

解:

(1) 因**b**的方向余弦为
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$
, $\cos \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{29}}$, $\cos \gamma = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}$ 则 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial b} = yz \cos \alpha + xz \cos \beta + xy \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{29}} (2yz + 3xz - 4xy)$ 于是在 $P_1(0,0,0)$ 点 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial b} = 0$; 在 $P_2(1,1,1)$ 点 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial b} = \frac{\sqrt{29}}{29}$; 在 $P_3(2,1,1)$ 点 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial b} = 0$

(2) 因
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial b} = \operatorname{grad} U \cdot \mathbf{b_0} = |\operatorname{grad} U| \cos(\operatorname{grad} U, \mathbf{b_0})$$
,其中 $\mathbf{b_0}$ 是 \mathbf{b} 方向的单位向量则 $U(M)$ 的最大方向导数为 $|\operatorname{grad} U| = \sqrt{y^2 z^2 + x^2 z^2 + x^2 y^2}$ 于是在 $P_1(0,0,0)$ 点 $|\operatorname{grad} U| = 0$,在 $P_2(1,1,1)$ 点 $|\operatorname{grad} U| = \sqrt{3}$,在 $P_3(2,1,1)$ 点 $|\operatorname{grad} U| = 3$

(3) 因grad
$$U = yz\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + xy\mathbf{k}$$
 則divgrad $U = \frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial z} = 0$ rotgrad $U = \left(\frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial z}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial x}\right)\mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial y}\right)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ 于是在上述三点处,divgrad $U(M) = 0$, rotgrad $U(M) = \mathbf{0}$.

5. 求向量
$$\mathbf{a} = x^2 \mathbf{i} + y^2 \mathbf{j} + z^2 \mathbf{k}$$
穿过球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ 的流量.
解: $\Phi = \iint_S x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + y^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z + z^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$, $\iint_S z^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) r \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{\pi}{8}$ 类似地,分别向 XOZ, YOZ 平面投影,可得 $\iint_S y^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z = \iint_S x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\pi}{8}$,于是 $\Phi = \frac{3}{8}\pi$.

- 6. 求 $\mathbf{a} = yz\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + xy\mathbf{k}$ 通过S的流量,设
 - (1) S为圆柱体 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2, 0 \le z \le h$ 的侧面;
 - (2) S为(1)中圆柱体的上底面;
 - (3) S为(1)中圆柱体的表面.

解

(3)
$$\iint_{S} a_n \, dS = \iiint_{V} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} \, dV = \iiint_{V} \left[\frac{\partial (yz)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (xz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial z} \right] \, dV = 0$$

于是向量**a**穿过圆柱体表面的流量为0

(2)因在圆柱体的上、下底面
$$a_n = xy$$
,则 $\iint_{S_{\perp}} a_n \, \mathrm{d}S = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2} xy \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^{2\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^a r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta \, \mathrm{d}r = 0$

同理
$$\iint_{S_{\mathbb{R}}} a_n \, \mathrm{d}S = 0$$
,于是向量 \mathbf{a} 穿过圆柱体上底面的流量为 0

$$(1) 因 \iint_S a_n \, \mathrm{d}S = \iint_{S_{[0]}} a_n \, \mathrm{d}S + \iint_{S_{\underline{\mathbb{R}}}} a_n \, \mathrm{d}S + \iint_{S_{\overline{\mathbb{R}}}} a_n \, \mathrm{d}S, \ \ \text{则} \iint_{S_{[0]}} a_n \, \mathrm{d}S = 0.$$

7. 求
$$\mathbf{a} = \operatorname{grad}\left(\arctan\frac{y}{x}\right)$$
沿曲线 l 的环流量:

(2)
$$l \not \supset x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 1.$$

解:

(1) 由已知,有
$$\mathbf{a} = \operatorname{grad}\left(\arctan\frac{y}{x}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \mathbf{j}$$

则 $\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{a} = \left[\frac{\partial\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial\left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)}{\partial y}\right] \mathbf{k} = 0$ (除 $x = y = 0$ 即 Oz 轴上的点)

因 $l: (x - 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 1, z = 0$ 是不围绕 z 轴的曲线,故可于 l 上张一曲面 S ,使 $S = 0$ 是不相交则据斯托克司公式,有环流量 $\int_l \mathbf{a} \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{l} = \iint_S \mathbf{n} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{a} \, \mathrm{d}S = 0$

(2) 因 $l: x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 1$,此时l正好围绕Oz轴旋转一周,取常数c > 0充分小(c < 2),使l位于平面z = c的上方,在平面z = c上围绕Oz轴取一圆周 $l_r: x^2 + y^2 = r^2, z = c$,r充分小,使r小于2,以l与 l_r 为边界张上一曲面S,使S与Oz轴不相交由斯托克司公式,得 $\int_{l} \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + \int_{-l_r} \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_{S} \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathrm{rota} \, dS = 0$,其中 $-l_r$ 表示沿顺时针方向于是环流量 $\int_{l} \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{l_r} \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ 又取 l_r 的参数方程 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = c$,得 $\int_{l_r} \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi$ 从而 $\int_{0} \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 2\pi$.

8. 求向量 $\mathbf{a} = -y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}(c$ 为常数)的环流量:

(1) 沿圆周
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$$
;

(2) 沿圆周
$$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0.$$

解:

(1) 因
$$l: x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$$
,则 $l = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j} + 0 \mathbf{k} (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 于是 $\mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = dt$,从而所求环流量为 $\oint_l \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi$

(2) 因
$$l: (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$$
,则 $l = (2 + \cos t)\mathbf{i} + \sin t\mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k}(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$
于是 $\mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = (2\cos t + 1)\,dt$,从而所求环流量为 $\oint \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (2\cos t + 1)\,dt = 2\pi$

- 9. 证明:
 - (1) $\operatorname{rot}(u\mathbf{A}) = u\operatorname{rot}\mathbf{A} + \operatorname{grad}u \times \mathbf{A};$
 - (2) $\operatorname{div}(\phi \mathbf{a}) = \phi \operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} + \operatorname{grad} \phi \cdot \mathbf{a}$
 - (3) $\operatorname{graddiv} \mathbf{a} \operatorname{rotrot} \mathbf{a} = \Delta \mathbf{a}$

证明:

(1) 因
$$\operatorname{rot}_{x}(u\mathbf{A}) = u\left(\frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_{y}}{\partial z}\right) + \left(A_{z}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - A_{y}\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = u\operatorname{rot}_{x}\mathbf{A} + (\operatorname{grad} u \times \mathbf{A})_{x}$$
 同法可得, $\operatorname{rot}_{y}(u\mathbf{A}) = u\operatorname{rot}_{y}\mathbf{A} + (\operatorname{grad} u \times \mathbf{A})_{y}, \operatorname{rot}_{z}(u\mathbf{A}) = u\operatorname{rot}_{z}\mathbf{A} + (\operatorname{grad} u \times \mathbf{A})_{z}$ 于是 $\operatorname{rot}(u\mathbf{A}) = u\operatorname{rot}\mathbf{A} + \operatorname{grad}u \times \mathbf{A}$

(2)
$$\boxtimes \frac{\partial (\phi a_x)}{\partial x} = \phi \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + a_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial (\phi a_y)}{\partial y} = \phi \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + a_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial (\phi a_z)}{\partial z} = \phi \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} + a_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

 $\boxtimes \text{Mdiv}(\phi \mathbf{a}) = \phi \text{div} \mathbf{a} + \text{grad} \phi \cdot \mathbf{a}$

(3)
$$\begin{aligned} & \exists \operatorname{graddiv} \mathbf{a} = \operatorname{grad} \left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} \right) \\ & = \left(\frac{\partial^2 a_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 a_y}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 a_z}{\partial x \partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 a_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 a_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 a_z}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 a_x}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 a_y}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 a_z}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{k} \\ & \operatorname{rotrot} \mathbf{a} = \operatorname{rot} \left[\left(\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\ & = \left(\frac{\partial^2 a_y}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 a_z}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 a_x}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 a_x}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 a_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 a_z}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 a_y}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 a_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 a_z}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 a_z}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

解: 设**w** =
$$(w_1, w_2, w_3)$$
, **r** = (x, y, z)

解: 设**w** =
$$(w_1, w_2, w_3)$$
, $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$
于是**w** × $\mathbf{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (w_2 z - w_3 y) \mathbf{i} + (w_3 x - w_1 z) \mathbf{j} + (w_1 y - w_2 x) \mathbf{k}$
rot(**w** × **r**) = $2w_1 \mathbf{i} + 2w_2 \mathbf{j} + 2w_2 \mathbf{k} = 2\mathbf{w}$

11. 证明 $\mathbf{a} = yz(2x + y + z)\mathbf{i} + xz(x + 2y + z)\mathbf{j} + xy(x + y + 2z)\mathbf{k}$ 为保守场,并求其势函数. 证明:对空间任一点(x,y,z),有

$$\operatorname{rota} = \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[xy(x+y+2z) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[xz(x+2y+z) \right] \right\} \mathbf{i}$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[yz(2x+y+z) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[xy(x+y+2z) \right] \right\} \mathbf{j}$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[xz(x+2y+z) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[yz(2x+y+z) \right] \right\} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= 0$$

则a为保守场

由于势 ϕ 满足 d $\phi = \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = a_x dx + a_y dy + a_z dz = d[(xyz(x+y+z))]$ 则其势函数为u(x,y,z) = xyz(x+y+z) + C, 其中C为任意常数.

- 12. 求向量 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{r}$ 沿螺线 $\mathbf{r} = a\cos t\mathbf{i} + a\sin t\mathbf{j} + bt\mathbf{k}(0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2\pi)$ 的一段所作的功. 解: 因 $\mathbf{a} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}, l : x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t, z = bt(0 \leqslant 2\pi)$ 则所求的功为 $W = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x \, \mathrm{d}x + y \, \mathrm{d}y + z \, \mathrm{d}z = 2b^2\pi^2$
- 13. 设 ϕ 为可微函数, 计算: grad $\phi(r)$, div($\phi(r)$ **r**)及rot($\phi(r)$ **r**).

解: grad
$$\phi(r) = \phi'(r)$$
grad $r = \phi'(r) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r}$
div $(\phi(r)\mathbf{r}) = \phi(r)$ div $\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r} \cdot \text{grad}\phi(r) = 3\phi(r) + r\phi'(r)$
rot $(\phi(r)\mathbf{r}) = \phi(r)$ rot $\mathbf{r} + \text{grad}\phi(r) \times \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{0}$

14. 求满足条件 $\operatorname{div}(\phi(r)\mathbf{r}) = 0$ 的函数 $\phi(r)$.

解:由上题,得div(
$$\phi(r)$$
r) = $3\phi(r) + r\phi'(r)$

要使div(
$$\phi(r)$$
r) = 0,只要3 $\phi(r) + r\phi'(r) = 0$ 即要 $\frac{\phi'(r)}{\phi(r)} = -\frac{3}{r}$

则得
$$\phi(r) = \frac{c}{r^3} (c$$
为常数)

- 15. 求以下各向量的散度及旋度(a,b为常向量):
 - $(1) (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \mathbf{b}$
 - (2) $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}$
 - (3) $\phi(r)(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})$
 - (4) $\mathbf{r} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})$

解

- (1) $\operatorname{div}[(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{b}] = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r})\operatorname{div}\mathbf{b} + \operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = \operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ $\operatorname{rot}[(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{b}] = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r})\operatorname{rot}\mathbf{b} + \operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \times \mathbf{b} = \operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$
- (2) $\exists (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})_x = a_y z a_z y, (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})_y = a_z x a_x z, (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})_z = a_x y a_y x$ $\exists (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (a_y z a_z y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (a_z x a_x z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (a_x y a_y x) = 0$ $\operatorname{rot}(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_y z a_z y & a_z x a_x z & a_x y a_y x \end{vmatrix} = 2\mathbf{a}$
- (3) $\operatorname{div}[\phi(r)(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})] = \phi(r)\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}) + \operatorname{grad}(\phi(r))(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}) = \phi(r)(\mathbf{r} \cdot \operatorname{rot}\mathbf{a} \mathbf{a} \cdot \operatorname{rot}\mathbf{r}) + (\mathbf{r}\phi'(r) \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})) = \phi'(r)\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}) = \frac{\phi'(r)}{r}[\mathbf{r} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})] = 0$ $\operatorname{rot}[\phi(r)(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})] = \phi(r)\operatorname{rot}(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}) + \operatorname{grad}(\phi(r)) \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}) = \phi(r)[-(a_x\mathbf{i} + a_y\mathbf{j} + a_z\mathbf{k}) + 3\mathbf{a}] + \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r}\phi'(r)\right) \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}) = 2\phi(r)\mathbf{a} + \frac{\phi'(r)}{r}[\mathbf{r}^2\mathbf{a} (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{r}]$
- (4) $\boxtimes \mathbf{r} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}) = |\mathbf{r}|^2 \mathbf{a} (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \mathbf{r}$ $\mathbb{M} \operatorname{div}[\mathbf{r} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})] = |\mathbf{r}|^2 \operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} + \operatorname{grad}|\mathbf{r}|^2 \cdot \mathbf{a} - [(\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a}) \operatorname{div} \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r} \cdot \operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r})] = (a_x + a_y + a_z) - 4(xa_x + ya_y + za_z)$ $\operatorname{rot}[\mathbf{r} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})] = |\mathbf{r}|^2 \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{r} + \operatorname{grad}|\mathbf{r}|^2 \times \mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a}) \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{r} - \operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{r} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{a}) - \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r}.$
- 16. 证明以下等式:
 - (1) $\operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{b}$
 - (2) $\operatorname{rot}(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{a} (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{b} + (\operatorname{div}\mathbf{b})\mathbf{a} (\operatorname{div}\mathbf{a})\mathbf{b}$
 - (3) $\mathbf{c} \cdot \operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla) + \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{a}$
 - (4) $(\mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla)(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{b} \mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{a}$

证明:

(1)
$$\operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \operatorname{grad}(a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z) =$$

$$\left(a_x \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial x} + b_x \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + a_y \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial x} + b_y \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} + a_z \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial x} + b_z \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{i} +$$

$$\left(a_x \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial y} + b_x \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y} + a_y \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial y} + b_y \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + a_z \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} + b_z \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{j} +$$

$$\left(a_x \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial z} + b_x \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} + a_y \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial z} + b_y \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z} + a_z \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial z} + b_z \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z}\right) \mathbf{k}$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{b}$$

(2)
$$\operatorname{rot}(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \left(b_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + b_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \mathbf{a} - \left(a_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + a_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \mathbf{b} + (\operatorname{div}\mathbf{b})\mathbf{a} - (\operatorname{div}\mathbf{a})\mathbf{b}$$

= $(\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{b} + (\operatorname{div}\mathbf{b})\mathbf{a} - (\operatorname{div}\mathbf{a})\mathbf{b}$

(3)
$$\mathbf{c} \cdot \operatorname{grad}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) =$$

$$c_{x} \left(a_{x} \frac{\partial b_{x}}{\partial x} + b_{x} \frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial x} + a_{y} \frac{\partial b_{y}}{\partial x} + b_{y} \frac{\partial a_{y}}{\partial x} + a_{z} \frac{\partial b_{z}}{\partial x} + b_{z} \frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial x} \right) +$$

$$c_{y} \left(a_{x} \frac{\partial b_{x}}{\partial y} + b_{x} \frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial y} + a_{y} \frac{\partial b_{y}}{\partial y} + b_{y} \frac{\partial a_{y}}{\partial y} + a_{z} \frac{\partial b_{z}}{\partial y} + b_{z} \frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial y} \right) +$$

$$c_{z} \left(a_{x} \frac{\partial b_{x}}{\partial z} + b_{x} \frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial z} + a_{y} \frac{\partial b_{y}}{\partial z} + b_{y} \frac{\partial a_{y}}{\partial z} + a_{z} \frac{\partial b_{z}}{\partial z} + b_{z} \frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla) + \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(4) \ \ (\mathbf{c}\cdot\nabla)(\mathbf{a}\times\mathbf{b}) = \left(c_x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + c_y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + c_z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) [(a_yb_z - a_zb_y)\mathbf{i} + (a_zb_x - a_xb_z)\mathbf{j} + (a_xb_y - a_yb_x)\mathbf{k}] \\ &= \left(b_zc_x\frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} + a_yc_x\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial x} - b_yc_x\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} - a_zc_x\frac{\partial b_y}{\partial x} + b_zc_y\frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + a_yc_y\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} - b_yc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial b_y}{\partial y} + b_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_yc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} + a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - a_zc_y\frac{\partial a_z}$$

17. 试证 $\operatorname{divgrad} \sin^2 r$ 可表示成F(r)的形式,并写

18. 证明: $\mathbf{a}|\mathbf{a}|^2 = \mathbf{a}$ 数时,有 $(\mathbf{a}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{a} \times \text{rota}$. 证明: $\mathbf{B}|\mathbf{a}|^2 = 常数, \, \mathbf{M} \operatorname{grad}|\mathbf{a}|^2 = 0$ 由16题(1), 得grad($\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a}$) = 2[$\mathbf{a} \times \text{rot} \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{a}$] = 0 則 $(\mathbf{a}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{a} \times \mathrm{rot}\mathbf{a}$.